ESA’s Solar Orbiter is scheduled for launch in October 2018, and will approach the Sun to a distance of 0.28 AU, in an orbit progressively more inclined to the Ecliptic plane. Orbiter will provide landmark new views of a star, up-close, often observing its poles, while measuring the coupling of the solar phenomena and features to the relatively pristine solar wind that it measure in situ. The unique orbit of the spacecraft and the arrangement and composition of its scientific payload impose unique constraints on how scientific operations can be conducted. These operations involve long- to very short-term planning in carefully arranged steps, which have much in common with planetary-encounter missions than preceding heliophysics missions. In this presentation, we explain the details of how science observations will be arranged and conducted, often very far from Earth, and how data from the mission will be returned and distributed.