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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

**AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 17-2NAS
VOLUME 3**



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Cyberspace

**NETWORK ATTACK SYSTEM (NAS)
OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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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 AFI 33-360, Publications and Forms Management, Table 1.1 for descriptions 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 Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for non-tiered compliance items. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Form 847s from the field through Major Command (MAJCOM) publications/forms managers to AF/A3C/A6C. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AF Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records* and disposed of in accordance with the AF Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located in the AF Records Management Information System (AFRIMS).

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Chapter 1

GENERAL GUIDANCE

1.1. General. This volume, in conjunction with other governing directives, prescribes procedures for operating the NAS weapon system under most circumstances. It is not a substitute for sound judgment or common sense. Procedures not specifically addressed may be accomplished if they enhance safe and effective mission accomplishment.

1.2. References, Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Terms. See Attachment 1.

1.2.1. For the purpose of this instruction, “certification” denotes a commander’s action, whereas qualification denotes a formal Standardization/Evaluation (Stan/Eval) evaluation.

1.2.2. Key words explained.

1.2.2.1. “Will,” “Must,” or “Shall” indicate a mandatory requirement.

1.2.2.2. “Should” indicates a preferred, but not mandatory method of accomplishment.

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

1.2.2.4. “Note” indicates operating procedures, techniques, etc, which are considered essential to emphasize.

1.2.2.5. “Normally” indicates under normal or usual conditions; as a rule.

1.3. Waivers. Unless another approval authority is cited, waiver authority for this volume is AF Space Command (AFSPC)/A2/3/6T. Forward waiver requests through appropriate channels to the AFSPC/A2/3/6T for approval. All approvals will include an expiration date. Waivers are issued for a maximum of one year from the effective date.

1.4. Deviations. In the case of an urgent requirement or emergency the Crew Commander (CCC) will take appropriate action(s) to ensure safe operations. **(T-3)**

1.5. Processing Changes.

1.5.1. Submit recommended changes and questions about this publication through MAJCOM channels to the OPR per Technical Order (TO) 00-5-1, *AF Technical Order System*, using AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*. **(T-2)**

1.5.2. The submitting MAJCOM will forward information copies of AF Forms 847 to all other MAJCOMS that use this publication. Using MAJCOMs will forward comments on AF Forms 847 to the OPR. **(T-2)**

1.5.3. The OPR will:

1.5.3.1. Coordinate all changes to the basic instruction with affected MAJCOM/A3s. **(T-2)**

1.5.3.2. Forward change recommendations to MAJCOM/A3 for staffing and AF/A3 approval. **(T-2)**

1.6. Supplements. Guidance for supplementing this publication is contained in AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*. Supplements will not duplicate, alter, amend or be less restrictive than the provisions of this Instruction. **(T-2)**

Chapter 2

MISSION PLANNING

2.1. Responsibilities. Individual crew members, unit operations, and theater intelligence functions jointly share responsibility for mission planning. The CCC is ultimately responsible for all tactical aspects of mission planning to include complying with command guidance. Unit commanders may supplement mission planning requirements but will ensure an appropriate level of mission planning is conducted prior to each mission.

2.2. Mission Planning Guidelines.

2.2.1. Effective mission accomplishment requires thorough mission planning and preparation. Specific mission planning elements are addressed in Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (AFTTP) 3-1.*General Planning*, AFTTP 3-1.NAS, Air Force Cyber Command (AFCYBER) & Joint Forces Headquarters-Cyber (JFHQ-C) AFCYBER Tactical Mission Planning, Briefing and Debriefing Guide, and any local crew aids. While not directive, these manuals are authoritative and useful in ensuring adequate mission planning and employment.

2.2.2. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The Squadron Commander (SQ/CC) is the approval authority for squadron standards. Operations Group Commander (OG/CC) may publish and approve group standards. The operations group Stan/Eval office (OGV) will review all standards for compliance with AFI 17-series guidance. **(T-3)**

2.2.3. Units will accomplish sufficient planning to ensure successful mission accomplishment. Units will maintain facilities where all information and materials required for mission planning are available. **(T-3)**

2.2.4. Commanders will ensure that crews have sufficient time and resources to accomplish mission planning and briefing, and that non-mission critical activities do not interfere with the time allotted for mission planning and briefing. **(T-3)**

2.3. Master Station Log (MSL).

2.3.1. The MSL is the unit's official record of events that occurred during operations. The purpose is to maintain an accurate and detailed record of all significant events pertaining to operations occurring during each sortie. The CCC is responsible for documenting significant events/crew actions required for the MSL **(T-3)**. As a minimum, required items are:

2.3.1.1. Tasking Order. **(T-3)**

2.3.1.2. Crew line-up. **(T-3)**

2.3.1.3. Mission Fires. **(T-3)**

2.3.1.4. Crew Information Files. **(T-3)**

2.3.1.5. Changes to Mission Materials. **(T-3)**

2.3.1.6. Status of the Weapon System. **(T-3)**

2.4. Briefings.

2.4.1. CCC is responsible for presenting a briefing to promote safe and effective missions. All crew members will attend the mission brief unless they have previously coordinated their absence with Squadron Director of Operations (SQ/DO). **(T-3)**

2.4.2. CCC will plan adequate time to discuss required briefing items depending on complexity of the missions and operator capabilities. **(T-3)**

2.4.2.1. Any item published in MAJCOM/Numbered Air Force (NAF)/wing/group/squadron standards or AFIs and understood by all participants may be briefed as "standard".

2.4.3. Briefing Guides. Briefing guides will be used by the lead briefer with a reference list of items which may apply to particular missions. Briefing Guide can be found in Attachment 2. Units may augment these guides as necessary. Items may be briefed in any sequence; provided all minimum requirements listed in this AFI and other local directives and guidance are addressed. **(T-3)**

2.4.4. Anyone not attending the mission brief will receive, as a minimum, an overview of the mission objectives, their roles and responsibilities and emergency procedures (EP) upon arriving for duty **(T-3)**.

2.4.5. Positional Changeover Brief. Positional changeover briefings with the oncoming crew will be delivered in accordance with (IAW) checklist(s) and applicable directives. CCCs are responsible for specifically briefing any ongoing missions at changeover and/or any missions that will roll into the next crew duty period (12 hours). **(T-3)**

Chapter 3

NORMAL OPERATING PROCEDURES

3.1. Pre-Mission Arrival Times. The CCC, in coordination with the DO, may adjust crew report time to meet mission requirements. Crew report times will allow sufficient time to mentally and physically prepare for duty. **(T-3)**

3.1.1. Mission Planning Cell (MPC). If a MPC is utilized, the SQ/DO or MPC Chief (MPCC) will set the show time. **(T-3)**

3.2. Mission Duties. While on duty, CCCs will ensure that conducting operations takes precedence over any other activities/events on the operations floor. **(T-3)**

3.3. Go/No-Go. CCCs are responsible for implementing Go/No-Go procedures IAW the latest version of the 624th Operations Center (624 OC) Standing Special Instructions (SPINS) and other local directives and guidance. **(T-3)**

3.3.1. At a minimum, the unit Go/No-Go process will verify the following for all crew members, to include instructors and evaluators, scheduled to perform crew duties:

3.3.1.1. Qualification/certification of each scheduled crew member IAW AFI 17-2NAS Volumes 1 and 2 for the crew position and mission they are scheduled to perform duties. Note: Crew members not qualified/certified and in training status will require instructor or evaluator supervision to conduct crew duties. **(T-3)**

3.3.1.2. Currency and proficiency of each scheduled crew member IAW AFI 17-2NAS Volume 1 for the crew position and mission for they are scheduled to perform duties. Note: Crew members not current in the crew position and/or mission will require instructor supervision to conduct crew duties until regaining currency. **(T-3)**

3.3.1.3. Currency of each crew member on the review of CIFs. Note: Mission Management software tracks and updates the status of new CIFs. Crew members will read new CIFs before being checked in for crew duties by the CCC in the Mission Management software. **(T-3)**

3.4. Crew Information File (CIF)/ Read Files. Crew members will review CIFs and Read Files before all missions, and update the CIF currency record via Mission Management software. **(T-3)**

3.4.1. Items in the Read File may include local procedures and policies concerning equipment and personnel generally not found in any other publications. **(T-3)**

3.5. Unit-Developed Checklists/Local Crew Aids.

3.5.1. Locally developed checklists and crew aids will be used and will, as a minimum, include the following **(T-3)**:

3.5.1.1. Emergency action checklists and communication-out information. **(T-3)**

3.5.1.2. Position-specific weapon system employment information as deemed necessary by the unit. **(T-3)**

3.5.2. Unit Stan/Eval will maintain the listing of current and authorized checklists, crew aids, etc. (T-3)

3.6. Required Equipment/Publications. All crew members will have all required equipment and publications required for mission execution. Some publications may be maintained and carried electronically provided operable viewing and printing capability exists throughout mission execution. Unit Standards & Evaluations will maintain the list of required items. (T-3)

3.7. Operations Check (Ops Check). Accomplish sufficient ops checks to ensure safe and effective mission accomplishment(s). (T-3)

3.7.1. Operations Technicians will perform Ops Checks at initial check-in and as required during sortie period based on mission triggers and requirements. (T-3)

3.8. Vulnerability/Mission Window. Crews are bounded by the mission window. Deviations from the assigned window will be coordinated through the CCC and approved by 624 OC/COD and/or the tasking authority. (T-3)

3.9. Abort/Knock-it-off. A CCC, Authorized Initiator or 624 OC/COD may declare a knock-it-off (training use only) or abort (cease action/event/mission). (T-3)

3.10. Dynamic Targeting. Ad hoc and/or “on call” tasking can occur. These taskings are initiated by Authorized Initiators and communicated to the crews IAW currently published 624 OC Standing SPINS. (T-3)

3.11. Communications and Crew Coordination. Recorded crew communications are official communications, and crews should be aware they have no expectation of privacy. (T-3)

3.11.1. Sterile Ops Floor. Official communications channels will be limited to conversations essential for mission coordination and accomplishment. (T-3)

3.11.2. Advisory Calls. The operator performing the execution will announce their intentions during the critical checkpoints/phases of operations and when circumstances require deviating from normal procedures. (T-3)

3.11.3. Common brevity codes can be found in the current 624 OC Standing SPINS. (T-3)

3.11.4. Communications.

3.11.4.1. The communication plan will be employed IAW currently published 624 OC Standing SPINS. (T-3)

3.11.4.2. The CCC is responsible for briefing the communication plan. (T-3)

3.12. Mission Summary (MISUM). Crew Commander is responsible for providing timely, accurate, and correctly formatted reports to tasking authority. (T-3)

3.12.1. A MISUM will be accomplished once the cybercrew has completed the tasking order IAW currently published 624 OC Standing SPINS and locally-developed procedures. (T-3)

3.12.2. The CCC is responsible for reviewing the MISUM for accuracy and completeness and submission to tasking authority. (T-3)

3.12.3. Local procedures/templates may be developed to ensure standardization of reporting. (T-3)

3.13. Crew Changeover. In order to validate the readiness of both the crew and system, the off-going CCC or Operations Controller will conduct a shift change briefing at changeover. All required duty positions will be present for the briefing. **(T-3)**

3.14. Debriefing.

3.14.1. All missions will be debriefed at all levels required. **(T-3)**

3.14.2. The CCC is responsible for leading the crew debrief, all crew members will be present to participate. **(T-3)**

3.14.3. Debriefs will cover all aspects of the mission (planning, briefing and execution) and ensure all participants receive feedback through the development of Lessons Learned (LL) and Learning Points (LP). **(T-3)**

3.14.4. CCC will review the record of all tactical portions of the sortie to assess members' effectiveness. **(T-3)**

3.14.5. Debriefing guide can be found in Attachment 3.

3.15. Post Mission Duties.

3.15.1. Each crew member will complete any additional tasks deemed necessary by the CCC in relation to the current mission. **(T-3)**

3.15.2. Ops Floor Cleanliness. It is the CCC and/or Crew Non-Commissioned Officer In-Charge's responsibility to ensure the ops floor is clean and orderly after a mission. All crew members are responsible for removing or stowing their personal and professional items prior to departing the floor. **(T-3)**

Chapter 4

CREW DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND PROCEDURES

4.1. Crew Commander (CCC) Responsibilities. The CCC is responsible for each sortie, and for the safe, effective conduct of operations. Crew members are responsible to the CCC for the successful accomplishment of all activities. CCC responsibilities and/or authority include:

4.1.1. Managing crew resources and safe mission accomplishment. (T-3)

4.1.2. Welfare of crew members. (T-3)

4.1.3. Ensuring that any portion of the operation affecting the accomplishment of the mission is coordinated with the tasking authority. (T-3)

4.1.4. Ensuring risk management decision matrix is performed when tasking(s) is received. (T-3)

4.2. Crew Stations. Crew members shall be in their seats on the operations floor during the critical checkpoints/phases of execution. Crew members will notify the CCC prior to departing their assigned primary duty station. (T-3)

4.3. Crew Duties. Crew members are responsible for successful sortie completion, and for the safe, effective use of the weapon system. A crew brief will be accomplished at the start of the crew duty period and before each sortie as necessary to ensure an understanding of all aspects of the mission(s). (T-3).

4.4. Crew Positions.

4.4.1. NAS Crew Commander (CCC). Serves as the command authority for NAS crew operations and is responsible for execution and monitoring of all operations and is the unit's focal point for mission tasking from the tasking authority. The CCC is responsible for the review, approval and execution of all operations under his/her purview.

4.4.2. NAS Operations Controller (OC). Serves as the tactical authority for NAS crew operations and is responsible for mission planning, execution and mission monitoring for all missions built and fired under his/her purview.

4.4.3. NAS Operator (CO). The NAS Operator is qualified to conduct all NAS missions. Is responsible for the accuracy and timeliness of any mission assigned by the CCC/Operations Controller and is responsible for mission monitoring IAW unit best practices.

4.5. Crew Manning. Mission manning may vary by the type of mission; SQ/DO may tailor crew manning to meet operational requirements. Minimum crew complement: 1x Crew Commander, 1x Operations Controller, 2x Cyberspace Operators, 1x Operations Technician. (T-3)

4.5.1. No more than ten (10) simultaneous missions per Crew Commander/Operations Controller unless waived by the 624 OC/SDO IAW 624 OC Standing SPINS. (T-3)

4.6. Crew Qualification. Each person assigned as a primary crew member will be qualified in that crew position. Those crew members in a training status will accomplish weapon system operations and/or positional duties only under the supervision of a qualified instructor. (T-3)

4.6.1. Combat Mission Ready (CMR) crew members may perform primary crew duties in any position in which they maintain certification, currency, and proficiency. **(T-3)**

4.6.2. In supervised status, crew members may perform crew duties only under the supervision of a qualified instructor/evaluator. Non-current crew members may regain currency after performing crew duties under the supervision of a qualified crew member. There are no Basic Mission Capable (BMC) positions associated with the NAS. **(T-3)**

4.7. New/Modified Equipment and/or Capabilities. Crew members not qualified and/or certified in the operation of new or modified equipment and/or weapon system capabilities will not operate that equipment unless under the supervision of a qualified instructor of like specialty. **(T-3)**

4.8. Crew Rest/Duty Period/Sortie Duration. Crew rest, crew duty period, and crew augmentation will be IAW all applicable guidance with the following additional guidance:

4.8.1. Crew Rest. Crew rest is a minimum 10-hour non-duty period before the duty period begins to ensure the crew member is adequately rested before performing a mission or mission-related duties. Crew rest is free time that allows time for meals, transportation, and rest. Rest is defined as a condition that allows an individual the opportunity to sleep. Each crew member is individually responsible for ensuring they obtain sufficient rest during crew rest periods. **(T-3)**

4.8.2. Exceptions to the 10-Hour Minimum Crew Rest Period. The crew rest exception shall only be used for contingency/surge operations and not for scheduling conveniences. **(T-3)**

4.8.3. Duty Period. The normal crew duty period is twelve (12) hours. **(T-3)**

4.8.4. Sortie. For planning purposes, the average cybercrew sortie duration (ASD) is two (2) hours. Each line item in the published Tasking Order is a NAS sortie. Reference 624 OC Standing SPINS for more planning/tasking information. **(T-3)**

4.9. Crew Scheduling. Scheduling mission crew members will be accomplished IAW crew rest limitations provided in this AFI. Units will make every effort to ensure compliance. **(T-3)**

4.9.1. Units will attempt to provide all crew members as stable a schedule as possible. A standard rotation for 24/7 crew members should be utilized to enhance performance. **(T-3)**

4.9.2. Schedulers will publish, post, and monitor schedules for the crew force and initiate changes to the schedules based on proper tracking of qualifications, certifications, restrictions and other factors as required to meet mission objectives. **(T-3)**

Chapter 5

LARGE FORCE EMPLOYMENT

5.1. Mission Planning. Individual crew members, unit operations, and theater intelligence functions jointly share responsibility for mission planning. The Task Force, Campaign Planners or Non-Kinetic Duty Officer is ultimately responsible for effectively integrating the NAS into theater operations, to include complying with command guidance. Effective mission accomplishment requires thorough mission planning and preparation. Failures in execution are often indicative of poor mission preparation. **(T-3)**

5.2. Briefing. NAS CCC will receive relevant mission employment guidance from the tasking organization in order to support the tactical plan. **(T-3)**

5.3. Debriefing. The NAS CCC will ensure the Mission Commander (MC) or designated tasking organization receives relevant outputs from the crew debrief. Additionally, if required, the CCC or designated alternate can attend a mission debrief. **(T-3)**

5.4. Arrival Times. If an MPC is utilized the Mission Planning Cell Chief (MPCC) sets show time for crew members. **(T-3)**

5.5. Roles and Responsibilities. The tactical situation may dictate the organization and roles of the MPC. All or some of the roles may be in other squadrons. **(T-3)**

5.5.1. Mission Planning Cell Chief (MPCC). Proactively leads all aspects of the planning process. Approves detailed timeline based on overall mission-planning time and tasks to be accomplished. Designates personnel to track time (timekeeper), record discussions (scribe) and update master copy of plan/objectives (slide person). The MPCC will designate a deputy mission planning cell chief (DMPCC) and package commanders (PC) if necessary. **(T-3)**

5.5.2. Mission Commander (MC). Responsible for all mission related forces assigned in the tasking order. The MC will plan in conjunction with the Mission Planning Cell Chief (MPCC), coordinate, lead, and debrief the mission. MC delegates aspects of mission planning in order to create sufficient detail in the allotted timeframe. **(T-3)**

5.5.3. Package Commander (PC). PC responsible for understanding how the tactical problem set relates to their package. PC communicates package capacities and limitations, capacities and planning requirements. PC will coordinate across all units that are capable of employing tasks for specified package. PC will deconflict efforts and dependencies with other Package Commanders. PC will determine how the specified package can mutually support another package. PC will provide planning updates to local unit(s) leadership on employment of package. **(T-3)**

5.5.4. Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Lead. Will brief threats to mission success. Will submit/answer ISR related requests for information. **(T-3)**

5.6. Mission Go/No-Go Criteria. Proper go/no-go criteria identified during mission planning improve decision making and allow the MC, CC, PC, etc. to make rational and timely decisions regarding mission execution. **(T-3)**

WILLIAM J. BENDER, Lt Gen, USAF
Chief of Information Dominance and
Chief Information Officer

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

AFPD 17-2, *Cyberspace Operations*, 12 April 2016

AFI 17-202V1, *Cybercrew Training*, April 2, 2014

AFI 17-202V2, *Cybercrew Standardization and Evaluation*, October 15, 2014

AFI 17-202V3, *Cyberspace Operations Procedures*, May 6, 2015

AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, 25 September 2013

TO 00-5-1 *AF Technical Order System*

AFTTP 3-1.NAS

AFCYBER & JFHQ-C AFCYBER Tactical Mission Planning, Briefing and Debriefing Guide

AFTTP 3-1.General Planning

AFTTP 3-1.Threat Guide Chapter 13

624 Operations Center Standing SPINS

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

AFTO Form 781, *ARMS Crew/Mission Data Document*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF—Air Force

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFRIMS—Air Force Records Information Management System

AFSPC—Air Force Space Command

AFTTP—Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures

ANG—Air National Guard

ASD—Average Sortie Duration

BMC—Basic Mission Capable

CC—Commander

CCC—Crew Commander

CIF—Crew Information File
CMR—Combat Mission Ready
CT—Continuation Training
DO—Director of Operations
DMPCC—Deputy Mission Planning Cell Chief
EP—Emergency Procedures
IAW—In Accordance With
ISR—Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
JFHQ-C—Joint Forces Headquarters-Cyber
LL—Lesson Learned
LP—Learning Point
MAJCOM—Major Command
MC—Mission Commander
MISUM—Mission Summary
MPC—Mission Planning Cell
MPCC—Mission Planning Cell Chief
MR—Mission Ready
NAF—Numbered Air Force
NAS—Network Attack System
OG—Operations Group
OGV—Standardization and Evaluation
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
PC—Package Commander
RDS—Records Disposition Schedule
SOP—Standard Operating Procedures
SPINS—Special Instructions
SQ—Squadron
USAF—United States Air Force

Terms

Authorized Initiator—Individual(s) authorized by Combatant Commanders to execute specific mission(s).

Average Sortie Duration (ASD)—ASD is used to convert sorties to flying/execution hours and vice versa. MAJCOM/A3TB uses the unit's last programmed ASD when initially determining execution/flying hour's programs for the current and future years. Units will update ASD annually to reflect the unit's best estimate of the optimum sortie duration after considering historical experiences, changes in missions, deployments, etc. The formula to calculate ASD is $ASD = \# \text{ of weapon system hours employed divided by number of sorties}$.

Basic Mission Capable (BMC)—The status of a crew member who has satisfactorily completed IQT and MQT to perform the unit's basic operational missions, but does not maintain Mission Ready (MR)/CMR status. Crew member accomplishes training required to remain familiarized in all and may be qualified and proficient in some of the primary missions of their weapon system BMC requirements. These crew members may also maintain special mission qualification.

Campaign—A series of related major operations aimed at achieving strategic and operational objectives within a given time and space.

Certification—Designation of an individual by the certifying official as having completed required training and/or evaluation and being capable of performing a specific duty.

Combat Mission Ready (CMR)—A crew member who has satisfactorily completed IQT and MQT, and maintains certification, currency and proficiency in the command or unit combat mission.

Continuation Training (CT)—Training which provides crew members with the volume, frequency, and mix of training necessary to maintain currency and proficiency in the assigned qualification level.

Crew Commander (CCC)—Serves as the command authority for NAS operations and provides command oversight for operations floor personnel as well as enforcing policies and procedures to ensure successful mission accomplishment.

Crew Information File (CIF)—A collection of publications and material determined by the MAJCOM and unit as necessary for day-to-day operations.

Crew Position Indicator (CPI)—Codes used to manage crew positions to ensure a high state of readiness is maintained with available resources.

Crew—The personnel and positions necessary to conduct cyberspace sorties. A NAS crew must be composed of the minimum required personnel defined in this document.

Crew member—Individuals who conduct cyberspace operations or computer network exploitation and are typically assigned to a specific weapon system.

Currency—A measure of how frequently and/or recently a task is completed. Currency requirements should ensure the average crew member maintains a minimum level of proficiency in a given event.

Cyber (adj.)—Of or pertaining to the cyberspace environment, capabilities, plans, or operations.

Cyberspace Operations (CO)—The employment of cyberspace capabilities where the primary purpose is to achieve objectives in or through cyberspace.

Cyberspace—A global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures and resident data, including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers.

Cyberspace Crew Commander-Attack (CCC-A)—Serves as the command authority for NAS crew operations and is responsible for execution and monitoring of all operations and is the unit's focal point for mission tasking from the tasking authority. The CCC is responsible for the review, approval and execution of all operations under his/her purview.

Cyberspace Operations Controller-Attack (OC-A)—Serves as the tactical authority for NAS crew operations and is responsible for mission planning, execution and mission monitoring for all missions built and fired under his/her purview.

Cyberspace Operations Technician-Attack (OT-A)—Responsible for the efficient operation of the weapon system as well as correct configurations of the system based on tasked operations. Only crew member authorized to troubleshoot system errors or resolve system deficiencies.

Cyberspace Operator-Attack (CO-A)—Qualified to execute any NAS mission. Is responsible for the accuracy and timeliness of any mission assigned by the CCC/Operations Controller and is responsible for mission monitoring IAW unit best practices.

Deviation—Performing action(s) not in sequence with current procedures, directives, or regulations. Performing action(s) out of sequence due to unusual or extenuating circumstances is not considered a deviation. In some cases, momentary deviations may be acceptable; however, cumulative deviations will be considered in determining the overall qualification level.

Event—An item that occurs or is encountered that initiates a process requiring a set of tasks to be accomplished. Multiple events may be completed and logged during a sortie (be it operational sortie or a training sortie) unless specifically excluded elsewhere in this instruction.

Instructor—An experienced individual qualified to instruct other individuals in mission area academics and positional duties. Instructors will be qualified appropriately to the level of the training they provide.

Mission—Missions are operations conducted with an intended purpose. Missions are conducted by a unit and/or units with relevant capability and preponderance of capacity.

Mission Ready—A crew member who has satisfactorily completed IQT and MQT, and maintains certification, currency and proficiency in the command or unit operational mission.

Mission Window—This is a window of opportunity and direction for a tactical commander to conduct operations. A Mission Window is bounded (start by/finish by) to give a tactical commander the authorized and suspense timing available to plan and prosecute mission. Deviations from the assigned Mission Window will be approved by the tasking authority.

Qualification—Designation of an individual by the unit commander as having completed required training and evaluation and being capable of performing a specific duty.

Ready Cybercrew Program (RCP)—RCP is the formal continuation training (CT) program that provides the baseline for squadrons to use in developing a realistic training program to meet all DOC statement tasked requirements as well as specific NAF mission prioritization. RCP defines the minimum required mix of annual sorties, simulator missions, and training events

crew members must accomplish to sustain mission readiness. These programs have clearly defined objectives and minimum standard that enhance mission accomplishment and safety. RCP sorties are tracked. In order to be effective, each mission must successfully complete a sufficient number of events applicable to that mission type, as determined by the squadron commander. With completion of IQT and MQT, a crew member is trained in all the basic missions of a specific unit, unless a specific exception is provided in the weapon system-specific 17-2 Vol 1.

Sortie—The actions an individual weapon system takes to accomplish missions and/or mission objectives within a defined start and stop period.

Supervised Status—The status of a crew member who must perform missions under the supervision of an instructor.

Target—The adversary.

Task—A clearly defined action or activity specifically assigned to an individual or organization that must be done as it is imposed by an appropriate authority.

Upgrade Training—Training needed to qualify to a crew position of additional responsibility for a specific weapon system (e.g., special mission qualifications).

Weapon System—A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel, and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self-sufficiency.

Attachment 2

BRIEFING

This attachment provides guidance and consideration for developing unit briefing guides. Additional guidance and information can be found in the Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (AFTTP) 3-1.General Planning, AFTTP 3-1.NAS, AFCYBER & JFHQ-C AFCYBER Tactical Mission Planning, Briefing and Debriefing Guide, and others. These manuals are authoritative not directive and should be considered when developing unit specific guides.

Note: This layout can be used for multiple briefs; however, the focus areas and emphasis items will be different as the audiences are different.

1. Timehack
2. Objectives
3. Tasks to Meet Objectives
4. Assessment Plan
5. Timeline
6. Resource Assignments
7. Constraints/Restrains
8. Assumptions/Contingencies
9. Comm Plan / C2 Plan
10. Admin
11. Questions / Comments

Attachment 3

DEBRIEF

Debrief Presentation Format:

1. Reconstruction
2. Assess Mission Accomplishment
3. Debrief Focal Points
4. Root Cause Analysis
5. Lessons Learned/Learning Points



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