

AOCIQT Combat Plans Division (CPD) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. What does the JFACC Concept of Operations (CONOPS) statement describe?**
 - A. How the JFACC intends to employ capabilities during a specific ATO**
 - B. The types of aircraft available for operations**
 - C. Estimated costs for air operations**
 - D. Personnel assignments for mission success**
- 2. What immediate need does a Time-Sensitive Target represent?**
 - A. A strategic option for future planning**
 - B. A fleeting opportunity that requires quick action**
 - C. An option that can wait for further details**
 - D. A target that poses long-term risks**
- 3. What does the Air Management Team (AMT) provide to the MAAP team?**
 - A. Operational command authority**
 - B. Needed airspace requirements**
 - C. Logistics directives**
 - D. Strategic planning inputs**
- 4. What is the correct flow of the Allocation Request (ALLOREQ) message?**
 - A. Directly from DASC to JFACC**
 - B. Air-capable components to the JFACC**
 - C. Field commanders to main command**
 - D. Joint operations command to supporting units**
- 5. Which characteristics are typical of scheduled missions?**
 - A. Ad hoc and flexible...**
 - B. A flexible ordnance load without set targets**
 - C. In the ATO with a scheduled mission time and assigned target**
 - D. No preset time or target specifications**

- 6. What does a threat define in military terms?**
- A. The potential for non-combat situations to arise**
 - B. The probability of an asset being targeted for attack**
 - C. The actual physical attack on an assets**
 - D. The total number of assets available for defense**
- 7. What is a key responsibility of the ATO coordinator?**
- A. To execute air missions independently**
 - B. To maintain communications with ground forces**
 - C. To coordinate the C/JFACC's intent throughout the air tasking cycle**
 - D. To direct the allocation of ground troops**
- 8. What does the Non-Kinetic Planning Team ensure in their operations?**
- A. Maximize kinetic strike capabilities**
 - B. Proper integration and synchronization of non-kinetic capabilities**
 - C. Deconflict airlift and air refueling missions**
 - D. Manage aerial observation missions**
- 9. What aspect of JIPTL development does the TET specifically focus on?**
- A. Monitoring aircrew assignments**
 - B. Providing logistics support**
 - C. Drafting and prioritizing targets**
 - D. Training personnel for air operations**
- 10. In what way do the JFC/JFACC/AADC interact with the C2P team?**
- A. Provide feedback on logistics**
 - B. Provide a code of conduct**
 - C. Provide guidance on the Joint Air Operation Plan (JAOP), Airspace Control Plan (ACP), Area Air Defense Plan (AADP)**
 - D. Provide intelligence updates**

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What does the JFACC Concept of Operations (CONOPS) statement describe?

A. How the JFACC intends to employ capabilities during a specific ATO

B. The types of aircraft available for operations

C. Estimated costs for air operations

D. Personnel assignments for mission success

The JFACC Concept of Operations (CONOPS) statement is a critical document that outlines the overarching strategy for using airpower in a particular area of operations. It provides a framework that describes how the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC) plans to employ available capabilities to achieve mission objectives during the Air Tasking Order (ATO) period. This statement is essential for coordinating joint operations, ensuring that all participating units and services understand the intent, approach, and flow of operations. By specifying how various air capabilities will be integrated and utilized, it facilitates a unified strategy that allows for effective command and control, optimizing resource allocation and enhancing overall mission effectiveness. The other options, while relevant to air operations in some contexts, do not encapsulate the primary focus of the CONOPS statement. Thus, the statement is crucial for detailing the JFACC's approach to operationalizing airpower within the framework of a specific mission.

2. What immediate need does a Time-Sensitive Target represent?

A. A strategic option for future planning

B. A fleeting opportunity that requires quick action

C. An option that can wait for further details

D. A target that poses long-term risks

A Time-Sensitive Target (TST) represents an immediate need for quick action due to the nature of the target itself—typically involving a fleeting opportunity that, if not acted upon swiftly, may be lost. TSTs often arise in dynamic and rapidly changing scenarios where circumstances can evolve quickly, making it essential for decision-makers to respond as quickly as possible to capitalize on the situation. This characteristic of TSTs underscores the urgency in addressing such targets; they do not allow for extended deliberation or detailed analysis. Instead, the focus is on rapid execution to achieve immediate objectives, which is crucial in combat operations where timing can significantly impact success. In contrast, other types of targets might permit more thoughtful consideration or longer timelines for engagement, whereas a TST expressly signifies a moment that must be seized promptly.

3. What does the Air Management Team (AMT) provide to the MAAP team?

- A. Operational command authority**
- B. Needed airspace requirements**
- C. Logistics directives**
- D. Strategic planning inputs**

The Air Management Team (AMT) plays a crucial role in the planning and execution of air operations by providing needed airspace requirements to the MAAP (Master Air Attack Plan) team. This support is vital because effective use of airspace is essential for coordinating air missions, ensuring that there are no conflicts between different aircraft operations, and optimizing the available resources. The AMT assesses the airspace necessary for various missions and communicates those requirements to ensure that the MAAP team can develop comprehensive plans that utilize that airspace efficiently. This collaboration is critical as it helps maintain situational awareness and operational efficiency, allowing for the successful integration and execution of air operations within a specified airspace. The coordination provided by the AMT helps the MAAP team to avoid potential conflicts and consider the airspace limitations and opportunities in their planning process.

4. What is the correct flow of the Allocation Request (ALLOREQ) message?

- A. Directly from DASC to JFACC**
- B. Air-capable components to the JFACC**
- C. Field commanders to main command**
- D. Joint operations command to supporting units**

The flow of the Allocation Request (ALLOREQ) message is correctly identified as originating from air-capable components and directed to the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC). This process ensures that the JFACC receives timely and relevant requests for air resources, allowing for effective resource allocation and operational planning. Air-capable components, including various tactical and operational units within a joint force, are responsible for initiating these requests based on their operational needs. They assess the requirements for air support, such as airstrikes, reconnaissance, or logistics. Once the JFACC receives this information, they can prioritize and allocate air assets strategically, ensuring that the most critical missions are supported first. This structured communication flow is essential for coordinating air operations effectively across the theater of operations, fostering synergy among different units and components, ultimately enhancing mission success. Understanding this flow is crucial for personnel involved in combat planning and resource management in military operations.

5. Which characteristics are typical of scheduled missions?

- A. Ad hoc and flexible...
- B. A flexible ordnance load without set targets
- C. In the ATO with a scheduled mission time and assigned target**
- D. No preset time or target specifications

Scheduled missions are characterized by having specific parameters set in advance, which helps streamline the planning and execution process. They are included in the Air Tasking Order (ATO), which provides a detailed blueprint of the missions to be conducted over a given time period. This means that each scheduled mission has a designated time for execution and specific targets that need to be engaged. The structured approach allows for efficient resource allocation, coordination across different units, and ensures that all participants are well-informed about their tasks ahead of time. By having assigned targets and fixed timings, scheduled missions contribute to a more organized air campaign, facilitating better situational awareness and operational effectiveness among the units involved. In contrast, other characteristics such as flexibility and ad hoc arrangements typically describe unscheduled missions, which are more spontaneous and can change based on real-time developments on the battlefield.

6. What does a threat define in military terms?

- A. The potential for non-combat situations to arise
- B. The probability of an asset being targeted for attack**
- C. The actual physical attack on an assets
- D. The total number of assets available for defense

In military terms, a threat specifically refers to the potential likelihood that a certain asset may become a target for hostile actions. This definition incorporates both the capability of an adversary to cause harm and the intent to do so. Thus, identifying a threat is critical for assessing risks and making informed decisions about resource allocation and tactical planning. Understanding that threats are not merely about the existence of an enemy but also their intentions and capabilities is essential. By focusing on the probability of an asset being targeted, military strategists can prioritize defenses and implement preemptive measures to mitigate potential damage. Recognizing this importance helps ensure that military operations can be conducted effectively in the face of adversaries. In contrast, the other choices address aspects indirectly related to the concept of a threat but do not capture its essence. Non-combat situations, physical attacks, and the number of assets focus on outcomes or resources rather than the assessment of potential risks posed by adversaries.

7. What is a key responsibility of the ATO coordinator?

- A. To execute air missions independently**
- B. To maintain communications with ground forces**
- C. To coordinate the C/JFACC's intent throughout the air tasking cycle**
- D. To direct the allocation of ground troops**

The key responsibility of the ATO coordinator revolves around coordinating the C/JFACC's intent throughout the air tasking cycle. This role is crucial in ensuring that the air operations align with the overall strategic objectives set by the Combined/Joint Force Air Component Commander (C/JFACC). The ATO (Air Tasking Order) coordinator plays a vital part in synthesizing various elements of air power, which means they need to ensure that all air missions, assets, and schedules reflect the commander's intentions effectively. By managing the air tasking cycle, the ATO coordinator facilitates the integration of air support with broader operational plans, ensuring that air assets are utilized efficiently to support ground forces and other components. This coordination enhances mission effectiveness and ensures that the actions taken in the air are consistent with the overall campaign goals.

8. What does the Non-Kinetic Planning Team ensure in their operations?

- A. Maximize kinetic strike capabilities**
- B. Proper integration and synchronization of non-kinetic capabilities**
- C. Deconflict airlift and air refueling missions**
- D. Manage aerial observation missions**

The Non-Kinetic Planning Team plays a critical role in ensuring that non-kinetic capabilities—such as information operations, psychological operations, and electronic warfare—are properly integrated and synchronized into the overall operational plan. This integration is essential for achieving the desired effects without relying on physical destruction, thereby enhancing mission effectiveness and minimizing potential collateral damage. Focusing on the coordination of non-kinetic operations allows the military to leverage a broader range of options in various scenarios. These operations can influence the operational environment, target enemy decision-making processes, and shape the perceptions of both adversaries and allies. By ensuring that these capabilities are aligned and synchronized with kinetic operations, the Non-Kinetic Planning Team contributes to a comprehensive approach that maximizes the effectiveness of all available resources.

9. What aspect of JIPTL development does the TET specifically focus on?

- A. Monitoring aircrew assignments**
- B. Providing logistics support**
- C. Drafting and prioritizing targets**
- D. Training personnel for air operations**

The correct answer focuses on the critical role that the Target Engagement Task (TET) plays in the Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL) development process. The TET is primarily responsible for drafting and prioritizing targets that align with the overall objectives of the operation. This includes assessing the intelligence gathered, evaluating targets based on their significance, and determining optimal engagement strategies to maximize the effectiveness of air operations. This process is essential as it ensures that the highest priority targets are identified and allocated appropriate resources, which is vital for the success of air campaigns. By prioritizing targets based on strategic value and operational importance, the TET directly influences mission planning and execution, allowing for efficient allocation of air assets and ensuring that air operations are aligned with joint force objectives.

10. In what way do the JFC/JFACC/AADC interact with the C2P team?

- A. Provide feedback on logistics**
- B. Provide a code of conduct**
- C. Provide guidance on the Joint Air Operation Plan (JAOP),
Airspace Control Plan (ACP), Area Air Defense Plan (AADP)**
- D. Provide intelligence updates**

The interaction between the Joint Forces Commander (JFC), Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC), and Area Air Defense Commander (AADC) with the Command and Control Planning (C2P) team primarily revolves around providing guidance on essential operational plans such as the Joint Air Operations Plan (JAOP), Airspace Control Plan (ACP), and Area Air Defense Plan (AADP). These plans are critical as they outline the strategic objectives, coordination of air operations, and the management of airspace and air defense measures, which are vital for successful mission execution. By offering this guidance, the JFC, JFACC, and AADC ensure that the C2P team aligns their planning with the overarching strategic goals and operational requirements of the campaign. This collaboration is key to ensuring effective integration of airpower within the broader operational context and maintaining coherence across the various domains of warfare. The other options, while relevant to military operations, do not directly address the primary interaction in the context of planning. Feedback on logistics and intelligence updates are important for operational success, but they do not encapsulate the specific nature of guidance regarding air operations and control plans, which is the focus of the correct answer. Providing a code of conduct pertains more to ethical and operational guidelines.