

**BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 10-410

27 July 1994

Operations



**MOBILITY FOR AIR FORCE SPECIAL
OPERATIONS COMMAND (AFSOC) FORCES**

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OPR: HQ AFSOC/DOXP
(Lt Col S.M. Payne)

Certified by: HQ USAF/XOX
(Col George N. Williams)

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This instruction implements AFPD 10-4, *Operations Planning*, by providing general mobility guidance and capabilities for AFSOC active duty forces and AFSOC-gained Air Reserve component (ARC) forces consisting of the Air National Guard (ANG) and the US Air Force Reserve (USAFR). This instruction complements AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning*, for AFSOC unique units and capabilities, and it does not authorize any increased manpower. See the attached, for abbreviations used are in this instruction.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This is a new instruction and is aligned with AFPD 10-4. It clarifies and updates the AFSOC command and control system and ARC response times.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION TO MOBILITY

1.1. Background Information. Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) serves the Department of Defense (DoD) in the following roles:

1.1.1. As an Air Force major command (MAJCOM) under the direction of the Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF), the Commander, AFSOC (COMAFSOC), is responsible for training, organizing, equipping, and providing operationally ready Air Force special operations forces (SOF) to unified, specified, and Air Force commands worldwide.

1.1.2. As an Air Force MAJCOM, AFSOC also provides operational support forces, special operations test and evaluation, and schooling in special operations.

1.1.3. As the Air Force component commander to US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), COMAFSOC executes the following primary special operations activities: direct action, special reconnaissance, unconventional warfare, foreign internal defense, and counter terrorism.

1.2. Command Relationship:

1.2.1. National Command Authority (NCA) issues strategic direction of special operations forces through the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) to USCINCSOC.

1.2.2. USCINCSOC exercises command authority over all special operation forces assigned worldwide. COMAFSOC maintains operational control (OPCON) of CONUS-based Air Force special operations forces. OPCON of forward-deployed forces lies with the respective theater CINC and is normally exercised by the theater special operations command (SOC).

1.2.3. Circumstances may require OPCON be exercised by a joint special operations task force (JSOTF) commander reporting directly to the NCA through the CJCS. Further OPCON of SOFs may be exercised directly by a unified, subordinate, joint, or functional component commander without intervening levels of command.

1.3. AFSOC Command and Control System:

1.3.1. The command and control of AFSOC forces is explained in annex J and K of theater operations plans (OPLAN). Although this instruction provides a basic command and control structure, planners must realize each situation is unique and may require some deviation. AFSOC provides additional in-depth guidance on the concept of operations for employing Air Force special operations.

1.3.2. Air Force SOFs may be organized into a theater AFSOC. A theater AFSOC is not normally a standing organization but is formed in response to a specific contingency or operation. When it is formed, it is normally named based on the region or contingency (i.e. AFSOCEUR, AFSOCCENT, AFSOCPAC, etc). The theater AFSOC is responsible for receiving, reviewing, and accepting taskings for the controlling SOC or joint task force (JTF). The AFSOC then tasks subordinate units to plan and execute the mission. The theater AFSOC normally retains OPCON of tasked missions from departure to return to home station. Typically, there is only one AFSOC per theater and the theater assigned Air Force special operations wing or group provides the personnel and organization for the theater AFSOC.

1.3.2.1. The commander of Air Force SOFs within a theater of operation is responsible for planning and executing joint special operations aviation and will generally be dual-hatted as the joint special operations air component commander (JSOACC). The JSOACC may be directly subordinate to the theater SOC, to a JSOTF, to a subordinate joint force commander, to any conventional force component, or to a JTF commander, as directed. He is also responsible for overseeing the command and control, operations, logistics, transportation, intelligence, communications, medical, maintenance, and security of assigned SOF.

1.3.2.2. JSOACC is the commander within a SOC, JSOTF, or JTF responsible for planning and executing joint special operations aviation and for coordinating and deconflicting SOF air operations with conventional air operations. JSOACC will normally be the component commander with the preponderance of aviation forces and who possesses the ability to plan, coordinate, allocate, task, and control the special operations air missions.

1.4. Basic Operational Concepts. Air Force SOFs must be able to:

1.4.1. Deploy combat forces and equipment to a variety of locations in hostile or denied areas using low-level, long-range, night, all-weather capable fixed-wing assets in the airland and airdrop delivery modes.

1.4.2. Provide precision delivery of conventional munitions during interdiction, armed reconnaissance and close air support for special operations and conventional forces.

1.4.3. Provide low-level, long-range, night, single-ship or formation refueling to SOF rotary wing aircraft as well as limited infiltration or exfiltration and resupply of SOFs via airland or airdrop.

1.4.4. Provide medium and short range rotary-wing assets for low-level, night, all-weather infiltration, extraction and resupply of SOFs, as well as selected rescue and recovery missions and personnel recovery in hostile or denied areas.

1.4.5. Provide airborne broadcasting capabilities for psychological operation (PSYOP) missions and communications jamming.

1.4.6. Provide fast reaction, rapidly deployable ground force capable of establishing and providing positive control of the air or ground interface during joint and unilateral special operations missions.

1.4.7. Augment theater-assigned Air Force SOFs in the performance of the theater special operations mission.

1.4.8. Employ effectively under austere basing conditions.

1.5. Mobility Capability Standards:

1.5.1. Specific Mobility Capabilities Standards. Specific mobility capability standards for airlift, deployment support, and technical service forces are in paragraph 2.4. Resource requirements are described by the manpower and equipment force packaging (MEFPAK) system according to AFI 10-401 (formerly AFR 28-3).

1.5.2. Munitions Capabilities. Specific plans exist which provide instructions for the designation, airlift, and employment of standard air munitions packages (STAMP) and standard tanks, racks, adapters, and pylons packages (STRAPP). These packages are available for immediate deployment upon unit notification. Coordination among Air Force, Air Force Material Command, and air compo-

ment commanders is maintained to ensure development and maintenance of STAMP and STRAPP remain consistent with planned use.

1.6. Security Police:

1.6.1. AFSOC maintains a security force capable of deploying worldwide to provide protection of AFSOC aircraft and resources at airfields and forward operating locations during combat operations or contingencies. This force consists of weapon system security forces and air base ground defense elements. These units are able to deploy worldwide within 24 hours of notification.

1.6.2. Weapons system security forces are capable of establishing area security for protection of deployed aircraft and resources immediately on arrival at deployed locations.

1.6.3. Air base ground defense elements are able to immediately employ in a defensive mode on arrival at deployed locations.

1.7. Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Support. The extent of ADP support for a deployment depends on the beddown location. If ADP capability is inadequate, ADP support may depend on the availability of portable computers. Any redundant ADP capability must be provided by the supported commander to prevent mission degradation in case of ADP malfunction. Manual backup procedures and an assessment of their effectiveness must be established to ensure mission support if there is complete loss of ADP capability. Deploying ADP resources must conform to the mobility criteria of utility, air transportability, serviceability, and austerity. See the Air Force War and Mobilization Plan, volume 1 (WMP-1), *Information Systems Annex*, for additional guidance to determine supporting and supported commander ADP responsibilities.

1.8. Training and Evaluation:

1.8.1. To ensure mobility readiness, standards expressed in this regulation and AFSOC supplements will be reflected in documents used to define unit readiness capability, training requirement, and inspection criteria. Unilateral exercises, as well as operational training exercises, are essential to maintain these standards. Unit mobility capability is evaluated in operational readiness inspections and management capability inspections as detailed in AFI 90-201, *Inspector General Activities*.

1.8.2. According to AFD 16-8, *Arming of Aircrew, Mobility, and Overseas*, all unit type codes (UTC) members deploying outside of the continental United States (CONUS) must be armed and have completed weapons qualification training. In addition, all members will complete arming and use of force training.

1.8.3. All military personnel (except those specifically exempted) and emergency essential civilians deployed to a chemical-biological (CB) threat area will receive the CB defense course of instruction and individual CB defense qualification training.

1.8.4. Unit commanders will pre-identify UTC personnel requiring specialized disaster preparedness training, i.e. shelter management, contamination control (decontamination), etc., to the installation's disaster preparedness office for scheduling of training.

1.9. Air Reserve Component (ARC). AFSOC-gained ARC units are organized to parallel comparable active units and must meet mobility standards similar to those identified in the Air Force WMP for active duty units.

1.10. Civil Engineering. AFSOC maintains a force capable of deploying worldwide to provide initial beddown for populations up to 1200 people using expedient or existing facilities and follow-on operations and maintenance support of facilities and utilities during combat operations or contingencies. This force consists of a 100-man prime base engineer emergency force (BEEF) team. These personnel are able to deploy worldwide within 24 hours of notification.

1.10.1. A 24-hour essential firefighting capability for aircraft; structure; petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL); and munitions, supported by firefighting personnel, will be maintained during combat operations and contingencies. AFSOC civil engineering has a limited capability for deployable firefighting. Firefighting capability relies heavily on theater augmentation.

1.10.2. Deploying disaster preparedness forces provide the capability to mitigate the effects of enemy use of chemical and biological agents. AFSOC provides this capability during wartime operations and contingencies based on the enemy's capabilities and threat assessments.

1.10.3. AFSOC is responsible for providing 2-, 4-, and 6-person organic special operations explosive ordnance disposal (SOEOD) independent and dependent UTCs equipped to provide unified, specified, and Air Force commands worldwide immediate SOEOD action at SOF operating locations.

1.10.3.1. UTCs. Two dependent UTCs are designed to fragment and move from beddown locations to forward areas with fixed wing or rotary wing assets for forward operations support. After the UTC departs its beddown location, it can sustain operations without resupply for 10 days depending on the numbers of taskings.

1.10.3.2. Deployment and Employment. Provide the capability described in the organization's designed operational capability (DOC) statement. The teams must be able to:

1.10.3.2.1. Survey deployment locations for explosive hazards to protect personnel, facilities, resources, and the mission from the effects of unexploded ordnance and hazardous components.

1.10.3.2.2. Clear booby-traps and clandestine explosive devices from beddown and SOF areas of operation.

1.10.3.2.3. Conduct munitions technical intelligence assessment, exploitation, certification and recovery.

1.10.3.2.4. Provide augmentation to other special operations forces or conventional forces on short notice. SOEOD teams have a limited capability to employ by helo fast rope, repel, static line parachute, water, and watercraft.

1.10.3.3. Augmentation. The SOEOD team augments the US Secret Service and the US State Department in protection of the President, Vice President, and other dignitaries who might visit operational locations. AFSOC SOEOD teams are capable of deploying worldwide within 12 hours of notification.

Chapter 2

AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND AND CONTROL

2.1. Global Commitment. The Air Force special operations mission is supported by global special operations command and control networks provided by USSOCOM, AFSOC, and theater SOCs. Expansion of this network is necessary during wartime, contingencies and exercises to support an increase in operating locations and aircraft utilization rates.

2.2. Air Force SOFs in a Subunified Command. Almost all Air Force SOF activities take place under a combatant commander's subunified command for special operations. Theater AFSOC, acting as the air force component of a subunified command, will find itself under the OPCON of the subunified commander for special operations, that is, the SOC commander. The SOC commander (COMSOC) is more appropriately known as the joint forces special operations component commander (JFSOCC).

2.2.1. This JFSOCC commander is at an equal level with the other service components and functional component commanders. AFSOC's joint role is highlighted by its participation as part of the aviation component of the combined arms team of SOF. The joint aviation commander of this combined arms team is the joint special operations air component commander (JSOACC).

2.2.2. The JSOACC is the commander within the SOC responsible for planning and executing joint special operations aviation missions and for coordinating and deconflicting SOF air operations with other theater air operations.

2.3. Commander, AFSOC. In most instances in a subunified command, the JSOACC will be the commander of Air Force Special Operations Command (COMAFSOC) for the theater. This is because the theater AFSOC will normally have the preponderance of SOF aviation assets and will be the most capable of conducting, commanding, and controlling special operations aviation missions. The theater AFSOC is formed for purposes of exercises, contingencies, or wartime situations.

2.3.1. COMAFSOC normally directs, coordinates, and integrates his air assets through control of assigned and attached Air Force assets. He is responsible for AFSOF's command and control, operations, logistics, transportation, intelligence, communications, medical, maintenance, and security.

2.3.2. COMAFSOC maintains liaison with the other SOF components and ensures the close coordination of AFSOF activities with the conventional forces through the air operations center (AOC).

2.4. 16th Special Operations Wing (16 SOW):

2.4.1. General. The 16 SOW is the only active duty special operations wing. It provides unique advantages to supplement and enhance the core special operations groups which make up the bulk of AFSOC's force structure. It combines active duty, CONUS based special operations fixed wing and rotary wing assets as well as special tactics units together under one commander with a common mission. It will be the initial response force for no-notice crises in theaters where no forward deployed forces are stationed. The 16 SOW will not deploy as a complete unit but must be able to provide detailed force modules of personnel and equipment necessary to rapidly deploy to austere locations and commence stand-alone operations. Detailed force modules reside in JOPES, PID 794DM. The 16SOW has a coordinated mobility staff which can tailor force packages to ensure flexible and effective support for planning, staging, deployment, employment, and mission execution.

2.4.2. Deployment and Employment. The 16 SOW:

- 2.4.2.1. Provides its full complement of aircraft to meet tasked operational requirements.
- 2.4.2.2. Conducts special operations missions in support of USCINCSOC's worldwide commitments.
- 2.4.2.3. Deploys its members to form a theater AFSOC anywhere worldwide, thus extending the existing theater special operations command and control system during a contingency or exercise. The theater AFSOC will be responsible for receiving, reviewing, and accepting taskings from the controlling unified or subunified command or JTF and then task subordinate units to plan and execute the mission.

2.4.3. Capability Standards. The 16 SOW must have the capability to:

- 2.4.3.1. Meet no-notice special operations requirements necessary to support deployments of other commands or services or conduct unilateral operations. The 16 SOW will ensure it is capable of meeting CINCSOC's taskings.
- 2.4.3.2. Operate under adverse, bare-base conditions.
- 2.4.3.3. Provide special operations groups (SOG) and special tactics groups worldwide to support their special operations mission.

2.5. Special Operations Group (SOG):

2.5.1. General. There are two SOGs supporting COMAFSOC in the worldwide commitment: 352 SOG at RAF, Alconbury, United Kingdom, and the 353 SOG at Kadena AB, Japan. The SOGs are assigned special operations squadrons that are able to deploy in the same manner the 16 SOW deploys. The only difference between the 16 SOW and these groups is the size of the unit. Their deployments are all based on the same concept of support to USCINCSOC taskings on a no-notice time table.

2.5.2. Deployment and Employment. Each active SOG must be able to:

- 2.5.2.1. Provide its full complement of aircraft to meet tasked operational requirements.
- 2.5.2.2. Provide the command and control structure for administration, intelligence, operations, logistics, and communication support. They may deploy with one or more SOF aviation, special tactics team, and augmentation packages which provide additional planning and management capability.
- 2.5.2.3. Deploy special operations forces under the operational control of a unified/subunified commander.
- 2.5.2.4. Deploy an Air Force Special Operations Detachment to create/extend the existing special operations command and control system during a contingency or exercise.

2.5.3. Capability Standards. Each SOG must have the capability to:

- 2.5.3.1. Meet no-notice special operations requirements necessary to support deployments of other commands or services or conduct unilateral operations. Active units will ensure they are capable of meeting USCINCSOC's taskings.
- 2.5.3.2. Operate under adverse, bare-base conditions.

2.5.3.3. Provide intelligence, special tactics team support, and any additional maintenance required by SOF.

2.5.4. 720th Special Tactics Group (720 STG):

2.5.5. General. This group, located at Hurlburt Field, Florida, has a wartime mission to provide a fast reaction, rapidly deployable ground force to provide positive control of the air and ground interface during special operations. May be tasked to provide augmentation to other special operations and conventional forces.

2.5.6. Deployment and Employment. Each unit must be able to:

2.5.6.1. Provide the capability described in the organization's designed operational capability (DOC) statement.

2.5.6.2. Deploy special tactics forces to support special operations worldwide. Designated special tactics forces supporting theater special operations are under the operational control of the unified/subunified commander.

2.5.7. Capability Standards. Each special tactics unit will have the capability to:

2.5.7.1. Conduct reconnaissance, surveillance, assessment, and establishment of potential or selected assault zone sites; and provide positioning and monitoring terminal and en route navigational aids and target designation equipment. Units will be capable of responding within 12 hours of notification.

2.5.7.2. Provide VFR and limited IFR air traffic control, long-range secure command and control communications, and a limited forward area refueling point (FARP) control capability.

2.5.7.3. Provide personnel recovery, casualty treatment, and staging.

2.5.7.4. Provide limited ground direction for close air support missions within the objective area.

2.5.7.5. Employ by high altitude-low opening (HALO) or high altitude-high opening (HAHO) and static line parachute, SCUBA, watercraft or any other method required by the mission.

2.5.7.6. Remove obstacles with demolitions, gather and report ground intelligence, and provide weather observations in the objective area.

2.5.7.7. Provide Air Force special operations training to US and allied personnel and provide forces for special rescue operations.

Chapter 3

AFSOC DEPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Deployment Requirements. Each AFSOC unit must be prepared to deploy squadron elements or individual squadrons on a no-notice basis to support worldwide crisis and contingency operations.

3.1.1. ANG and USAFR SOFs are augmenting forces designed to support commanders in chief during crisis and contingency operations. It is essential that these forces be staffed, trained, and equipped with resources required to meet their wartime tasking.

3.1.2. Deploying AFSOC units will deploy with required mobility equipment, readiness spares packages (RSP) and necessary maintenance, supply, and planning personnel to perform planned mission sorties.

3.1.3. AFSOC units with an Operations Plan (OPLAN) tasked mobility commitment, or units with a mobility capability designated by their designed operational capability (DOC) statement, are authorized the mobility equipment required to support their mobility mission.

3.1.4. AFSOC units will develop detailed plans to identify airlift requirements to AFSOC, and then be prepared to marshal forces and equipment to meet scheduled airlift.

3.1.5. Deployment procedures will be in accordance with AFI 10-403.

3.2. Employment Requirements.

3.2.1. AFSOC units are equipped and prepared to operate under austere basing conditions.

3.2.1.1. Base Operating Support (BOS) is the responsibility of the theater air component.

3.2.2. Deployed units are prepared to operate at the wartime emergency work rates in the Air Force WMP-1, *Manpower Annex*, on arrival at deployed locations.

3.2.3. Deployed units are prepared to conduct theater operations in support of theater SOC taskings.

Chapter 4

MEDICAL OPERATIONS

4.1. Medical Organization. AFSOC maintains medical personnel and medical supply and equipment UTCs to meet the contingency medical support requirements of the force. These medical resources may deploy as a part of an aviation package or as a tailored, task-organized module separate from aviation units depending on mission requirements. AFSOC medical assets are limited and do not have the capability for inpatient medical care. Therefore, proper planning and coordination is essential to ensure success of the entire medical support mission.

4.1.1. The AFSOC Command Surgeon will ensure that AFSOF active duty and ARC-gained medical elements/units are organized, trained, equipped and maintained to meet mission requirements.

4.1.2. Deployment of AFSOF medical resources is identified in the time-phased force and deployment list (TPFDL) of the supported commander. Once deployed to the theater of operations, these resources are under the operational control of the senior AFSOF line commander.

4.1.3. On arrival at the employment location, AFSOF medical elements will:

4.1.3.1. Establish contact with the supported air component command surgeon and the supported theater command surgeon.

4.1.3.2. Coordinate with the appropriate theater aeromedical evacuation (AE) forces and ensure a smooth and effective interface between the SOF casualty evacuation and conventional AE systems.

4.1.3.3. Maintain liaison with the theater joint medical regulating office (JMRO), aeromedical staging activities, and inpatient treatment facilities.

4.1.3.4. Establish an outpatient and advanced-trauma, life-support capable medical system consistent with the medical threat and oriented toward prevention of illness or injury.

4.2. Deployment and Employment Concept. The forces described above are designed to provide limited, quick-response medical support to SOF in an austere or bare-base environment. Normal base support functions such as billeting, messing, laundry, etc., must be provided to AFSOF medical forces for extended operations.

4.2.1. If AFSOF medical forces deploy to a SOF Intermediate or Forward Staging Base (ISB/FSB), AFSOF medical forces will combine to operate a unified medical element responsible to the joint special operations task force (JSOTF) Air Force special operations detachment (AFSOD) or theater AFSOC commander for medical support to the force. Normally, the senior deployed AFSOF flight surgeon will serve as the JSOTF AFSOD or theater AFSOC surgeon.

4.3. Mobility Capability Standards:

4.3.1. AFSOF medical units will meet response times indicated in designed operational capability (DOC) statements.

4.3.2. AFSOF medical forces will establish initial medical operations immediately upon arrival at the deployment location. Full operations will be established not later than four hours after arrival.

4.4. Medical Support. AFSOF and AFSOF gained Reserve medical units maintain SOF Air transportable treatment units (ATTU) and medical rapid response deployment kits (RRDK) which provide the medical supplies and equipment to provide medical support as listed in the mission capabilities section of the MANFOR. Additionally, each AFSOF medical officer and technician maintains an individual trauma management supply and equipment set configured in a backpack and vest for extremely short notice (less than 1 hour) deployment.

Chapter 5

AUSTERE BASE OPERATIONS

5.1. Austere Basing Concept:

5.1.1. General. In certain operational situations and environments, AFSOF may be required to conduct operations at a bare-base environment. Therefore, AFSOF must be prepared to operate in and from bare-base complexes with austere facilities. As a result, there is a need to organize, train, and equip forces that can deploy in minimum time and respond to immediate bare base operational requirements.

5.1.2. Tenant Status. Civil engineering support, including site layout, utilities, fire protection, crash rescue, disaster preparedness, and special operations explosive ordnance disposal is provided by AFSOF.

5.2. Bare-Base Operational Concepts. Reducing the number of personnel and the quantity and weight of equipment that must be deployed as mission support to the minimum necessary is a primary consideration for AFSOF bare base operations. Support for AFSOF and the methods used to provide such support are dependent on location, the concept of operations, and the availability of local resources. The following basic concepts and standards are to provide general guidance for the mobility of AFSOF during deployment, employment and redeployment, when using bare bases.

5.2.1. HQ AFSOC will review bare base materiel requirements once a year with HQ AFMC to establish levels consistent with unit operational and population factors.

5.2.2. The supported theater commander must provide en route and terminal navigational support as well as ensure required common-user communications are in place at deployed locations for support of AFSOF forces.

5.3. Base Operating Support Requirements. For AFSOF units deploying to an established bare base, AFSOC will coordinate logistics support requirements with appropriate unified and specified commands, other services, and geographic area commanders. The base operating support provided by host units or commands must include, but may not be limited to, the following:

5.3.1. Supply and spares storage, and requisitioning and issue under standard supply system procedures. (AFSOF units should plan on using their readiness spares packages (RSP) for the first 30 days.)

5.3.2. Available and dependable of POL stocks and refueling capability, as required.

5.3.3. Vehicle maintenance beyond the organic maintenance capability of the deployed AFSOF forces.

5.3.4. Civil engineering support, including site layout, utilities, fire protection, and crash rescue, disaster preparedness, and explosive ordnance disposal.

5.3.5. Services (SV) support including food service, billeting, laundry, mortuary affairs, recreation centers and fitness centers.

5.3.6. Weapon system security for deployed aircraft. This must be provided according to standards established in AFI 31-1 (formerly AFR 207-1). If security or defense requirements at the deployment bases exceed host command and HQ AFSOC capabilities, US Air Force assistance may be required.

5.3.7. Information management support to include: Official and personal mail, reprographics and copier support, administrative orders, locator service, records management, document security guidance, and centralized classified destruction (with the unit retaining responsibility for actual destruction of classified material).

5.3.8. Aircrew weather brief and staff support. If weather support is inadequate, AFSOC will arrange additional weather support.

5.4. Peculiar Asset Equipping. Assets required by HQ AFSOC will be deployed or prepositioned as specified in the logistics annex of applicable OPLANs.

5.5. Maintenance Concept. AFSOF units will initially deploy with equipment and personnel necessary to perform on-equipment, remove and replace, flight line maintenance. The number and types of maintenance personnel deployed for bare base operations are determined by the projected maximum number of aircraft on the ground (by mission design series, requiring simultaneous servicing). Heavy maintenance will be conducted at designated recovery locations outside the contingency area. Deployment of follow-on intermediate level support equipment will be under a separate UTC and predicated on the duration and location of the deployment. AFSOC will provide further guidance.

5.6. Supply Concept. Initial supply support for AFSOF, other than war consumables, will be provided from a combination of the assets at the deployment base and home unit mobility, contingency, and RSP assets. Resupply will be provided by the theater commander through established supply channels as outlined in the logistics annex of each OPLAN and supporting plans. All mobility contingency equipment and aircraft spares will be configured on a modular concept to facilitate deployment and support of varied force sizes. War consumables, support equipment, and mobility contingency assets required to support deploying forces will be provided as specified in the logistics annex of each OPLAN and supporting plan.

5.7. Aircraft Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL) Products:

5.7.1. Aircraft will arrive in the contingency area with enough fuel for a departure flight to an enroute or recovery base. Refueling of aircraft will not be conducted in the contingency area of operations except in unusual circumstances.

5.7.2. Oils and lubricants for a specific aircraft are carried aboard the aircraft in a quantity sufficient to satisfy anticipated requirements.

5.8. Intelligence Support. AFSOF will retain the capability for self-support of intelligence requirements since host units may not be able to satisfy them. AFSOF intelligence personnel provide Intelligence support to mission planning and Intelligence briefing and debriefing support in bare base environment.

5.9. Personnel Support. PERSCO control teams provide essential personnel support to deployed forces, including critical strength accountability for deployed commanders and unit commands.

5.10. Weather Support. Augmenting AFSOC weather personnel deploying to the theater will be integrated into theater weather teams. AFSOC will determine augmentation requirements as necessary.

5.10.1. Weather Equipment. Weather units must identify equipment and maintenance requirements to the appropriate communications units. Adequate communication capabilities (including tactical) are essential for weather teams to provide meteorological services to deployed forces. When dedicated circuits cannot be provided, weather support personnel will be given access to common user or command and control communications with a priority dictated by operational considerations.

5.10.2. Weather Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA). ARC weather personnel gained by active weather units are identified as Air Force Reserve (AFRES) IMAs. The IMAs are generally used in wartime to backfill CONUS units, but may deploy overseas as required.

5.11. Contingency Contracting Support. Contingency contracting support is provided by AFSOC contracting personnel. Contingency contracting support required by deploying forces will be provided as specified in the logistics annex of each OPLAN and supporting plans. AFSOC will retain the capability for self-support of contracting requirements in those situations where support cannot be provided by the host unit.

5.11.1. The theater CINC being supported by AFSOC forces has the primary responsibility to make duty declarations or exemptions that may result in full or partial per diem allowances at a deployed location. These duty declarations are key to any pre-deployment entitlements. Commanders will convey this information to the Personnel Readiness Unit (PRU) and comptroller personnel prior to issuing deployment orders.

5.11.2. The installation comptroller, in conjunction and cooperation with the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS), is the sole determinant of any financial advances or paying agent support based on the duty conditions at the deployed location. If there is no support by the theater commander in-chief available at the deployed location and no specific duty conditions have been declared, the comptroller staff at the host installation will ensure that adequate compensation for quarters, meals and incidental expenses is advanced or provided at the deployed location. If specific duty conditions are declared (i.e. field conditions), then advances of entitlements, if appropriate, will be limited to those expenses expected to be incurred prior to arrival at the duty location.

5.11.3. When practicable, group travel will be used in the movement of large numbers of AFSOC personnel to avoid incurring the operating cost of large groups in a per diem status.

5.11.4. If no comptroller support is available at the deployed location, a paying agent will be deployed, along with a contracting agent, to procure adequate quarters and messing for AFSOC pay and travel entitlements. If a contracting and/or paying capability exists at the deployed location provided by either the theater commander in chief or another unit, AFSOC personnel will deploy with adequate funds in the form of an AF-616, **Fund Cite Authorization**, or Military Departmental Purchase Request (MIPR), in order to have their unit funds cited by the supporting activities. When using unit funds, commanders will ensure that expenses are coded with an appropriate emergency and special program (ESP) code if one has been assigned to their particular exercise or contingency operation. In all circumstances, the comptroller will be included in any deployment or mobilization decision that may impact the determination of allowances during planning or pre-briefs to ensure AFSOC personnel are adequately taken care of and that they do not have to use personal funds to perform their duties.

Chapter 6

CHAPLAINCY OPERATIONS

6.1. Chaplaincy Organization. AFSOC maintains chaplaincy personnel, UTCs, and supply and equipment to meet the contingency religious support requirements of the force. These chaplaincy resources may deploy as chaplain readiness teams (CRT) as a part of an aviation package or separate from aviation units, depending on mission requirements. AFSOC chaplaincy assets are limited and do not have the capability for sustaining CONUS or deployed chaplaincy requirements. Therefore, proper planning and coordination is essential to ensure success of the entire chaplaincy support mission. CRTs are comprised entirely of 52RX and 5R0X1 personnel.

6.1.1. The AFSOC command chaplain will ensure that AFSOC active duty and ARC-gained CRTs are organized, trained, equipped and maintained to meet mission requirements.

6.1.2. Identify AFSOC CRTs deployed in the time phased force and deployment list (TPFDL) of the supported commander. Once deployed to the theater of operations, these resources are under the operational control of the senior air component commander.

6.1.3. On arrival at the employment location, AFSOC CRTs will provide ministry of presence, worship, liturgies and rites, pastoral counseling, and other appropriate ministries in support of the mission.

6.2. Deployment and Employment Concepts:

6.2.1. The CRTs described above are designed to provide limited, quick response chaplaincy support. Normal base support functions such as billeting, messing laundry, etc., must be provided to AFSOC CRTs for extended operations.

6.2.2. If AFSOC CRTs deploy to an Intermediate or forward staging base, they will combine with other deployed chaplaincy resources to operate a unified chaplaincy ministry responsible to the joint special operations task force commander.

6.3. Mobility Capability Standards. AFSOC CRTs will provide appropriate religious support throughout pre-deployment, deployment, employment and redeployment phases.

6.4. Chaplaincy Support. AFSOC and AFSOC-gained ARC CRTs maintain professional mobility equipment and lightweight mobility kits which provide the chaplain ministry supplies and equipment to provide religious support.

BUSTER C. GLOSSON, Lt General, USAF
DCS/Plans and Operations

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADP—Automated Data Processing

AE—Aeromedical Evacuation

AFRES—Air Force Reserve

AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command

AFSOD—Air Force Special Operations Detachment

AFSOF—Air Force Special Operations Force

ANG—Air National Guard

AOC—Air Operations Center

AOR—Area of Responsibility

ARC—Air Reserve Component

ATTU—Air Transportable Treatment Units

BOS—Base Operating Support

CINC—Commander in Chief

CJCS—Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

COCOM—Combatant Command (command authority)

COMAFSOC—Commander, Air Force Special Operations Command

CONUS—Continental United States

CSAF—Air Force Chief of Staff

DOC—Designed Operational Capability

DOD—Department of Defense

DZ—Drop Zone

EOD—Explosive Ordnance Disposal

FARP—Forward Area Refueling Point

FSB—Forward Staging Base

HAHO—High-Altitude High-Opening

HALO—High-Altitude Low-Opening

IMA—Individual Mobilization Augmentee

ISB—Intermediate Staging Base

JFSOCC—Joint Force Special Operations Component Commander

JMRO—Joint Medical Regulating Office
JOPEs—Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JSOACC—Joint Special Operations Air Component Commander
JSOTF—Joint Special Operations Task Force
JTF—Joint Task Force
MAJCOM—Major Command
MEFPAK—Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging System
MANFOR—Manpower Forces
NCA—National Command Authority
NMCC—National Military Command Center
OPCON—Operational Control
OPLAN—Operations Plan
PERSCO—Personnel Support for Contingency Operations
PID—Plan Identification
POL—Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
RRDK—Rapid Response Deployment Kit
RSP—Readiness Spares Package
SATCOM—Satellite Communications
SECAF—Secretary of the Air Force
SECDEF—Secretary of Defense
SITREP—Situation Report
SO—Special Operations
SOC—Special Operations Command
SOEOD—Special Operations Explosive Ordnance Disposal
SOF—Special Operations Force
SOG—Special Operations Group
SOW—Special Operations Wing
STAMP—Standard Air Munitions Package
STG—Special Tactics Group
STRAPS—Standard Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons Package
SV—Morale, Welfare, Recreation, and Services
TPFDL—Time-Phased Force Deployment List

USAFR—United States Air Force Reserve

USCINCSOC—Commander in Chief, USSOCOM

USSOCOM—US Special Operations Command

UTC—Unit Type Code

WMP—War Mobility Plan