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AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS
COMMAND**

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VOLUME 3**

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Operations

**COMBAT AVIATION ADVISOR (CAA)
OPERATIONS**



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This manual implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 10-43, *Air Advising/Security Force Assistance* and is consistent with DAFPD 16-1, *Security Cooperation*, AFPD 11-2, *Aircrew Operations*, AFPD 11-4, *Aviation Service*, and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 11-200, *Aircrew Training, Standardization/Evaluation, and General Operations Structure*. This manual establishes a standalone policy for the employment of Air Force Special Operations Command Combat Aviation Advisors (CAAs) and personnel augmenting a deployed Operational Aviation Detachment (OAD). This manual applies to all AFSOC units and members operating as a CAA aircrew member as well as CAA agile combat support. This manual applies to Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) units. This manual does not apply to Air National Guard (ANG) units. This publication requires the collection and or maintenance of information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 authorized by 37 USC 301a (Incentive Pay), Public Law 92-204, Section 715 (Appropriations Act for 1973), Public Laws 93-570 (Appropriations Act for 1974) and 93-294 (Aviation Career Incentive Act of 1974), DODD 7730.57 (Aviation Career Incentive Act of 1974 and Required Annual Report, February 5, 1976, with Changes 1 and 2), and Executive Order 9397 as amended by Executive Order 13478. The applicable SORN, F011 AF XO A, Aviation Resource Management Systems (ARMS), is available at: <https://dpclo.defense.gov/privacy/SORNS/SORNS.html>. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the office of primary responsibility (OPR) using the Air Force (AF) Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field

through the appropriate functional chain of command. Subordinate units may supplement this manual with prior coordination with the above OPR. Unless prescribed within this publication, requests for waivers must be submitted through chain of command to the OPR listed above for consideration and approval. Refer to [paragraph 1.4](#) for additional information on waivers. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with (IAW) AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and disposed of IAW Air Force Records Information Management System Records Disposition Schedule. The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This publication has been substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. Notable changes include: References to Additional and Supplemental aircraft have been removed and replaced with Non USAF Inventory Qualification (NIQ) or Certification (NIC) to mirror AFSOCMAN 11-219 series nomenclature. Section 1.6 and all subsequent sections that referenced an AFSAWC were updated to indicate where deviations should be routed via the SOW that owns the operation. Section 3.2 updated with new Operational Airworthiness Requirements that mirror AFI 10-4301, Vol 3, guidance. Section 3.2.1 was removed since TSOC guidance and AFI 10-4301 will drive administrative airlift requirements on PN aircraft. Section 3.4 and 3.14 have been changed to reflect corrected Flight Approval Authority. Section 6.6.3 updates the weapons policy to reflect USSOCOM guidance. Section 7.2 clarifies waiver authority in the absence of a designated COMAFSOAC. Implementation policy is AFPD 10-43.

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Chapter 1

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1. General. This is a single-source command manual for CAA operations. HQ AFSOC/A3V has overall responsibility for the administration of this manual. This operating manual is intended to standardize pre-mission training and terminology, advisory operations, increase the effectiveness of training and advisory support to foreign aviation forces, decrease the risk to squadron trainers and advisors, and ensure that AFSOC members carry out their assigned duties IAW appropriate command guidance.

1.2. Applicability. This manual is directive for all personnel assigned to, attached to, or augmenting the AFSOC advisory mission, to include AFRC.

1.3. Distribution. Distribute this manual to all Combat Aviation Advisors. Copies will be made available to augmenters to familiarize them with the unique requirements and restrictions of the advisory mission.

1.4. Deviations and Waivers. Unless otherwise specified in the text, deviations from this guidance require a waiver by the Special Operations Wing Commander (SOW/CC) owning the operation (JPAT, JCET, MTT, etc...) as assigned by SOCOM, i.e. 492 SOW/CC or 919 SOW/CC. This authority may be delegated as determined by the SOW/CC to the appropriate authority in theater for operationally assigned forces. **(T-3)**.

1.4.1. Tier requirements refer to waiver authority based on level of risk.

1.4.1.1. “Tier 0” **(T-0)** requirements are reserved for requirements that non-compliance is determined and waived by respective non-Air Force authority.

1.4.1.2. “Tier 1” **(T-1)** requirements are reserved for requirements that non-compliance may put airman, mission, or program strongly at risk, and may only be waived by the MAJCOM/CC or equivalent.

1.4.1.3. “Tier 2” **(T-2)** requirements are reserved for requirements that potentially put the mission at risk or potentially degrade the mission or program, and may only be waived by the MAJCOM/CC or COMAFSOF, if deployed. T-2 requirements are delegable no lower than the first General Officer in the chain of command or personnel meeting T-1 delegation authorization.

1.4.1.4. “Tier 3” **(T-3)** requirements are reserved for requirements that non-compliance has a remote risk of mission failure, and may be waived by the Wing/CC or equivalent (JSOAC/CC) in a deployed environment, but no lower than the Sq/CC.

1.4.2. Do not deviate from the policies and guidance in this manual, except:

1.4.2.1. When waived by appropriate authority.

1.4.2.2. For safety.

1.4.2.3. If beyond command and control communications capability, deviations are authorized as necessary, to protect the team and equipment. Although this manual provides guidance for operations under most circumstances, it is not a substitute for sound judgment.

1.4.3. Report non-waivered deviations, through appropriate command and control (C2) channels and to the designated authority within 48 hours, followed by a written report.

1.5. Terms Explained.

1.5.1. “Will” and “shall” indicate a mandatory requirement.

1.5.2. “Should” indicates a recommended procedure.

1.5.3. “May” indicates an acceptable or suggested means of accomplishment.

1.5.4. “**WARNING:**” indicates operating procedures, techniques, and so forth which may result in personal injury or loss of life if not carefully followed.

1.5.5. “**CAUTION:**” indicates operating procedures, techniques, and so forth which may result in damage to equipment if not carefully followed.

1.5.6. “**Note:**” indicates operating procedures, techniques, and so forth, which are essential to emphasize.

Chapter 2

OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

2.1. Mission. Combat Aviation Advisors are Air Commandos that serve in an OAD responsible for integrating with surface SOF advisors to conduct special operations activities by/with/through foreign aviation forces in permissive, uncertain, hostile, and denied territories to deny, degrade, or defeat a threat. The CAA mission is to assess, train, advise and accompany foreign aviation forces in the employment and sustainment of their own assets in both peace, war and, when necessary, integrate those assets into joint, multi-national operations. A principal objective of an OAD is to facilitate the availability, reliability, safety, and interoperability of partner nation (PN) or participating nation aviation resources to support combined Special Operations Forces (SOF).

2.2. Mission Focus and Terms Explained. The focus of all US foreign internal defense (FID) efforts is to support the PN program of internal defense and development (IDAD). These national programs are designed to free and protect a nation from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency by emphasizing the building of viable institutions that respond to the needs of society. The most significant manifestation of these needs is likely to be economic, social, informational, or political; therefore, these needs should prescribe the principal focus of United States (US) efforts. The US will generally employ a mix of diplomatic, economic, informational, and military instruments of national power in support of these objectives. Military assistance is often necessary in order to provide the secure environment for the above efforts to become effective.

2.2.1. Assess foreign military aviation capabilities and provide direction or recommendations towards improving PN airpower employment and sustainment methods. Aviation assessments are carried out primarily in support of geographical combatant command (GCC) requirements and for other key agencies and departments of the US government. Assessments focus on foreign aviation capabilities and limitations, specifically aircrew capability and safety, aircraft airworthiness, critical resource availability, resource sustainability, and operational potential.

2.2.2. Train foreign military forces to operate and sustain indigenous airpower resources and capabilities. Training includes tactics, techniques, and procedures. Training is neither time- nor situation-specific. Appropriately funded training can be used to close specific gaps in foreign aviation skills and raise the level of competency where they can be advised on the proper employment of acquired capabilities. This training can only occur with appropriate support and sustainment in all the supporting functions identified within the OAD structure, defined in [Chapter 5](#).

2.2.3. Advise foreign military forces and governmental agencies on how to employ airpower in specific operational situations. Advisory assistance may also be provided to GCCs on such issues as foreign airpower capabilities, limitations, and potential roles supporting joint and combined operations. Advising is conducted within the context of specific times, places, and situations. Advisory assistance addresses such areas as airpower doctrine (i.e., how to employ airpower as opposed to how to operate airplanes), mission planning, basing concepts, operational sustainment methods, tactical employment, communications capabilities, and C2 development/employment for real-world operations and contingency actions. Along with training, Air Force advisory assistance helps foreign military forces and government agencies generate and sustain airpower supporting IDAD programs.

2.2.4. Assist foreign aviation forces in executing specific missions or contingency operations. Assistance can take on many forms, but generally includes hands-on assistance in agile combat support capabilities such as aircraft maintenance, fuels, health services support, and aviation medicine. Assistance may also include operational capabilities like C2, intelligence exploitation, aircrew mission planning, and direct on-board advisory assistance (accompany) in tactical operations. In the tactical realm, assistance can be applied to such functions as Agile Combat Support, Adaptive Mobility, Adaptive ISR, and Adaptive Precision Strike (APS).

2.2.5. Facilitate force integration for multinational operations. Air Force personnel bring all other key tasks (assessing, training, advising, and assisting) together in a coordinated effort to draw foreign aviation forces into joint or combined operations.

2.2.6. Provide direct support to partner countries by using resources to provide intelligence, communications capability, logistics support, and airpower effects.

2.3. Scope of Operations. CAAs support the theater combatant commanders in both peace and war in a wide variety of local and regional conflicts and emergencies. Combat advisory capabilities are applied throughout the range of military operations, as identified in JP 3-05. CAA capabilities are focused on the following interrelated mission areas: FID, unconventional warfare (UW), counterterrorism (CT), counterinsurgency (COIN), stability operations (Stab Ops), and security force assistance (SFA). The mission arena also encompasses such collateral activities as advising on air support for disaster assistance and humanitarian aid. The aviation aspect of FID (AvFID) is one of training and advising foreign aviation forces in the sustained use of airpower.

2.3.1. Foreign Internal Defense: FID from the US perspective, refers to the US activities that support a host nation's (HN) IDAD strategy design to protect against subversion, lawlessness, insurgency, terrorism, and other threats to their security, stability, and legitimacy. Characteristics of FID involve the instruments of national power (diplomatic, informational, military, and economic) through which elements of that power (e.g., financial, intelligence, and law enforcement) can be applied to support a HN IDAD program. All IDAD programs respond to the needs of the HN society. The objective of FID is to assist the HN to develop a program supporting the goals of the HN (JP 3-22, *Foreign Internal Defense*). Operations associated with AvFID include support to PN counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, counter-narcotics and stability operations programs.

2.3.1.1. AvFID functions as a complement to other SOF component operations involving ground, maritime, and riverine advisory assistance and training conducted with PN forces within various theaters of operation.

2.3.2. Security Force Assistance: DOD's primary role in security sector reform (SSR) is supporting the reform, restructuring, or reestablishment of the armed forces and defense sector, which is accomplished through SFA. SFA specifically pertains to those DOD activities that contribute to the unified action by the US government to support the development of the capacity and capability of foreign security forces (FSF) and their supporting institutions. FSF include but are not limited to military forces; police forces, border police, coast guard, and customs officials; paramilitary forces; interior and intelligence services; forces peculiar to specific nations, states, tribes, or ethnic groups; prison, correctional, and penal services; and the government ministries or departments responsible for the above services. The US military engages in activities to enhance the capabilities of a PN (or regional security organization) by providing training, equipment, advice, and assistance to those FSF organized under the

equivalent of a national ministry of defense (or an equivalent regional military or paramilitary force). (JP 3-22).

2.3.3. Unconventional Warfare: UW are those activities conducted to enable a resistance movement or insurgency to coerce, disrupt, or overthrow a government or occupying power by operating through or with an underground, auxiliary, and guerrilla force in a denied area (JP3-05). Tasks include advising and training foreign aviation units to support partisan operations in occupied territory. These tasks include, but not limited to, aerial insertion, extraction, and resupply from a third country sanctuary, aerial surveillance, C2 platforms, communications links, service evasion and escape nets, and ISR collection sites.

2.3.4. Counterinsurgency: COIN, refers to the comprehensive civilian and military efforts taken to defeat insurgency and to address any core grievances (JP 3-24, *Counterinsurgency Operations*). The combat skills, experience, cultural awareness, and language skills of SOF allow them to conduct a wide array of missions working through or with HN security forces or integrated with US conventional forces, which make them particularly suitable for COIN operations or campaigns. Unified action is required to successfully conduct COIN operations and includes the coordination of all HN, US, and multinational agencies or actors. Civilian agencies lead US “whole-of-government” efforts. Achieving unity of effort is challenging in COIN due the complex environment with its many actors. The military contribution must be coordinated with the HN, partners, and US Other Government Agencies to ensure successful unity of effort. Ideally, all COIN efforts protect the population, defeat the insurgents, reinforce the HN legitimacy, and build HN capabilities. COIN efforts include, but are not limited to, political, diplomatic, economic, health, financial, intelligence, law enforcement, legal, informational, military, paramilitary, psychological, and civic actions. As capable insurgents evolve and adapt, counterinsurgents must evolve and adapt. (JP 3-24)

2.3.5. CAA advisory capabilities in the operations arena include Adaptive Mobility, Adaptive ISR, Adaptive Precision Strike (APS), Agile Combat Support, search and rescue, combat search and rescue, air-ground operations, and risk management.

2.3.6. Assistance in the aviation support arena includes aviation maintenance; supply; intelligence and mission planning; munitions; ground safety; AFE; survival; air base defense; command, control and communications; and other functions supporting combat air operations.

2.3.7. CAA advisory and training operations are aimed at helping foreign friends and allies develop and maintain their own air support capabilities, not to conduct operations for them. Operations focus primarily on hands-on, adaptive training and advisory support geared to practical applications in partner nations. The term *adaptive training* refers to instruction in applied tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) rather than more basic types of instruction provided through such agencies as undergraduate pilot training and the Inter-American Air Forces Academy. The adaptive training approach advances basic skills through instruction in the partner language, provided in the partner country using equipment at hand, and applied (through advisory assistance) to specific conflicts and tactical situations.

2.3.8. Assistance to foreign aviation units may be provided through mobile training teams (MTT) programmed and funded under security assistance or performed in conjunction with other programs conducted by the combatant commands and by various agencies of the US government.

2.3.9. Assistance to the theater combatant commands includes airpower assessments of foreign aviation capabilities, primarily in the joint-combined arena. CAAs also perform surveys aimed at identifying opportunities and requirements for joint and combined operations, exercises, and training.

2.4. The Combat Aviation Advisor's Environment. The combat aviation advisor deals with a variety of challenges when working with foreign aviation forces. The most significant challenges are posed by nonstandard aircraft, non-doctrinal or non-existent air-to-ground integration standards, PN maintenance practices; dissimilar TTPs, dissimilar aircrew qualification, operating standards, lack of detailed Intel reporting, and PN centralized control, centralized execution leadership norms. The basic assumptions acquired and nurtured through years of United States Air Force (USAF) training and experience often do not apply to foreign flying organizations. The dissimilarities in operating procedures and standards must be planned for and taken into account when training and advising foreign aviation forces. These dissimilarities also establish the basis and the need for the guidance contained in this manual.

2.4.1. Some foreign aviation units are fully "mission capable" in a day visual flight rules environment, but do not operate at night or in inclement weather. Some units lack basic instrument qualification. Other units may possess high-time aircrews with extensive instrument experience, but maintain almost no currency or experience in tactical events. In many cases, currency and safety standards are closely tied to available funding for maintenance, spare parts, and fuel.

2.4.2. Foreign aviation operating policies and procedures are often based on principles and objectives that differ significantly from those of the USAF, contributing even more to the list of unknowns the advisor must eventually solve. As an example, instructor aircrew selection, crew resource management, and operational procedures are often driven by social, cultural, and economic factors rather than by the simple imperative of "what works." All these factors, often coupled with significant language differences, tend to deny both the advisor and the PN counterpart a common ground of understanding during the initial stages of an advisory relationship.

2.4.3. There are also legal requirements and constraints placed on advisory personnel that pose a special challenge when planning and executing training missions involving foreign nationals. As an example, the procedures for selecting and executing unit self-training opportunities (i.e., opportunities to train, or train with, foreign aviation forces in furtherance of training objectives) are determined, to a great extent, by law as well as by directives and instructions internal to AFSOC and the theater commands. The aviation advisor must be sufficiently knowledgeable of this guidance to meet the requirements of the law when planning and executing aviation training and advisory missions. A principal concern is the correct expenditure of public funds. Some training provided to foreign nationals can be funded under operations and maintenance. Other forms of training can only be funded under security assistance. There are also specialized forms of training funded under counter-narcotics or Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercise funds. **Note:** "Sufficiently knowledgeable" means being familiar with the basic guidance covering appropriate training opportunities and how to pay for them. It also means knowing when to seek competent legal advice.

2.5. Operational Parameters. A major aspect of the CAA mission is to advise foreign aviation organizations on the employment of airpower. To facilitate the availability, reliability, safety, and

interoperability of foreign aviation forces supporting air or theater campaign objectives, CAA from all specialties will operate alongside their foreign counterparts to satisfy specific mission goals. When accomplishing these missions, the CAAs technical skills and credibility are absolutely essential. Accordingly, advisors must maintain currency and be capable of demonstrating and assessing skills and TTPs in a variety of missions or events.

2.5.1. There are three major aspects of the mission requiring advisors to fly with PN counterparts.

2.5.1.1. First, to provide US and allied commanders an accurate assessment of foreign aircrew reliability, safety, and interoperability, CAA aircrews are required to fly on PN aircraft for purposes of assessing their aircrews for competency in specific mission events and maneuvers. In other instances, qualified personnel accompany PN aircrews to act as safety or mission observers.

2.5.1.2. Second, after deploying to a theater of operations to advise foreign aviation forces, CAA personnel may have to instruct foreign aircrews in specific mission events and maneuvers. This training may be required to fill specific gaps in overall PN capabilities and to bring their forces up to the level of familiarization and competency where they can be advised on new special operations capabilities.

2.5.2. Under wartime or contingency conditions, mission emphasis will shift from training to advising, although training may be appropriate in certain instances when specific capabilities are needed to support US objectives. The need for a candidate mission or event will be validated by appropriate US authority prior to executing the training; i.e., the Joint Force Commander, Joint Force Air Component Commander, Joint Task Force Commander, or Joint Special Operations Task Force Commander.

2.5.3. In wartime or contingency situations, with appropriate authorization, CAAs may accompany PN personnel during air and surface operations up to and including combat to provide the required, capacity, capability, oversight, interoperability, and safety needed to ensure the success of US objectives.

2.5.4. When performing unit self-training under normal peacetime conditions, missions or events will be selected using the CAA mission essential task list (METL). Further, such missions or events will be validated by the appropriate US Military Group (USMILGP), country team, or theater command authorities prior to the training being performed.

2.5.5. Advisory operations and training will be carried out using established TTPs. Advisory personnel will refer to applicable joint/USAF/major command (MAJCOM) tactics manuals for guidance on TTP to be employed when assessing, training, and advising foreign aviation forces. New or specially tailored tactics required for specific and specialized PN situations or missions will be coordinated through the appropriate SOW before they are tested and/or introduced in-country.

2.5.6. CAA training of foreign aviation personnel in missions or tactical events not standard to USAF operations will require SOW/CC approval (or as delegated).

Chapter 3

FLYING OPERATIONS WITH FOREIGN AVIATION ORGANIZATIONS

3.1. Objective. When operating in the joint-combined arena, a major objective of CAA advisory forces is to facilitate the availability, reliability, safety, and interoperability of PN aviation resources supporting PN ground special operations and conventional forces. This task requires an understanding of the PN aviation capabilities and limitations, as well as an advisory and liaison effort. It may also involve adaptive training to bring the PN aviation unit up to the point where it can be advised.

3.2. Operational Airworthiness Appraisals (OAA). When working with PN aviation units for the first time or when deemed appropriate by the mission commander (MC), all training and advisory efforts involving flying will be preceded by an assessment of the airworthiness and safety of the PN unit's aircraft and crews. The assessment is required for familiarization with PN aviation capabilities and procedures prior to commencement of combined operations. It is also required as a basis for conducting risk analysis and risk management procedures, and for estimating possible levels of combined interoperability.

3.2.1. Airworthiness appraisals are required by AFI 10-4301, Vol 3, *Air Advising Operations*, and should be requested via the USAF Airworthiness Office at the Air Force Life Cycle Management Center (AFLCMC/EZZ). The USAF Airworthiness Office has not been able to support an OAA for CAA operations to date and will provide a memo stating such which authorizes CAAs to perform their own OAA. OAAs will be carried out IAW the below instructions and the checklist provided from AFLCMC. OAAs are performed to support CAA flight operations and are provided to the theater special operations command (TSOC). OAAs are often routed via a JSOAC/SOJ36 or TF equivalent and coupled with a DD Form 2977, *Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet* and an Approval to Fly on Partner Nation aircraft request.

3.2.2. When PN aviation forces will be operating with US forces and/or surface-force counterparts during joint-combined operations, the assessment MC should be prepared to furnish the results of this assessment to the supported US service component commander, designated representative, or higher headquarters before US troops fly onboard PN aircraft. The MC may provide an OAA to the appropriate commander, but responsibility to staff a request to fly on PN aircraft as passengers remains with the supported US forces.

3.2.3. If the team has access to the required information, the assessment will include a review of the maintenance status and condition of assigned PN aircraft. It will also include a review of the PN aviation unit's maintenance procedures and practices, including safety. The maintenance airworthiness assessment of the PN aircraft will be accomplished prior to the flying portion of the assessment.

3.2.4. The assessment will include a review of the PN unit's individual aircrew qualification and currency status, as well as the unit's flying training and standardization/evaluation programs.

3.2.5. An assessment of PN aviation capabilities and limitations and a risk assessment incorporating the assessment findings will be accomplished before CAA personnel fly as

instructors, crew members, or airborne observers onboard aircraft belonging to PN aviation organizations.

3.2.6. If the ground phase of the assessment reveals practices, training, or procedures which would compromise flight safety and cannot be easily remedied, the assessment will conclude and CAA personnel will not board PN aircraft until unsafe conditions are corrected.

3.2.7. If the flying phase of the assessment reveals practices, training, or procedures which compromise flight safety and cannot be easily remedied, CAA personnel will immediately cease flying operations and will no longer board PN aircraft until unsafe conditions are corrected.

3.2.8. The MC will make a go/no-go decision based on the results of the airworthiness and safety assessment. If the assessment results indicate minor airworthiness discrepancies that may be either corrected on-the-spot or (in the judgment of the MC and maintenance team lead) do not affect safety of flight, flight operations may continue.

3.2.9. If the OAA results indicate minor deficiencies in aircrew tactics, training, techniques, or capabilities, the MC may elect to continue flight operations with PN aircrews if applying corrective training would bring PN aircrews to appropriate standards. Corrective training may be administered by CAAs or other qualified personnel.

3.3. Reassessments. Appraisals are valid for 24 months. Teams should update assessments after every engagement to the extent practical. A reassessment may be required earlier if personnel and equipment have changed significantly or at the discretion of the MC.

3.4. Flight Approval Authority. Flight approval authority, also referred to as a Partner Nation Fly Request or USSOF on Host Nation Aircraft request for CAAs to fly on board PN aircraft as either aircrew or passengers requires approval IAW 10-4301, Vol 3.

3.4.1. TSOC staffing paperwork varies but typically requires an OAA, Partner Nation Fly Request staffing memo and Deliberate Risk Assessment. Following satisfactory accomplishment the previously referenced requirements, OAD personnel will adhere to the following guidance governing flying operations with PN aviation forces. **(T-3)**.

3.5. Flying Training. CAA aircrew members will accomplish flying training IAW AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1, *Combat Aviation Advisor Aircrew Training*, applicable addenda, and/or AFMAN 11-2 Mission Design Series, (MDS), Vol 1.

3.6. Pilots Flying With PN Aviation Units. CAA pilots will be qualified/certified and current in PN aircraft in which they function as primary aircrew members unless receiving approved and documented training. **(T-2)**. The following criteria apply to CAA pilots and augmenters when flying with PN aviation units and performing combat aviation advisory duties.

3.6.1. Pilots **not qualified/certified in the tactical mission/event** and:

3.6.1.1. Not basic qualified/certified and current in the PN aircraft. May fly as primary aircrew members only when accomplishing documented training with a PN instructor pilot IAW AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1.

3.6.1.2. Basic qualified/certified and current (including instructors) in the PN aircraft. May fly tactical mission events as primary aircrew members only when accomplishing

documented training IAW AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1, and flying with PN instructor pilots who are qualified in the tactical mission/event.

3.6.2. Pilots **qualified/certified in the tactical mission/event** and:

3.6.2.1. Not basic qualified/certified and current in the PN aircraft. May fly as primary aircrew members only when accomplishing documented training with a PN instructor pilot IAW AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1.

3.6.2.2. Basic qualified/certified and current (including instructors) in the PN aircraft. May fly tactical mission events as primary aircrew members provided they are flying with a PN aircraft commander or instructor pilot who is also qualified in the tactical mission/event.

3.6.3. Pilots **qualified/certified as instructors in the tactical mission/event** and:

3.6.3.1. Not basic qualified/certified and current in the PN aircraft. May fly as primary aircrew members only when accomplishing documented training with a PN instructor pilot IAW AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1.

3.6.3.2. Basic qualified/certified and current in the PN aircraft. May fly as primary aircrew and instruct tactical mission events in which they are qualified provided they are flying with a PN aircraft commander or instructor pilot.

3.6.3.3. Instructor qualified/certified in the PN aircraft. May fly as primary aircrew and instruct basic and tactical mission events in which they are qualified.

3.6.4. Currency. Pilots who are qualified, but not current in the PN aircraft, may fly with a PN instructor pilot to regain currency IAW AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1.

3.7. Non-Pilot Aircrew Members Flying with PN Aviation Units. CAA non-pilot aircrew members will be qualified and current in PN aircraft in which they function as primary aircrew members unless receiving approved and documented training.

3.7.1. Non-pilot aircrew members **not qualified/certified in the tactical mission/event** and:

3.7.1.1. Not basic qualified and current in the PN aircraft. May fly as primary aircrew members only when accomplishing documented training with a PN instructor aircrew counterpart IAW AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1.

3.7.1.2. Basic qualified and current in the PN aircraft. May fly tactical mission events as primary aircrew members only when accomplishing documented training IAW AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1, and flying with a PN instructor aircrew counterpart qualified in the tactical mission/event.

3.7.2. Non-pilot aircrew members **qualified/certified in the tactical mission/event** and:

3.7.2.1. Not basic qualified and current in the PN aircraft. May fly as primary aircrew members only when accomplishing documented training with a PN instructor aircrew counterpart IAW AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1.

3.7.2.2. Basic qualified and current in the PN aircraft. May fly as primary aircrew members provided they are flying with a PN aircrew counterpart qualified in the tactical mission/event.

3.7.3. Non-pilot aircrew members **qualified as instructors in the tactical mission**/event and:

3.7.3.1. Not basic qualified and current in the PN aircraft. May fly as primary aircrew members only when accomplishing documented training with a PN instructor aircrew counterpart IAW AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1.

3.7.3.2. Basic qualified and current in the PN aircraft. May fly as primary aircrew and instruct tactical mission events in which they are qualified, provided they are flying with a PN aircrew counterpart qualified in the aircraft.

3.7.3.3. Instructor qualified in the PN aircraft. May fly as primary aircrew and instruct basic and tactical mission events in which they are qualified, provided they are flying with a PN aircrew counterpart qualified in the aircraft.

3.8. Exceptions. Certain CAA non-pilot aircrew members identified in the following paragraphs who are not qualified and current in the PN aircraft may accomplish airborne training and advisory duties with group commander or equivalent approval. The aircrew members will be mission current and qualified/certified in the mission set. **(T-2).** CAA non-pilot aircrew members performing such duties will receive familiarization training, to include emergency egress, in the PN aircraft. **(T-2).**

3.8.1. If dissimilar systems or equipment are involved, the individual should receive qualification/certification training (i.e., formal course or PN training) in the new system or equipment item before providing instruction.

3.8.2. Non-pilot aircrew members who are qualified but not current in the PN aircraft may fly with a counterpart PN instructor to regain currency.

3.8.3. Non-pilot aircrew members qualified and current in the PN aircraft may also fly non-tactical missions as primary aircrew members with a qualified PN counterpart; i.e., administrative airlift missions.

3.8.4. When CAA non-pilot aircrew members are flying on PN aircraft for purposes of performing airworthiness and safety assessment, a CAA pilot will be on board as a primary aircrew member (access to a set of controls).

3.8.5. A CAA pilot should be on board the PN aircraft as a primary aircrew member on all training missions when other CAA aircrew members are on board.

3.9. Non-Aircrew Members Accomplishing On-Board, Flight-Related Duties. There are certain on-board, flight-related duties accomplished by non-aircrew members. These duties include advising and instructing foreign nationals in a variety of mission skills. Individuals in this category are referred to as mission essential personnel (MEP). All augmenters are considered MEP for purposes of deployed flight operations.

3.9.1. Prior to accomplishing MEP duties, including advising and training foreign personnel, augmentor personnel will receive familiarization in the type of aircraft in which they will function to include ground static familiarization in the subject aircraft. Familiarization will be accomplished IAW MC direction and accomplished by an MC designated subject matter expert and, if appropriate, documented on the AF Form 797, *Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command JQS*, adapted as required for specific MEP duties and mission events. **(T-3).**

3.9.2. Prior to certification, individuals will demonstrate competency in the subject aircraft/mission event IAW tasks specified on the AF Form 797. **(T-3)**.

3.9.3. For purposes of executing joint/combined or unilateral airborne operations, standing service directives apply.

3.9.4. When CAA MEP are flying on PN aircraft for purposes of performing an airworthiness appraisal, a CAA pilot will be onboard as a primary aircrew member (access to a set of controls). **(T-3)**. A CAA pilot should be onboard the PN aircraft as a primary aircrew member on all training missions when non-pilot CAAs are onboard.

3.9.5. When augments MEP are flying on PN aircraft for the purpose of performing any type operation, a CAA pilot will be onboard as a primary aircrew member (access to a set of controls). **(T-3)**.

3.10. Airborne Observers. Airborne observers, if required, will be approved by the Sq/CC or operations officer prior to deployment. The MC may employ these designated individuals as required while deployed. If unforeseen circumstances arise during deployment, the approval will reside with the deployed OAD's designated OPCON authority. All airborne observers will advise the PN pilot or MC to terminate a given mission/event or change the mode of operation, if it appears that unsafe conditions are present, or that further actions would lead to the endangerment of personnel and/or equipment. Prior to the first sortie, all airborne observers will receive appropriate briefings on emergency procedures, emergency egress, and emergency equipment usage. **(T-3)**. A valid airworthiness appraisal will be approved prior to placing airborne observers on board PN aircraft. **(T-3)**.

3.10.1. **Advisory Observers.** The advisory observer's principal function is to advise only in the application and execution of briefed tactical mission events (and deviations from these events) while in the airborne mission execution phase, typically in an "advise/assist". Advisory observer duties do not include advising on aircraft maneuverability, instruction, or training. Only briefed events, their tactical applications, and the execution of these events will be discussed during advisory observer operations.

3.10.1.1. Advisory observers will be current and qualified (basic and mission) in the appropriate tactical event. **(T-3)**. Advisory observers are not required to be qualified in the aircraft in which they are advising.

3.10.1.2. Advisory observers do not normally occupy primary aircrew positions unless necessary to demonstrate the tactical event being discussed.

3.10.2. **Mission Observers.** Mission observer duties include monitoring and assessing the overall conduct of an operation/mission, or other duties, such as airborne photographer, etc. Mission observer duties may include training or advising in TTPs or in the use or operation of the aircraft while airborne.

3.10.2.1. Mission observers are not required to be qualified in any aircraft. CAA aircrew members performing mission-related duties may fly as mission observers on PN aircraft.

3.10.2.2. Mission observers will not occupy primary aircrew positions.

3.11. Aircraft Commander/Pilot-in-Command (AC/PIC) Status. A PN pilot will assume responsibility as AC/PIC. CAA pilots will not fly as AC/PIC on foreign-owned aircraft unless specifically authorized.

3.11.1. Pilots may fly as AC/PIC on foreign-owned aircraft when specifically authorized by the PN and mission guidance. (Consult the Defense Institute of Security of the Air Force/International Affairs for clarification on guidance for assuming AC/PIC duties.)

3.12. Flight Instructor Duties and Responsibilities (Pilot). Qualified CAA instructor pilots may train PN personnel in appropriate aircrew skills provided training is aimed at improving mission/event capabilities of foreign pilots who already possess basic skills. With the exception of security assistance-funded MTTs, CAA training and advisory assistance is not designed to provide checkouts in a new weapon system or build basic aviation skills in PN air force units. When flying with foreign aviation forces, CAA pilots will adhere to the following guidance. **(T-2).**

3.12.1. Non-Security Assistance Training. When operating outside the security assistance arena in PN aircraft (for example, joint, combined exchange training events [JCET], JCS exercises, etc.), pilots may perform flight instructor duties, but will not assume AC/PIC status. The following basic rules apply:

3.12.1.1. Rule 1. Aircrew will not provide flight instruction to PN students who are not qualified in the subject aircraft. **(T-2).**

3.12.1.2. Rule 2. Pilots assume the status of advisors, since they cannot assume command of PN aircraft. “Training” in this respect will be aimed at preparing PN aircrew to pursue instructor certification for specific missions/events within their own service or organization. This approach is in line with the “train-the-trainer” concept. For example, this training may be limited to familiarizing PN aircraft commanders with certain missions/events, giving them a foundation they can build on to develop and perfect training programs within their own organizations.

3.12.1.3. Rule 3. The PN pilot will act as AC/PIC. **(T-2).**

3.12.1.4. Rule 4. CAA pilots will not “certify” PN personnel in a particular aircraft, event, maneuver, etc., or issue documents certifying that PN personnel are qualified in such areas. **(T-2).** “Graduation” documents will be limited to “certificates of completion” or “certificates of attendance”. However, CAAs may recommend to PN leadership that PN aircrew are ready for upgrade training.

3.12.2. Security Assistance Training. When operating under security assistance funding, aircrew will perform instructor duties as specified in applicable security assistance directives, mission guidance, etc. Aircrew performing instructor duties will be, at a minimum, basic qualified/certified in the subject aircraft, and instructor qualified/certified in any mission/events they intend on instructing. **(T-3).**

3.13. Flight Instructor Duties and Responsibilities (Non-Pilot Aircrew Members). Qualified CAA non-pilot aircrew instructors may train PN personnel in appropriate aircrew skills provided training is aimed at improving mission/event capabilities of foreign aircrew members who already possess basic skills in a given aircraft or crew position. CAA training and advisory assistance is not designed to provide checkouts in a new weapon system or build basic aviation skills in PN air force units. When flying with foreign aviation forces, CAA non-pilot aircrew members will adhere to the following guidance. **(T-2).**

3.13.1. Non-Security Assistance Training. When operating outside the security assistance arena in PN aircraft, non-pilot aircrew members may perform instructor duties. The following basic rules apply:

3.13.1.1. Rule 1. Non-pilot aircrew instructors will not provide flight instruction to PN students who are not qualified in their crew position in the subject aircraft. **(T-2)**.

3.13.1.2. Rule 2. Non-pilot aircrew instructors assume the status of advisors. “Training”, in this respect, will be aimed at preparing PN aircrew personnel to pursue mission/instructor certification for specific missions/events within their own service or organization. This approach is in line with the “train-the-trainer” concept. This training may be limited to familiarizing PN aircrew personnel with certain missions/events, giving them a foundation they can build on to develop and perfect training programs within their own organizations.

3.13.1.3. Rule 3. Non-pilot aircrew instructors will not “certify” foreign personnel in a particular aircraft, event, maneuver, etc., or issue documents certifying that foreign personnel are qualified in such areas. “Graduation” documents will be limited to “certificates of completion” or “certificates of attendance”.

3.13.1.4. Rule 4. Non-pilot aircrew instructors performing advisory and training duties will do so IAW guidance contained in this manual. **(T-2)**. However, CAAs may recommend to PN leadership that PN aircrew are ready for upgrade training.

3.13.2. Security Assistance Training. When operating under security assistance funding, non-pilot aircrew members will perform instructor duties as specified in applicable security assistance directives, mission guidance, etc. **(T-3)**. Non-pilot aircrew members performing instructor duties will be fully qualified instructors in the subject aircraft and mission/events. **(T-3)**.

3.14. PN Personnel aboard US Aircraft. When PN personnel fly aboard US aircraft, reference DAFMAN 11-401, *Aviation Management*, for restrictions, and DAFMAN 16-201, *Department of the Air Force Foreign Disclosure and Technology Transfer Program*, for foreign disclosure.

Chapter 4

SUPPORT OPERATIONS

4.1. General. Agile combat support CAAs will be qualified and current in their job skills IAW Volume 1 of this manual and career field specific requirements. **(T-3).** Any agile combat support CAA team member may be called on to support training in any support area (i.e., small arms range, drop zone [DZ] support). The MC may allow them to accomplish additional advisor activities based on their experience and an assessment of their ability. They will be trained and qualified appropriately where required. Otherwise, they will be briefed and trained by the team expert in the duties they will perform.

4.2. Instructor Duties and Responsibilities. Agile combat support CAAs will only perform primary instructor duties in skill sets identified in their career field education and training plan. Under exercise funding, training foreign personnel will be limited to currency and proficiency in equipment and jobs for which they are already qualified. Under security assistance, training may include upgrading basic qualified personnel to higher skill levels, using new equipment, or developing new capabilities.

4.3. Non-Security Assistance Training. When operating outside the security assistance arena (i.e., JCETs, JCS exercises), agile combat support CAA team members may perform instructor duties under the following rules:

4.3.1. Rule 1. Agile combat support CAA team members will not provide job instruction to PN students who are not qualified in the subject career field unless that career field does not exist in the PN force structure.

4.3.2. Rule 2. A PN supervisor will sign off required inspections.

4.3.3. Rule 3. Agile combat support CAA team members will not “certify” PN personnel in a particular piece of equipment or job skill or issue documents certifying that PN personnel are qualified in such areas. “Graduation” documents will be limited to “certificates of completion” or “certificates of attendance”.

4.4. Security Assistance Training. When operating under security assistance funding, agile combat support CAA team members will perform instructor duties as specified in applicable security assistance directives and mission guidance.

4.5. Technical Order(s) (TO) and Maintenance Manuals. Agile combat support CAA team members will use PN TOs or manufacturer maintenance manuals to assess, train, advise, and assist in the inspection and maintenance of PN aircraft and equipment. If the appropriate TOs and manuals are missing or not current, use the best available information to ensure safety. The MC will determine if operations should be delayed, adjusted, or cancelled.

4.6. Maintenance. Maintenance CAAs should gain recent experience on PN type aircraft during pre-deployment training and/or during spin-up/isolation training. They may advise on all maintenance practices, techniques, and procedures. They should not instruct maintenance on systems on which they are not qualified.

4.7. Force Protection. Force Protection (FP) CAAs will be responsible for the safety and security of all resources and personnel conducting advisory operations. FP CAAs or augmentees will be the FP advisor to the MC on all matters related to safety and security. FP personnel will coordinate

all logistical requirements for internal force protection IAW US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) Directive 525-4, *Antiterrorism/Force Protection*, and other applicable documents. A qualified CAA may act as an antiterrorism advisor to the MC during low-threat advisory operations IAW applicable SOW operating instructions (OIs). The requirements of this paragraph may be waived by the SOW/CC.

4.7.1. Air Base Defense. FP CAAs may train, advise and assist partner nation units designated to perform security for military resources and personnel. FP CAAs will tailor the ground combat skills plan of instruction (POI) to best accommodate the safety and security of operational aviation detachment (OAD) advisory operations in addition to facilitating the needs of the partner nation security forces.

4.8. Small Arms Training. When PN small arms ranges do not meet US standards, Security Forces CAAs will brief the MC on risk mitigation actions required. The MC will determine if small arms training should be conducted. Team members may assist Security Forces CAAs in order to provide sufficient control over range operations. Prior to commencing training with PN forces, the team will be briefed and trained on their range duties and responsibilities. Overcoming language barriers will be included in the small arms training plan. The designated medic should be present with a medical trauma kit. If not available then PN will be present to provide medical support.

4.9. Communications. A tactical communication CAA will be designated to establish and maintain communications for the team. In austere conditions, that individual will be the communications specialist to setup and maintain field equipment.

4.10. Flight Following. The MC will establish flight following for all flights with advisors on board. The team may use PN equipment and procedures. They will augment with team equipment and procedures when able/necessary. Aircrew will carry an alternate source of communication in addition to survival radios in case of divert or unintended landing.

4.11. Movements. Establish communications following for all movements involving team personnel. Individuals traveling will carry at least two means of communicating with the tactical operations center during travel. All team members will be properly trained on vehicle bail out drills and immediate actions.

4.12. Medics. Team medical CAAs will divide their time appropriately to maintain team health and advise PN forces. Medical CAAs will only provide medical services and supplies to the PN under theater, security assistance, stability of operations, and humanitarian assistance directives. Medical support to PN will be coordinated with the Embassy/USMILGP.

4.13. Aircrew Flight Equipment (AFE). In coordination with the aircraft airworthiness appraisal, AFE CAAs should provide an assessment of PN aircraft life support equipment. They will determine the compatibility of the OAD's personal equipment with the PN aircraft.

4.14. Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE). SERE CAAs primary responsibility is as OAD PR team leads and the development of EPAs and coordination with JRPC prior to OAD deployment. SERE CAAs will focus PN PR training on survival and recovery in both SAR and CSAR environments.

4.15. Riggers. Rigger CAAs will be qualified to conduct training on equipment rigging for US standard airdrop loads. PN personnel should sign off appropriate airdrop inspections when utilizing PN aircraft.

4.16. Personnel Parachute Operations. All personnel parachute operations will be conducted IAW USSOCOM M 350-3, *Special Operations Forces Baseline Interoperable Airborne operations (Parachuting) Training Standards*, AFI 10-3503, *Personnel Parachute Program*, and MAJCOM directives. Prior to any Parachute operations members will review FCIF's for updated guidance. The below guidance is a basic outline for CAA's conducting Personnel Parachute Operations. If there is conflicting guidance in regulations the most restrictive guidance will be followed. **(T-2).** All unilateral, joint, or combined parachute operations conducted during overseas deployments will comply with theater-specific airborne requirements. For combined parachute operations, MCs will ensure that all procedures are well coordinated and understood by all US and foreign personnel prior to commencing parachute operations.

4.16.1. Airborne Operations Training. JM qualified CAAs may conduct basic airborne refresher if required to execute airborne operations as part of aircrew training. It is not within the AF advisor mission set to conduct basic jump school or JM upgrade training. AF advisors may assist other services who are conducting that training. In that capacity, they also provide an appropriate liaison with the aircrew.

4.16.2. Drop Zone Surveys. All DZ surveys will be IAW DAFMAN/AFI 13-217, *Drop Zone and Landing Zone Operations*. USAF aircrews require a DZ survey for airdrop missions involving US personnel and/or equipment. When dropping PN military jumpers and/or equipment on a PN surveyed DZ, the mission can be performed using only a safety-of-flight review of the PN survey IAW DAFMAN/AFI 13-217_AFSOCSUP. Users remain responsible for ground operational and safety criteria. However, when US personnel and equipment are airdropped, PN surveys will not be used in lieu of a survey completed by US forces. **(T-2).**

4.16.3. Drop Zone Support. A certified US Drop Zone Controller (DZC) will be present on the DZ while airdropping US personnel and or equipment. Supported forces may require/provide a Drop Zone Safety Officer (DZSO) to be present during joint combined operations. A US medic and a Malfunctions Officer (MO) IAW AFJ 13-210(I) will be present on the DZ while airdropping US personnel. **(T-2).** A DZ Controller may perform MO duties if trained, certified and authorized IAW AFJ 13-210(I).

4.16.4. Drop Zone Controller. IAW DAFMAN/AFI 13-217_AFSOCSUP, Air Advisors (Active Duty, ANG, and AFR) personnel currently assigned to Air Advisor units may be certified to perform DZC worldwide involving U.S., allied, coalition, and partner military forces for airdrop operations to support training objectives or contingency employment and sustainment requirements.

4.16.5. PN Aircraft. IAW AFI 10-3503, when the foreign commander of airborne forces and the senior USAF JM concur and when the air component/A3, or the joint special operations task force (JSOTF)/J3, or the major military command (M)/A3, or their designated representative agrees, USAF members on active parachute status may use foreign military aircraft as authorized jump platforms.

4.16.6. PN Parachute Equipment. IAW AFI 10-3503, when the foreign commander of airborne forces concurs and the AC/A3, the JSOTF/J3, the MAJCOM/A3, or their designated

representative agrees, USAF personnel who have received system specific training may use foreign military parachute equipment when jumping with a foreign unit. The senior USAF JM must complete a comprehensive inspection of any foreign military equipment prior to its use. (T-2). The approval authority will acknowledge foreign military parachute equipment when it's not listed on the USAF PPP AUL. (T-2).

4.16.7. PN Parachutists. IAW AFI 10-3503, PN military parachutists participating in combined operations, combined training, joint airdrop/air-transportability training, aerial events, exercises, and US-run military parachute courses are authorized to conduct military jumps from aircraft owned, leased, or operated by the USAF.

4.17. Intelligence. Intelligence personnel will focus primarily on FP assessments and threats to air operations for a deployed OAD. As a member of a deployed OAD, intelligence personnel will advise HN intelligence and/or mission planning personnel in intelligence skill sets relevant to the desired end state of the operation. CAA Intelligence skill sets include, but are not limited to: threat training; mission planning; aircrew briefing and debriefing; ISR tasking, collection, processing, exploitation and dissemination.

Chapter 5

TEAM COMPOSITION AND DUTIES

5.1. General Requirements. Team members deployed on operational missions for the purpose of advising or training foreign nationals will be mission qualified IAW Volume 1 of this manual. (T-3).

5.2. OAD-A. The primary weapons system in advisor operations is the OAD-A. The detachment will be tailored to fit the mission. At the OAD's foundation it includes personnel with skills according to [Table 5.1](#). Individuals are trained in the skills necessary to support team operations in order to provide depth and, in some skills, assistance to other advisors during training and operations.

5.3. OAD-B. Where more than one OAD-A is deployed, elements are split geographically, or the mission environment is complex; an OAD-B may be established to assist the MC with C2 and planning issues.

Table 5.1. Example Operational Aviation Detachment—A/B.

1.	Team C2	Mission Commander	Officer (O-4/5)
2.		Team Sergeant	Enlisted (E-7)
3.		Comm Specialist	Enlisted
4.	SOF Mobility	Pilot	Officer
5.		SMA/Loadmaster	Enlisted
6.	ISR	Pilot	Officer
7.		Sensor	Officer or Enlisted
8.	Adaptive Precision Strike	Pilot	Officer
9.		Sensor	Officer or Enlisted
10.	Surface Integration	SERE	Enlisted
11.		Security Forces	Enlisted
12.		AFE	Enlisted
13.		MX	Enlisted
14.		Intel	Officer or Enlisted
15.		Medic	Officer or Enlisted
16.	Fires	JTAC/TACP/ALO	Officer or Enlisted

5.4. Mission Commander. The Sq/CC or operations officer will appoint a MC or team leader for all deployments involving training and/or advisory assistance to foreign aviation forces. For deployments with less than 13 personnel and no flying operations, the deployed team leader may function as both the MC and team leader. The MC should focus on supervision and leadership

while deployed. Accordingly, the MC should not perform airborne training or advisory duties while deployed. MCs will be mission qualified IAW Volume 1 of this manual; the SOW/CC, or delegated authority, is the waiver authority.

5.4.1. Even though a MC may be designated, the team leader will exercise immediate supervision and oversight of the training and advisory effort. When geographically separated locations are involved, a team leader will be designated to lead and supervise the personnel at each location. In this case, the MC will supervise each team leader. Additional MC duties include:

5.4.1.1. Command of all deployed detachment personnel.

5.4.1.2. Managing the detachment and safely accomplishing the mission.

5.4.1.3. Final mission authority for accepting a waiver affecting their detachment or mission, and will make decisions not specifically assigned to a higher authority.

5.4.1.4. Keeping the applicable commander informed of mission progress, difficulties and personnel/logistics movements.

5.4.1.5. Responsibility for detailed mission planning prior to deployment and while deployed.

5.4.1.6. Responsibility for briefing the detachment on local conditions and operating procedures.

5.4.1.7. Responsibility for coordinating with the PN, the Embassy, C2 elements, and other agencies that may have an impact on the mission.

5.4.1.8. Ensuring appropriate FP measures are in place and updated according to the threat.

5.4.1.9. Responsible for the welfare of the detachment and ensuring personnel have adequate billeting, rations, transportation, and logistics support.

5.5. Team Lead/Noncommissioned Officer In Charge (NCOIC). A team lead is normally designated for multi-element, multi-event operations and/or where mission complexity dictates. The team lead is primarily responsible for assessing, training, advising, and assisting within the team specialties.

5.6. Team Sergeant (TS). A dedicated TS will be designated when a full OAD-A is deployed for training, exercise, or other operations. The TS should not be a primary trainer, but may conduct limited training activities within their schedule. Their primary duties are to assist the MC in executing his responsibilities listed above. A dedicated TS should be designated for smaller teams when the mission requires extensive coordination with other entities or it aids command and control (split ops). When a smaller team deploys and the mission does not require a dedicated TS, the team NCOIC will be designated the TS and will execute the TS duties. The TS will be mission qualified IAW Vol 1 of this manual.

5.7. Recovery Team (RT). The MC should designate personnel to act as the recovery force for any mission. The MC must bear in mind that recovery operations must be coordinated with US Embassy and PN assets. The intent is NOT to conduct unilateral combat search and rescue in a sovereign nation. The intent is to provide additional training for those people who might be best positioned to aid in the event of an accident or emergency. OAD RT will only be used in low threat environments. Designated personnel will receive recovery training IAW SOW OIs.

5.8. Augmenters. Personnel that are critical to CAA training and advisory operations will meet the training requirements for augmenters IAW Vol 1 of this manual. Augmenters not mission qualified must be supervised by an individual who is mission qualified.

5.8.1. Augmenters are designated personnel, generally from AFSOC sources outside the unit, that will be employed when their skills are not resident in the squadron and their participation is required to fulfill the unit's contingency or wartime commitments (for example, flight surgeons, independent duty medical technicians [IDMT], physician assistants [PA], and Office of Special Investigations, certain aircraft maintenance specialists, etc.). These designated augmenters are normally identified in advance, provided mission-specific training, and listed against specific mobility positions.

5.8.2. Augmenters are also employed when their capabilities are not available or resident within the unit and their participation is required to facilitate unit self-training during JCS exercises, JCET, counter-narcotics (CN)-funded missions, etc. Augmentation of this type will not be undertaken during JCS exercises and JCETs if it does not clearly support, or result in, the CAA training to METLs.

Chapter 6

PRE-DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND REQUIREMENTS

6.1. Planning. The 492 SOW/XP office maintains the operation instruction on the planning process. It includes the appropriate timelines and forms required.

6.2. Briefings. Provide summaries and briefings for all travel and deployments. Conferences and site surveys require, at a minimum, 5Ws information for the SOW/CC or designated authority. Deployments for exercises and operations require briefings to the squadron and SOW/CC or delegated authority.

6.3. Murder Board. The murder board is a unit level event. At this event, the unit commander or designated representative will approve planned operations and provide other guidance as required. The operations order/concept of operations (OPORD/CONOPS) will be briefed and the team will answer questions and clarify information pertaining to the plan. The MC will provide a read ahead to the squadron commander and operations officer. All available squadron personnel will attend. Murder boards should be held far enough in advance of deployments that identified problems and discrepancies can be corrected before deployment.

6.4. Formal Lesson Plans. Formal lesson plans/POIs are prepared as required and submitted to the MC/team leader. If required, formal lesson plans can be submitted to the language lab for conversion to target language 45 days in advance.

6.5. Foreign Disclosure. CAA will not provide official government documents, instructions, and manuals to the PN without proper foreign disclosure approval. The Embassy/USMILGP will be included in the coordination process. Do not release proprietary information without authorizations from the owner. When in doubt, contact the document owner/OPR or seek legal assistance.

6.6. Spin-Up/Isolation Training. Conduct spin-up/isolation training for all deployments to validate team members on small unit tactics, FP, deployed cultural environment, language, and flying currency. Spin-up/isolation training should be in addition to required ground training and tailored specifically for the deployment. Spin-up/isolation training is also a time for team building. Spin-up/isolation training should be validated with a Verification Planning Exercise (VPE) with assistance from the 371st Special Operations Combat Training Squadron. MC/TS will make every effort to include joint partners during spin-up/isolation training, preferably those who will be operating in the same AOR during set time period. It is highly recommended that a resident Psychologist from the POTFF team be utilize to the full extent possible when available. Attendance is mandatory for all team members, to include augmenters, and as a minimum spin-up/isolation training will include the following events.

6.6.1. Aircrew Training. Aircrew will deploy qualified/certified and current in the intended training aircraft. Qualification/certification will last through the end of the deployment. **(T-3).** Spin-up for aircrew will include training to the required qualification/certification on applicable aircraft IAW AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1, or AFI 11-2MDS Vol 1. Aircrew qualification/certification training should not conflict with team isolation training.

6.6.1.1. Prior to any flying deployment, the MC/TS will ensure that a "required for the mission" letter is completed with the unit ARMS office at least two weeks prior to mission execution.

6.6.2. Force Protection. FP CAAs assigned to an OAD A/B will ensure all team personnel have the most current threat conditions, equipment and FP TTP to safely and securely conduct combat advisory operations abroad. The MC will assess the FP situation and his ability to mitigate risks if the threat level changes. At least one member of the team will be FP Level 2 trained where the terrorist or criminal threat is moderate or greater. Any location with a threat level potential of high will require a Security Forces advisor on the team. Surveys and FP plans from the Embassy regional security office (RSO) or another SOF team at the deployed location may be used in lieu of the team making its own assessment. In all cases, the team will coordinate their FP plan and posture with the RSO or USEMB FPD representative and other deployed SOF elements. It will be included in the OPORD and a copy left at the unit.

6.6.3. Weapons and Ammunition. Team members should accomplish weapons training and tactics appropriate for anticipated deployed threat level. Team members should also rehearse weapons training specific to the POI. Qualified FP CAAs will tailor a training plan for OADs to accomplish that may include but not limited to: primary weapons qualification, heavy weapons training, weapon concealment, M-RZR, convoy operations, CQB etc. Timeline for this training will range anywhere from several days to two weeks based on the OADs deployed environment. It is USSOCOM policy for SOF to deploy with weapons and although there may be exceptions in USSOCOM 525-9, *Deploying with Weapons*, for deploying without ammunition several TSOCs have implemented more restrictive guidance mandating teams deploy with ammunition. MC/TSs need to identify FP and training ammunition needs early to ensure time for an Allocation Transfer Request (ATR) to an USAF ammunition squadron in the AOR to be processed (requested 90 days in advance) or to ship ammunition via military air. Many commercial carriers will no longer ship ammunition. Coordinate with the TSOC or Embassy for a compatible policy for storing and carrying weapons. Some countries will not authorize personnel to enter with weapons. If that is the case, coordinate for an exception to policy waiver at least 45 days prior to deploying. IAW USSOCOM Directive 525-9 the waiver authority is USSOCOM/J3. The MC must plan for the contingency where the team has to redeploy for a crisis and be met by their weapons.

6.6.4. Pre-Deployment Language, Regional Expertise, & Culture (LREC) Training. All deploying SOF and SOF enablers shall receive pre-deployment language and culture training for the area in which they are deploying. This training shall consist of at least 40 contact hours of instruction. The waiver authority for this requirement is Commander, USSOCOM (CDRUSSOCOM), or as delegated.

6.6.4.1. Institutional LREC Training and Education. MCs, TS, with the assistance of the command language program manager (CLPM) will ensure deploying tactical elements have sufficient, relevant language capability at 2/2/2.

6.6.5. Personnel Recovery. Develop a PR plan for all deployments. All necessary RT training will take place prior to deployment. Qualified SERE CAAs will tailor a training plan for OAD to accomplish that may include but not limited to: land navigation, ropes, Guardian, TS Shout, DPR, HRI, Go Bags/Drop Wallet etc. Timeline for this training will range anywhere from several days to two weeks based on the OADs deployed environment. The team will rehearse likely PR scenarios. Coordinate it with theater joint personnel recovery center or personnel recovery coordination cell and other deployed SOF elements and submit IAW theater guidance. It will be included in the OPORD and a copy left at the unit. An evasive plan of

action for planning conferences or areas of low threat are not required, but may be accomplished if deemed necessary by the MC/team leader.

6.6.6. **Communications.** The team will train on all appropriate communications equipment prior to deployment. Qualified Communications CAAs will tailor a training plan for OAD to accomplish that may include but not limited to: PRC-117, PRC-152, SATCOM, SDN, TOC Set-up etc. Timeline for this training will range anywhere from several days to one week based on the OADs deployed environment. The team will maintain communications connectivity with appropriate C2 elements to the maximum extent possible through all phases of the deployment. Plan for and carry at least one form of communications equipment during the deployment and redeployment. While deployed, team members will have at minimum a primary and alternate means of communication. The team will maintain at minimum primary and alternate communications with C2 elements. The team will have a secure means of communication available (within Embassy policy). If it will require more than an hour to come up on secure communications, advise C2 elements.

6.6.7. **Medical.** The team will have a medical specialist available to them for general health and welfare. Qualified Medical CAAs will tailor a training plan for OAD to accomplish that may include but not limited to: TCCC, CASEVAC, TOMS Lab, BLS etc. Timeline for this training will range anywhere from several days to one week based on the OADs deployed environment. Such assistance may be coordinated through the Embassy or other US forces deployed to the same location. Indigenous medical services may be used with SQ/CC approval. Otherwise, the team will deploy with at least an IDMT. When aircrews go into a duties not involving flying status, only a Flight Surgeon (FS) can return an aircrew member to flight status. When there is no FS available, other providers (non FS/PA and IDMT-P) must contact a military flight surgeon for appropriate aeromedical disposition. This contact must be documented in the aviator's or special tactics team member's medical record and subsequently countersigned by the consulted FS or a home station FS upon return from deployment. If flying operations are being conducted it is recommended that an IDMT, PA, or FS be part of the OAD package.

6.7. Uniforms and Clothing. Wear clothes appropriate for the local culture, FP posture, and event. A proper military uniform should be worn when meeting or working with PN forces. If required, change clothes at the military base. The MC may adjust the uniform policy based on theater and Embassy guidance. When civilian attire is worn on duty, the standard is business casual—slacks and a non-descript collared shirt. Business casual attire in the form of a suit with the jacket and tie readily available or a uniform will be worn when visiting the Embassy. Wear a coat and tie when meeting the Ambassador or PN general officers in civilian clothes. Flight clothing on aircraft will be IAW TSOC guidance.

6.8. Shipping/Travel. Coordinate with the appropriate mobility office for military air transport of team equipment when practical. The MC will ensure all customs requirements are met for personnel and equipment traveling outside of the continental US.

6.9. Legal Authorities.

6.9.1. All DOD interactions with international partners are governed by specific legal authorities, which in turn authorize, fund, and establish constraints on air advising activities. Authorities used for air advising activities are subsets of authorities for security cooperation. Authorities may have expiration dates; therefore Airmen must be mindful of whether Congress

permits a temporary authority to expire or chooses to extend its application for a longer period. In all situations and environments, USAF personnel must ensure they comply with applicable US, foreign, and international law as they work to advance US strategic objectives. **(T-0)**. Air Force personnel should seek legal advice from the appropriate Air Force legal office on available authorities and funding for proposed air advising activities.

6.9.1.1. In addition to the Congressional authorization for an activity, Congress must also appropriate funds before the AF can execute the activity.

6.9.1.2. Identifying applicable authorities and appropriations, and determining the most appropriate ones to use, can be complex and requires careful and thorough review and planning in order to properly facilitate air advising activities with partner nations. The MC and CAAs coordinate with TSOC finance and legal staff to determine the appropriate authorities for conducting specific air advising activities, and work with SCOs and TSOC staff to coordinate and obtain funding for these activities.

6.9.2. The MC is responsible for coordinating all spending actions with the servicing legal and finance offices prior to executing funds and for spending deployment funds appropriately. The MC must understand the type of funding approved for the deployment and its limitations. The OPORD/CONOPS will outline the planned budget and the Sq/CC will be briefed specifically on funding planned for foreign force training and the purchase of equipment for the express use of the PN. For any purchases outside that plan, the MC will seek appropriate chain of command approval and legal advice before conducting training or purchasing equipment/parts for the PN.

6.9.3. Basic fiscal authorities information. Authorities available to conduct air advising activities are found in Title 10 or Title 22 of the US Code and in annual authorization acts. Refer to SOF Fiscal Authorities, for legal references. **Note:** Neither SOF Fiscal Authorities document nor this publication are a substitute for legal advice.

6.9.3.1. Title 10 – DOD.

6.9.3.1.1. In general, DOD appropriations must be used to support the operation and maintenance of United States forces only. However, in limited circumstances, Congress may provide specific authority for DOD to utilize a limited portion of its appropriated funds to support building partner capacity functions. To determine whether a DOD appropriation is authorized for a proposed air advising activity, the specific legal authority authorizing the proposed activity must be identified. **(T-0)**. Examples of specific authorizations are located in the SOF Fiscal Authorities document.

6.9.3.1.2. The CAA METL requires advisors to train and advise foreign forces. Under the SOF exception to Title 10, CAAs are authorized to use Title 10, USC funds on a JCET to train unit personnel to train foreign forces (often referred to as train-the-trainer). (Refer to current USSOCOM policy on the limitations of training foreign forces on JCETs contained in USSOCOM Directive 350-3, *Joint Combined Exchange Training*.) Generally, CAA may not train PN forces in a new capability, nor can JCET funds be used to purchase equipment. Authorized expenses can include payment of “incremental expenses”, with respect to a developing country (on the annual approved developing country list), that can include items such as fuel, training ammunition,

rations, and other expendable training items. PN pay, allowances, and other normal costs for the PN are specifically NOT included in incremental costs. 10 USC § 301(5)

6.9.3.2. Title 22 – Department of State.

6.9.3.2.1. Title 22 outlines the roles and responsibilities of the DOS with respect to foreign relations. When a program is referred to as a Title 22 program, it means that by law, the Department of State maintains overall responsibility for the program, even when administration of portions of the program is delegated to the DOD. US military members performing security assistance duties authorized by Title 22 may exercise force in self- defense but do not participate in offensive combat operations. **(T-0)**.

6.9.3.2.2. MTTs under Title 22, USC, security assistance funds are specifically authorized to train and advise foreign forces. 22 USC 2403. That includes building new capability and purchasing equipment and parts. Security assistance is governed primarily by the Foreign Assistance Act and is controlled by the Department of State.

6.10. In-Briefs. Prepare PN in-briefs prior to departure. Normally the TSOC/ Embassy/ USMILGP will be briefed also. The brief will include at a minimum operation/exercise objectives, a schedule, and any activities planned with a high physical or political risk.

Chapter 7

COMMAND AND CONTROL

7.1. Chain of Command. Chain of command and reporting authorities and responsibilities can be confusing and rapidly change depending on the mission and situation. Knowing who the OAD is responsible to and who OAD are responsible for is important and must be clearly understood. The level of approval for mission changes and tasking will be driven by C2 structure and authorities. Changes to the OPORD once it is approved must be communicated and approved by the proper authorities; fragmentary orders (FRAGORDs) also apply to this process. For detailed information on SOF C2, refer to JP 3-05 and Air Force Doctrine Annex, 3-05, *Special Operations*.

7.2. Designation of a Commander, Air Force Special Operations Forces (COMAFSOF). The CDRUSSOCOM, or TSOC/CC may designate a COMAFSOF. This should be done in writing, and the designation letter will include the individual by name, and the geographic area of authority. In the absence of a designated COMAFSOF, OADs should route waiver requests through the first O-6 designated in their Command Relationships (COMREL) (i.e. TF/CC, JSOAC/CC or AOR SOW/CC).

7.3. Mission Monitoring/Reporting. It is the commander's intent to know where the people under command are and what they are doing while executing missions. Keep commanders at all levels informed through the following:

7.3.1. Normal Reports. Provide reports per theater C2 requirements. At a minimum, MCs will provide an entry report, daily situation reports, and an exit report. In addition to theater requirements, copy reports to the appropriate AFSOC chain of command. (If reports are sent via phone or fax, use the theater C2 element to e-mail home station with the information.)

7.3.2. Incident Reports. Provide incident reports IAW theater specific reporting instructions, mission design series instructions for aircraft incidents, and applicable unit safety OI. For support operations, use applicable instructions for the activity being conducted. Where other guidance does not apply, use the AF Form 457, *USAF Hazard Report*. Examples of reportable events include injury, loss of critical equipment, security incidents, hostile fire, detainment, etc.

7.4. Mission Clearance Decision. The final decision to delay a mission may be made either by the agency with OPCON or the MC when, in the opinion of either, conditions are not safe to start or continue a mission. Final responsibility for the safe conduct of the mission rests with the MC.

Chapter 8

POST MISSION REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Out-Briefs. Give out-briefs as required by theater directives. The Embassy/USMILGP will normally be briefed as well. Provide information on the accomplishment of mission objectives and any pertinent information requiring action before the mission report/after action report (AAR)/assessment is submitted.

8.2. Mission Report/After Action Reports. At the completion of JCETs, JCS exercises, MTTs, assessments, CN-funded deployments, etc., CAA team leaders/MCs will prepare mission reports, AAR, or trip reports, as appropriate, for coordination and dissemination within the squadron and inclusion in JLLIS. Final reports should be sent to both the 492 SOW JLLIS manager and 492 SOW/XP for dissemination. As a minimum, these reports will cover the following items:

8.2.1. CAA Mission Report Format (For Assessments).

8.2.1.1. PART ONE -- GENERAL

8.2.1.1.1. Mission Tasking. State the mission, its purpose, and how it was tasked. Identify the type of deployment associated with the mission; i.e., JCET; JCS-funded exercise; maintenance assessment; etc. Include such information as source and type of funding, specific mission objectives, and any special requirements or constraints placed on the mission or deploying team by the tasking authorities.

8.2.1.1.2. Commander's Intent. State precisely what the unit commander wanted to achieve during the mission; i.e., desired end state and results, type and degree of support to US and/or foreign commands, improved squadron readiness, training benefits to squadron team members, etc.

8.2.1.1.3. Participants. Identify US and foreign units participating in the mission.

8.2.1.1.3.1. PN Forces.

8.2.1.1.3.2. Other Foreign Forces.

8.2.1.1.3.3. US Forces.

8.2.1.1.4. Team Composition. Identify, by name and team position, all CAA and augmenters assigned to the team. Unless specifically directed, do not provide names in trip reports for missions involving counterdrug operations and training.

8.2.1.1.5. Principal Mission Events/Itinerary. Provide team departure and arrival information with appropriate dates. Include all operating locations.

8.2.1.1.6. Personnel Contacted. List all significant US and foreign personnel contacts. If possible, list individual's name, rank/title, job position, location, and telephone number.

8.2.1.1.7. Number of Personnel Trained. List the number of US and foreign personnel trained during the mission. If no personnel were trained, include this paragraph and mark as "not applicable" (N/A).

8.2.1.1.7.1. OAD Forces Trained.

8.2.1.1.7.2. Other US Forces Trained.

8.2.1.1.7.3. Foreign Aviation Forces Trained.

8.2.1.1.8. Unit Training Accomplishments. List METLs trained to during the mission. List any other significant training or education benefits. If there were no unit training accomplishments, include this paragraph and mark as “N/A.”

8.2.1.2. PART TWO -- MISSION EXECUTION

8.2.1.2.1. General. Describe the mission. (Examples: flying assessment, maintenance assessment, SAR training, maintenance training, security force training, SERE training, contingency advisory operations, etc.)

8.2.1.2.2. Concept of Operations/Methodology. Briefly describe the concept of operations or methodology that was used to carry out the mission. Comment on special aspects of mission execution that have potential application by OAD team members in the future (i.e., selection of counterpart forces, choice of operating locations, apportionment of team member responsibilities, sequence of training events, FP considerations, etc.). Briefly state what was the mission “game plan.”

8.2.1.2.2.1. Discuss special instructions, operational guidance, rules of engagement, limitations, and constraints placed on the team by such outside agencies as the theater combatant commander and/or theater Special Operations Command, US country team, host nation, USSOCOM, or AFSOC.

8.2.1.2.2.2. If the mission included an assessment of foreign aviation forces, discuss the methodology employed; i.e., how the assessment was performed and how information was collected (personal interviews, records review, inspection of facilities, etc.). Identify the level of the assessment (strategic, operational, tactical). Identify the types of checklists used to accomplish the assessment. If an assessment was not conducted as part of the mission, simply make a statement to that effect.

8.2.1.2.3. Objectives. Discuss mission objectives and the criteria that were supposed to constitute mission success.

8.2.1.2.4. Execution. Discuss the general overarching aspects of mission execution. Who did what to whom? Where did it all take place? How did it turn out? Were mission objectives met? This is the place for the MC/team leader to briefly tell the story about what happened on this mission.

8.2.1.2.4.1. Flying/Training Operations (if applicable). Discuss the general aspects of how the flying or training operations portion of the mission was carried out. Who was trained? What flying operations or training events were accomplished, and what were the results? Where did the training take place? Classroom activities? On-board flying training?

8.2.1.2.4.2. Maintenance Training/Operations (if applicable). Discuss the general aspects of this area. State how the training was conducted (in the classroom, inspecting facilities, etc.). What courses were taught? How many PN personnel were trained? If more than one location, state what was taught at each site.

8.2.1.2.4.3. Air Base Defense (if applicable). Discuss the general aspects of this

area. State how the training was conducted (in the classroom, inspecting facilities, etc.). What courses were taught? How many PN personnel were trained? If more than one location, state what was taught at each site.

8.2.1.2.4.4. SERE (if applicable). Discuss the general aspects of this area. State how the training was conducted (in the classroom, inspecting facilities, etc.). What courses were taught? How many PN personnel were trained? If more than one location, state what was taught at each site.

8.2.1.2.4.5. Medical Training/Operations (if applicable). Discuss the general aspects of this area. State how the training was conducted (in the classroom, inspecting facilities, etc.). What courses were taught? How many PN personnel were trained? If more than one location, state what was taught at each site.

8.2.1.2.5. Language Utilization. Discuss how language training was utilized during the mission. Answer the following questions.

8.2.1.2.5.1. What pre-deployment language training did the team receive (i.e., AF Special Operations Training Center Language Center, contractor, etc.)?

8.2.1.2.5.2. Was the language utilized down range?

8.2.1.2.5.3. Was an interpreter used?

8.2.1.2.5.4. What was the impact, if any, of any language barriers?

8.2.1.3. PART THREE -- FOREIGN AVIATION FORCES

8.2.1.3.1. Missions/Tasks of the (state the name of the counterpart foreign aviation forces). Describe the various missions or tasks assigned to counterpart forces.

8.2.1.3.2. Current Employment Capabilities. Begin with a brief description of the foreign aviation units dealt with during the training event, exercise, assessment, etc. Provide numbers and types of operational units, missions/tasks, and assigned assets. Provide a brief overview of their ability to carry out their assigned missions. Employment capabilities should be addressed in subparagraphs, in terms of four criteria: resource *availability*, *reliability*, *safety*, and *interoperability*. If the OAD team worked with more than one unit, apply these criteria to each unit.

8.2.1.3.2.1. State the Name/Designation of the Unit(s). Briefly describe its assigned mission or tasks, and provide a brief summary statement of its overall operational capability.

8.2.1.3.2.1.1. Availability. Discuss the current and estimated projected availability of assigned unit aircraft to meet mission needs. Include number and type of unit aircraft. Another aspect of resource availability is whether or not they can perform their mission under night and/or instrument meteorological conditions (IMC), or whether they are purely a visual meteorological conditions (VMC) aviation force.

8.2.1.3.2.1.2. Reliability. Discuss the various factors affecting the reliability of the aviation unit. Examples are: aircraft condition (new vs. old, worn out weapon systems); sustainability (fully functional programs vs. marginal maintenance capabilities, lack of spare parts, etc.); viability of command and

control structures; aircrew and maintenance personnel availability; potential effect of increased utilization rates; etc. Mission reliability is also affected by resident flying skills.

8.2.1.3.2.1.3. Safety. There are two principal issues here. The first issue is aircrew flying safety. If possible, comment on how well the unit is expected to perform in the various flight regimes (day, night, weather, tactical, etc.). The second issue is the airworthiness of assigned aircraft. Comment on the observed, or estimated, condition of the assigned aircraft. If appropriate, make a statement as to the advisability of CAA personnel flying on the unit's aircraft.

8.2.1.3.2.1.4. Interoperability. If appropriate, comment on the unit's ability to interoperate with US or other foreign aviation forces. Consider such factors as language capabilities, compatibility of tactics, techniques and procedures, availability of suitable command and control structures, communications, etc. Also comment on the ability of the unit to function jointly with its own surface forces.

8.2.1.3.2.2. Country X Aviation Programs. Report the results of aviation assessments. Discuss the aviation programs of the foreign counterpart units under consideration.

8.2.1.3.2.2.1. Tactical Operations (if applicable). Discuss the general aspects of this area.

8.2.1.3.2.2.1.1. Aircraft Training/Operations. Discuss the general aspects of all aircraft reviewed in this area.

8.2.1.3.2.2.1.1.1. Sub Areas (i.e., Personnel Airdrop, Aerial Insertion and Extraction, etc.). provide supporting text.

8.2.1.3.2.2.1.1.2. RECOMMENDATION. Discuss recommendations related to these areas.

8.2.1.3.2.2.2. Flying Training. Discuss general aspects of the foreign aviation force flying training programs.

8.2.1.3.2.2.2.1. Sub Area (i.e., Initial Qualification, Pilot Currency, etc.). Provide supporting text.

8.2.1.3.2.2.2.2. RECOMMENDATION. Discuss recommendations related to this area.

8.2.1.3.2.2.3. Flying Training Documentation. Discuss general aspects of the foreign aviation force flying training documentation.

8.2.1.3.2.2.3.1. Sub Areas (i.e., Initial Qualification, Currency, etc.). Provide supporting text.

8.2.1.3.2.2.3.2. RECOMMENDATION. Discuss recommendations related to these areas.

8.2.1.3.2.2.4. Flight Regulations. Continue as above.

8.2.1.3.2.2.5. Read Files and Flight Crew Information File Program. Continue

as above.

8.2.1.3.2.2.6. Weight and Balance/Performance Data. Continue as above.

8.2.1.3.2.2.7. Mission Planning/Execution Procedures. Continue as above.

8.2.1.3.2.2.8. Standardization and Evaluation Program. Continue as above.

8.2.1.3.2.2.9. Safety. Continue as above.

8.2.1.3.2.2.10. Aircrew Flight Equipment. Continue as above.

8.2.1.3.2.2.11. Environmental and Human Resources. Continue as above.

8.2.1.4. PART FOUR--AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE

8.2.1.4.1. Current Aircraft Maintenance Capabilities. Discuss the overall aircraft maintenance capabilities of the foreign aviation force. Comment on big issues, such as the foreign aviation unit's ability to perform field-level maintenance (flight line maintenance and servicing); intermediate-level maintenance; and depot-level aircraft maintenance.

8.2.1.4.1.1. Begin with a brief description of the aircraft maintenance forces dealt with during the mission. Provide numbers and types of maintenance units, maintenance missions/tasks, and major assigned maintenance assets and facilities.

8.2.1.4.1.2. Provide a brief overview of their ability to sustain the fleet of assigned aircraft and associated support items. Specific aircraft maintenance capabilities should be addressed in subparagraphs, in terms of individual programs within the maintenance complex.

8.2.1.4.2. Country X Aircraft Maintenance Programs. Report the results of the aviation assessment.

8.2.1.4.2.1. Facilities and Work Environment. Discuss general aspects of the foreign aviation force facilities and work environment programs.

8.2.1.4.2.1.1. Sub Areas (i.e., Maintenance Building Facilities, Hazardous Materials, etc.). Provide supporting text.

8.2.1.4.2.1.2. RECOMMENDATION. Discuss recommendations related to these areas.

8.2.1.4.2.2. Personnel and Training. Discuss general aspects of the Personnel and Training programs.

8.2.1.4.2.2.1. Sub Areas (i.e., Specialized Systems Training, Initial Qualification, etc.). Provide supporting text.

8.2.1.4.2.2.2. RECOMMENDATION. Discuss recommendations related to this area.

8.2.1.4.2.3. Maintenance Plans and Scheduling. Continue as above.

8.2.1.4.2.4. Aircraft Forms, Documentation, and Technical Orders. Continue as above.

8.2.1.4.2.5. Tools and Accountability. Continue as above.

8.2.1.4.2.6. Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory. Continue as above.

8.2.1.4.2.7. Safety. Continue as above.

8.2.1.4.3. Aircraft Condition. Discuss the condition of foreign aircraft observed during the mission.

8.2.1.4.3.1. Aircraft. Briefly describe the general condition and airworthiness of the assets.

8.2.1.5. PARTS FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, additional numbering as required etc. -- AIR BASE DEFENSE, SERE, MEDICAL OPERATIONS, SPECIAL TACTICS, COMM etc.

8.2.1.5.1. Use the appropriate assessment checklists for each functional area.

8.2.1.6. PART EIGHT -- TEAM OPERATIONS/LESSONS LEARNED.

8.2.1.6.1. Internal Team Training. Discuss issues that may be important for reporting purposes.

8.2.1.6.1.1. Pre-Deployment Training. Discuss general aspects of pre-deployment training.

8.2.1.6.1.1.1. Sub Areas (i.e., spin-up training, billeting, etc.). Provide supporting text.

8.2.1.6.1.1.2. RECOMMENDATION. Discuss recommendations related to these areas.

8.2.1.6.1.2. Force Protection Orientation Training. Continue as above.

8.2.1.6.1.3. Supervised Deployment Training. Continue as above.

8.2.1.6.2. Lessons Learned.

8.2.1.6.2.1. Finding. Provide a brief statement identifying the problem or situation under consideration. Discuss the various aspects of what was learned and how it impacted the team and/or the mission. Show how it might affect future CAA training and operations.

8.2.1.6.2.2. Recommendations. Discuss recommendations related to this area.

8.2.1.7. PART NINE – CONCLUSIONS.

8.2.1.7.1. Mission Evaluation. Rate the success of the mission in terms of benefit to the primary external customer and strategic impact; i.e., Commander, TSOC, Commander, Air Force Special Operations Air Component (COMAFSOAC); inter-agency organizations; US country team; PN aviation forces (for counterdrug operations and security assistance funded mobile training teams), etc. Also, rate the benefit of the mission to unit training (for JCETs).

8.2.1.7.2. Future Training Opportunities. Comment on opportunities for future training with the subject foreign aviation forces.

8.2.1.7.3. Concluding Comments and Recommendations. Provide any overarching comments and recommendations that impinge on future mission planning and operations strategy. Address those issues that potentially affect the way the CAA

enterprise organizes, trains, and equips itself to support the theater combatant commander and subordinate commands.

8.2.1.8. APPENDIXES

8.2.1.8.1. Include amplifying information as necessary to include Operational Aviation Assessment paperwork, Hospital, Hotel and FP assessments not included in other sections of the report to aid OADs on follow on engagements.

8.2.2. Trip Report Format.

8.2.2.1. Purpose.

8.2.2.2. Travelers.

8.2.2.3. Itinerary.

8.2.2.4. Personnel Contacted.

8.2.2.5. Discussion.

8.2.2.5.1. Background.

8.2.2.5.2. Resolved Issues.

8.2.2.5.3. Open Issues.

8.2.2.6. Conclusions.

8.3. Statutory Reporting. There are statutory reporting requirements under Title 10, USC 2011 (e). The team leader/MC will, in addition to the mission report/AAR, render a report that includes the following information after the completion of each training or exercise deployment involving training of foreign nationals. Submit statutory reporting to SOW/FM.

8.3.1. All countries in which training was conducted.

8.3.2. Type of training.

8.3.3. Whether training was related to counter-narcotics or counterterrorist activities.

8.3.4. Duration of training.

8.3.5. Number of members of armed forces involved.

8.3.6. Expenses paid.

8.3.7. Extent of participation by foreign military.

8.3.8. Number and service affiliation of foreign military personnel involved.

8.3.9. Physical and financial contribution of each PN to the training effort.

8.3.10. Relationship of the training to other overseas training programs conducted by the US armed forces, such as military exercise programs sponsored by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, military exercise programs sponsored by a combatant command, and military training activities sponsored by a military department (including deployments for training, short duration exercises, and other similar unit training events).

8.4. Redeployment. Coordinate with the appropriate office for processing on return from deployment. In-processing and travel vouchers will be filed within 5 days of return to home station and before taking compensatory time off (CTO)/leave.

8.5. Equipment Reconstitution. The MC/TS will ensure team equipment is cleaned and stored properly, and coordinate repair/replacement of broken equipment.

8.6. CTO. CTO length will be IAW current AFSOC guidance.

8.7. Dwell Time. USSOCOM PERSTEMPO red line threshold policy and SECDEF established dwell limits for involuntary AOR deployments must be monitored by the commanders to ensure compliance by all personnel.

MICHAEL E. MARTIN,
Brigadier General, USAF
Director of Operations

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

AFI 10-3503, *Personnel Parachute Program*, 23 September 2020

AFI 10-4301, Vol 3, *Air Advising Operations*, 14 December 2020

AFI 11-200, *Aircrew Training, Standardization/Evaluation, and General Operations Structure*, 21 September 2018

AFI 13-217, *Drop Zone and Landing Zone Operations*, 10 May 2007

AFI 13-217_AFSOCSUP, *Drop Zone and Landing Zone Operations*, 20 February 2020

AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 23 March 2020

AFFPD 11-2, *Aircrew Operations*, 31 January 2019

AFFPD 11-4, *Aviation Service*, 12 April 2019

AFSOCMAN 11-219, Vol 1, *Combat Aviation Advisor Aircrew Training*, 7 May 2020

DAFMAN 11-401, *Aviation Management*, 27 October 2020

DAFMAN 16-201, *Department of the Air Force Foreign Disclosure and Technology Transfer Program*, 02 June 2015

DAFFPD 16-1, *Security Cooperation*, 5 February 2021

JP 1-02, *DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, July 2019

JP 3-05, *Special Operations*, 22 September 2020

JP 3-24, *Counterinsurgency Operations*, 25 April 2018

USSOCOM Directive 350-3, *Joint Combined Exchange Training*, 13 December 2016

USSOCOM Directive 525-4, *Antiterrorism/Force Protection*, 13 September 2019

USSOCOM Directive 525-9, *Deploying with Weapons*, 28 October 2016

Prescribed Forms

None

Adopted Forms

AF Form 457, *USAF Hazard Report*

AF Form 797, *Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command JQS*

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

DD Form 2977, *Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAR—After Action Reports

AC—Aircraft Commander
ADCON—Administrative Control
AF—Air Force
AFE—Aircrew Flight Equipment
AFI—Air Force Instruction
AFMAN—Air Force Manual
AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive
AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command
AFSAC—Air Force Security Assistance Center
AFSOAWC—Air Force Special Operations Air Warfare Center
AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command
AFSOCI—Air Force Special Operations Command Instruction
ANG—Air National Guard
ARMS—Aircrew Resource Management System
AvFID—Aviation Foreign Internal Defense
C2—Command and Control
C4I—Command, Control, Communication, Computers and Intelligence
CAA—Combat Aviation Advisor
CAS—Close Air Support
CF—Conventional Forces
CLPM—Command Language Program Manager
CN—Counter-Narcotic
CNT—Counter Narcoterrorism
COCOM—Combatant Command
COIN—Counterinsurgency
COMAFSOAC—Commander, Air Force Special Operations Air Component
CONOPS—Concept of Operations
CONUS—Continental United States
CSAR—Combat Search and Rescue
CTO—Compensatory Time Off
DIRLAUTH—Direct Liaison Authorized
DNIF—Duties Not Including Flying

DoD—Department of Defense
DOS—Department of State
DZ—Drop Zone
DZC—Drop Zone Controller
DZSO—Drop Zone Safety Officer
FID—Foreign Internal Defense
FP—Force Protection
FRAGORD—Fragmentary Order
FS—Flight Surgeon
FSF—Foreign Security Forces
GCC—Geographical Combatant Command
HN—Host Nation
IAW—In Accordance With
IDAD—Internal Defense and Development
IDMT—Independent Duty Medical Technician
IMC—Instrument Meteorological Condition
ISR—Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
JCET—Joint Combined Exchange Training
JCS—Joint Chiefs of Staff
JFC—Joint Forces Commander
JM—Jumpmaster
JQS—Joint Qualification Standard
LREC—Language, Regional Expertise, and Culture
MAJCOM—Major Command
MC—Mission Commander
MDS—Mission Design Series
MEP—Mission Essential Personnel
METL—Mission Essential Task List
MMC—Major Military Command
MTT—Mobile Training Team
N/A—Not Applicable
NCOIC—Noncommissioned Officer in Charge

OAD or OAD-A or OAD-B—Operational Aviation Detachment

OI—Operating Instruction

OPCON—Operational Control

OPORD—Operations Order

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OSI—Office of Special Investigations

PA—Physician Assistant

PIC—Pilot in Command

POI—Plan of Instruction

PN—Partner Nation

PR—Personnel Recovery

RSO—Regional Security Office

RT—Recovery Team

SAR—Search and Rescue

SERE—Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape

SFA—Security Force Assistance

SOF—Special Operations Forces

Sq/CC—Squadron Commander

SSR—Security Sector Reform

TACON—Tactical Control

TO—Technical Orders

TS—Team Sergeant

TSOC—Theater Special Operations Command

TTP—Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

US—United States

USAF—United States Air Force

USMILGP—US Military Group

USSOCOM—US Special Operations Command

UW—Unconventional Warfare

VFR—Visual Flight Rules

VMC—Visual Meteorological Condition

Terms

Advising—Advisory assistance (advising), as applied to the AvFID mission, is provided to foreign aviation units, US combatant commands, and other US agencies, and is conducted within the context of specific times, places, and situations. It includes such product subsets as the development and use of airpower doctrine; i.e., how to employ airpower (as opposed to how to operate airplanes), force planning, operational sustainment methods, basing concepts, tactical employment, and command, control, communication, computer, and intelligence (C4I) development for specific times, places, and situations.

Augmenter—Personnel, generally drawn from AFSOC sources, employed when their skills are not resident in the OAD and their participation is required to fulfill the advisory contingent or wartime commitments.

Aviation Foreign Internal Defense (AvFID)—FID is defined in Joint Pub 1-02, *DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, as “participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government to free and protect their societies from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency.” It is a joint, interagency activity involving the total political, economic, informational, and military assistance the United States provides to help host governments deal with internal threats and crises. Within the context of AFSOC Manual 10-101 Volume 3, AvFID focuses on advisory assistance and training aimed at helping partner nations develop or improve their ability to employ and sustain aviation resources. Mission-specific subjects include air doctrine, operational planning, command and control, tactics, airbase defense, air-ground operations, and combat search and rescue.

Coalition Support—Actions taken to facilitate the cooperation, coordination, and integration of US and foreign military forces during combined operations supporting mutual campaign objectives. Includes liaison functions, as well as training and advising coalition partners on tactics, techniques, and procedures, promoting combat effectiveness, safety, and interoperability.

Foreign Internal Defense (FID)—Participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency.

Joint Combined Exchange Training (JCET)—Training accomplishing joint and combined training in specific special operations-related mission-essential tasks, increasing interoperability between US and PN military and paramilitary organizations, and enhancing bilateral relationships. See Volume 1 of this manual for minimum training standards.

Mission Essential Task List (METL)—List of tasks considered essential to accomplishment of a unit’s mission. The METL establishes the specific focus of unit training; i.e., the unit trains to the METL to prepare for execution of its mission.

Mobile Training Team (MTT)—A team consisting of one or more US personnel drawn from Service resources and sent on temporary duty to a foreign nation to give instruction. The mission of the team is to provide, by training instructor personnel, a military service of the foreign nation with a self-training capability in a particular skill.

Nonstandard Aircraft—For the purposes of this manual, “nonstandard aircraft” refers to aircraft not currently in the United States Air Force inventory.

Organic Aircraft—Aircraft assigned to and forming an essential part of an organization. Organic parts of a unit are those listed in its table of organization for the Air Force.

Partner Nation (PN)—A nation which receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, or to operate in, or to transit through its territory. For the purposes of this manual, a nation with which the US performs training and advisory duties.

Primary Aircrew Position (pilots)—For CAA pilots accomplishing foreign training and advisory operations, a primary aircrew position entails access to a set of controls necessary to the safe and efficient operation of the aircraft. Having access to a second set of controls in an aircraft designated as a “single pilot” aircraft does not necessarily mean the pilot is occupying a primary aircrew position.

Primary Aircrew Position (non-pilot aircrew members)—For CAA non-pilot aircrew members accomplishing foreign training and advisory operations, occupying a primary aircrew position entails functioning as a member of the aircrew whose presence is required for operation of the aircraft.

Security Assistance—Groups of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services, by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives.

Training—As applied specifically to the combat advisory and training mission, training enables foreign aviation units to accomplish (or employ) a variety of missions, technical functions, and skills. Training covers a variety of product subsets including tactics, techniques, and procedures in such areas as search and rescue, infiltration/exfiltration, air-ground coordination, maintenance, and supply. Instruction focuses on how to operate a specific weapon system or support item, and is not necessarily time or situation specific.