

**BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS
COMMAND**

**AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS
COMMAND MANUAL 11-2DSO,
VOLUME 3**



28 NOVEMBER 2023

Flying Operations

**DIRECT SUPPORT OPERATOR
OPERATIONS PROCEDURES**

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This manual implements AFD 11-2, *Aircrew Operations* and references AFMAN 11-202V3, *Flight Operations*, as well as the appropriate Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (AFTTP). It provides policies and procedures to Direct Support Operators (DSO) flying on AFSOC aircraft under most circumstances but should not replace sound judgment. This manual applies to AFSOC including AFSOC gained Air Force Reserve members. This manual does not apply to Air National Guard units or the United States Space Force. Ensure all records generated as a result of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and are disposed in accordance with (IAW) the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule, which is located in the Air Force Records Information Management System. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier (“T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3”) number following the compliance statement. See DAFMAN 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures*, for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items. This publication may be supplemented at any level, but all Supplements must be routed to the OPR of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval IAW **Chapter 10**. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication IAW **paragraph 1.6**. This publication requires the collection and/or maintenance of information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 authorized by Title 10 U.S.C., Sec 9013, Secretary of the Air Force. *Incentive Pay: aviation career*; Public Law 92-204, *Appropriations Act for 1973*; Public Law 93-570, Section 715, *Appropriations Act for 1974*; *Incentive Pays and Continuation Bonus Program*; and Executive Order (E.O.) 9397

(SSN), as amended by E.O. 13478, *Amendments to Executive Order 9377 Relating to Federal Agency Use of Social Security Numbers, November 18, 2008*. The applicable System of Records Notice (SORN) F011 AF XO A, Aviation Resource Management Systems (ARMS) is available at: <https://dpcl.d.defense.gov/Privacy/SORNsIndex/DOD-Component-Notices/Air-Force-Article-List/>. 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 document has had many minor updates. The major update is the addition of required publication guidance in **Chapter 5**.

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Chapter 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. General. This volume provides guidelines and restrictions for DSOs who operate onboard AFSOC aircraft. It is an original source document for many areas, but AFSOC mission-specific areas will remain in their applicable AFMAN 11-2MDSV3. DSOs will be familiar with applicable AFMAN 11-2MDSV3, for aircraft in which they hold qualification. If conflicting DSO guidance is given in aircraft tactics manuals or handbooks, this volume takes precedence. It is written for normal and contingency operations to reduce procedural changes at the onset of contingencies. All DSO operations shall be conducted IAW United States (US) domestic law and international law, to include the law of armed conflict. Training procedures are included. HQ AFSOC/A3V has overall responsibility for the administration of this volume. In the absence of clear defining guidance in this manual, see applicable AFMAN 11-2MDS Volumes. **(T-2)**

1.2. Key Definitions.

- 1.2.1. "Must," "Will," and "Shall" indicate a mandatory requirement.
- 1.2.2. "Should" indicates a recommended, but not mandatory, procedure.
- 1.2.3. "May" indicates an acceptable or suggested means of accomplishment.
- 1.2.4. "**WARNING**" indicates operating procedures, techniques, etc., which will result in personal injury or loss of life if not carefully followed.
- 1.2.5. "**CAUTION**" indicates operating procedures, techniques, etc., which will result in damage to equipment if not carefully followed.
- 1.2.6. "**NOTE**" indicates operating procedures, techniques, etc., which are essential to emphasize.
- 1.2.7. See [Attachment 1](#), *Glossary of References and Supporting Information*, for additional terms, definitions, and references.

1.3. Deviations and Waivers. Do not deviate from the policies and guidance in this manual, except when the situation demands immediate action to ensure safety. Report deviations, without waiver, through channels to HQ AFSOC/A3 within 24 hours, followed by a written report.

1.3.1. Although this manual provides guidance for DSO operations under most circumstances, it is not a substitute for sound judgment. When it is necessary to protect the crew and aircraft from a situation not covered by this manual and immediate action is required, the Pilot in Command (PIC) has ultimate authority and responsibility for the course of action to be taken. Report all deviations or exceptions to this manual without a waiver through channels to HQ AFSOC/A3.

1.3.2. Unless otherwise indicated, HQ AFSOC/A3 is the waiver authority for operational procedure requirements contained in this manual. HQ AFSOC/A3 may delegate this authority to the Commander Special Operations Air Forces (COMAFSOF) for operationally assigned Special Operations Forces (SOF) during contingency operations. Request waivers to this manual through proper command and control channels. When waiver authority is delegated, HQ AFSOC/A3V will receive a copy of all approved waivers.

1.4. Supplements. Units may supplement this manual. The purpose of the unit supplement is to document the process by which units implement the requirements of this manual. Post the unit supplement behind the basic manual. Supplements should not duplicate and will not be less restrictive than the provisions of this or any other publication without prior authorization from HQ AFSOC/A3V. Units will send one copy of **Chapter 10** (Local Procedures) supplements to HQ AFSOC/A3V for validation. **(T-2)**

1.5. Requisition and Distribution Procedures. Unit commanders shall use DAFI 90-160 *Publications and Forms Management* procedures to provide aircrew members and associated support personnel current copies and changes of this manual.

1.6. Improvement Recommendations. Personnel at all echelons are encouraged to submit proposed changes IAW AFMAN 11-202V2_AFSOCSUP, *Aircrew Standardization and Evaluation Program*, through MAJCOM Standardization and Evaluation channels to HQ AFSOC/A3V. Use DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*.

1.7. Development of New Equipment and Procedures. Units are encouraged to suggest new equipment, methods, tactics, and procedures. For new equipment, prior to airborne use units will forward requirements through the 361st Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Group (ISRG) for acquisition, testing, and approval.

Chapter 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. General. The AFSOC Command and Control (C2) system is based on the principles of centralized monitoring and decentralized control and execution. The result is a C2 mechanism which keeps the AFSOC/CC informed of the current status of AFSOC forces while enabling the Wing, Group, or Squadron Commander to exercise control over the day-to-day operations. Defining guidance for DSO employment is outlined in the AFSOC/ACC Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

2.2. Administrative Control (ADCON). Air Combat Command (ACC) exercises ADCON of 361 ISRG personnel.

2.3. Operational Control (OPCON). AFSOC is the air component to the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). USSOCOM may delegate OPCON of all Air Force Special Operations Forces (AFSOF) aircraft assigned or allocated to USSOCOM. In circumstances where OPCON of AFSOF aircraft has been provided to the Theater Special Operations Commands within a Geographic Combatant Command for theater-based assets, AFSOC is typically designated as the controlling agency for such assets and assigned aircrew. **Exception:** In practice, responsibility for planning and executing AFSOC missions is routinely delegated to the Wing/CC or Group/CC. The Wing/CC or Group/CC, in turn, exercises control of non-close-hold missions through the command post supporting the wing or group. In the event that assigned forces undergo a change in operational control, responsibility for mission monitoring passes from the wing or group C2 facility to the gaining command. Changeover will be accomplished IAW the pertinent Operational Plan, Operational Order, Deployment Order, or Execution Order. **Note:** For certain close-hold activities, security considerations may compel the Wing or Group Commander to shift mission monitoring responsibilities from the command post to another wing, group, or theater agency. The Wing/CC or Group/CC will ensure procedures are established for the responsible agency to monitor mission progress and advise the HQ AFSOC/A3 or AFSOC/CC as appropriate. For mission monitoring guidance, adhere to applicable AFMAN 11-2MDSV3 guidance.

2.4. SILENT SHIELD. SILENT SHIELD is a capability that includes a specially trained aircrew member and specifically designed equipment to provide threat warning, enhanced SA, and target cueing to SOF (see applicable AFTTP 3-1 for expanded DSO equipment and capabilities information). When deployed, SILENT SHIELD refers to a team that may include a Mission Commander (MC), Team Chief (TC), DSO, Direct Support Analysts (DSA), computer support and maintenance personnel, as well as all associated mission and mission support equipment. The size and composition of the team primarily depends on the mission type, number of aircraft supported, deployment length, and available DSO personnel. Coordinate DSO support as soon as possible in the pre-deployment planning process to ensure personnel and equipment are available. This lead-in time also will allow the DSAs to provide quality intelligence data to the DSOs. Deployment of the DSO and mission equipment with the mission aircraft (organic) is preferred especially if the forward operating base (FOB) is in or near a high threat area. This will preclude the possibility of lost support due to airlift delays. SILENT SHEILD personnel include:

2.4.1. Mission Commander. The MC is normally an officer or Senior Non-Commissioned Officer (SNCO) who acts as a liaison to AFSOC flying units and administrative point of contact during the deployment. The MC is an advisor to the deployed commanders and is

subordinate to the deployed operations officer (DO/A-3/J-3 as appropriate). In deployment locations co-located with Tactical Systems Operators (TSO), SILENT SHIELD MCs should not act as MC for both DSO and TSO flying operations.

2.4.2. Team Chief. The TC is a senior combat mission ready DSO, SNCO preferred, who exercises supervision of the SILENT SHIELD team and mission as the operational point of contact for the deployment. The TC should hold qualification in the AOR specific language(s) and is considered the SILENT SHIELD subject matter expert. The TC acts as the senior mission planner, conducts quality control of mission events, and may also fly as a DSO.

2.4.3. DSO. The DSO performs the mission as defined in the SILENT SHIELD AFTTP 3-1.

2.4.4. Remaining components of the SILENT SHIELD construct, to include DSA, Computer Support Personnel, and Maintenance Personnel, are further defined in the SILENT SHIELD AFTTP 3-1.

Chapter 3

AIRCREW COMPLEMENT AND MANAGEMENT

- 3.1. Aircrew Qualification.** Each DSO assigned as a primary crew member will be qualified or in training for qualification in that crew position and mission. **(T-2)**
- 3.2. Crew Complement.** The normal crew complement for DSO operations is one, IAW AFI 65-503, *US Air Force Cost and Planning Factors*, Table 36-1..
- 3.3. Logging of Flying Time.** Log flying time IAW DAFMAN 11-401, *Aviation Management*.
- 3.4. Interfly.** Interfly is the exchange and/or substitution of aircrew members and/or aircraft between MAJCOMs to accomplish flying missions. Normally, interfly should be limited to specific operations/tests, exercises, or special circumstances. IAW letters of agreement and/or MOAs, 361 ISRG personnel are authorized interfly on designated AFRC, AETC and NGB aircraft.
- 3.5. Intrafly.** The OG/CC or COMAFSOF is the approval authority for intrafly of AFSOC crew members on aircraft under their control.
- 3.5.1. 361 ISRG personnel are authorized intrafly on any AFSOC-assigned aircraft.
 - 3.5.2. As a minimum, DSOs will be mission qualified. **(T-2)**
- 3.6. Scheduling Restrictions.** DSO scheduling restrictions are IAW AFMAN 11-202V3, and AFMAN 11-202V3_AFSOCSUP, *Flight Operation*.
- 3.7. Alert Crew Procedures.** See AFMAN 11-202V3 and AFMAN 11-202V3_AFSOCSUP.
- 3.8. Flight Duty Period and Crew Rest Restrictions.** See AFMAN 11-202V3 and AFMAN 11-202V3_AFSOCSUP.

Chapter 4

AIRCRAFT MISSION SYSTEM OPERATIONS

4.1. General. This chapter provides guidance for operations with certain degraded equipment. If the PIC elects to operate with degraded equipment or aircraft systems, coordinate mission requirements (e.g., revised departure times, fuel requirements, maintenance requirements, etc.) prior to flight with the mission control agency to ensure the decision does not adversely impact follow-on missions.

4.2. Responsibility. The final responsibility regarding required equipment for a mission rests with the PIC. If one PIC accepts an aircraft to conduct a mission or mission segment with a degraded or inoperative item or system, this acceptance does not commit that PIC, or a different PIC, to subsequent operations with the same item or system inoperative. When the PIC considers an item essential, designate the component Mission Essential on the Air Force Technical Order (AFTO) Form 781, *Aircrew/Mission Flight Data Document*, and the item will be repaired or replaced prior to departure. **(T-2)**

4.2.1. The DSO will inform the PIC of degraded DSO equipment prior to crew check-in. **(T-2)** After crew check-in, when aircraft operations allow, the DSO will inform the PIC or designated crew member in a timely manner of any changes in mission systems. **(T-2)**

4.2.2. The DSO is expected to understand all Signals Intelligence mission systems controlled, managed, or troubleshot from their crew position. The DSO should be prepared to brief all of the following to their crew:

4.2.2.1. Safety concerns (i.e. equipment and hatch locations, cable routing, etc.).

4.2.2.2. Flight profile requirements.

4.2.2.3. System classification and security concerns.

4.2.2.4. Pertinent emergency destruction procedures.

4.2.2.5. General capabilities/mission effects, depending on the crew's clearance/need-to-know.

4.2.3. All DSO mission systems will be appropriately flight tested IAW AFI 48-109, *Electromagnetic Field Radiation (EMFR) Occupational and Environmental Health Program*, and all Mission Design Series (MDS)-specific guidance prior to operational employment. **(T-2)**

Chapter 5

FLIGHT PUBLICATIONS

5.1. Checklists. Accomplish all checklists with strict discipline. A checklist is not complete until all items have been accomplished.

5.2. Inflight Guides. An inflight guide (IFG) may be used as a supplement to MDS checklists. Deviations are authorized when utilizing an IFG. IFGs may be modified with notes, amplifying procedures, and limits, provided the IFG and notes are current. Currency of notes is the DSO's responsibility. DSOs will use the HQ AFSOC/A3V approved checklist/IFG for their duty position when conducting ground or flight operations. **(T-2)**

5.3. Electronic Flight Bag and Paper In-Flight Required Publications. Carry an Electronic Flight Bag (EFB) IAW AFMAN 11-202V3_AFSOCSUP. If an EFB is not utilized, at a minimum DSOs will carry a paper AFSOC DSO IFG as well as any paper inflight required publications IAW AFMAN 11-2MDSV3 and **Table 5.1** of this publication.

5.4. Required Publications List. Due to the nature of DSO universal qualifications the number of publications that a DSO can be exposed to is vast. All DSOs will have a general understanding of information contained in **Table 5.1** under "ALL" and any publications listed under the MDSs in which they are qualified. Units may add local publications to this list. Aircrew testing will be based on these publications.

Table 5.1. Inflight Required Publications.

ALL	
AFMAN 11-202 V1, V2, V3	DSO IFG
DAFMAN 11-401	JTWS-A II MSG
AFSOCMAN 11-2DSO V1, V2, V3, RTM	AFTTP 3-1.SILENT SHIELD
AFI 13-207-O	AFTTP 3-2.5 BREVITY
AFSOCI 36-2602 (instructors only)	AFMAN 17-1302-O
MC-130J	AC-130J
AFMAN 11-2MC-130J V1, V3	AFMAN 11-2AC-130J V1, V3
AFTTP 3-1/3-3.MC-130	AFTTP 3-1/3-3.AC-130J
T.O. 1C-130(M)J-1	T.O. 1C-130(A)J-1
CV-22	C-146
AFMAN 11-CV22 V1, V3	AFMAN 11-2C-146A V1, V3
AFTTP 3-1/3-3.CV-22	C-146A AOH V1, V2
T.O. 1V-22(B)-1	QRH Normal Procedures
	QRH Emergency/Abnormal Procedures

Chapter 6

GENERAL OPERATING PROCEDURES

6.1. General. This chapter establishes procedures for DSO employment on AFSOC aircraft. In addition to the duties listed in applicable technical orders (T.O.), directives, and this manual, the PIC may assign other duties as necessary. In addition to the guidance outlined below refer to the AFMAN11-2MDSV3, and applicable aircraft manuals for MDS-specific guidance.

6.2. Mission Planning Factors.

6.2.1. Mission Planning. Detailed information on mission planning can be found in this manual, MDS-specific AFTTP 3-1 (S) and AFTTP 3-3 (U) volumes, as well as the SILENT SHIELD AFTTP 3-1.

6.2.2. After coordinating with appropriate entities (e.g. intel, SILENT SHIELD maintenance, DSA, etc.) the DSO will conduct mission planning with the aircrew. The DSO will brief expected scenario inputs based on the analytical data, as required. **(T-2)**

6.2.3. The DSO is responsible for coordinating with all appropriate agencies to obtain all required or anticipated mission planning, professional, and SILENT SHIELD equipment for the duration of the flight/deployment. The DSO will ensure all equipment is inventoried and inspected prior to flight/deployment. **(T-2)**

6.3. Preflight/In-Flight Responsibilities. The DSO will:

6.3.1. Brief the crew on SILENT SHIELD equipment configuration and anticipated inputs. **(T-2)**

6.3.2. Ensure the crew is aware of SILENT SHIELD capabilities and limitations, Operational Security considerations, and emergency destruction procedures. **(T-2)**

6.3.3. Occupy their assigned duty station IAW AFMAN 11-202V3. DSOs will notify the PIC prior to going off headset. **(T-2)**

6.3.4. Monitor situational awareness information and relay pertinent information to the crew. **(T-2)**

6.3.5. Maintain situational awareness of the aircraft position and potential hazards (e.g. high terrain, foreign borders) during all phases of flight to the maximum extent possible. **(T-2)** The DSO should cross check the system-reported aircraft altitude/position with air traffic control directions and report any potentially dangerous deviations to the crew.

6.3.5.1. Be aware of approximate aircraft location, altitude, and intentions at all times. **(T-2)**

6.3.5.2. Immediately notify the crew if the DSO loses situational awareness at any time. **(T-2)**

6.3.6. Advise the crew of any change in the status of mission equipment. At a minimum, DSO will provide the PIC with specific capabilities lost and estimated time to troubleshoot mission equipment issue. Following troubleshooting, the DSO will provide the PIC a final status update. **(T-2)**

6.4. Communications Procedures. When missions require the DSO to communicate offboard the aircraft, they will obtain proper frequencies, time hack, schedules, call signs, and communications security (COMSEC) material prior to flight. Depending on the nature of the mission and the communications, the DSO will keep the crew updated on any pertinent information and will coordinate with the PIC for authorization to transmit. Any DSO-related COMSEC equipment loaded during the course of the mission will be zeroized at the end of the mission. On all AFSOC aircraft, the DSO will coordinate with the crew during mission planning regarding interphone connectivity. **(T-2)**

6.5. Post Mission. In addition to appropriate debriefs, the DSO will also ensure:

6.5.1. Equipment write-ups are passed on to SILENT SHIELD maintenance. **(T-2)**

6.5.2. Post mission technical summary inputs are provided to the supporting analyst. **(T-2)**

6.5.3. Provide information to their units summarizing mission events, as required. **(T-2)**

6.6. Augmentation. Some contingency operations may require operators from other units, or in some cases, non-aircrew personnel to provide tactical cryptologic support. In these cases, a mission-ready instructor-qualified DSO will fly as primary DSO and be responsible for DSO inputs. **(T-2)**

Chapter 7

AIRCRAFT SECURITY

7.1. General. As an aircrew member onboard USSOCOM-supporting aircraft, the DSO is required to be familiar with the proper procedures and guidance to help maintain the security of the aircraft.

7.2. Mission Systems. DSO mission systems and their components will be secured to the maximum extent possible. Unclassified but sensitive equipment may be left on the aircraft, provided the supporting DSO unit is able to maintain consistent accountability and ensure appropriate security controls are in place. All classified DSO equipment must be removed and transported/stored IAW DoD Manual 5200.01 Vol. 3, *DoD Information Security Program: Protection of Classified Information*, with special attention paid to hard drives, COMSEC, and removable media.

7.2.1. Transporting Mission Systems. DSOs will review and follow DoD Manual 5200.01 Vol. 3 if required to escort or courier any classified or sensitive material through any border or customs checkpoints. Every effort should be made to transport classified or sensitive material via U.S. military transport or a U.S. carrier. Classified material must be appropriately wrapped and the authorized courier will maintain positive control at all times. Unclassified but sensitive equipment may be checked as baggage or shipped unescorted via a U.S. commercial shipping company (e.g. FedEx, UPS), provided that appropriate tracking mechanisms are used.

7.2.2. Every effort should be made to coordinate and plan all mission system storage and transportation with appropriately cleared DoD Special Security Office personnel.

Chapter 8

OPERATIONAL REPORTS AND FORMS

8.1. General. For assistance in completing safety forms contact the wing/group, unit, or local flight safety officer. Refer to the 11-2MDSV3 *MDS General Operating Procedures*, Operational Reports and Forms chapter for MDS-specific guidance.

8.2. AFTO Form 781, ARMS Aircrew/Mission Flight Data Document. The AFTO Form 781 is the source document for recording and reporting operational flight or training device information for each individual authorized to take part of a mission. When flying on Air Force aircraft, DSOs should obtain an extracted copy of the filed AFTO Form 781, as required. When flying on non-Air Force aircraft, DSOs will fill out an AFTO Form 781 IAW DAFMAN 11-401 with following amplifying considerations.

8.2.1. Block 4, Unit Charged. This will be your home unit unless otherwise directed.

8.2.2. Block 7, Mission Number. This mission number must be unique for the flight. If there is not a standard already set by the supported unit, DSOs may use the following format yyXYZ[A]jjj, where yy is equal to the two-digit year, XYZ is a trigraph representing the organization flown with, [A] is a letter representing which sortie of the day, and jjj is the Julian date. *Example 1:* if the DSO flies the first flight of the day with PGS on 3 June 2018, the mission number would be 18PGSA154. *Example 2:* if the DSO flies the third flight of the day with DST on 22 October 2017, the mission number would be 17DSTC295.

8.2.3. Block 43, Certification. This will be signed by any commissioned officer in the DSO's chain of command.

8.3. Mission Accomplishment Report (MAR). DSOs should fill out a MAR after completion of every flight accomplished, as required by their unit.

8.4. Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) Form 644, Request for Flight Approval. DSOs should ensure that they are listed on a DCMA Form 644 (often simply formatted as a letter) IAW the DCMA INST 8210.1, *Contractor's Flight and Ground Operations*, when appropriate.

Chapter 9

FLYING TRAINING POLICY

9.1. General. Refer to AFMAN 11-202V1, *Aircrew Training*, AFMAN 11-202V2, *Aircrew Standardization and Evaluation Program*, AFSOCMAN 11-2DSOV1, *Aircrew Training*, AFSOCMAN 11-2DSOV2, *Direct Support Operator Aircrew Evaluation Criteria*, and AFSOC Silent Shield Ready Aircrew Program Tasking Memo (RTM) for additional information.

9.2. Simulated Emergency Procedures. Practice simulated emergencies where a DSO has appropriate reactions IAW AFMAN 11-202V3.

9.2.1. Preface all emergencies with the word “simulated” and terminate all simulated emergencies if a real emergency occurs.

9.2.2. Use a realistic approach and do not compound emergencies. Limit simulated emergencies to noncritical phases of flight when possible.

Chapter 10

LOCAL OPERATING PROCEDURES

10.1. General. Units may publish local and/or unique unit operation procedures as a supplement to this chapter commencing with Paragraph 10.2.. The title will indicate the unit concerned (e.g., “**10.2. 43 IS Local Operating Procedures.**”). (T-2)

10.1.1. Procedures in this chapter will not duplicate, alter, amend, or be less restrictive than those in this manual. (T-2)

10.1.2. After validation, send final copies to AFSOC/A3V.

10.1.3. DSOs will adhere to local operating procedures published by their supported Special Operations Group/Special Operations Wing. (T-2)

MICHAEL E. CONLEY, Brig Gen, USAF
Director of Operations

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

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

AFI 48-109, *Electromagnetic Field Radiation (EMFR) Occupational and Environmental Health Program*, 1 Aug 2014

AFI 65-503, *US Air Force Cost and Planning Factors*, 13 Jul 2018

AFMAN 11-202V1, *Aircrew Training*, 27 Sep 2019

AFMAN 11-202V2, *Aircrew Standardization and Evaluation Program*, 30 Aug 2021

AFMAN 11-202V2_AFSOCSUP, *Aircrew Standardization/Evaluation Program*, 5 Aug 2022

AFMAN 11-202V3, *Flight Operations*, 09 Jan 2022

AFMAN 11-202V3_AFSOCSUP, *Flight Operations*, 4 Apr 2023

AFPD 11-2, *Aircrew Operations*, 31 Jan 2019

AFSOCMAN 11-2DSOV1, *Direct Support Operator Aircrew Training*, 28 Nov 2023

AFSOCMAN 11-2DSOV2, *Direct Support Operator Aircrew Evaluation Criteria*, 28 Nov 2023

AFTTP 3-1.SILENT SHIELD, Vol 1 (S), *Tactical Employment – SILENT SHIELD*, 30 Sep 2022

DAFI 90-160, *Publications and Forms Management*, 14 Apr 2022

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

DAFMAN 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures*, 18 Oct 2023

DCMA INST 8210.1, *Contractor's Flight and Ground Operations*, 21 Aug 2013

DoD Manual 5200.01 Vol. 3, *DoD Information Security Program: Protection of Classified Information*, 19 Mar 2013

Prescribed Forms

None

Adopted Forms

AFTO Form 781, *ARMS Aircrew/Mission Flight Data Document*

DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

DCMA Form 644, *Request for Flight Approval*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACC—Air Combat Command

ADCON—Administrative Control

AETC—Air Education Training Command

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command
AFSOF—Air Force Special Operations Forces
AFTO—Air Force Technical Order
AFTTP—Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
C2—Command and Control
COMAFSOF—Commander Air Force Special Operations Forces
COMSEC—Communications Security
DCMA—Defense Contract Management Agency
DSA—Direct Support Analyst
DSO—Direct Support Operator
EFB—Electronic Flight Bag
FOB—Forward Operating Base
IAW—In Accordance With
ISRG—Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Group
MAR—Mission Accomplishment Report
MC—Mission Commander
MDS—Mission Design Series
MOA—Memorandum of Agreement
NGB—National Guard Bureau
OPCON—Operational Control
PIC—Pilot in Command
SNCO—Senior Non-Commissioned Officer
SOF—Special Operation Forces
T.O.—Technical Order
TC—Team Chief
TSO—Tactical Systems Operator
USSOCOM—United States Special Operations Command

Terms

Command and Control—The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission.

Exercise—A military maneuver or simulated wartime operation involving planning, preparation, and execution. It is carried out for the purpose of training or evaluation. It may be combined, joint, or single-service, depending on participating organizations.

Forward Operating Base (FOB)—An airfield without full support facilities used during mission operations for an undetermined and sometimes extended period of time.

Interfly—Intermixing of crew members from different units in the same aircrew or unit aircrews flying aircraft assigned to another unit.

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