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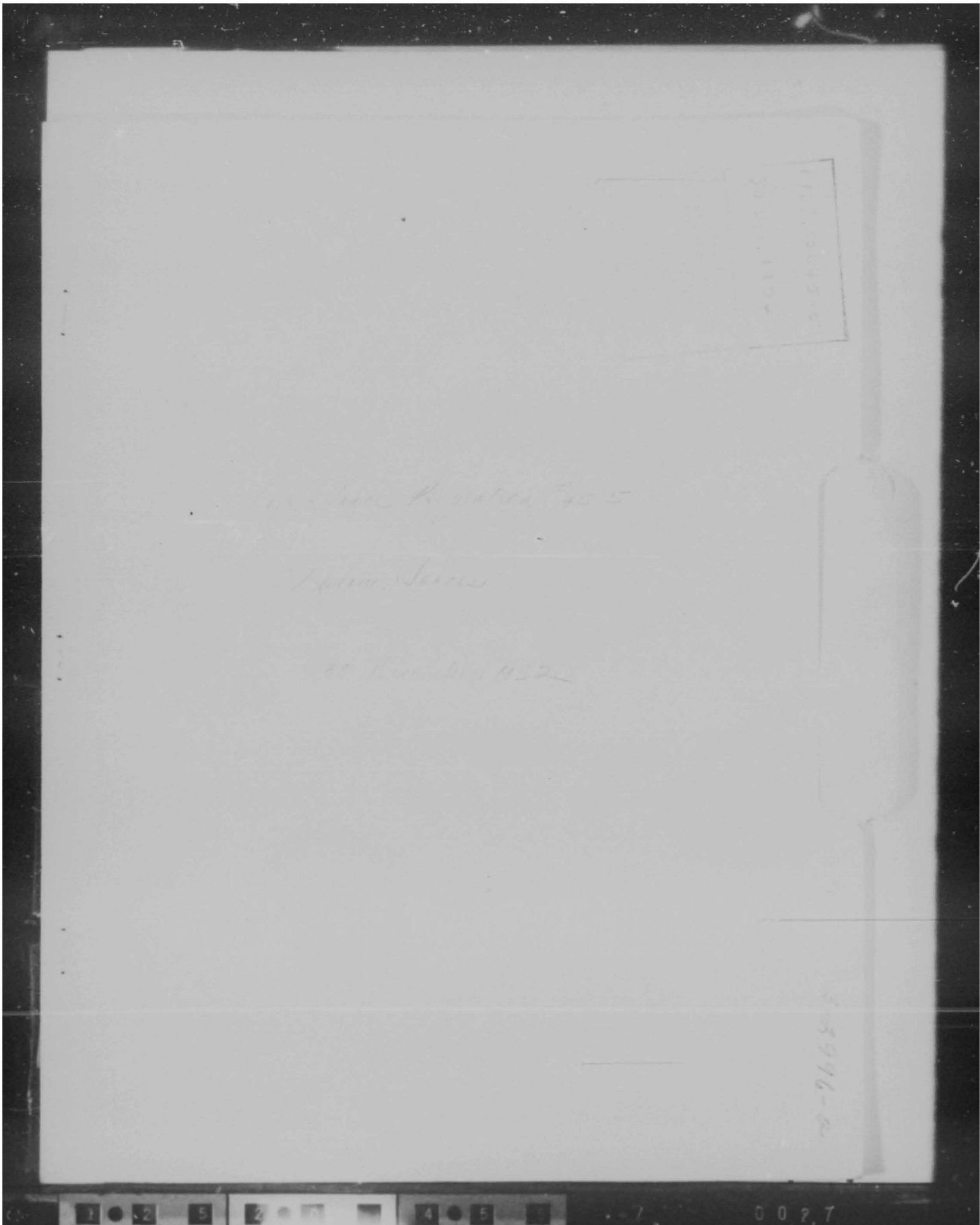
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AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 45-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, 30 DECEMBER 1953

RESERVE FORCES

(Effective 1 January 1953)

Assignment, Reassignment and Retention of Officers and Airmen Within the Air Force Reserve

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SECTION I—GENERAL

1. Purpose and Scope: To outline the personnel composition of the Air Force Reserve and state policy, standards, and procedures pertaining to the assignment, reassignment, and retention of airmen and officers below the grade of brigadier general who are not on extended active duty. The Regulation also specifies the methods by which Air Force Reserve officers and airmen may maintain their proficiency.

2. Mission. The Air Force Reserve is maintained to provide trained units and qualified individuals to be available for active duty in the Air Force in time of war or national emergency, and at such other times as the national security may require.

3. Definitions. For the purpose of this Regulation the following terms are defined:

a. *Extended Active Duty*—Any tour of active duty performed by an individual with the active establishment, and entered into with the original expectation of serving for an indefinite or stated period of time. Tours under the provisions of AFR 35-76, regardless of duration, are not considered to be extended active duty. Extended active duty may be defined further as the only tour in which strength accountability changes from the Air Force Reserve to the active establishment. Air Force Reserve officers who

are serving on active duty under the provisions of Section V of the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, and Sections 234 and 252, P.L. 476, 82d Cong., Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (contained in AF Bul 16 1952), are considered to be serving on extended active duty.

b. *Active Military Service*—Full-time duty with the active establishment, either on extended active duty, or on active duty for training. The terms "active military service" and "active duty" are synonymous.

c. *Active Duty for Training*—Full-time duty with the active establishment for the purpose of training. All tours accomplished under the provisions of AFR 35-76 are included in this definition.

d. *Inactive Duty Training*—Unit training assemblies, and periods of training, instruction, duty, appropriate duties, or equivalent training, including hazardous duty, which are authorized by competent authority and which are performed with or without compensation by a member of the Air Force Reserve while not on active duty for training. Inactive duty training also includes authorized additional duties performed in connection with prescribed training, administration, and maintenance activities of the unit to which the individual is assigned or for study in connection with completion of correspondence courses through the USAF Extension Course

* This Regulation supersedes Section I, AFR 45-5, 16 March 1949.

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Institute. Points will be awarded for inactive duty training in accordance with the provisions of AFR 45-15.

e. *Competent Authority*—Any authority designated by the Chief of Staff, USAF.

f. *Active Status*—The status of all Reservists except those on the Inactive Status List of the Standby Reserve and in the Retired Reserve.

g. *Obligated Reserve Service*—The period of time that an individual must remain in the Air Force Reserve by operation of paragraph 4d(1), (2), and (3) and 6d (1), P.L. 759, 80th Cong. (contained in JAAF Bul 22, 1948), as amended by P.L. 51, 82d Cong. (contained in AFBul 28, 1951), or as may otherwise be required by law. The following individuals, by the action of ~~and~~ public laws, possess an obligation:

- (1) Those individuals appointed, enlisted, or inducted for a period of active service during the period 24 June 1948 to 19 June 1951, and who are or were transferred to the Reserve have a reserve service obligation of five or six years, as outlined under the provisions of section 4, paragraph d(1) and (2), P.L. 759, 80th Cong.
- (2) These individuals enlisted, inducted, or appointed after 19 June 1951 and prior to reaching age 26 have a total service obligation of eight years under the provisions of Section 4d(3), P.L. 759, 80th Cong., as amended by P.L. 51, and P.L. 476, 82d Cong. (contained in AFBul 16, 1952).
- (3) A senior division Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps student who signed a deferment agreement in accordance with Section 6d(1), P. L. 759, 80th Cong., is obligated upon being commissioned to complete a total of eight years of Reserve service. At least two years of active military service may be required of those individuals.

h. *Nonaffiliated Reservists*—Reservists who are not assigned to a unit or affiliated with an individual Reserve training program for points but who are physically and professionally qualified to participate and who meet established criteria with respect to age-in-grade, availability for active military service, and minimum participation requirements.

i. *Ineligible Reservists*—Reservists who are ineligible to participate in unit and individual Reserve training activities for points because of physical disqualifications, professional disqualifications, or failure to meet established age-in-

grade, and availability or minimum participation requirements.

j. *Participation Requirements*—The minimum participation required for maintenance of status in a particular element of the program. These requirements, which will be set forth in Regulations applicable to each program element, may specify attendance at training periods, unit training assemblies, equivalent training or instruction, equivalent duty or appropriate duties, participation in correspondence courses, and other point gaining activities, including active duty for training. In addition to specific participation requirements for program elements, each Reservist to be eligible for participation must:

- (1) Meet age-in-grade requirements.
- (2) Be professionally qualified (maintain a level of proficiency sufficient to insure satisfactory performance of duty in the appropriate Air Force Specialty).
- (3) Be physically qualified for extended active duty.

SECTION II

PERSONNEL COMPOSITION OF THE AIR FORCE RESERVE

4. Composition of the Air Force Reserve.

The Air Force Reserve includes all Reservists of the Air Force other than those who are members of the Air National Guard of the United States. It is divided into the Ready Reserve, the Standby Reserve, and the Retired Reserve.

a. *Ready Reserve* consists of those units or individuals, or both, who are liable for active duty either in time of war, in time of national emergency declared by the Congress or proclaimed by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law.

b. *Standby Reserve* consists of those units or individuals, or both, who are liable for active duty only in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law. Within the Standby Reserve will be the Inactive Status List, which is composed of qualified Air Force Reserve officers and airmen who have completed their total obligated Reserve service required of them by law, who request such status, and whose continued retention in the Air Force Reserve is determined to be in the best interest of the Air Force. While on the Inactive Status List of the Standby Reserve, Reservists will not be eligible for pay, promotion, or the accrual of points. They may be ordered to active duty involuntarily only after it has been determined that no qualified members of the Ready Reserve or members of the

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- (4) *Category F.* The Availability Classification Code must not exceed Code IV (more than 12 months).
- (5) *Category G.* Reservists who fail to meet the prescribed standards for retention in all of the other categories and who have not completed their period of obligated Reserve service will be reassigned to the Ineligible Reserve Section wherein they will remain for a period of one year prior to becoming eligible for assignment to any other program element. Ineligible Reservists who complete their obligated Reserve service will be placed on the Inactive Status List, separated, or retired as appropriate. Ineligible Reservists may not participate in any training programs or point gaining activities. They will, however, continue to receive the gratuitous 15 points a year for being a reservist.

6. Qualifications for Ready Reserve Status:

a. *General.* All personnel of the Air Force Reserve who do not qualify for Standby Reserve status (see paragraph 7), or for Retired Reserve status (see paragraph 9), will remain in the Ready Reserve subject to the provisions of this paragraph. All individuals commissioned, appointed, or enlisted as members of the Air Force Reserve, or transferred thereto, will be in the Ready Reserve and will remain therein until they qualify, apply for, and are redesignated Standby Reservists or are placed in the Retired Reserve.

b. *Assignment.* Individuals of the Ready Reserve who qualify for, but who do not elect, Standby status will be relieved of assignment to program elements within Training Categories A, B, or C and will be assigned to the Non-affiliated Reserve Section, or to the Ineligible Reserve Section, as appropriate, unless the individual agrees in writing to accept or continue in an assignment to a unit or program of the Training Categories A, B, or C. Any member of the Standby Reserve may, at any time, request Ready Reserve status to qualify for an assignment to a program element of Training Categories listed in paragraph 5. If the person is otherwise qualified for an existing position vacancy, such a request may be approved, provided further that the individual agrees in writing to accept such assignment. Acceptance of Ready Reserve status includes acceptance of vulnerability for involuntary active duty common to all Ready Reservists.

c. *Agreements.* All agreements accom-

plished under this paragraph will include a specified period of time which will be for not less than two (2) nor more than five (5) years. Agreements will become effective on the date of execution, or upon the date of assignment, whichever is later, and may be renewed at any time during the last ninety (90) days of specified period. If the individual is later relieved from his program element assignment, his Ready Reserve status will continue in effect until the agreement expires or is sooner terminated. Reasons which are sufficient to cause the release of the individual from his assignment are appropriate to be considered for termination of the agreement.

7. Qualifications for Standby Reserve Status:

a. All personnel of the Air Force Reserve are considered eligible for elective Standby Reserve status who have:

- (1) Had 12 months of active military service between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945, and who, subsequent to 25 June 1950, served on active duty for at least 12 months.
- (2) Completed not less than eight years' service as a member of a Reserve component since 2 September 1945.
- (3) Completed a total of five years of active military service.

b. Any individual who has served on extended active duty for any period of time may qualify for elective Standby status if he has satisfactorily participated in any accredited training program for a period which, when added to his period of active duty, totals not less than five years. In determining eligibility, satisfactory participation will include the following:

- (1) Any period on or after 1 January 1953 during which the individual satisfactorily participates in a Reserve training program element in a Ready Reserve status.
- (2) Any period between 1 July 1949 and 1 January 1953 during which the individual was assigned to, or enrolled in, any Reserve training program element (including the USAF Extension Course Program) and fulfilled the minimum participation requirements prescribed therefor.
- (3) All Reserve service completed prior to 1 July 1949.

8. *Assignment and Retention on the Inactive Status List.* Within the Standby Reserve an Inactive Status List will be maintained. This list will consist of Standby Reservists who have

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completed all required Reserve service and who are unable or unwilling to participate in prescribed training. (See paragraph 4b.)

a. *Criteria for Membership in the Inactive Status List of the Standby Reserve.* Membership in the Inactive Status List of the Standby Reserve will be confined to those individuals whose continued retention in the Air Force Reserve is determined to be in the best interests of the Air Force. The following individuals may be considered:

- (1) Standby Reservists who, upon completion of the total obligated Reserve service under the provisions of law:
 - (a) Request such status, or who
 - (b) Fail to meet participation standards within active training categories.
- (2) Retired airmen who have accrued 20 years of active Federal service and who were placed in the Air Force Reserve until completion of 30 years of active and inactive Federal service (P. L. 190, 79th Cong., contained in WD Bul 19, 1945) (see also AFR 39-20) unless they elect to participate actively in a Reserve training program.
- (3) Individuals who have completed 20 years of satisfactory Federal service who fail to meet participation standards within active training categories will not be placed on the Inactive Status List. They will be subject to separation unless assignment to the Retired Reserve is requested.

b. *Retention Criteria in the Inactive Status List.* The following criteria will apply with respect to retention of status within the Inactive Status List of the Standby Reserve. Standby Reservists who have completed the prescribed period of obligated Reserve service and have:

- (1) Requested assignment to the Inactive Status List may request assignment to a program element of an active training category at any time within 12 months following their placement on the Inactive Status List. All remaining personnel will, after completion of 12 consecutive months following assignment thereto, be subject to separation action.
- (2) Been assigned to the Inactive Status

List for failure to meet participation requirements may not be assigned to a program element of an active Training Category until the completion of one year from date of assignment to the Inactive Status List. Such personnel may request reassignment to an active Training Category effective upon completion of one year of Inactive Status List service. Individuals who do not request reassignment will be subject to separation action at the discretion of the Air Force. Those Reservists who are reassigned to an active program element, and who are for the second time assigned to the Inactive Status List for reason of failure to participate, will not thereafter be eligible to become active and will be considered for separation.

9. **Retired Reserve.** Membership in the Retired Reserve is confined to those individuals whose names have been placed on the USAF Reserve Retired List. There are no retention standards for members of the Retired Reserve, nor can any individual whose name has been placed on the USAF Reserve Retired List be again designated as a Ready or Standby Reservist. Members of the Air Force Reserve will, upon application, be assigned to the Retired Reserve when:

- a. Retired or granted retirement pay under the provisions of Title II of Title III of P. L. 810, 80th Cong. (contained in JAAF Bul 29, 1948);
- *b. Retired for physical disability, either temporarily or permanently, pursuant to Title IV of P. L. 351, 81st Cong., Career Compensation Act of 1949 (contained in JAAF Bul 30, 1949), as amended (see AF Bul 40, 1950);
- *c. Discharged for disability with severance pay under Title IV of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended;
- d. Found to be physically unfit for active duty other than as a result of their own misconduct, if they have completed eight or more years of "satisfactory Federal service" under the provisions of Title III, P. L. 810, 80th Cong.
- e. Eligible for retirement under Title III of P. L. 810, 80th Cong. (having completed 20 years or more satisfactory Federal service), but have not yet attained age 60;
- f. Sixty years of age, if they have completed:

* Members of the Reserve components who have been discharged or retired under the provisions of P. L. 351, 81st Cong., do not retain a Reserve status and therefore membership in the Retired Reserve is contingent upon reappointment or reenlistment in the Air Force Reserve.

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- (1) Eight or more years of "satisfactory Federal service" under the provisions of Title III, P. L. 810, 80th Cong., or,
- (2) Twenty or more years of honorable active and/or Reserve service.

SECTION III

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

10. Credit for Active and Inactive Duty Participation. Points will be awarded for active duty and for inactive duty training in accordance with the provisions of AFR 45-15.

a. Minimum participation standards are prescribed in Regulations appropriate to the program element of assignment. The commander of the unit of assignment is responsible for determining whether established minimum participation requirements have been met. He will initiate reassignment action as appropriate.

b. For the purpose of determining whether minimum requirements have been met, gratuitous points granted under P. L. 810, 80th Cong., will be counted.

11. Minimum Participation Requirements:

a. Failure to fulfill participation requirements as otherwise prescribed for the unit or individual training program element to which the individual is assigned will result in the individual's being relieved from such assignment. A Reservist so relieved may be reassigned to a unit or individual training program of lesser participation requirements, if qualified and if he so requests. Otherwise, the individual will be assigned to the Ineligible Reserve Section.

b. All Reservists in an active status in the Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve, except those individuals in the Ineligible Reserve Section of Category G, must accrue a minimum of thirty (30) points annually regardless of the program element of assignment.

c. Waivers, for failure to meet minimum participation standards, for Mobilization Designees and Nonaffiliated Reservists may be granted in exceptional cases by the Chief of Staff, USAF, in the manner prescribed in Regulations applicable to those program elements. However, waivers may be granted by the commanding general of the major command of assignment to Nonaffiliated Reservists who reside outside of the United States where Reserve training, including USAF Extension Courses, is not available.

12. Age-in-Grade:

a. There are no age-in-grade criteria for retention of status in program elements of Training Categories F and G, nor for retention of

status in the Inactive Status List of the Standby Reserve, excepting the maximum of sixty (60) for officers. There is no maximum age-in-grade for Air Force Reserve airmen. The following maximum age-in-grade criteria are established for assignment or retention in Training Categories A, B, C, D, and E.

- (1) Colonel—58
- (2) Lieutenant Colonel—53
- (3) Major—48
- (4) Captain—42
- (5) Lieutenant—36

Colonels who reach age 58 while assigned to a Reserve unit or while possessing a Mobilization Assignment or Designation will not be reassigned solely because of age, but may continue in such an assignment until reaching age 60 if otherwise qualified for retention.

b. Maximum age-in-grade provisions may be waived for successive one year periods until the officer has had an opportunity to qualify for and be considered for promotion. No waiver may be granted those individuals who have reached the maximum age-in-grade for the next higher grade or who have reached 60. All requests for waivers will be fully justified and are subject to approval by the major air command of assignment, or by the Continental Air Command numbered air force, in the case of individuals under the jurisdiction of ConAC. In addition, requests for successive waivers will indicate the reasons for the officer's failure to be considered for promotion during the previous waiver period. Copies of all waivers granted will be furnished the Continental Air Command numbered air force having custody of the individual's master personnel record.

c. Upon completion of 20 years of satisfactory Federal service, those individuals who have reached age 60 may apply for retirement under the provisions of AFR 45-7. The names of individuals with 20 or more years of satisfactory Federal service regardless of age may, upon their application, be placed on the Reserve Retired List where they will become eligible for retirement pay upon reaching age 60.

13. Assignments Within the Air Force Reserve. Assignment and reassignments within or between units or program elements, and assignments to or from the Inactive Status List of the Standby Reserve, will be effected by Air Force Reserve orders in accordance with AFM 30-3. The designation of individual Ready, Standby, or Retired status will be reflected in all orders pertaining to each individual. Redesignation of the individual's status will be accomplished by Air Force Reserve orders whenever the individual accepts, or ceases to hold, Ready, Standby, or Retired status.

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a. Individuals of the Ready or Standby Reserve who are determined by appropriate authority to be permanently physically disqualified may request Retired Reserve status and, if otherwise qualified, will be granted such status. An individual of this category who is not qualified for Retired Reserve status will be subject to separation action.

b. Redesignation of Ready Reservists will be made when the individual requests such a redesignation and is qualified for:

- (1) Standby Reserve status in accordance with paragraph 7, or
- (2) Retired Reserve status in accordance with paragraph 9.

c. Redesignation of Ready Reservists may be accomplished regardless of the individual's desire when the individual:

- (1) Has failed to participate satisfactorily in an active training program, and
- (2) Is qualified for Standby status but has failed to request such status.

d. Redesignation of Standby Reservists will be accomplished when the individual meets any of the following requirements:

- (1) Is qualified for and requests assignment to a program element available only to members of the Ready Reserve.
- (2) Fails to maintain minimum participation standards established for retention in a program element.
- (3) Has acquired 20 years of satisfactory service prior to reaching age 60 and requests Retired Reserve Status.

e. Reassignment from the Inactive Status List of the Standby Reserve may be made when the individual is qualified for:

- (1) And requests Retired Reserve status, or,
- (2) Assignment to an active program element and requests such an assignment, provided further, that an individual who has for the second time been assigned to the Inactive Status

List for failure to maintain participation standards may not be reassigned to an active training program element.

f. Reassignments within and between Air Force Reserve units or program elements will be effected when necessary to fill existing vacancies with fully qualified and available Reservists who volunteer for and indicate their willingness to fulfill the training standards and requirements of such assignments. Mandatory reassignments will be accomplished promptly when it has been determined that an individual no longer meets established age-in-grade criteria, physical or professional standards, or participation requirements established for the program element to which he is assigned.

14. Administration of the Air Force Reserve. The Continental Air Command is charged with the responsibility of administering the various programs of the Air Force Reserve. That command will maintain the master personnel records of all Air Force Reservists not in the active military service except those of Reservists who have a retired status and those who hold general officer grade. Master personnel records of general officers and retired Reservists will be maintained by the Air Adjutant General, Headquarters USAF. Continental Air Command will provide from Air Force Reserve resources, replacements for, or assignment to, vacancies in other major commands as required. The field personnel records of such individuals will be transferred to the gaining command concurrent with their assignment. Maintenance of individual personnel records will be in accordance with standards established in other directives issued by Headquarters USAF. Direct correspondence between major commands pertaining to the assignment and administration of individuals and maintenance of Air Force Reserve records is authorized.

15. Conflicting Instructions. The provisions of this Regulation take precedence over any conflicting instructions previously issued.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

OFFICIAL:

K. E. THEBAUD
Colonel, USAF
Air Adjutant General

1 Attachment:
Training Categories of the Air Force Reserve

DISTRIBUTION:
D

HOYT S. VANDENBERG
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Attachment to AFM 43.3

2 of 1 APPROVED FOR RELEASE 07/27/2013

AFM 43-3

TRAINING CATEGORIES OF THE AIR FORCE RESERVE

TRAINING CATEGORY	*ANNUAL TRAINING AUTHORIZED	AVAILABILITY CODE REQUIRED	PROGRAM ELEMENT	STATUS OF INDIVIDUALS ASSIGNED
A	**48 Drills with Pay 15 Days of Active Duty	Code I	Combat Wings Combat Support Wings Flying Training Wings	Ready Reservists
B	24 Drills with Pay 15 Days of Active Duty	Code I	Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section Specialist Training Unit	Ready Reservists
C	12 Drills with Pay 12 Drills without Pay 15 Days of Active Duty	Code I	No program elements assigned	Ready Reservists
D	Prescribed drills without Pay (24 for specialist training units, 15 for VARTU & MDRS) 15 Days of Active Duty (Subject to availability of Funds)	Code I, II, or III	Specialist Training Units VART Units, Mobilization Designation Reserve Section	Ready and Standby Reservists
E	12 Drills with Pay Prescribed drills without pay 0 Days of Active Duty	Code I, II, or III	No program elements assigned	Ready and Standby Reservists
F	Prescribed Inactive Duty Training without pay resulting in accrual of not less than 30 points, annually	Code I, II, III, or IV	Nonaffiliated Reserve Section	Ready and Standby Reservists
G	No Training	Any Code	Ineligible Reserve Section	Ready and Standby Reservists

* Not less than the established number of drills, days of active duty, unit assemblies, training periods, or periods of instruction, equivalent duty or appropriate duties (including hazardous duty when authorized) will be scheduled or otherwise made available to all elements of each training category. Additional training may be authorized. Minimum participation requirements for each program element are not shown.

** The word 'drill' includes only unit training assemblies or training periods which are scheduled and conducted as part of the training program of a particular unit or Reserve Training Element.

Director Research Studies Institute Attn: Archives Branch General Atty, Alabama	RETURN TO:	K168.12045-5 9 May 1958
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A. I. Regulation No. 45-5

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9 May 1958

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AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 45-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, 9 MAY 1955

RESERVE FORCES

Administration of Air Force Reserve Program

	<i>Paragraph</i>
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This regulation outlines the personnel composition of the Air Force Reserve. It establishes program elements, training categories, and pay groups, and states general policy for assigning, reassigning, and retaining members of the Air Force Reserve.

1. Definitions. The following definitions will apply in this regulation:

a. *Active Duty for Training.* A tour of active duty for Reserve training under orders which provide for automatic reversion to inactive duty when the specified period of active duty is completed. The Air Force Reserve retains strength accountability. Authority for such tours is AFR 45-14.

b. *Active Status.* The status of a Reservist who is not assigned to the Inactive Status List Reserve Section or the Retired Reserve Section.

c. *Extended Active Duty (EAD).* A tour of active military service performed by a Reservist who occupies an authorized troop space of the active military establishment. Strength accountability for persons on EAD changes from the Air Force Reserve to active military establishment.

d. *Inactive Duty Training.* That training performed by Reservists while not on active duty for which point credit is authorized. It includes unit training assemblies, training periods, instruction, preparation of instruction, appropriate duties, equivalent training, military flying duty, and completion of correspondence courses through the USAF Extension Course Institute.

e. *Obligor.* An individual who has a Reserve obligation as outlined in h below.

f. *Participation Requirements.* The minimum training a Reservist must complete to retain his assignment. AFRs 45-3 and 45-19 set forth these requirements.

g. *Reserve of the Air Force.* The common Federal Status possessed by members of the Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard of the United States. This term will not be used to identify a component or organization of the Air Force.

h. *Reserve Service Obligation.* The time that an individual must, by law, serve as a member of a Reserve component in addition to any active military service performed with a Regular component. See AFR 45-35.

i. *Year of Service for Retirement.* That 12 consecutive month period during which a Reservist must accrue a minimum of 50 points, if such period is to be credited as a year of satisfactory Federal service for retirement purposes. AFR 45-45 outlines the method of establishing the inclusive dates of a retirement year.

j. *Year of Service for Retention.* That 12 consecutive month period during which a Reserv-

* This regulation supersedes AFR 45-5, 27 June 1956.

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ist must earn a minimum of 15 points (exclusive of gratuitous points) in order to be retained in the status of an active Reservist. AFR 45-45 outlines the method of establishing the inclusive dates of a retention year.

2. What the Air Force Reserve Includes.

The Air Force Reserve includes all Reserves of the Air Force except those who are members of the Air National Guard of the United States.

a. Certain Air Force Reserve units and positions are designated Ready. A Reservist assigned to such a unit or position must possess Ready status.

b. A Reservist not assigned to a Ready Reserve unit or position will be designated a Standby Reservist unless he is assigned to the Retired Reserve List.

c. Each Air Force Reservist has a personal status as a Ready Reservist, a Standby Reservist, or a Retired Reservist.

3. Assigning Reservists to Program Elements.

There are a variety of programs within the active status portion of the Air Force Reserve, as shown in the chart on pages 3 and 4. They are called "program elements," and are identified with the training category and pay group which depicts the amount of inactive duty training and/or active duty training scheduled for assigned personnel as well as the amount of training for which pay is authorized. A Reservist assigned to a program element must be physically and professionally qualified for active duty and must meet the participation requirements thereof.

4. Identifying Reservists With Specific Training Categories:

a. All Reservists in an active status will be identified with specific training categories. Training categories are established on the basis of the training required to maintain individual or unit proficiency. Training categories are:

Training Category	Annual number of periods of inactive duty training	Annual number of days of active duty for training
A	48	15 days
B	24	15 days
C (Not Used by AF)	12	15 days
D	0	15 days
E	12	0
F	Correspondence Courses	
G	No Training	
H	0	30 days
I	Officers' Training Programs	

b. Additional training within the above categories will be as prescribed in appropriate USAF regulations.

5. Pay Groups To Identify Ready Reserv-

ists. Specific pay groups, in addition to the training categories, will identify all Ready Reservists authorized inactive duty training pay and or active duty for training. Pay groups are established on the basis of paid training authorized individual Reservists. A Standby Reservist who participates voluntarily in inactive duty training will be shown as "Pay Group: None." Pay Groups are:

Pay Group	Annual number of paid periods of inactive duty training	Annual number of days (or months) of active duty for training
A	48	15 days
B	24	15 days
C	12	15 days
D	0	15 days
E	0	30 days
F	0	3-6 months (one time only)

6. Who Are Designated Ready Reservists.

All persons commissioned, appointed, or enlisted as Reserves of the Air Force, or transferred to the Air Force Reserve to complete a Reserve obligation in accordance with the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, are initially designated Ready Reservists. Policies and procedures for assigning personnel in Ready Reserve programs are outlined in AFRs 45-3 and 45-33.

a. A Ready Reservist may be ordered to EAD involuntarily in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress, a national emergency declared by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law.

b. A Ready Reservist who is qualified for Standby status will be relieved from assignment to any unit or position, which requires Ready Reserve status unless he agrees in writing to retain such status (see e below). A Standby Reservist may agree at any time to accept Ready status to qualify for an assignment to a specific Ready Reserve unit or position. Accepting Ready Reserve status and/or an agreement to retain such status and assignment includes accepting liability for involuntary extended active duty common to all Ready Reservists.

c. All agreements for accepting Ready Reserve status will be completed in the manner described in AFR 45-3. A Reserve officer whose Ready Reserve agreement was a condition of appointment will be considered for discharge if the Ready Reserve agreement is terminated during the first 3 years of appointment.

d. An officer who does not possess an indefinite term appointment may only be assigned or retained in a position designated Standby.

7. Who Are Designated Standby Reservists.

Policies and procedures for assigning personnel

ACTIVE STATUS PROGRAM ELEMENTS OF THE AIR FORCE RESERVE

READY RESERVE (WAR REQUIREMENTS) (SEE AFRs 45-3 AND 45-33)

PROGRAM ELEMENT	TRAINING CATEGORY	PAY GROUP	AVAILABILITY CODE	STATUS	ASSIGNED TO	INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING BY	TYPE OF TRAINING
Air Reserve Wings and Separate Units	A	A	AA	Ready	ConAC	ConAC	Unit training
Air Reserve Wings and Separate Units	A	A	AA	Ready	ConAC	ConAC	Individual—(Unit—not organized to serve as such)
Air Reserve Wings and Separate Units	G	None	AA	Ready	ConAC	None	None permitted (selective assignee)
Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section	A	A	AA	Ready	Major Air Command	ConAC	Instructor for Air Reserve Center Training
Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section	A	A	AA	Ready	Major Air Command	Major Air Command	Job Proficiency (rated and Selective Service)
Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section	A	B	AA	Ready	Major Air Command	ConAC	Instructor for Air Reserve Center Training
Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section	B	B	AA	Ready	Major Air Command	Major Air Command	Job Proficiency
Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section	B	B	AA	Ready	Major Air Command	ConAC	Air Reserve Center Training
Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section	B	C	AA	Ready	Major Air Command	ConAC	Air Reserve Center Training
Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section	B	D	AA	Ready	Major Air Command	ConAC	Air Reserve Center Training
Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section	D	D	AA	Ready	Major Air Command	None Required	15 Days AD annually only
Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section	G	None	AA	Ready	Major Air Command	None	None permitted—Selective Assignee

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ACTIVE STATUS PROGRAM ELEMENTS OF THE AIR FORCE RESERVE—Continued

READY RESERVE (WAR REQUIREMENTS) (SEE AFRs 45-3 AND 45-33)—Continued

PROGRAM ELEMENT	TRAINING CATEGORY	PAY GROUP	AVAILABILITY CODE	STATUS	ASSIGNED TO	INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING BY	TYPE OF TRAINING
Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section	H	E	AA	Ready	Major Air Command	None Required	30 Days AD annually only
*Mobilization Assignment Reserve Section	None	F	AA	Ready	ConAC	None	3-6 months active duty training one time only
Ineligible Reserve Section (IRS)	G	None	Any	Ready	ConAC	None	None permitted

STANDBY RESERVE (AFR 45-19)

Center Standby	E	None	Any	Standby	ConAC	ConAC	Air Reserve Center Training
Nonaffiliated Reserve Section (NARS)	F	None	Any	Standby	ConAC	ConAC	Correspondence courses (ECT)

* Authorized only for personnel in the "Six-Months Active Duty for Training Program" as outlined in AFR 45-33.

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in Standby Reserve programs are outlined in AFR 45-19.

a. A Standby Reservist may be ordered to EAD involuntarily only in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law; if the Selective Service System has determined that he is available for such duty; and if it has been determined there are not enough qualified Ready Reservists in the required grade or specialty. However, a Standby Reservist (including a person on the Inactive Status List) who volunteers in writing for active duty will be considered available for active duty. A determination of availability by the Selective Service System is not required and any prior determinations are not applicable. The appropriate State Director will be informed by DD Form 889, "Standby Reserve notification" (see AFR 45-17), when any Standby Reservist is ordered to EAD.

b. On his request, a Ready Reservist not on active duty and not bound by a Ready Reserve agreement will be designated a Standby Reservist, except in time of war or national emergency, if he:

- (1) Has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for less than 5 years, or
- (2) Was serving in an enlisted status in the active military service on 9 August 1955; and
 - (a) Volunteered for and was transferred to a Reserve component before he completed the period for which he was inducted or enlisted, but after he completed at least 12 months' active military service; and
 - (b) Has satisfactorily participated in an accredited training program in a Ready status for a period which, added to his active duty, totals 4 years; or
- (3) Served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for less than 5 years and has satisfactorily served in an accredited training program in a Ready Reserve status for a period which, added to his active duty, totals not less than 5 years, or
- (4) Has served on active duty for not less than 12 months between 7 December 1941 and 2 September 1945 and, in addition, has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States for not less than 12 months after 25 June 1950, or
- (5) Has served as a member of one or more Reserve components for not less than 8 years since 2 September 1945.

c. A Reservist qualified for Standby status will be designated a Standby Reservist if he is not assigned to a Ready Reserve unit or position. See AFR 45-17.

8. Who Will Be Assigned to the Nonaffiliated Reserve Section:

a. Standby Reservists who are not assigned to any other active status program element, or who are not in an inactive or retired Reserve status, will be assigned to the Nonaffiliated Reserve Section (NARS). They will be retained therein as long as they earn at least 15 points (excluding gratuitous points) during each retention year.

b. An individual may be voluntarily reassigned at any time from the NARS to any active program element, other than Ineligible Reserve Section (IRS), if he is otherwise qualified.

c. A Nonaffiliated Reservist who fails to meet the minimum requirements for retention of an active status—15 earned points—will be assigned to the Inactive Status List Reserve Section (ISLRS).

d. An Air Force Reserve commissioned officer serving on active duty as either a warrant officer or airman, or an Air Force Reserve warrant officer serving on active duty as an airman, will be retained in the NARS unless he is assigned as provided in paragraph 16b.

9. Who Are Assigned to the Ineligible Reserve Section. The Ineligible Reserve Section (IRS) consists of Ready Reservists who have not completed their Reserve obligation in accordance with the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1948 and who do not voluntarily participate in Reserve training programs. These persons are in an active status.

a. A Ready Reservist transferred to the Air Force Reserve to complete a Reserve obligation will be initially assigned to the IRS (Continental Air Command). An obligor who is voluntarily assigned to a Ready Reserve participating program element, and who fails to meet the minimum participation standards during any retention year, will be reassigned to the IRS (Continental Air Command). Further, an obligor who has not completed all required Ready Reserve service, as prescribed in paragraph 7, and who is removed from a Ready Reserve voluntary participating assignment for any reason will be reassigned to the IRS (Continental Air Command), Air Reserve Records Center, unless he is reassigned to another Ready Reserve position. While a Reservist is assigned to the IRS, he may not take part in any training programs or point-

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gaining activities. However, he will continue to receive the gratuitous points awarded for each year of active membership in a Reserve component. Except for paragraph 7b(5), he does not accrue service under paragraph 7b.

b. A Reservist assigned to the IRS (Continental Air Command) may be selectively assigned as provided in AFR 45-30 or, upon application, may be reassigned to any other active status program element for which he is qualified. However:

- (1) An obligor who has not completed all Ready Reserve Service required by law and who is selectively assigned may be voluntarily reassigned only to a Ready Reserve unit or mobilization position; and
- (2) An obligor who has twice failed to meet minimum annual requirements for retaining active status may only be reassigned to another active status program element under AFR 45-30 or screened to Standby status under AFR 45-17.

c. An obligor not reassigned to another active status program element will be retained in the IRS until he completes his obligated Reserve service, unless he is screened to the Standby Reserve under AFR 45-17. When an enlisted Reservist completes his period of obligated Reserve service, he will be discharged, unless voluntarily serving in an active status under an enlistment contract extending beyond the period of obligated service.

d. A person reassigned from the IRS to an active participating program will be required to meet the retention requirements—such retention requirements will be prorated on the basis of the period assigned to the new program element—for the remainder of his retention year. For example, the monthly prorated retention points are 15 divided by 12 which equals $1\frac{1}{4}$. Suppose an obligor is reassigned from the IRS to a participating program element and has 8 months remaining in his retention year. He must earn 10 points ($8 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ equals 10) by the end of the retention year to retain active status. Count any fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ or more as 1. Disregard any fraction less than one-half.

10. Who Will Be Transferred to the Inactive Status List Reserve Section: A Reservist who fails to meet the minimum requirements for retention in an active status (15 earned points) will be transferred to the Inactive Status List Reserve Section (ISLRS) if he has completed all Ready Reserve service required by law. An

obligor who has been designated a Standby Reservist in accordance with paragraph 7b or AFR 45-17 will also be assigned to the ISLRS if he fails to meet the minimum requirements for retention in an active status.

a. An ISLRS Reservist may be ordered to EAD involuntarily only if there are no other Ready or Standby Reservists of the appropriate grade and military specialty available for active military service, and then only if the Director of Selective Service determines that as a Standby Reservist he is available for EAD.

b. While assigned to the ISLRS, a Reservist is not eligible for inactive duty training, active duty training, promotion, or award of points.

c. The following persons must be assigned to the ISLRS:

- (1) A person retired as an airman after serving at least 20 years in the active military service and transferred to the Air Force Reserve to complete 30 years' active and retired service. However, the person may elect to participate actively as a Reserve airman in a Reserve training program or he may be transferred to the Reserve Retired List because of medical disqualification.
- (2) An Air Force Reserve commissioned officer who retires with pay (for reasons other than physical disability) as an officer, warrant officer, or airman, or an Air Force Reserve warrant officer who retires with pay (for reasons other than physical disability) as a warrant officer or airman. Concurrently with retirement, such a person may request that his Reserve of the Air Force status be terminated or request that he be placed on the Reserve Retired List. If he fails to request termination of status, or fails to request placement on the Reserve Retired List, he must be assigned to the ISLRS. After assignment to the ISLRS, such a person will be screened as provided in e below, except that he will not be permitted to return to an active status. The provisions of d below will not apply to such screening.
- (3) Those residing outside the continental limits of the United States, its Territories or possessions, in areas where neither mobilization assignments nor extension courses are available. These persons are not subject to elimination from the ISLRS under e below.

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d. Except as provided in f below, an Inactive Status List Reservist will be retained in such status when:

- (1) The total Air Force Reserve resource in his military specialty is not enough to satisfy Reserve mobilization requirements, or
- (2) His AFSC appears on the list of critical military specialties for screening the Ready Reserve, regardless of (1) above, and
- (3) Shortages provided in (1) and (2) above exist in his or any higher grade, or
- (4) He has a remaining period of obligated Reserve Service, unless he is redesignated a Ready Reservist because the reason for his designation as a Standby Reservist no longer exists. See AFR 45-17.

e. The Inactive Status List will be screened annually to identify persons who do not qualify for retention on the list under e or d above. They will be encouraged to submit application as provided in f below. If they fail to do so, they will be subject to discharge. They may not be retained in the Inactive Status List longer than 3 years, unless the Commander, Continental Air Command, or his designated representative, determines that such retention would benefit the Air Force. Normally, exceptions will not extend beyond an additional 3 years.

f. Upon application, an Inactive Status List Reservist may be:

- (1) Transferred to the Retired Reserve, if qualified, or
- (2) Reassigned to an active program element if qualified. However, a Reservist who has twice failed to meet minimum annual requirements for retention of active status may not thereafter be reassigned to an active status program element, except that an obligor may be placed in IRS for selective assignment.

g. If a person on the Inactive Status List enters on extended active duty, he will be ordered to such duty in the permanent grade he held while assigned to the ISLRS. At the time he is placed on the Inactive Status List, he will be advised that no adjustment will be made in his grade if he is later ordered into active military service from the Inactive Status List.

h. While he is assigned to the ISLRS, a Reservist accrues service toward the reduction of his Reserve service obligation. Except for paragraph 7b(5), he does not accrue satisfactory

service under paragraph 7b to qualify for elective Standby Reserve status.

11. What the Maximum Ages Are for Retention:

a. There is no maximum age for retaining an airman in the Air Force Reserve nor do any age-in-grade criteria apply to him.

b. An Air Force Reserve commissioned officer may be retained in the Air Force Reserve until, but not after, he reaches the maximum ages outlined in (1) through (4) below. Unless he is qualified for and has been assigned to the Retired Reserve Section at his request, he will be discharged on the last day of the month in which he reaches the age of:

- (1) 62 for a major general;
- (2) 60 for a male commissioned officer below major general or a female commissioned officer other than a nurse or medical specialist;
- (3) 55 for a female nurse or female medical specialist serving in a grade above captain. However, such an officer in the grade of captain whose name is on a recommended list will be treated as if she were in a grade above captain. *This subparagraph is effective 1 July 1960.*
- (4) 50 for a female nurse or female medical specialist below major. *This subparagraph is effective 1 July 1960.*

c. The following maximum ages apply to an Air Force Reserve warrant officer:

- (1) The age of 62 for a male warrant officer. Each male Air Force warrant officer will be placed on the Reserve Retired List if he is qualified and applies; otherwise, he will be discharged not later than 60 days after the date on which he attains the age of 62. However, upon application, the Secretary of the Air Force may defer any individual who, on 1 November 1954, was a male warrant officer of a Reserve component and who, upon attaining the age of 62, has not completed 20 years of satisfactory service. He may defer the person until he completes the 20 years but he may not be retained beyond 60 days after the date on which he attains the age of 64.
- (2) The age of 55 for a female warrant officer. Each female Air Force Reserve warrant officer will be placed on the Reserve Retired List if she

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is qualified and applies; otherwise, she will be discharged not later than 60 days after the date she attains the age of 55. However, upon application, the Secretary of the Air Force may defer any individual who, on 1 November 1954, was a female warrant officer of a Reserve component and who, upon attaining the age of 55, has not completed 20 years of satisfactory Federal service. He may defer the person until she completes the 20 years but she may not be retained beyond 60 days after the date she attains the age of 60.

12. When Officers Complete Maximum Service. Effective 1 July 1960 an Air Force Reserve commissioned officer who completes the total number of years of service and/or service in grade prescribed by law for elimination will be transferred to the Retired Reserve or be discharged as provided in AFR 45-41.

13. Awarding Credit for Active and Inactive Duty Training:

a. Points are awarded for active duty performed in any grade or status and for inactive duty training in accordance with AFR 45-15.

b. Gratuitous points will be awarded as outlined in AFR 45-45. They will be counted for all purposes except for:

- (1) Computing the date of rank upon entering EAD for any year after 30 June 1955 in which the Reservist failed to accrue enough points for a satisfactory year of Federal service (see AFR 35-54).
- (2) Meeting the minimum annual requirement (15 earned points) for retention of active status. See c below.

c. Points awarded for inactive duty training performed in accordance with paragraph 16h cannot be credited toward benefits under Title III, Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1087; U.S.C. 1036a). Such points will be recorded as outlined in AFR 45-45.

14. What the Minimum Participation Requirements Are:

a. Participation requirements for a person assigned to a Ready Reserve position are outlined in AFR 45-3. Participation requirements for a person assigned to a Standby program are contained in AFR 45-19. Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other regulation, a Reservist, except an obligor assigned to the

IRS, is required to earn a minimum of 15 points (excluding gratuitous points) during each retention year to be retained in an active status. Except as provided in b below, any person who fails to meet this minimum requirement will be assigned to the ISLRS or IRS, as appropriate, within 60 days following his failure to meet the requirement.

b. A commissioned or warrant officer who is subject to discharge or reassignment to the ISLRS for failing to meet minimum retention standards, but who has been credited or is entitled to be credited with 18 or more years of satisfactory Federal service, will not be discharged or transferred for this reason without his consent except as provided in paragraph 11b and c. See AFR 45-41 concerning retention to qualify for retirement.

15. How Reservists Are Assigned Within the Air Force Reserve:

a. A Reservist who is found to be permanently disqualified medically for active military service, with or without waiver, will be mandatorily assigned to the Inactive Status List Reserve Section pending placement on the Reserve Retired List or discharge. An individual who does not qualify or apply for placement on the Reserve Retired List is subject to separation.

b. Upon application, a Ready Reservist will be removed from Ready status if he is qualified for:

- (1) Standby status as outlined in paragraph 7.
- (2) Retired Reserve status as outlined in AFR 45-39.

c. A Ready Reservist may be designated a Standby Reservist involuntarily when the person is:

- (1) Qualified for Standby status but has failed to request such status and to participate satisfactorily in a program requiring Ready Reserve status;
- (2) Not qualified for Ready Reserve status for the reasons outlined in AFR 45-17.

d. A Standby Reservist will be removed from Standby status when he:

- (1) Is qualified for and requests assignment to a program element requiring Ready status;
- (2) Is qualified for and requests Retired Reserve status;
- (3) Has remaining periods of obligated Reserve service and the reasons for

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his designation as a Standby Reservist as outlined in AFR 45-17 no longer exist.

e. A person may be reassigned with and between unit or program elements of the Air Force Reserve as follows:

- (1) A qualified or available Reservist who indicates his willingness to fulfill the training standards and requirements of such an assignment will be selected;
- (2) An obligated Reservist may be selected and assigned without his consent to fill a vacancy in a certain training program element not otherwise occupied by a voluntary participant (see AFR 45-30);
- (3) A person must be reassigned promptly when it has been determined that he no longer meets the established age-in-grade criteria, physical or professional standards, or participation requirements established for the program element to which he is assigned.

f. All orders issued will show the status of the Reservist concerned, that is, Ready, Standby, or Retired, and, if appropriate, will show the program element, training category, and pay group.

16. Miscellaneous Requirements:

a. With the approval of the Secretary of the Air Force, an individual may retain Reserve status and accept civil employment with and compensation from any foreign government or concern which is controlled in whole or in part by a foreign government. Before he accepts employment, the Reservist will request approval of the contemplated employment. His request will contain the name of the country involved, the title of the position, and a general description of the duties to be performed. He will forward his request to:

Commander
Air Reserve Records Center
3800 York Street
Denver 5, Colorado

Within 15 days after he receives the request, the Commander, Air Reserve Records Center, will forward it, together with the person's master personnel records, to:

Director of Military Personnel
Headquarters USAF
ATTN: Reserve Activities Group
Washington 25, D. C.

Headquarters USAF will inform the individual whether the Secretary of the Air Force approves

or disapproves the request and will send an information copy of the approval or disapproval to the Commander, Air Reserve Record Center. Any Reservist who fails to obtain approval of such employment will be considered for discharge under AFRs 45-41 or 45-43, as appropriate.

b. An Air Force Reserve commissioned officer serving on active duty as a warrant officer or airman, or an Air Force Reserve warrant officer serving on active duty as an airman, may be assigned in a nonpay status as a Reserve commissioned officer or warrant officer, as appropriate, to an Air Reserve Center unit.

c. Sometimes a Reserve officer is appointed to the grade of major general or brigadier general to fill a specific vacancy or position. Within 30 days after he ceases to occupy that position, unless he is assigned to fill a comparable position of the same or higher grade, he will be:

- (1) Transferred in grade to the Inactive Status List, if qualified, or
- (2) Transferred in grade to the Retired Reserve, if qualified and he applies therefor, or
- (3) Discharged. Upon application, if qualified, he will be appointed as a Reserve officer in the grade that he held as a Reserve officer immediately before his appointment in a general officer grade.

d. All assignments will be made, and authorized training performed, in the individual's permanent Reserve of the Air Force grade.

17. Policy and Procedures Relating to Transfer Between Military Services. The policy and procedures relating to transfer between the Reserve components of the military services of persons without military service obligations are the same as those prescribed for Reservists with obligations in AFR 45-35.

18. Who Will Administer the Air Force Reserve:

a. Headquarters USAF will:

- (1) Monitor the administration of all general officers. Forward all requests for assignment, reassignment, and/or retention of general officers to:
Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel
Headquarters USAF
ATTN: General Officers Branch
Washington 25, D. C.
- (2) Administer all personnel assigned to the Retired Reserve Section. Forward all correspondence concerning members of the Retired Reserve Section to:

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Director of Military Personnel
Headquarters USAF
ATTN: Promotions and Separations
Division
Washington 25, D. C.

b. Major air commands will administer assigned Reservists except as otherwise provided in AFRs 45-3 and 45-30.

c. The Continental Air Command will:

- (1) Except as provided in a and b above, administer the various programs of the Air Force Reserve;

- (2) Administer all persons assigned to the NARS, ISLRS, and IRS;
- (3) Provide, from Air Force Reserve resources, replacements for or assignments to agencies in other major air commands as required.

19. Direct Correspondence Authorized. Direct correspondence is authorized between major air commands regarding the assignment and administration of individuals and their Air Force Reserve records.

By Order of the Secretary of the Air Force:

OFFICIAL:

J. L. TARR
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

THOMAS D. WHITE
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:

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AFR 45-21

AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 45-21

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Washington, 22 July 1966

Reserve Forces

**VOLUNTARY ENTRY ON EXTENDED ACTIVE DUTY (EAD) OF
AIRMEN OF THE RESERVES OF THE AIR FORCE**

This regulation prescribes the policies and procedures to be followed in the voluntary entry on Extended Active Duty (EAD) of airmen of the Reserves of the Air Force.

RETURN TO
ATTN: AFPC
MAIL ROOM
2200
AFPC
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330

	Paragraph
Policy Explained	1
Criteria for Voluntary Entry on EAD	2
Submission of Application	3
Action by Unit Commander	4
Processing Outlined	5

1. Policy Explained. The Reserve Forces are an Air Force-trained personnel resource having persons with skills often in demand. The program for voluntary entry on EAD is based upon the Air Force skill requirements and is very restrictive. The program for selecting airmen for active duty is conducted with a view to merging the desires of the person with the needs of the Air Force. Only airmen who qualify in accordance with this regulation are authorized to apply for voluntary entry on EAD.

a. An airman is considered for this program only if he possesses an Air Force Specialty Code and grade for which an active duty requirement exists and is otherwise qualified as prescribed in this regulation.

b. A retired airman may be considered for voluntary entry on EAD only for unique assignments which cannot be filled by airmen on active duty. The tour of duty is limited to the shortest time needed to complete a specific assignment or to train an airman from the Regular Air Force.

c. Air Reserve Personnel Center (ARPC), 3800 York St Denver Colo 80205, is responsible for implementing the program in accordance with the policies and procedures outlined in this regulation.

2. Criteria for Voluntary Entry on EAD. Airmen who are bona fide residents of the United States, its territories, or possessions and are authorized by table 1 may apply for voluntary entry on EAD.

3. Submission of Application.

a. Airman will submit AF Form 125 (in duplicate) to unit commander or through military channels to ARPC if not assigned to a unit.

b. Each airman:

(1) Is responsible for accuracy of all entries on AF Form 125.

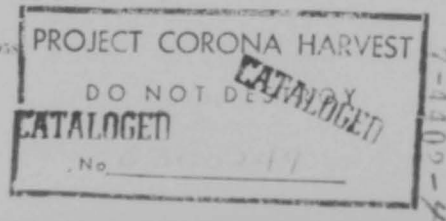
(2) Is required to furnish in writing to ARPC, through military channels, any changes occurring after the application is submitted.

(3) Must sign agreement to serve 4 years on EAD (see appropriate block on AF Form 125).

c. Application remains valid for 12 months from date of submission provided the airman remains qualified.

4. Action by Unit Commander (Immediate military supervisor, for airman not assigned to unit):

This regulation supersedes AFR 45-21, 3 November 1958.
OPR: AFPMRFE
DISTRIBUTION: S



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TABLE 1			
CRITERIA FOR VOLUNTARY ENTRY ON EAD			
R U L E	A	B	C
	If airman is assigned to	and he	then he is
1	Ready Reserve in training category A, R, D, E, G, H, or I	has served in active status in current grade and AFSC for one continuous year (note 1); has had prior active duty of at least 18 continuous months; will be able to complete 20 years active duty prior to attaining his 55th birthday; has AFSC and grade on the Prior Service Required Skills List; and is otherwise qualified per AFR 45-47 or ANGR 39-09, as appropriate	eligible to apply for voluntary entry on EAD, provided he meets the standards for General Service per AFM 160-1, and he should submit AF Form 125, Application for EAD with the US Air Force.
2	Active Air National Guard of the United States (ANGUS)		
3	Standby Reserve (NARS) (Note 2)		
4	Ready Reserve in Training Category F		Not eligible to apply.
5	Standby Reserve (SIRS)		
6	Retired Reserve Section	is in retired status	not eligible to apply for voluntary entry on EAD. (If a program is established, it will be given widest publicity in newspapers, service publications, newsletters, and other appropriate media).

NOTES: 1. Include active duty service in same or higher grade and AFSC provided current status was attained within 90 days of release from last active duty. Cumulative consecutive active service

on EAD, ANGUS, and AFRes may count in meeting this requirement.
2. Must be eligible to participate for retirement and retention points.

a. Determine airman's eligibility IAW this regulation.

b. Contact the nearest Air Force Recruiting Office to insure AFSC and grade are on current Prior Service Required Skills List.

c. Forward application of qualified airman per paragraph 5 and include:

(1) A letter of transmittal with the following statements:

(a) This airman is qualified by grade and skill for EAD.

(b) I rate him number (1 through 10) among a group of 10 airmen of like grade and skill.

(c) I know of no conditions which preclude his serving effectively on EAD.

(d) Any comments which will assist ARPC in selecting the best qualified airman.

(2) Current copy of AF Form 7, "Airman Military Record."

(3) Copy of latest DD Form 214 for ANGUS personnel.

(4) Copy of AF Form 190, "USAF Reserve Personnel Record Card—for Retention, Promotion, and Retirement," current as of date of application for EAD.

(5) Completed DD Form 369, "Police Record Check" (fingerprints not required).

(6) Request for conditional release of ANGUS members.

(7) Copies of current SFs 88 and 89.

d. Advise airman that:

(1) Approval of application is not a commitment or promise of EAD.

(2) He should not close his personal affairs until receipt of valid EAD orders.

(3) He may enter EAD in current grade only.

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(4) Consecutive tours of EAD under this regulation are not authorized.

(5) Application is void after one year.

(6) There is no assurance of assignment to specific bases, geographic areas, or over-sea stations. Selection of airmen for EAD is based upon Air Force-wide requirements.

(7) If assigned to an oversea unit, travel by privately owned vehicle, transportation of dependents and household goods, house trail-

er to the base from which processed for oversea movement is not authorized.

(8) If, on the projected date of entry on extended active duty, he does not have 4 years remaining on his present term of enlistment, he will be discharged and reenlisted for a period of 5 years.

(9) He may not withdraw his application after EAD orders are issued.

5. Processing Outlined:

TABLE 2			
PROCESSING OF APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY ENTRY ON EAD			
R U L E	A	B	
	When an	then	who will
1	application is received from a qualified reserve airman	the reserve commander will send the application direct to ARPC	make tentative selection based on criteria in note 1, and will perform the actions in rules 3, 5, and 6.
2	application is received from a qualified airman of the ANGUS	the ANGUS commander will send the application, thru channels, to the state adjutant general	make final determination as to whether to send the application to ARPC or return it without action
3	airman is tentatively selected for EAD	ARPC will request airman to take physical examination (note 2)	Send SFs 88 and 89 with appropriate consultations where indicated to ARPC (RPMM-1), 3800 York St Denver Colo 80205.
4	approved application of an ANGUS airman is received by the state adjutant general	the applicant is transferred to the AFRes (CONAC (IRS), ARPC) by the state adjutant general	also forward the appropriate records in according to line 2, table 6, AFM 35-12, within 5 work days.
5	applicant is finally selected	ARPC will notify Recruiting Service, Randolph AFB, Texas	furnish the unit of assignment.
6	assignment is confirmed	ARPC will publish and distribute EAD orders as prescribed in note 3	also compute date of rank for EAD and include it in the orders.
7	applicant's EAD orders are received	Custodian of Field Record Group will make distribution of records per rule 4, table 10, AFM 35-12 insuring arrival at destination prior to effective date of EAD.	

NOTES: 1. Careful selection of airmen for voluntary EAD is vital to the maintenance of a highly qualified Air Force. Since most recallers later volunteer for the Reg Air Force, ARPC will thoroughly consider the following factors (not

listed in order of importance) in determining which airmen to order to EAD: qualification for enlistment as prior service applicant per AFM 33-3, commander's recommendation, grade and skill level, education, self-improvement, training, derogatory

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AFR 45-21

information, growth potential, physical condition, and other relative information.

2. Examination may be taken at any convenient Air Force installation. Travel at government expense is not authorized. Medical qualification is based upon strict interpretation of AFM 100-1 for enlistment. Medical conditions which will disqualify applicant for unrestricted worldwide service are categorically disqualifying for selection under the provisions of this regulation. ARPC will subse-

quently forward controversial or borderline cases to USAFMPC (AFMSMD), Randolph AFB Tex 78148.

3. Two copies to Master Personnel Records Group, five copies to gaining Regular Air Force unit of assignment, two copies to the losing Reserve unit of assignment or appropriate state adjutant general of former ANGUS member, twenty copies to the airman, and three copies to the gaining servicing CRPO.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

OFFICIAL

R. J. PUGH
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

J. P. McCONNELL
General, U.S. Air Force
Chief of Staff

IMMEDIATE ACTION

CHANGE 1, AFR 45-21

AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 45-21 (C1)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Washington, 1 May 1968

Reserve Forces

VOLUNTARY ENTRY ON EXTENDED ACTIVE DUTY (EAD)
OF AIRMEN OF THE RESERVES OF THE AIR FORCE

AFR 45-21, 22 July 1966, is changed as follows:

1c(1). Copy of AF . . . application for EAD. For ANGUS airman, also include a copy of AF Form 190 showing all points earned since promotion to current grade.

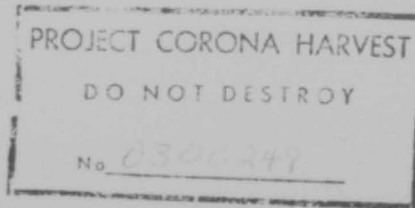
1c(7). Copies of current SFs 88 and 89 now on file in the health records group.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

OFFICIAL

J. P. McCONNELL, *General, USAF*
Chief of Staff

JOHN F. RASH, *Colonel, USAF*
Director of Administrative Services



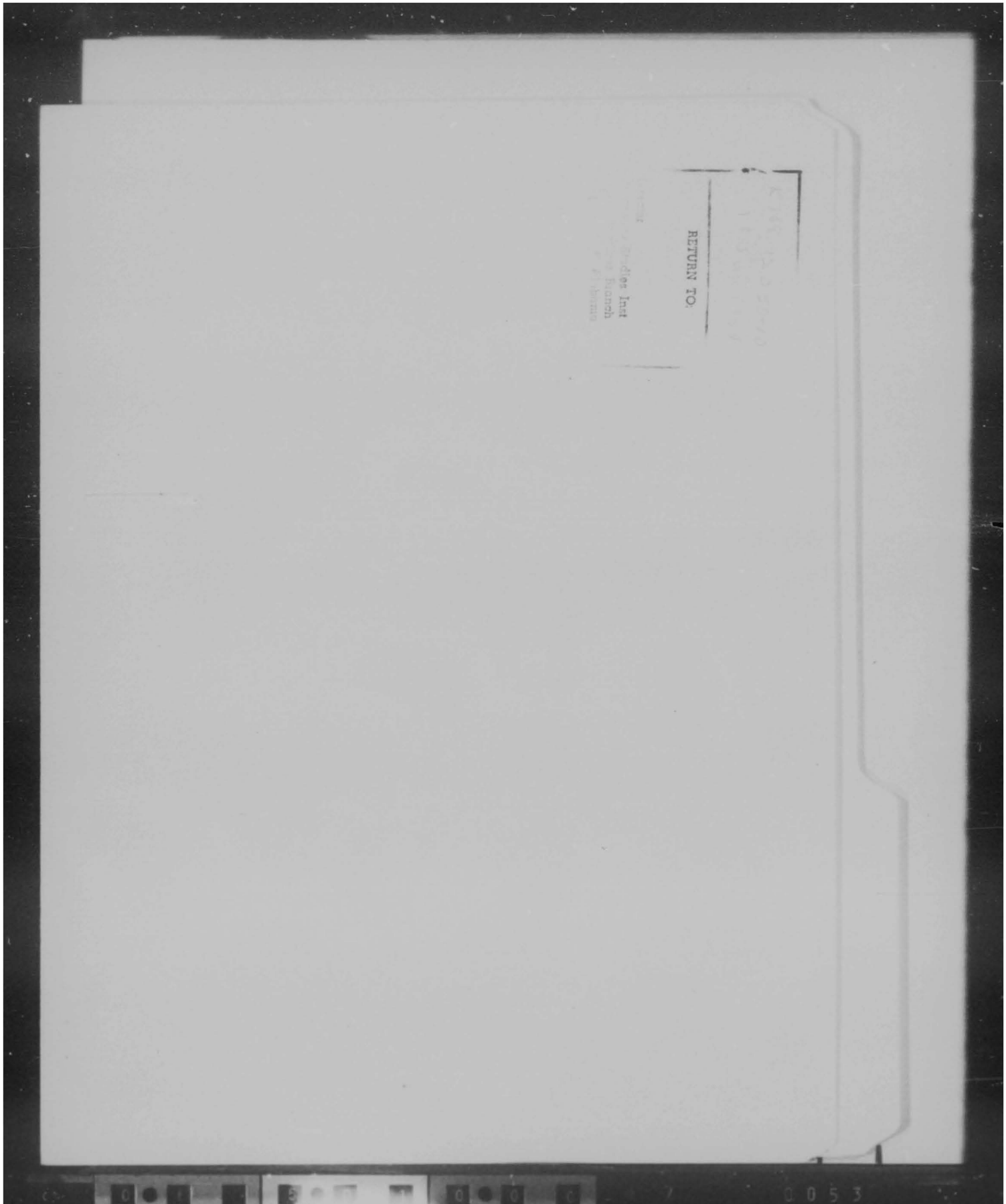
This change supersedes AFR 45-21 (C1), 6 March 1968.

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AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 50-10

AFR 50-10
1-3

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, 18 JUNE 1964

TRAINING

Air Force ROTC Camps

Purpose and Scope.....	Paragraph 1
Statutory Authority.....	2
Responsibilities.....	3

1. Purpose and Scope. This Regulation provides for Air Force ROTC camp training to complement the institutional phase of the ROTC curriculum through organized activities on selected Air Force bases. This Regulation applies to all Air Force activities to and including base level.

2. Statutory Authority. Air Force ROTC camps are established and administered under section 47a and c of the National Defense Act of 3 June 1916, as amended (10 U.S.C. 441; 10 U.S.C. 443), and the Act 15 June 1936, as amended (32 U.S.C. 164a, 164b; 10 U.S.C. 455 a, b, c).

3. Responsibilities:

a. *Headquarters USAF.* The Director of Personnel Procurement and Training, Headquar-

ters USAF, will publish an annual Air Force ROTC camp directive.

b. *Major Air Command.* The major air command assigned jurisdiction for the Air Force ROTC will prepare, distribute, and maintain a Headquarters USAF-approved Air Force ROTC camp operations manual that will prescribe the policies and procedures for the preparation, opening, staffing, attendance, operating, and closing of Air Force ROTC camps. This manual will establish the responsibilities and functions of participating commands with respect to all phases of the program.

c. *Major Air Commands Assigned Camp Activity.* The major air commands assigned Air Force ROTC camp activity will program for and operate the camps in accordance with a and b above.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

OFFICIAL:

K. E. THIEBAUD
Colonel, USAF
Air Adjutant General

N. F. TWINING
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

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*This Regulation supersedes AFR 50-10, 3 April 1952.

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Gen. Service Regulation No 50-35

Training

16 October 1952

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*AFR 50-35
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AIR FORCE REGULATION }
NO. 50-35 }

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, 18 OCTOBER 1952

TRAINING

Reservists of One Service Training with Units of Other Services

	<i>Paragraph</i>
Purpose and Scope	1
General	2
Processing Applications of Members of the Air Force Reserve for Training with Other Components	3
Processing Applications of Members of Other Components for Training with Air Force Reserve Units	4
Certificate of Training Accomplished	5
Transfer of Records	6

1. Purpose and Scope. This Regulation provides for Reservists of one service training with Reserve units of other services. It applies to Reserve members of all the Armed Forces.

2. General:

a. A member of the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard may be authorized to train (in a nonpay status) with an Air Force Reserve unit and receive credit therefor in accordance with regulations of the service of which the individual is a member, under the following conditions:

- (1) When appropriate training is not reasonably available within his own Reserve component but is available within an Air Force Reserve unit.
- (2) When the commanding officer of the Air Force Reserve unit with which training is desired approves in writing a request for such training.

b. A member of the Air Force Reserve component may be authorized to train (in a nonflying status) with a Reserve component of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, and receive credit therefor in accordance with Air Force Regulations, under the following conditions:

- (1) When appropriate training is not reasonably available within an Air Force Reserve unit but is available in another Reserve component.
- (2) When the commanding officer of the unit with which training is desired

approves in writing the request for such training.

3. Processing Applications of Members of the Air Force Reserve for Training with Other Components:

a. Applications will contain, as an inclosure, a written statement from the commanding officer of the unit with which training is desired that training is available and that there is no objection to the Reservist training with the unit. A brief statement of the type of training available will also be included.

b. Applications will be submitted to the individual's immediate commanding officer. Upon receipt of application, the latter will, if he approves, issue the necessary orders attaching the individual to the Reserve unit concerned for training.

4. Processing Applications of Members of Other Components for Training with Air Force Reserve Units:

a. When a member of another Reserve component requests training with an Air Force Reserve unit, the Air Force Reserve unit commander will indicate in writing whether the training is approved or disapproved, and, if it is approved, will include a statement of the type of training available.

b. Applications will be processed in accordance with regulations of the service of which the individual is a member.

5. Certificate of Training Accomplished. The officer in charge of Air Force Reserve train-

* This Regulation supersedes AFR 50-35, 13 December 1950.

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AFR 50-35
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ing, who certifies the AF Form 40, "Authorization for Inactive Duty Training," will also sign the appropriate forms required by other services to indicate the accomplishment of training.

6. Transfer of Records. Records of Reservists training with a Reserve organization of another component will not be transferred to that component.

By Order of the Secretary of the Air Force:

OFFICIAL:

K. E. THIEBAUD
Colonel, USAF
Air Adjutant General

HOYT S. VANDENBERG
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

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A

ADVANCE COPY
*AFR 50-35
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AIR FORCE REGULATION }
NO. 50-35 }

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, 27 APRIL 1955

TRAINING

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Reservists of One Service Training With Units of Other Services

	<i>Paragraph</i>
Purpose and Scope	1
When Training May Be Provided	2
Processing Applications of Members of Air Force Reserve for Training With Other Components	3
Processing Application of Members of Other Components for Training With Air Force Reserve Units	4
Certificate of Training Accomplished	5
Transfer of Records	6

1. Purpose and Scope. This Regulation provides for Reservists of one service training with Reserve units of other services. It applies to Reserve members of all the Armed Forces.

2. When Training May Be Provided:

a. A member of the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard may be authorized to train (in a nonpay status) with an Air Force Reserve unit and receive credit therefore in accordance with regulations of the service of which the individual is a member, under the following conditions:

- (1) When appropriate training is not reasonably available within his own Reserve component but is available within an Air Force Reserve unit.
- (2) When the commander of the Air Force Reserve unit with which training is desired approves in writing a request for such training.

b. A member of the Air Force Reserve component may be authorized to train (in a nonflying status) with a Reserve component of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, and receive credit therefor in accordance with Air Force Regulations, under the following conditions:

- (1) When appropriate training is not reasonably available within an Air Force Reserve unit but is available in another Reserve component.
- (2) When the commander of the unit

with which training is desired approves in writing the request for such training.

3. Processing Applications of Members of Air Force Reserve for Training With Other Components:

a. Applications will contain as an inclosure, a written statement from the commander of the unit with which training is desired that training is available and that there is no objection to the Reservist training with the unit. A brief statement of the type of training available will also be included.

b. Applications will be submitted to the individual's immediate commander. Upon receipt of application, the latter will, if he approves, issue the necessary orders attaching the individual to the Reserve unit concerned for training.

4. Processing Applications of Members of Other Components for Training With Air Force Reserve Units:

a. When a member of another Reserve component requests training with an Air Force Reserve unit, the Air Force Reserve unit commander will indicate in writing whether the training is approved or disapproved, and, if it is approved, will include a statement of the type of training available.

b. Applications will be processed in accordance with regulations of the service of which the individual is a member.

*This Regulation supersedes AFR 50-35, 16 October 1952.

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AFR 50-35
5-6

5. Certificate of Training Accomplished.
The officer in charge of Air Force Reserve training, who certifies AF Form 40, "Authorization for Inactive Duty Training," or AF Form 40A, "Authorization for Individual Inactive Duty Training," as appropriate, will also sign the ap-

propriate forms required by other services to indicate the accomplishment of training.

6. Transfer of Records. Records of Reservists training with a Reserve organization of another component will not be transferred to that component.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

OFFICIAL:

E. E. TORO
Colonel, USAF
Air Adjutant General

N. F. TWINING
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

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B (minus overseas)

Director
Language Studies Unit
Office of Naval Research
Newell ATB, Newport

K 166, 2055-5
11 Apr. 1967

RETURN TO

AF REGULATION 55-5, OPERATIONS, 11 APR 67

U-4759-1

AFR 55-5

AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 55-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Washington, 11 April 1967

Operations

OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
INTEGRATED COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM

This regulation provides guidance for the operation and management of the Air Force Integrated Command and Control System (AFICCS). It states system objectives, and assigns responsibilities for system control and management, and for the establishment of procedures. It applies to HQ USAF, AFICCS member commands equipped with a standard AFICCS configuration and to designated supporting commands.

1. **System Explained.** The Air Force Integrated Command and Control System is an operational system composed of automated subsystems at HQ USAF and major commands, and equipped with standard AFICCS hardware and software. This system is designed to support the Chief of Staff, and Air Staff Offices (including their field extensions), the commanders of major commands and their staffs and, through Air Force component commands, appropriate unified commanders. Each AFICCS subsystem contains a combination of machine capabilities, computer programs, and data files, and is the focal point for the acquisition and processing of data required to assist the commander and his staff in making operational decisions.

2. **System Objectives:**

a. Over-all system objectives are to:

(1) Improve the over-all command and control posture, in support of the Air Force mission.

(2) Improve command and control economy, response, and mutual support by the standardization of hardware and non-functional computer programs.

(3) Provide an automated capability which will help the commander to plan, direct, and control operations in accomplishing the mission of his command.

(4) Enable maximum exchange of operational computer programs.

b. Operational management objectives are to:

(1) Exploit technology and automation in support of current operations.

(2) Respond to the commander's requirements for current, timely, and accurate information.

(3) Facilitate and expedite the modification, generation and implementation of operational plans.

(4) Improve the ability of the Air Force to manage its resources.

3. **Responsibilities:**

a. *HQ USAF* will:

(1) Exercise approval authority for proposed changes to AFICCS hardware and standard software.

(2) Support the prerogatives of each commander concerned in the design and use of his command and control system to meet command unique requirements, consistent with operational requirements.

(3) Designate major commands and agencies which are elements of the AFICCS.

(4) Insure timely response to requirements of AFICCS members.

b. *The Director of Operations, HQ USAF,* will:

(1) Control, operate, and direct the HQ USAF system.

(2) Centrally manage standard elements of the AFICCS hardware and software.

(3) Establish and maintain AFICCS operational management procedures as published in AFM 55-3.

(4) Insure that system documentation standards are attained and maintained.

c. *The director of operations, at each level within AFICCS,* will:

This regulation supersedes AFL 55-3, 13 October 1965.
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(1) Exercise control, operation, and management of the command's system.

(2) Implement and maintain local system operational configuration control.

(3) Insure that system capability is developed or improved in accordance with a specific overall plan and implemented as approved proposals.

(4) Insure that specific objectives are established and achieved and staff operational requirements are accommodated under both normal and emergency conditions.

(5) Be responsible for training and system implementation activities.

(6) Insure no revisions are made to the standard hardware and software elements of the system without prior approval by HQ USAF.

(7) Insure proposed modification and additions to the AFICCS operational capabilities are reviewed and coordinated with the Directorate of Operations, HQ USAF, to preclude duplicate programming efforts and to afford the possibility of multiple application.

d. *Supporting commands:*

(1) *Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC)* will:

(a) Be responsive to needs of AFICCS members for logistics support on hardware purchases.

(b) Exercise configuration control of purchased AFICCS electronic data processing equipment as directed by HQ USAF.

(2) *Air Force Communications Services (AFCS)* will:

(a) Provide technical communication support for automatic transmission of digital data within the organizational complex of each AFICCS command.

(b) Maintain designated AFICCS equipment.

(3) *Air Force Systems Command (AFSC)* will work in close harmony with and be responsive to stated requirements of AFICCS members in the technical design, development, acquisition, and improvement of their command and control systems in accordance with appropriate regulations and directives.

(4) *Air Training Command (ATC)* will assist in the determination of training requirements and in the establishment of appropriate technical training courses to provide qualified personnel to operate, maintain, control, and support the AFICCS facilities.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

OFFICIAL

J. P. McCONNELL
General, U. S. Air Force
Chief of Staff

R. J. PUGH
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

K 148-12055-7
5 Jun 1969

Director
Attention: Mr. [unclear]
ATTN: Arthur [unclear]
Mailroom AFB, Alabama 36112

Dept of the Air Force
AF Regulation 55-7
5 Jun 69
Operations
Military Civic Actions

PROJECT CONCORDIA HARVEST
DO NOT DESTROY
CATALOGED
No. 0300367

9-00970-11

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Headquarters US Air Force
Washington DC 20330

AF REGULATION 55-7

5 June 1969

98

Operations
MILITARY CIVIC ACTIONS

This regulation establishes Air Force policy for planning, funding, conducting, and reporting USAF Military Civic Actions (MCA). It explains MCA programs, including joint and combined operations, and assigns responsibilities for USAF MCA activities.

	Paragraph
Terms Explained	1
Significance of MCA	2
Statutory Authority	3
The USAF MCA Mission	4
Discussion of MCA Activities	5
Planning USAF MCA Activities	6
Program Responsibilities	7
HQ USAF Responsibilities	8
Major Command and Subordinate Unit Responsibilities	9
Reporting Requirements	10
Disposition of Reports	11

Attachment

- 1. Format for a USAF Military Civic Action Report

I. Terms Explained:

a. **Military Civic Action (MCA).** Using indigenous military forces on projects which are useful to all levels of the local populace in fields that contribute to economic and social development (education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health sanitation, etc.) and also serves to improve relations between the military forces and the population. (United States forces may at times advise or engage in MCA in overseas areas.)

b. **United States Country Team.** The senior, in-country United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the chief of the United States diplomatic mission (usually an ambassador), and composed of the senior member of each represented department or agency.

c. **United States Policy on Internal Defense in Selected Foreign Countries (US-FIDP).** (Short title "Foreign Internal De-

fense Policy"). USFIDP was approved on 23 May 1968 and supersedes the "United States Overseas Internal Defense Policy" (USOIDP) of 24 August 1962. This document governs the foreign internal defense policies, plans, programs, and operations of the United States Government.

d. **Internal Defense.** Action programs which maintain internal security, including (in addition to political and diplomatic activity and economic and military assistance) specialized programs such as civil police; psychological, paramilitary and counterinsurgency operations; counter-guerrilla activity; unconventional warfare; MCA and public works.

e. **Air Force Military Civic Action Officer (MCAO).** An Air Force officer who plans, conducts, supervises, and reports Air Force MCA programs and activities. The MCAO will be awarded an appropriate suffix to his duty AFSC upon completion of the MCA training required by AFM 36-1. Award of

Supersedes AFP 55-2-1, 3 January 1961. (For summary of revised, deleted, or added material, see signature page.)

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this suffix by appropriate orders indicates a qualified status.

2. **Significance of MCA.** National level guidance has urged the development of methods, organizations, and concepts by which local military forces can contribute to the economic and social development in less-developed countries. While the idea of MCA is not new, it has been emphasized since 1961 as an important part of Air Force Special Operations. MCA is most effective when adapted to individual country needs and when conducted as a supporting element of the United States Country Team plans. All United States military forces have common and unique talents which are useful in the combined MCA effort, but duplication should be eliminated through an approved, coordinated program for each country. MCA, as a preventative measure, is an important means of improving social and economic conditions which contribute to insurgency, distrust of government authority, and breakdown in law and order. In countries fighting active campaigns against subversion and insurgency, MCA programs are a means of strengthening the economic base, identifying the government with the welfare of its citizens, and establishing a link between the armed forces and the populace.

3. **Statutory Authority.** "Military Assistance to any country shall be furnished solely for internal security, for legitimate self-defense, to permit the recipient country to participate in regional or collective arrangements, or for the purpose of assisting foreign military forces in less developed friendly countries (or the voluntary efforts of the Armed Forces of the United States in such countries) to construct public works and to engage in other activities helpful to the economic and social development of such friendly countries. It is the sense of the Congress that such civic action activities not significantly detract from the capability of the [US] military forces to perform their military missions and be coordinated with and form part of the total economic and social development effort." (The Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, Public Law 89-171, Section 201(c); 79 Stat. 656; 22 U.S.C. 2313.)

4. **The USAF MCA Mission.** The mission of USAF MCA is to develop, stimulate, and support the programs which indigenous air forces, paramilitary forces, and other host-country agencies can use to meet the needs

and aspirations of the local people. MCA programs are an integral part of the total economic and social development effort of the host country.

5. MCA Activities:

a. Airpower is useful in nation building civic action programs to develop a civil transportation network with all of its inherent technical requirements for communications, airport management, air traffic control, weather services, and search and rescue. Other important capabilities of airpower should be utilized to support agriculture, transportation, communications, and the development of remote areas. The Air Force has the capability of conducting these programs and/or teaching these skills in developing countries.

b. In addition to aircraft, the Air Force has professional and technical skills which are critically needed in the developing countries. These skills, available within each functional activity of the Air Force, are basic to the development of a modern technological society. The capabilities which can contribute to MCA must be considered when developing MCA plans and programs. The ways in which the unique resources of air forces can support air and nonair oriented MCA programs are virtually unlimited. It is incumbent on all USAF commanders, units and detachments to find and promote application of available Air Force resources for economic and social development in foreign areas consistent with national policy.

c. Do not confuse MCA programs with community relations or humanitarian programs carried out by Air Force personnel. AFR 190-20 explains the community relations program, activities, and reporting procedures. In this connection, activities such as sponsorship of orphanages, small building projects, disaster relief, people-to-people programs, special events, and volunteer language teaching are considered to be part of the Air Force community relations program.

d. MCA programs primarily assist the governments of friendly nations to improve the living conditions of their people. MCA programs are essentially host country programs. The United States may give guidance and assistance, but the main effort must come from the country itself; successful MCAs clearly identify the host government with the interests of its people.

e. MCA programs should not be initiated

5 June 69

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until the host country's receptivity, resources, and capacity of its government to absorb such programs are fully and realistically assessed.

f. MCA programs should be adapted to local needs, culture, and temperament. It cannot be over emphasized that such activities must be pursued with utmost tact and discretion.

g. MCA programs must complement and not compete with other host country programs.

h. MCA programs are frequently modest. When in consonance with the overall country program, immediate impact and short term completion projects are encouraged.

i. MCA programs may be implemented unilaterally or they may be conducted in consonance with, or integral to, other programs, functions, and activities. Therefore, MCA programs must be continually coordinated with related functions, activities, and programs such as public information, community relations, foreign internal defense, military assistance programs (MAP), local base defense activities, and psychological operations.

j. MCA programs should be encouraged even in countries where USAF has no large organized units or the USAF detachments are isolated from the parent command.

k. MCA activities should not detract significantly from the USAF capability to perform the military mission. When MCA projects are equally beneficial to the populace, priority for USAF support should be given to the project that most directly affects the capability of the USAF to perform its mission.

6. Planning USAF MCA Activities:

a. Under the US MCA funding formula, monies for equipment and its maintenance, as well as training of military units for civic actions, come from the MAP. The Agency for International Development (AID) provides funds for materials such as construction items, and consumable items such as gasoline. Air Force O&M funds may also be used to fund for MCA requirements which are an integral part of an Air Force unit's mission. Requirements for MAP and/or AID funding should be presented to the United States Country Team through appropriate channels. Air Force Materiel Support and Training Services for MCA pro-

grams may be obtained through MAP/MASF (Military Assistance Service Funded) channels. Requirements should be submitted in the applicable generic code of the Military Assistance Articles and Services List (MASL) of the Military Assistance Manual (MAM).

b. Budgeting and funding will be accomplished in the normal manner and on the basis of priority requirements. Obligations/expenses should be identified by line item in budget estimates and financial plans as MCA in accordance with volume 2, AFM 172-1.

c. Excess or surplus materiel, not programmed under MASF or MAP may be donated to a foreign country with the concurrence of the Unified Command and country team according to chapter 6, AFM 67-1.

d. Private association funds may be established and administered on Air Force installations, according to AFR 176-1, to control and administer monies and/or materials contributed or donated by Air Force people as individuals for the support of MCA activities. AFP 30-3 contains guidance to aid commanders in monitoring private association funds.

7. Program Responsibilities. The ambassador and the Country Team have a basic responsibility for coordinating MCA within a given country, in cooperation with the host government. The AID representatives and US Military Representatives, normally the MAAGs/Military Group personnel of the country team, will have a primary interest in the MCA program. MCA, like security, is everyone's business but is most effective when coordinated with and supported by the United States Country Team and major command. USAF MCA program personnel should maintain a close working relationship with their military chain of command and the Country Team to fully use the resources available.

8. HQ USAF Responsibilities:

a. The Directorate of Doctrine, Concepts, and Objectives (AFXDO):

(1) Formulates MCA basic doctrine for inclusion in AFM 1-1.

(2) Participates with the other services in the development of joint doctrine covering MCA functions.

(3) Develops long-term MCA concepts and objectives for inclusion in the USAF Planning Concepts document.

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b. The Special Operations Plans and Policy Branch (AFXPPGS), Deputy Director for Plans and Policy:

- (1) Establishes and develops Air Force policy and plans for MCA.
- (2) Develops and coordinates USAF support of United States national policy with respect to MCA.
- (3) Provides guidance on USAF MCA plans and policies.
- (4) Prepares and coordinates AF positions on MCA plans and policies being considered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- (5) Reviews MCA plans of major commands.

c. The Special Operations Division (AFX-OSO), Deputy Director for Strike Forces, Directorate of Operations:

- (1) Supervises and coordinates the development of MCA operational doctrine, tactics, and techniques.
- (2) Supervises and coordinates the development, training, and equipping of MCA forces.
- (3) Reviews MCA operational plans, activity reports, and after action reports.
- (4) Monitors MCA programs and projects of the major commands.
- (5) Prepares, publishes and distributes the semi-annual USAF MCA Report.

9. Major Command and Subordinate Unit Responsibilities.

a. All major commands and subordinate units develop MCA plans and programs and apply their resources in MCA consistent with their basic and/or assigned missions, the validated requirements of the host government, the responsibilities of host air force, and the desires of the United States Country Team.

(1) Appropriate commanders at all levels:

- (a) Assure that command and staff personnel are knowledgeable of MCA plans and requirements in their respective areas of responsibility.
- (b) Assure that MCA personnel are trained, professionally oriented, and capable of organizing complete staff participation in approved MCA programs.
- (c) Designate an MCAO responsible for developing, planning, coordinating, conducting and reporting MCA activities. This MCAO will also be responsible for the necessary budget estimates and financial plans. Normally, within the staff at the major com-

mand (numbered) air force level and air division, the MCAO is assigned to the directorate of plans, special operations division/branch/section, as appropriate. At the wing, group, or squadron level, an MCAO is assigned to the special staff of each commander. At these lower command levels, and in situations overseas where MCA programs are active and widespread, the MCAO will be designated as chief of the MCA section by each commander concerned. In those overseas areas where MCA activities and programs are minimized, the MCAO will be designated by each commander as a special staff member responsible for MCA programs and activities.

(d) Maintain a detailed record of USAF participation in or support of MCA activities to comply with requirement for MCA reports according to paragraph 10.

(e) Insure that MCA activities are coordinated with the Air Force information personnel and their community relations program.

b. Tactical Air Command maintains the Special Operations Force to:

- (1) Develop, in coordination with PACAF, USAFE, and USAFO, doctrine, concepts, equipment, tactics, and techniques for Air Force forces and host country air force forces (to include joint use civilian aviation facilities) in support of MCA programs and activities.
- (2) Provide specialized training and equipment for personnel to engage in military civic action.
- (3) Provide country survey teams, as directed.

10. USAF MCA Report, RCS: HAF-D37. Because periodic MCA reports are required on the national level, reports of USAF and host country air force MCA activities are essential. Accordingly, USAFSO, PACAF, USAFE, MAC, and TAC will forward, semi-annually (as of 1 January and 1 July), an MCA report according to attachment 1 on each USAF MCA program completed, or in progress, by these major commands.

a. MCA activities of CONUS major command forces in an overseas area, which are an integral part of the overseas Air Force component command MCA activities, will be reported by the overseas Air Force component command with information copies furnished to parent command. MCA activities conducted by CONUS major command forces, (e.g. SAC, AAC, AFSC, AFLC, etc.) exclusive of the overseas Air Force com-

5 June 69

AFR 55-7

ponent command MCA activities, will be reported to HQ USAF by the CONUS major command.

b. Timely processing of each MCA report is the responsibility of each command identified above; however, individual MCA reports will normally be collected and submitted by subordinate numbered air force(s) to the parent major command for final consolidation, review, and editing. These MCA reports will be forwarded by a letter to HQ USAF (AFXOSO) Wash DC 20330, to arrive no later than 25 January and 25 July, respectively. Each letter of transmittal will

include a brief narrative overall review of the command MCA programs, a summary of related US and host country commitments to local civic action projects, and a command evaluation of the individual or collective success or impact of these programs and projects. (Activities which are considered civil affairs, community relations, disaster relief or humanitarian projects should not be reported to satisfy this requirement.)

11. Disposition of Reports. See AFM 12-50 for disposition of reports and related records.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

OFFICIAL

J. P. McCONNELL, *General, USAF*
Chief of Staff

JOHN F. RASH, *Colonel, USAF*
Director of Administration

Summary of Revised, Deleted, or Added Material

This regulation supersedes AFP 55-2-1, 3 January 1964; provides a discussion of HQ USAF and major command responsibilities (paras 8 and 9); identifies the Tactical Air Command's Special Operations Force as responsible for development of MCA doctrine, concepts, equipment, tactics, and techniques for Air Force MCA programs (para 9b); and establishes a semiannual reporting requirement (para 10).

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5 June 69

Format for a USAF Military Civic Action (MCA) Report

(Each report will include, but is not limited to, the items below)

1. **Subject** (examples of MCA subjects: advice or assistance on insect control, medical assistance, airfield construction project, etc.).
2. **Type of Military Civic Action Report** (either a one-time or continuing report, i.e., it is a one-time report if the MCA is completed within the 6-month reporting period).
3. **Dates (From/To) Covered by This MCA Report.**
4. **Major Command Submitting This MCA Report.**
5. **Command Originating This MCA Report** (detachment, squadron, wing, numbered air force).
6. **Background on This Military Civic Action** (e.g., include the following type information in a narrative format: the locations, dates, units, host government key figures and agencies, personnel and other supporting rationale leading to this particular military civic action).
7. **USAF Military Civic Action** (e.g., incorporate the following type details in a narrative format: USAF forces, and resources involved, related United States forces or agencies, magnitude and scope of effort, estimated cost, problem areas and solutions, and anticipated results).
8. **Host Government Identification and Participation** (Discuss commitment and involvement host government agencies, military forces, and resources).

Attachment 1

6

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RETURN TO
Historical Research Division
ASI/HQA
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112

Handwritten notes:
1-4153-1

*AFR 55-9
AR 525-25
20 apr 66*

*operations
Delegation of Service Responsibilities for
Tactical Air Control Parties*

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CCC 8344
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1-4153-1

Sgt Edison

AFR 55-9
AR 525-25

AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 55-9
ARMY REGULATION
NO. 525-25

DEPARTMENTS OF THE AIR FORCE
AND THE ARMY
Washington, 20 April 1966

0008344

Operations

DELINEATION OF SERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR
TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTIES

This regulation states the responsibilities of the Army and the Air Force for the provision, command, and maintenance of Tactical Air Control Parties (TACP).

Director
AFROPS
ATTN: AFROPS Branch
Missouri
0112

RETURN TO

1. **Responsibilities.** Consonant with the agreement between the Army and the Air Force, the responsibilities of these Services with respect to Tactical Air Control Parties are:

a. *The Army is responsible for:*

(1) Logistic support of TACPs serving with Army forces to include maintenance of TACP tactical vehicles and communications equipment when specified in appropriate agreements between Army and Air Force commanders.

(2) Providing such armored combat, and or special purpose vehicles and crews as required by terrain limitations for use by TACPs in circumstances where employment of Air Force TACP vehicles is not practicable. The Army is responsible for providing the assistance in installation and necessary modification in the vehicle to accommodate the communications equipment which is provided and maintained by the Air Force.

b. *The Air Force is responsible for:*

(1) Command and administration of TACPs.

(2) Furnishing all personnel and equipment for TACPs except armored combat

and or special-purpose vehicles and their crews.

(3) Maintenance of Air Force tactical vehicles and communication equipment not specifically included in maintenance agreements between Army and Air Force commanders.

(4) Controlling and operating the Air Force immediate air request and tactical air direction nets.

(5) Proposing, for unified command approval, frequency allocations for close air support communications utilized by TACPs.

★(6) Providing a basic load and resupply of small arms, ammunition, grenades, flares, and other expendables which are not available from the Army unit to which attached or through interservice supply support procedures and which may be required in fulfilling assigned objectives.

2. **Implementation.** This regulation is effective upon availability of Air Force personnel and equipment for TACPs.

This regulation supersedes AFR 55-9, AR 525-25, 2 September 1965.

OPR: AFXOPLC

DISTRIBUTION:

Air Force: B

Army: See page 2.

1-4983-1

AFR 55-9
AR 525-25

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE AIR FORCE AND THE ARMY

OFFICIAL

J. P. McCONNELL
General, U.S. Air Force
Chief of Staff

R. J. PUGH
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

OFFICIAL

HAROLD K. JOHNSON
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

J. C. LAMBERT
Major General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION (Contd)

Army: To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-9 requirements for National Security.

Active Army: B. NG: B. USAR: None.

NIA 12655-15

24 MAY 1968

RETURN TO:

Director
Aerospace Studies Inst
ATTN: Academic Branch
Norwell AFB, Massachusetts

AFREQ 55-15, 24 MAY 1968
(PROD. POST CORONA HARVEST)

6-4-80-1

666153

AFR 55-15

AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 55-15DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Washington, 24 May 1968

Operations

PROJECT CORONA HARVEST

This regulation states the objectives of Project CORONA HARVEST and fixes the responsibilities for achieving them.

1. Project Objectives. Project CORONA HARVEST is established to evaluate the effectiveness of airpower in Southeast Asia. The evaluation will encompass all airpower employed in Southeast Asia from 1954 to the end of the conflict, with due consideration given to the changing objectives and restrictions associated with each new phase of US participation. The major goals of the project are to:

- a. Identify and define airpower lessons learned in Southeast Asia.
- b. Determine the validity of current US Air Force and joint concepts and doctrine, and recommend modification and change where warranted.
- c. Document the conduct of the air war.

2. Responsibilities:

a. The Commander, Air University, is responsible for the over-all conduct of Project CORONA HARVEST, using Air University resources to the maximum extent.

b. The Chief, Project CORONA HARVEST, will publish procedural instructions to facilitate data inputs and other actions necessary to achieve project objectives.

c. Air Staff elements and major commands, services, and separate operating agencies will support the project by:

(1) Designating CORONA HARVEST project officers at appropriate command and staff echelons (within each directorate or comparable office in HQ USAF); providing for the Commander, Air University, a list of project officer designations and changes thereto.

(2) Identifying pertinent documents, and completing and forwarding document

questionnaires as specified by the Air University project office.

(3) Developing studies and reports, and conducting research, analyses, and reviews within their areas of responsibility as requested by the Commander, Air University.

d. A HQ USAF Steering Committee, chaired by the Vice Chief of Staff, is established to insure integrated support of the evaluation by all Air Force agencies and to provide broad policy guidance and direction for accomplishing Project CORONA HARVEST. The membership of this committee is prescribed by the Chief of Staff, USAF.

3. Management Concept. The final output of Project CORONA HARVEST will be based upon analyses, studies, and reports provided by many organizations. The Commander, Air University, will coordinate the efforts of participating organizations to insure a sound and comprehensive product without undue duplication of effort. The Air University is authorized direct communication with U.S. Air Force organizations, other Department of Defense activities, and agencies outside the military establishment.

4. Funding:

a. The Commander, Air University, will budget and fund for:

(1) Costs incurred by Air University units supporting the project.

(2) All costs associated with research specifically requested by the Air University from organizations or persons outside the Department of Defense.

b. Commanders of other Air Force units will budget and fund for costs incurred by participants of their commands.

OPR: AFXDOD
DISTRIBUTION: S

1-08-1

AFR 55-15

5. **Documentation.** Documents identified as important to Project CORONA HARVEST will be considered for use as historical source materials. The documents will be identified and handled according to AFR 210-3 and AFM 210-1, and annotated "Project CORONA HARVEST."

6. **Communications.** Communications regarding Project CORONA HARVEST will be sent to the Aerospace Studies Institute, mailing address ASI (Chief, Project CORONA HARVEST), Maxwell AFB AL 36112.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

OFFICIAL

J. P. McCONNELL, *General, USAF*
Chief of Staff

JOHN F. RASH, *Colonel, USAF*
Director of Administrative Services

DIRECTOR OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315	K16812 059-11 12 Nov 1954
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Overboard Regulations No. 55-16

*Operation: Adoption of International
Nautical Mile*

14 November 1954

4-2052

AFR 55-16
1-4

AIR FORCE REGULATION }
NO. 55-16 }

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, 12 NOVEMBER 1954

USAF
OPERATIONS

Adoption of International Nautical Mile

Purpose and Scope.....	Paragraph	1
Policy		2
Implementation		3
Responsibility		4

1. Purpose and Scope. This Regulation establishes the International Nautical Mile as a standard value for use in the Air Force. It applies to all Air Force activities.

2. Policy. The Air Force will use the International Nautical Mile (1,852 meters, 6,076.10333 ... feet), as the standard length of the nautical mile.

3. Implementation. The operational effect of this change, as pertains to flight navigation

instruments, will be negligible; therefore, the use of the International Nautical Mile for operational purposes will be effected immediately. However, conversion of tables, specifications, calibration procedures, and the like, will not be accomplished until the next normal revision of each document.

4. Responsibility. Commanders of all Air Force activities will insure the implementation of this policy.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

OFFICIAL:

E. E. TORO
Colonel, USAF
Air Adjutant General

N. F. TWINING
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

DISTRIBUTION:

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11-2055