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MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION C
MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs

FROM: HQ USAF/A3
1480 Air Force Pentagon
Washington DC 20330-1480

SUBJECT: Air Force Guidance Memorandum for Combat Mission Ready Currencies

By Order of the Secretary of the Air Force, this Guidance Memorandum immediately implements changes to guidance in AFI 13-112 Volume 1, *Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) Training Program*. Compliance with this memorandum is mandatory. To the extent its directions are inconsistent with other Air Force publications, the information herein prevails IAW AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*.

This AFGM revises and updates existing paragraphs to correct a conflict between JTAC currencies and JTAC combat mission ready status which exists in the current AFI. It also immediately implements changes which enhance JTAC readiness.

This Memorandum becomes void after one-year has elapsed from the date of this memorandum, or upon publication of an Interim Change or rewrite of AFI 13-112 Volume 1, *Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) Training Program*, whichever is earlier. There are no releasability restrictions on this memorandum.

JOHN W. RAYMOND
Lieutenant General, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

Attachment:
Paragraph changes

Attachment
Paragraph Changes

(Change) 4.1 JTAC CMR Status. JTAC CMR status is attained when an individual successfully completes IQT and MQT, passes a formal JTAC evaluation as outlined in AFI 13-112, Volume 2 and has the unit commander's certification (T-3).

(Change) 4.2. JTAC Non-Combat Mission Ready (N-CMR) Status. JTACs will be placed on N-CMR status if they (1) fail or are overdue an evaluation, (2) become non-current for greater than 6 months, (3) fail to comply with Table 1.1 or (4) are overdue in the following Table 5.1 items 1 through 5.8, and 5.10 through 6.3 (T-1). Note: JTACs who are N-CMR in excess of 60 consecutive months will re-accomplish all JTAC training beginning with IQT (see Chapter 2) (T-2).

(Change) 5.2.1.2. If a CMR JTAC has not completed JTAC CT for an academic event, or cannot attain the minimum performance measurement standard, the individual is N-CMR (T-3). The unit commander or designated official must make an entry into the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder (MFR or AF Form 623A) stating the training deficiency (T-3). Unit will determine the appropriate training required to return N-CMR JTACs to JTAC CMR status (see paragraph 4.2.). Unit commanders will return JTACs to JTAC CMR status once the training is complete, (T-3).

(Change) 5.3.1. Units with an accredited simulation device may replace a maximum of 2 live-fly CT controls per 6 month period (T-3). Units with a dome simulator device accredited by the JFS ESC for night and Type 1 controls may replace a maximum of 1 night and 1 Type 1 CT control annually. ***The following live-fly controls will not be replaced by simulation: three (3) fixed-wing, one (1) Type 2, one (1) expenditure of live or training ordnance and one (1) 9-line attack brief control (T-1).***

(Add New) 5.3.5. Current JTACs are authorized to perform unsupervised terminal attack controls.

(Change) 7.2.3. Individual must maintain JTAC control, task, and academic currency requirements (T-1).

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

**AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 13-112,
VOLUME 1**



15 FEBRUARY 2008

Incorporating Through Change 3, 21 AUGUST 2014

Space, Missile, Command, and Control

***JOINT TERMINAL ATTACK CONTROLLER
(JTAC) TRAINING PROGRAM***

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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(Colonel Gregory A. Kern)

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This volume implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 13-1, *Command and Control Enterprise (C2 Enterprise)*, and supports AFI 13-112, Volume 2, Joint Terminal Attack Controller Standardization/Evaluation Program. It establishes the minimum Air Force standards for training and qualifying Air Force personnel as a Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) to control close air support (CAS) and other offensive air operations, and aligns with the Joint CAS Action Plan Memorandum of Agreement 2004-01 (JTAC MOA). It supplements Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC)-based continuation and upgrade training programs. This volume applies to all Air Force military and civilian personnel (including Air National Guard [ANG] when published in ANG INDEX 1, and Air Force Reserve Command [AFRC]) engaged in JTAC training. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. This publication requires the collection and or maintenance of information protected by the Privacy Act (PA) of 1974. The authorities to collect and/or maintain the records prescribed in this instruction are Title 37 United States Code, Section 301a and Executive Order 9397 (SSN) as amended by Executive Order 13478, Amendments to Executive Order 9397 Relating to Federal Agency Use of Social Security Numbers, November 18, 2008. Forms affected by the PA have an appropriate PA statement. System of records notice F011 AF XO A, Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS) (March 4, 2011, 76 FR 12084) applies. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, Management of Records, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (AF RDS) located at

<https://www.my.af.mil/afirms/afirms/afirms/rims.cfm>. 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 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. 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. See Attachment 1 for a glossary of references and supporting information.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This interim change revises AFI 13-112V1 by (1) adding tiers to compliance items IAW AFI 33-360, (2) updating training extensions, adjustments, and removal criteria, (3) establishing guidance allowing Non-USAF JTAC-Is to provide training to USAF JTAC trainees in formal training schools, (4) changing AFSC 13DXB to 13CX, (5) establishes IQT entry time limits for 13L and 1C4 career fields. A margin bar (|) indicates newly revised material.

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Chapter 1

POLICIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1. Introduction. A JTAC is a qualified (certified) Service member who, from a forward position, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support and other offensive air operations. A qualified and current JTAC will be recognized across the Department of Defense as capable and authorized to perform terminal attack control (JP 3-09.3, Change 1). Standardized training ensures all JTACs are capable of providing effective air control for all counterland operations, particularly Close Air Support (CAS). The complexity of integrating CAS with fire support and maneuver units requires a detailed understanding of air and space power. This instruction provides the minimum training required for personnel to attain/maintain JTAC Combat Mission Ready (CMR) status. Air Force JTACs meet all of the requirements outlined in the JTAC MOA and Joint Publication 3-09.3, *Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Close Air Support (CAS)*.

1.2. Policies. This instruction provides guidance for conducting a JTAC Training program that will complement AFI 36-2201, *Air Force Training Program*. The unit's JTAC training program is governed by this AFI, and may be supplemented in an operating instruction (OI). The unit's JTAC training program may be included in the training OI developed in accordance with AFI 13-113 Volume 1, *Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) Training Program*, AFI 13-114, Volume 1, *Air Support Operations Center Training Program*, or in an OI developed separately. Group commanders may combine group and squadron training functions/responsibilities into one unit OI when practical. The unit's training program must be tailored to meet the unit's Designed Operational Capability (DOC) statement, and probable contingency taskings outside of those missions identified in the unit's DOC statement. It should be conducted in conjunction with joint training exercises to the maximum extent possible.

1.2.1. JTAC Training Program. Training objectives must balance the need for realism against the expected threat when executing JTAC mission essential tasks. Applying Air Force flight/ground safety standards is paramount during the conduct of JTAC training.

1.2.2. JTAC Training Missions. Units will design JTAC training missions to: achieve combat capability in mission tasks, enhance mission accomplishment, and comply with safety standards.

1.2.2.1. During training, JTACs will use applicable tactics, techniques, and procedures to develop realistic training scenarios (e.g., appropriate use of code words, authentication procedures, combat tactics, tactical deception and concealment, threat reactions, intelligence briefings/debriefings, and Battle Damage Assessment [BDA] reports).

1.2.2.2. To the maximum extent practical, all training will include the use of live, inert or training ordnance, artillery and mortar fire support, threat simulators, countermeasures, and target marking techniques.

1.2.2.3. During Mission Qualification Training (MQT) and Continuation Training (CT) units (non-Air Force Special Operations Command [AFSOC]) must use the Theater Air Control Training Information Computer System (TACTICS) to satisfy academic, testing and task evaluation requirements when the academic training module is available on the

system (T-3). See Chapter 8 for specific TACTICS information. If the TACTICS lesson module is not completed and posted on the TACTICS website, the unit must create/maintain those JTAC lesson plans (T-3).

1.2.3. The academic training portion of JTAC training may be provided by any individual with expertise in that subject with approval by the unit commander or their designated representative.

1.2.4. If JTAC trainees are controlling live-fly aircraft, **a current and qualified Joint Terminal Attack Controller - Instructor (JTAC-I) must be physically located with the trainee** and be capable of immediately assuming direct control of the aircraft if necessary (T-0). JTAC-Is directly supervising JTAC trainees in IQT or MQT may count up to two of these controls (to include night, live and laser controls) toward the JTAC-I's currency requirement per 6 month period.

1.2.5. The JTAC-I or JTAC responsible for the control, must conduct a thorough risk assessment if attack aircraft are going to deliver expendable ordnance (live/inert/training), using AFPAM 90-803, *Risk Management (RM) Guidelines and Tools* (T-3).

1.2.6. Personnel Authorized to Perform JTAC Duties. Table 1.1. lists all Air Force personnel authorized to perform JTAC duties, these personnel must meet the requirements of this instruction as stated:

Table 1.1. Personnel Authorized to Perform JTAC Duties

PERSONNEL	YES	NO
* 1C4X1 Personnel assigned to unit type code (UTC) position requiring Special Experience Identifier (SEI) 914	X	
* ALOs assigned to a TACP UTC that requires JTAC qualification or those designated as JTACs by the Unit Commander	X	
1C2X1, Combat Control Operators designated as JTACs by Unit Commander	X	
13CX, Special Tactics Officers designated as JTACS by Unit Commander	X	
* JTAC-Instructor (JTAC-I) and Chief JTAC-I	X	
*/** Chief Standardization and Evaluation (Stan/Eval) & Stan/Eval Examiners	X	
* Battalion ALO (BALO)	X	
1C4X1, 1C2X1, 13CX 13LXX personnel performing tactical range control or test and evaluation duties	X	
1C4X1 or 1XXXU in TACP/ASOC UTCs authorized by ASOS/ASOG commander based on unit mission requirements	X	
Air Force civilians whose official duties require terminal attack control	X	
*** Personnel authorized to perform JTAC duties as a Forward Air Controller (Airborne) FAC(A)	X	

Individuals permanently deferred from worldwide mobility or permanently disqualified for unrestricted worldwide service (AFSC 1C4X1 only)		X
PERSONNEL	YES	NO
Individuals permanently deferred from carrying weapons		X
Individuals unable to perform duties due to Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) action or other adverse action (e.g. administrative or civil)		X
Individuals identified as drug or alcohol dependant		X
Individuals enrolled in a substance abuse/dependency program		X
Individuals authorized in this table who are reclassified as NOT drug or alcohol dependent by medical authority and approved by Group commander	X	
Individuals who proclaim and are granted conscientious objector status		X
Individuals who do not possess a security clearance		X
Individuals who lack normal color vision or depth perception IAW AFI 48-123, <i>Medical Examinations and Standards</i>		X

“*” indicates personnel who MUST maintain JTAC CMR qualification

“**” See AFI 13-112, Volume 2 for description

“***” Must meet FAC(A) training requirements of their AFI 11-MDS series/the FAC(A) MOA

1.2.7. Use of attack helicopters. Attack helicopter, including OH-58D, controls may be counted towards a JTAC's training requirements in Initial Qualification Training (IQT), Mission Qualification Training (MQT) and Continuation Training (CT) phases only if all requirements of paragraph 1.2.9. in this AFI are met (T-0). No more than two of the required twelve graded controls during IQT and MQT, combined, may utilize attack helicopters (T-0). No more than two attack helicopter controls may be counted towards a JTAC's CT requirements every six months (to include night, laser and live terminal attack control currency) (T-0). Additional attack helicopter controls may be accomplished to increase proficiency.

1.2.8. JTAC Training Schedule and Review.

1.2.8.1. JTAC Training is based on a sliding calendar. Events requiring semi-annual currency must be conducted every six months. Events requiring annual currency must be accomplished once every 12 months. Events requiring biennial currency must be accomplished once every 24 months.

1.2.8.1.1. Semi-annual training example. A JTAC who accomplishes a task required every six months on 28 December 2007, must re-accomplish that task by midnight, 27 June 2008.

1.2.8.1.2. Annual training example. A JTAC who accomplishes an annual training item 1 January 2008 must re-accomplish that event by midnight, 31 December 2008.

1.2.8.1.3. Biennial training example. A JTAC who accomplishes a biennial training item 1 January 2008 must re-accomplish that event by midnight, 31 Dec

2009.

1.2.8.2. Monthly look-back. All units will conduct a review at the end of each month to identify JTACs who have not completed at least two terminal attack controls (utilizing live-fly aircraft or an ACC-approved simulator) within the last 90 days, and/or whose currency (minimum of six live-fly controls within the past six months and at least two controls in the last 90 days) will expire within the upcoming month (see paragraph 5.1 (T-3)). If an individual fails to meet training requirements, see paragraph 4.2

1.2.9. JTAC control. A JTAC control must include a complete tactical mission scenario (T-1). A JTAC control begins with a CAS briefing (the 9-line is the JP 3-09.3 standard) from a JTAC and ends with an actual/simulated weapons release or an abort on a final attack run (T-0). No more than two controls can be counted per CAS briefing per target (T-0). Re-attacks on a target do not count as controls.

1.2.9.1. CAS control example: A JTAC who controls a 2-ship of A-10s onto a target and issues a “cleared hot” call to each aircraft, earns 2 controls. If the JTAC provides a new briefing for a new target to those same 2 aircraft and issues each aircraft a “cleared hot” call he would earn 2 more controls.

1.2.10. Training Extensions. Unit commanders can grant an individual one 30-day extension in JTAC MQT (T-3). Group commanders can grant a second 30-day extension (T-3). The first O-6 in the MAJCOM TACP or Combat Control Functional Manager’s chain of command is authorized to grant a third 30-day extension or request a waiver (T-2). After the third extension, the upgrading JTAC’s training records will be reviewed and the individual will be assessed by the unit commander to determine whether they will continue JTAC upgrade training (T-3). Individuals determined capable of continuing JTAC upgrade training must restart the IQT training process with unit commander approval (T-2). Commanders of individuals determined to lack the appropriate skill or abilities to continue JTAC upgrade training will remove the individual’s AFSC and recommend the individual for retraining or separation IAW AFI 36-3208, Administrative Separation of Airmen (T-3). Commanders should consult with the local Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) before proceeding with any action to separate an individual.

1.2.11. Training adjustments, removal, and re-entry. For JTAC MQT, commanders may adjust the training time or remove personnel from JTAC MQT training due to PCS, deployments, medical disqualification, emergency leave, or disciplinary action (T-3). JTAC IQT/MQT requirements will not be reduced because of a training adjustment or removal (T-3).

1.2.11.1. For MQT, unit commanders can adjust training time a maximum of 30 days based on an individual’s TDY or emergency leave for 30 cumulative days (3 Unit Training Assemblies [UTA] for ANG) or more (T-3). For CT, unit training managers in coordination with the supervisor and Chief JTAC-I can adjust academic training due dates a maximum of 30 days based on an individual’s TDY or emergency leave for 30 cumulative days (3 Unit Training Assemblies [UTA] for ANG) or more (T-3). Personnel who are TDY for 30 consecutive days or 3 UTAs or more will continue to accomplish training at temporary locations where JTAC MQT or CT is available (T-3). The supervisor or Training Manager (TM), following coordination with the Chief JTAC-I, will document adjustments on an AF Form 623A, *On-the-Job Training Record* -

Continuation Sheet to be placed in part V of the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder (T-3).

1.2.11.2. Training removal and re-entry. For JTAC MQT, commanders may remove personnel from JTAC training for up to 365 days (T-3). Individuals who are removed from MQT training in excess of 365 days will re-accomplish all JTAC training beginning with JTAC IQT (see Chapter 2) (T-3). Individuals will only count training items which were accomplished within the last 180 days upon re-entry into JTAC MQT training (T-3). Commanders must approve in writing, an individual's removal and re-entry into JTAC MQT training on an AF Form 623A to be placed in the individuals JTAC training folder (T-3). For JTAC CT, Individuals must follow the guidance outlined in Para 4.2.2 (T-3).

1.2.12. Unit-specific JTAC training requirements incorporated into the unit's OI will be forwarded to the group TM and Chief JTAC-I for approval by the group commander (T-3). Group Chief JTAC-Is will assist subordinate units to ensure all required areas of training and qualifications are addressed. The unit's training OI will, as a minimum, address the following items (T-3):

1.2.12.1. Training documentation and assessment responsibilities and procedures.

1.2.12.2. Additional JTAC MQT and CT requirements unique to each unit as appropriate.

1.2.12.3. Work center/duty position Master Task Listings applicable to JTAC operations.

1.2.12.4. Terminal Attack Control mission log management.

1.2.12.5. Risk Assessment Program in accordance with AFPAM 90-803 *Risk Management (RM) Guidelines and Tools*.

1.2.13. **CAS Practical Exercise (PE)**. A CAS mission PE is a comprehensive training event that includes all areas of mission planning, coordination, and execution but does not involve control of actual aircraft. CAS mission PEs are rehearsals/simulations that allow trainees to demonstrate the skills associated with correct use of tactics, techniques and procedures during various types of CAS control.

1.2.13.1. A CAS mission PE is a tactical scenario that occurs on any given range, or within a defined area of responsibility. Each CAS mission PE could have several different outcomes/training objectives based on the instructor inputs. This will provide instant feedback by the instructor to the trainee in those areas needing improvement. Instructors will use actual mission profiles and mission-related information to familiarize the trainee with what to expect during all phases of mission execution. Instructors will:

1.2.13.1.1. Conduct CAS PEs prior to controlling missions that will include procedures and/or tactics that individuals are not qualified for (e.g., laser, night) (T-3).

1.2.13.1.2. Use CAS PEs to familiarize individuals with local ranges, aligned Operations Plans, or other training areas as designated by the Chief JTAC-I and unit commander (T-3).

1.2.13.2. At a minimum, the CAS PE will consist of mission planning, coordination, execution, briefing, controlling, and debriefing using a unit developed scenario (T-3).

1.2.13.3. Document CAS PE control on ACC Form 206, *Individual Mission Gradesheet* (Figure 1.1 and 1.2) when completing a graded terminal attack control mission for a prospective JTAC (T-3). File it in the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder (T-3).

1.2.14. JTAC Safety

1.2.14.1. All personnel will wear approved laser-safe goggles when conducting laser operations (T-1).

1.2.14.2. JTACs and personnel collocated with JTACs will wear helmets, body armor and any additional personal protective equipment (PPE) as required by range procedures and OIs when conducting live terminal attack controls (T-1).

1.2.14.3. Helmets and body armor must be of the type that will mitigate the effects of fragmentary ordnance associated with aerial delivered weapons (T-1).

1.2.15. **Non-USAF JTAC-Is.** Mission Ready Forward Air Controllers (FAC) and non-USAF JTACs assigned as formal schoolhouse instructors will meet the requirements in Chapter 7 (see para 7.4.9.) from this AFI, as well as receive a JTAC and JTAC-I evaluation IAW AFI13-112v2 before performing instructor duties for USAF Qualification Course trainees.

Figure 1.1. ACC Form 206, Individual Mission Gradesheet Page 1

INDIVIDUAL MISSION GRADESHEET <i>(Grading Criteria on Reverse)</i>	RANGE / LOCATION					# OF CONTROLS	DATE
STUDENT or JTAC (Last, First, MI) / RANK	CLASS NUMBER		# / TYPE AIRCRAFT		INSTRUCTOR (Last, First, MI) / RANK / DSN		
MISSION ELEMENTS	UNKNOWN	DANGEROUS	GRADE 0	GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4
	MISSION STATUS						
	EFFECTIVE <input type="checkbox"/>						
NON-EFFECTIVE/STUDENT NON-PROGRESSION <input type="checkbox"/>							
NON-EFFECTIVE/OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>							
REMARKS (Continue on Reverse)							
1. MISSION PLANNING / PREPARATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CAS PE <input type="checkbox"/> CAS Control <input type="checkbox"/> IGT Control <input type="checkbox"/> MQT Control <input type="checkbox"/> NCMR Control SCENARIO #1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 (1 = Low/SEAD, 2 = Med/SEAD, 3 = Adv/SEAD, 4 = Low/SEAD, 5 = Other [explain]) ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS: <input type="checkbox"/> Day <input type="checkbox"/> Night Weather: <input type="checkbox"/> No Factor <input type="checkbox"/> Factor (explain) MUNITIONS: <input type="checkbox"/> Dry <input type="checkbox"/> Live (type/amount of munitions expended): OVERALL: SPECIFICS:						
1.1 Range Restrictions							
1.2 Ground Force Staff Coordination							
1.3 Weather / Hazards							
1.4 Ground CC Intent / Maneuver Plan							
1.5 Fire Support / SEAD / Marks							
1.6 Enemy Defenses / Threats							
1.7 Target Analysis							
1.7.1 Target Suitability							
1.7.2 Risk Assessment Considerations							
1.8 Ground Commander Back-Brief							
1.9 Other							
2. MISSION BRIEFINGS							
2.1 CAS Check-In Briefing							
2.1.1 Authentication							
2.1.2 Fighter Line-Up							
2.1.3 Abort Code							
2.2 Situation Update							
2.2.1 Unit Mission / Friendly Disposition							
2.2.2 Enemy Disposition / Threat Activity							
2.2.3 Hazards / Weather							
2.2.4 Current FSCMs							
2.3 FAC(A) / TAC(A) Interface							
2.3.1 Mission briefings (9-lines)							
2.3.2 Target Talk-ons							
2.3.3 Final Control Authority							
2.4 9-Line Briefing / AC-130 Call For Fire							
2.4.1 Type of Control (Appropriate type I.e. I, II, III)							
2.4.2 Accuracy							
(Continued on reverse)							
OVERALL GRADE							
					SIGNATURE OF INSTRUCTOR	STUDENT'S INITIALS	SUPERVISOR'S INITIALS

ACC Form 206, Jan 2007 (EF)

PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE.

NOTE: If using the same form for a CAS PE and the associated CAS control, place a "P" in the appropriate grade column for the PE and a "C" in the appropriate grade column for the CAS

	execution of the JTAC training program.									
2	Resolve training issues that arise between using MAJCOMs.	X								
3	Review and process all change requests to this instruction.	X								
4	Resolve major training issues that arise between units within their purview.		X							
5	Forward all requested MAJCOM supplements to HQ USAF/ A3O-AC for coordination. Inform all MAJCOM Offices of Primary Responsibility (OPRs) of approved supplements to this AFI.		X							
6	Assist subordinate units in obtaining formal school quotas and training resources to support JTAC training.		X							
7	Execute group-level responsibilities over squadrons that lack group oversight or assign group-level responsibility directly to the squadron.		X							
8	Approve all automated training tracking products.		X							
9	Ensure compliance with this instruction by their subordinate units. Provide staff support and assist those units in implementing and managing the training program to meet DOC statement readiness requirements.			X				X		
10	If required, forward recommended supplements to this instruction and any supporting documents to the parent MAJCOM for review. The Group and MAJCOM will review approved supplements annually.			X				X		
R U L E	RESPONSIBILITY	AF/A3O-AC	MAJCOM	Group Commander	Group Chief JTAC-I	Unit Commander	Unit Chief JTAC-I	Individual JTAC	57 OG/6 CTS/JFCOE	548 CTS & 12 CTS

11	Certify and designate in writing, a Chief JTAC-I responsible for the oversight of unit/subordinate unit's JTAC training programs. Certification will be documented in the individual's JTAC evaluation folder.			X		X			X	X
12	Award initial JTAC CMR certification to unit personnel upon completion of JTAC MQT and initial JTAC Evaluation.			X		X			X	X
13	Award SEI 914, 279 and 280 as required. <i>Note:</i> SEIs 279 and 280 will be additive to the members list of qualified SEIs and not replace SEI 914.			X		X				X
14	Approve the unit's JTAC training program OI.			X		X			X	X
15	Establish and maintain the unit's JTAC training program IAW AFI 36-2201, Volume 3.			X		X			X	X
16	Coordinate, direct, and control the unit's training events and processes to include commander/staff reviews of automated data products and operational reports assessing unit/ individual JTAC training status.			X		X			X	X
17	Ensure adequate continuity and supervision of individual training needs and experience levels for assigned/attached JTACs.			X		X			X	X
18	Identify unit JTAC training deficiencies to the Group, and implement corrective actions.					X				X
19	Approve individuals for entry into JTAC qualification training.			X		X			X	X
20	In concert with the Operations Training Manager, schedule/ conduct assistance visits to subordinate units at least annually to ensure JTAC training requirements of this AFI are implemented and followed.					X			X	
21	Ensure JTACs are registered and use TACTICS (see Chapter 8), (non-AFSOC units only)					X		X	X	X
22	Maintain JTAC lesson plans and develop additional lesson plans to support any unique unit training needs.					X		X	X	X

R U L E	RESPONSIBILITY	AF/A30-AC	MAJCOM	Group Commander	Group Chief JTAC-I	Unit Commander	Unit Chief JTAC-I	Individual JTAC	57 OG/6 CTS/JFCOE	548 CTS & 12 CTS
23	Properly record all JTAC training, listed in Table 2.1. and Table 5.1., as applicable. If AF Information Management Tool (IMT) 1098, Special Task Certification and Recurring Training, is not filed in Part V of the JTAC's evaluation folder, a Memorandum for Record (MFR) will be inserted stating that training completion information is available on TACTICS. AFSOC units use AF IMT 1098 and print an updated copy every six months and prior to the individual JTAC's deployment or PCS.				X		X		X	X
24	Document any unit-MQT or MAJCOM/NGB required training for JTACs on AF IMT 797, <i>Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command</i> (JQS) or unit approved automated product. The AF IMT 797 will be placed in the individual's JTAC evaluation folder. See Figure 2.1. and Figure 2.2. for an example.				X		X		X	X
25	Maintain a copy of JTAC training records for six months on all JTACs who PCS/PCA, separate, or retire. Destroy the records after six months.				X		X		X	X
26	Ensure a current JTAC Letter of Qualifications is maintained for unit JTACs. Format letter using AF IMT 3130, <i>General Purpose</i> (see Figure 1.3.), or a MAJCOM approved automated product.				X		X		X	X
27	Review all training records of newly assigned JTAC personnel.				X		X		X	X
28	Coordinate with the unit's TM and ensure that provisions for selecting and training the JTAC-Is instructional techniques (reference Chapter 7) are incorporated into the units overall training program OI.				X		X		X	X

R U L E	RESPONSIBILITY	AF/A30-AC	MAJCOM	Group Commander	Group Chief JTAC-I	Unit Commander	Unit Chief JTAC-I	Individual JTAC	57 OG/6 CTS/JFCOE	548 CTS & 12 CTS
29	Develop a risk assessment process for terminal attack control missions using Air Force Pamphlet 90-803.				X		X		X	X
30	Ensure that Type 5 information for those individuals attending the JTAC Qualification Course is forwarded to the appropriate MAJCOM/NGB no earlier than 60 days and no later than 15 days prior to class start date.				X					
31	Develop and incorporate unit-specific JTAC training program management procedures into the unit's operations training program OI governed by this AFI, AFI 13-113V1 and AFI 13-114V1 or by a separate OI dedicated to JTAC training.				X		X		X	X
32	Maintain JTAC CMR status IAW this AFI.				X		X	X	X	X
33	Maintain JTAC-I qualifications IAW Chapter 7 of this AFI.				X		X		X	X
34	Develop scenarios for CAS practical exercises.				X		X		X	X
35	Track prospective 1C4 JTAC IQT training entry and IQT/MQT training timeline failures, report reasons for deficiencies to MAJCOM semi-annually.				X		X			
36	Hand-carry their individual JTAC evaluation folder, in sealed tamper-resistant package, during Permanent Change of Station/Assignment (PCS/PCA) moves to assist the gaining unit in assessing qualifications and training requirements.							X		
37	When tasked to perform controller duties at temporary duty locations/contingencies for more than 30 days, hand carry a copy of their JTAC evaluation folder. The home unit will make a copy of the individual's JTAC evaluation folder prior to their departure.							X		
38	Register and use TACTICS. (Non-AFSOC units only)							X		

39	Provide group oversight of Detachment 1, 548 CTS, Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Polk LA, and 12 CTS, National Training Center (NTC) Fort Irwin CA.							X	
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1.4. Deployments. Individuals deploying to fill a JTAC requirement must deploy CMR for the duty position they are tasked to support for that deployment (i.e. JTAC, ALO) (T-0).

1.4.1. CMR JTACs who are deployed to a combatant command in support of contingency operations do not have to maintain currency and CT requirements for the duration of the deployment (T-1). All JTACs who do not maintain currency and CT requirements are considered Non-CMR upon completion of the deployment, and must regain CMR status upon return to home station IAW Chapter 4 (T-0).

1.4.2. Units are encouraged to take advantage of any training opportunities that become available. Document all training and JTAC missions, to include combat controls, completed during the deployment (T-3). Training to regain CMR status will begin on the individual's first duty day after the authorized reconstitution period (T-0).

1.5. Supplements. This instruction may be supplemented in order to provide specific guidance to subordinate units. The parent MAJCOM Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) must approve all group-level supplements (T-2). AF/A3O-AC will coordinate prior to publication on all MAJCOM supplements. MAJCOM OPRs will forward all approved supplements to the other MAJCOMs within 30 days of publication. The NGB will provide a copy of any approved supplements to their gaining MAJCOM.

1.5.1. CMR JTACs who are deployed to a combatant command in support of contingency operations do not have to maintain currency and CT requirements for the duration of the deployment. All JTACs who do not maintain currency and CT requirements are considered Non-CMR upon completion of the deployment, and must regain CMR status upon return to home station IAW Chapter 4.

1.5.2. Units are encouraged to take advantage of any training opportunities that become available. Document all training and JTAC missions, to include combat controls, completed during the deployment. Training to regain CMR status will begin on the individual's first duty day after the authorized reconstitution period.

1.6. Changes. Forward recommendations for changes to this AFI to the parent MAJCOM on AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*. MAJCOMs will forward approved recommendations to HQ USAF/A3O-AC for final review and approval.

1.7. Individual JTAC Transfers. Individual JTACs who execute a PCS/PCA will hand carry their JTAC training and evaluation folder to the gaining organization in a sealed tamper-resistant package (T-3). The losing unit must mail any JTAC training records that are not included in the folder at the time of transfer to the gaining organization with clear identification of the individual concerned (T-3). The losing unit Chief JTAC-I will keep an archive copy (hard copy or electronic copy) of the JTAC training and evaluation folder (with signatures and dates) for six months after the individual departs the unit for PCS, PCA, separation, or retirement (T-3). JTACs who are retiring/separating will be provided their original JTAC folder with all original contents included (T-3).

1.7.1. Upon PCS/PCA, individuals will receive a local area orientation upon arrival (T-3). The Chief JTAC-I, or designated JTAC-I will conduct local area orientation training to ensure the gained JTAC is familiar with local range procedures, other unique local procedures and mission taskings (T-3). This training will be annotated on an AF Form 623A and signed by the unit commander (T-3). Unit commander can refer the individual to Stan/Eval to further evaluate the JTAC's abilities as necessary (T-3). The signed AF Form 623A is filed in Part V of the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder (T-3).

1.7.2. In the case of transferring to an assignment not requiring JTAC duties, individual JTACs must maintain their training records until they return to JTAC duties (T-3). Upon return to JTAC duties, the records must be presented to the gaining unit (T-3).

1.8. Individual JTAC Transfers. Individual JTACs who execute a PCS/PCA will hand carry their JTAC evaluation folder to the gaining organization in a sealed tamper-resistant package. The losing unit must mail any JTAC training records that are not included in the folder at the time of transfer to the gaining organization with clear identification of the individual concerned. The losing unit Chief JTAC-I will keep an archive copy (hard copy or electronic copy) of the JTAC evaluation folder (with signatures and dates) for six months after the individual departs the unit for PCS, PCA, separation, or retirement. JTACs that are retiring/separating will be provided their original JTAC folder.

1.8.1. Upon PCS/PCA, individuals will receive a local area orientation upon arrival. The Chief JTAC-I, or designated JTAC-I will conduct local area orientation training to ensure the gained JTAC is familiar with local range procedures, other unique local procedures and mission taskings. This training will be annotated on an AF Form 623A and signed by the unit commander. Unit commander can refer the individual to Stan/Eval to further evaluate the JTAC's abilities as necessary. The signed AF Form 623A is filed in Part V of the individual's JTAC evaluation folder.

1.8.2. In the case of transferring to an assignment not requiring JTAC duties, individual JTACs must maintain their training records until they return to JTAC duties. Upon return to JTAC duties, the records must be presented to the gaining unit.

*This column should be completed in the following order: Type of Control/Type of Mark/Day or Night Mission. Controls: Type 1 Control = 1, Type 2 Control = 2, Type 3 Control = 3; Marks: Laser Designation = LD, IR = IR, White Phosphorous = WP, Red Phosphorous = RP, Illume = IL, Indirect Fire or Artillery = IF, No Mark = NA, Direct Fire = DF, Talk On = TO; Day = D and Night = N; Other = O (Specify Service, USSOCOM, or Coalition training requirement). Example: a Type 1 CAS mission using illume on deck during the daytime would be annotated as 1/IL/D.

***Figure 1.5. DELETED**

Chapter 2

JTAC INITIAL QUALIFICATION TRAINING

2.1. General. JTAC IQT is the process to train a JTAC in basic controller duties without regard to the unit's mission. IQT is attendance at a Joint Fire Support Executive Steering Committee (JFS ESC) accredited, formal JTAC training school (schoolhouse). USAF JTAC schoolhouses will, upon student arrival and prior to beginning classes, verify that students have met all prerequisites IAW this AFI (T-1). IQT is complete after the prospective JTAC successfully completes a JFS ESC accredited training course. Upon completion of JTAC IQT, the JTAC begins MQT (see Chapter 3). JTAC-Is will document all controls in JTAC IQT using an ACC Form 206 (T-3).

2.1.1. Prerequisites for entry into JTAC IQT. The following requirements must be met/accomplished prior to an individual attending a formal JTAC qualification course:

2.1.1.1. Prospective JTACs who are officers must possess a minimum 1-skill level in AFSC 13CX and 13LXX or be an aircrew member ALO with one year of operational flying experience (T-3). Enlisted personnel must possess a minimum 3-skill level in AFSC 1C4X1 or a 5-skill level in AFSC 1C2X1 (USAF only) (T-3). **Note:** Non-USAF individuals must possess the operational or mission ready experience required by the JTAC MOA.

2.1.1.1.1. Upon approval from unit commander, 13L and 1C4X1 personnel are authorized to enter IQT any time after date assigned to first duty station, but must enter IQT no later than 18 months from date assigned to first duty station (T-3).

2.1.1.1.2. Personnel in AFSC 1C4X1 must complete the following prior to enrollment into IQT; table 4.1 from AFI13-113 Volume 1, *Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) Training Program*, career development course end of course exam, and all 5 level core tasks from CFETP 1C4X1 (T-3).

2.1.1.2. All items listed as prerequisites in Table 2.1. will be accomplished using the TACTICS modules (for non-AFSOC units) or unit approved training plan (for AFSOC units) (T-3). Successful completion of prerequisite training requires passing of both the academic and task evaluation portions of the module (T-0).

2.1.1.3. Individuals must read and be able to identify relationships of basic facts, and state general principles about the subject matter in the documents below (T-3). See **References** section in Attachment 1 for publication webpage addresses:

2.1.1.4. Individuals must read and be able to identify relationships of basic facts, and state general principles about the subject matter in the documents below. See **References** section in Attachment 1 for publication webpage addresses:

2.1.1.4.1. JP 3-09.3, *JTTP for CAS*.

2.1.1.4.2. AFTTP(I) 3-2.6, *JFIRE*, Multi-service Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower.

2.1.1.4.3. AFI 11-214, *Air Operations Rules and Procedures*.

2.1.1.4.4. AFTTP 3-1, *Tactical Employment – TACS* (classified) (U.S. requirement only).

2.1.1.4.5. AFTTP 3-3, *Combat Fundamentals, Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC)* (when published)

2.1.1.4.6. Deleted

2.1.2. Following completion of all prerequisites, commanders will annotate approved entry into IQT utilizing AF Form 797 (Figure 2.2) (T-3). See paragraph 1.2.6. for individuals authorized to perform JTAC duties. Failure to bring this required documentation will result in disenrollment from the course following coordination with the TACP or Combat Control Functional Manager at the MAJCOM responsible for that JTAC Qualification Course (JTACQC) (T-2).

2.1.3. A minimum of 12 successful graded controls must be completed between entry into IQT and the completion of MQT (minimum of 8 in IQT) and will include the following (see paragraph 2.2.3. for required simulation controls) (T-0):

2.1.3.1. 10 controls must be fixed-wing controls (includes up to 2 bomber controls and 1 Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) control but no AC-130 controls) (T-0)

2.1.3.2. Minimum of 4 controls must expend live or training ordnance (T-0).

2.1.3.3. Minimum of 2 controls must be at night (The use of a ground based night vision device and compatible target marking device are highly desirable) (T-0).

2.1.3.4. Minimum of 1 control must employ a ground based laser target designator (T-0).

2.1.3.5. All controls will be Type 1 or 2 with a minimum of one Type 2 and a maximum of six Type 2 controls (T-0).

2.1.3.6. Minimum of one day or night control with the support of a FAC(A) during a practical exercise, simulator, or live-fly terminal attack control (T-0).

2.1.3.7. Minimum of four non-permissive controls (T-0). Non-permissive is a control where the target area threat level dictates aircraft must maintain stand-off distances prior to target attack run. Must use a tactical scenario which requires a full nine line CAS brief (IP to target area).

2.1.3.8. Minimum of one control using digitally aided Close Air Support (DACAS) system (e.g. TACP-CASS). This control may be accomplished with live-fly aircraft, simulated aircraft during a practical exercise, or with an accredited simulator (T-3).

Note: One or more of the above requirements may be completed in one control (i.e. live and laser) however, this combination only counts for 1 of the 12 total controls required. A JTAC's first 90 day lookback will be 90 days following his initial certification (see paragraph 5.1.).

2.1.4. USAF JTACs attending a USAF JTAC Schoolhouse (i.e. 6 CTS, USAFE AGOS) will have their JTAC training and evaluation folder created by the Schoolhouse (T-3). USAF JTACs attending other Service/Country JTAC School, units will need to coordinate with that school and may need to create a folder prior to school attendance (T-3).

2.1.5. JTAC Schoolhouses will provide a written report listing all training that was accomplished and, as necessary, a deficiency letter listing any required training that was not

accomplished to include the reason why the training was not accomplished (T-0). Training deficiency letters will contain the standard used to measure successful completion of each task and associated references (T-0).

2.2. JTAC IQT Training.

2.2.1. Prospective JTACs must successfully complete all IQT requirements listed in Table 2.1. and in this chapter (T-0). Any IQT requirements not completed during JTACQC must be accomplished within 45 days (90 for ANG) of the course completion date (T-3).

2.2.1.1. As circumstances permit, tasks listed as MQT requirements in Table 2.1. may be completed at the formal JTAC schoolhouse. These tasks do not have to be reaccomplished during the MQT phase of training.

2.2.2. Each academic training task will require successful completion of an examination (80 percent minimum to pass) (T-0). Use testing to validate qualification to the maximum extent possible throughout the training program (T-0).

2.2.3. Successfully complete a minimum of four graded terminal attack controls in the JTAC Training and Rehearsal System (Indirect-Forward Air Controller Trainer [I-FACT] or ACC-approved simulator) (T-3). If an approved simulator is not available, the use of live-fly aircraft or CAS Practical Exercises is authorized (T-3).

2.2.4. File all training material for the prospective JTAC in the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder, to include grade sheets completed during the formal training course(s) (T-3).

2.2.5. Individuals who fail to successfully complete a JFS ESC approved JTACQC due to academic failure or non-progression, two times, will be considered for removal from the career field (T-3). Unit commanders must review the requirements of the Air Force Enlisted Classification Directory and take the appropriate action.

Table 2.1. Joint Terminal Attack Controller IQT/MQT Program.

TASK	CONDITION	TRAINING PHASE
01. CAS Planning		
01.1. Advise ground commander on CAS assets in support of ground scheme of maneuver	Given a tactical scenario, operations order, and while participating in the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP)/Marine Corps Planning Process (MCP)/Coalition Planning Process (CPP) as a member of a warfighting staff, advise ground commander on CAS assets in support of the ground scheme of maneuver	IQT
01.1.1. Advise ground commander on Fixed-Wing (FW)/ Rotary-Wing (RW) CAS capabilities, limitations and employment.	Demonstrate knowledge of the capabilities, limitations, and employment of FW/RW CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.1.2. Advise ground commander on FW/RW FAC (A) capabilities, limitations and employment.	Demonstrate knowledge of the capabilities, limitations, and employment of FW/RW FAC (A), during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT

01.1.3. Advise ground commander on Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) capabilities/limitations/employment.	Demonstrate knowledge of CAS weapons capabilities, limitations, and minimum risk tables during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.1.4. Advise ground commander on aviation weapon capabilities/limitations/employment.	Demonstrate knowledge of CAS weapon's capabilities, limitations, and employment during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.1.5. Advise ground commander on effects of weather, terrain, and threat on CAS capabilities.	Demonstrate knowledge of weather, terrain and threats when employing CAS assets during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.1.6. Advise ground commander on the use and timely submission of joint tactical air strike requests (JTAR).	Demonstrate knowledge of the Air Tasking Order (ATO) planning cycle and its effects on JTAR submission during the conduct of a written evaluation and or practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
TASK	CONDITION	TRAINING PHASE
01.2. Advise ground commander on types of Terminal Attack Control.	Demonstrate knowledge of how tactical situation, aircrew, aircraft, and weapons capabilities/limitations determines appropriate types of CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.3. Advise ground commander on CAS specific rules of engagement (ROE).	Demonstrate knowledge of CAS weapons capabilities, limitations, and minimum risk tables during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.4. Advise ground commander on integration of CAS with indirect fires.	Demonstrate knowledge of the integration of indirect fires (surface to surface) with CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.5. Interpret fire support coordination measures and their impact on CAS mission planning.	Given a tactical scenario, operations order, and while participating in the MDMP/MCPP/PPP as a member of a warfighting staff, assess the impact of FSCMs on CAS operations in support of the ground commander's concept of operations.	IQT
01.6. Interpret airspace command and control (Joint and Component), and their impact on CAS mission planning.	Given a tactical scenario, operations order, assess the impact of airspace command and control requirements on CAS operations in support of the ground commander's concept of operations during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.6.1. Advise ground commander on the various components of Theater Air Ground System (TAGS), and their impact on CAS mission planning.	Demonstrate knowledge of Theater Air Control System (TACS)/Army Air-Ground System (AAGS), Marine Corps Air Command and Control System (MACCS), Navy Tactical Air Control System (NTACS), and Special Operations Command and Control during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT

01.6.2. Advise ground commander on Airspace Control Order (ACO), Airspace Control Measures (ACM), Air Tasking Order (ATO), Special Instructions (Spins), and their impact on CAS mission planning.	Demonstrate knowledge of ACO, ACM, ATO, and Spins during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.7. Apply the products of the intelligence cycle to CAS mission planning.	Given a tactical scenario, operations order, apply the products of the intelligence cycle to support CAS mission planning in support of the ground commander's concept of operations through its application in practical exercises, simulations, and using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.8. Apply the products of the targeting process to CAS mission planning.	Demonstrate knowledge of the targeting process during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
TASK	CONDITION	TRAINING PHASE
01.9. Plan CAS missions with precision and non-precision weapons, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	Demonstrate knowledge of precision and non-precision weapons employment during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.9.1. Plan laser guided weapon system deliveries.	Demonstrate knowledge of laser guided weapons employment during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.9.2. Plan coordinate-dependant weapons deliveries.	Demonstrate knowledge of coordinate-dependant weapons employment during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.9.3. Plan sensor-guided weapons deliveries.	Demonstrate knowledge of sensor-guided weapons employment during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.9.4. Plan non-precision weapons deliveries.	Demonstrate knowledge of non-precision weapons employment during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.10. Plan engagement with appropriate weapon in order to achieve desired effects, proportional response, and minimize collateral damage.	Demonstrate knowledge of aviation ordnance capabilities and effects during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT

01.11. Plan day CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	Demonstrate knowledge of day, CAS planning factors during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.11.1. Plan day FW CAS missions.	Demonstrate knowledge of day, FW CAS planning factors during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.11.2. Plan day RW CAS missions.	Demonstrate knowledge of day, RW CAS planning factors during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.11.3. Plan day UAS missions in support of CAS.	Demonstrate knowledge of day, UAS planning factors ISO CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.12. Plan night CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	Demonstrate knowledge of night, CAS planning factors during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
TASK	CONDITION	TRAINING PHASE
01.12.1. Plan night FW CAS missions.	Demonstrate knowledge of night, FW CAS planning factors during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.12.2. Plan night RW CAS missions.	Demonstrate knowledge of night, RW CAS planning factors during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.12.3. Plan night UAS missions in support of CAS.	Demonstrate knowledge of night, UAS planning factors in support of CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.12.4. Plan Illumination in support of night CAS missions.	Demonstrate knowledge of illumination, in support of CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.12.4.1. Plan ground-delivered Illumination.	Demonstrate knowledge of ground-delivered illumination, in support of CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.12.4.2. Plan aviation-delivered Illumination.	Demonstrate knowledge of aviation-delivered illumination, in support of CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.13. Incorporate adverse weather CAS considerations.	Demonstrate knowledge of weather and its effects on CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT

01.14. Incorporate urban CAS considerations.	Demonstrate knowledge of urban CAS planning factors during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.15. Plan AC-130 fire missions in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	Demonstrate knowledge of AC-130 fire mission during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.16. Plan integrated attack by multiple fire support assets to support CAS.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively plan attacks by multiple fire support assets to support CAS with target marking, Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD), and illumination during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.16.1. Plan target marking for CAS assets.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively plan target marking for CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.16.1.1. Plan visual target marking for CAS assets.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively plan visual target marking for CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.16.1.2. Plan sensor target marking for CAS assets.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively plan sensor (e.g. Targeting Pod downlink, UAS) target marking for CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and or through its application in practical exercises and simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
TASK	CONDITION	TRAINING PHASE
01.16.2. Plan Suppression Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD) for CAS attack.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively plan SEAD for CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.17. Plan terminal attack control procedures in support of CAS attack.	Demonstrate knowledge of terminal attack control procedures in support of CAS planning during the conduct of a written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.18. Plan target location procedures in support of attack.	Demonstrate knowledge of target location procedures in support of CAS planning during the conduct of written evaluation and through its application in practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
01.19. Request CAS via JTAR.	Demonstrate knowledge of the JTAR during the conduct of a written evaluation and demonstrate the ability to correctly complete a JTAR form and route in accordance with JP 3-09.3 during practical exercises and or simulations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
02 - CAS Preparation		
02.1. Operate organic JTAC equipment.	Demonstrate the ability to operate organic equipment to request and control CAS during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	P
02.1.1. Operate organic JTAC communications equipment.	Demonstrate the ability to operate organic communications equipment in order to establish communications on designated nets to request and control CAS during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	P
02.1.2. Operate organic JTAC target marking equipment.	Demonstrate the ability to operate organic target marking equipment in support of CAS during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	P
02.1.3. Operate organic	Demonstrate the ability to operate organic target location equipment in	P

JTAC target location equipment.	support of CAS during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	
02.2. Apply the products of Operational planning in support of CAS execution.	Demonstrate the ability to apply the products of operational planning in support of CAS during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
02.2.1. Apply the products of the intelligence cycle in support of CAS execution.	Demonstrate the ability to apply the products of the intelligence cycle during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
02.2.2. Apply the products of the fire support plan in support of CAS execution.	Demonstrate the ability to apply the products of the fire support plan (e.g., FSCMs) during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
02.2.3. Apply the products of the Airspace Control Order in support of CAS execution.	Demonstrate the ability to apply the products of the ACO (e.g., ACMs) during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
02.2.4. Apply the products of communications planning in support of CAS execution.	Demonstrate the ability to apply the products of communication planning (e.g., Tactical Air Direction (TAD), Joint Air Request Net (JARN), Tactical Air Request (TAR)/Helicopter Request (HR), TACP Local (L)) during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
TASK	CONDITION	TRAINING PHASE
02.2.5. Apply the products of the ATO in support of CAS execution.	Demonstrate the ability to apply the products of the ATO (e.g., aircraft, time on station, SPINS) during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03 - CAS Execution		
03.1. Target detection	Demonstrate the ability to detect targets based on commander's CAS target nominations during live and or simulated day training events.	IQT
03.1.1. Target Acquisition		
03.1.1.1. Execute target acquisition via aided and unaided day vision.	Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets aided and unaided during live and or simulated day training events.	P
03.1.1.2. Execute target acquisition via aided and unaided night vision.	Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets aided and unaided during live and or simulated night training events.	P
03.1.1.3. Execute target acquisition via remote observer.	Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets via remote observer during live and or simulated training events.	IQT
03.1.1.4. Execute target acquisition via remote real-time sensor information.	Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets via remote real-time sensor (e.g. Aircraft targeting pod w/ video down link, ROVER) during live and or simulated training events.	MQT
03.1.2 Target Location		
03.1.2.1. Determine target location via map plot.	Demonstrate the ability to determine target location via map plot during live and or simulated training events.	P/IQT

03.1.2.2. Determine target location via coupled GPS/LRF system.	Demonstrate the ability to determine target location via coupled GPS/LRF during live and or simulated training events.	P/IQT
03.1.2.3. Determine target location via tactical targeting system (e.g., DPSS, PSS-SOF).	Demonstrate the ability to determine target location via tactical targeting system during live or simulated training events.	IQT
03.2. Match target location accuracy / format to desired weapons system.	Demonstrate the ability to determine accuracy of target location and proper coordinate format to desired weapons system during live and or simulated training events.	IQT
03.3. Coordinate CAS missions.		
03.3.1. Integrate CAS missions with ground scheme of maneuver.	Demonstrate the ability to integrate CAS missions with ground scheme of maneuver during live and or simulated training events.	IQT
03.3.2. Integrate CAS missions with surface-based fires.	Demonstrate the ability to integrate CAS missions with surface-based fires during live and or simulated training events.	IQT
03.3.3. Integrate CAS missions with existing fire support coordination measures.	Demonstrate the ability to integrate CAS missions with existing fire support coordination measures during live and or simulated training events.	IQT
TASK	CONDITION	TRAINING PHASE
03.3.4. Integrate CAS missions with existing airspace coordination measures.	Demonstrate the ability to integrate CAS missions with existing airspace coordination measures during live and or simulated training events.	IQT
03.4. Coordinate CAS Target engagement.		
03.4.1. Receive aircraft check-in brief.	Demonstrate the ability to receive aircraft check-in brief during live and or simulated training events.	IQT
03.4.2. Provide situation update to CAS aircraft.	Demonstrate the ability to provide situation update to CAS aircraft during live and or simulated training events.	IQT
03.4.3. Provide CAS Brief.	Demonstrate the ability to provide CAS brief during live and or simulated training events.	IQT
03.4.4 Provide weaponeering guidance to achieve desired effects.	Demonstrate the ability to provide weaponeering guidance to achieve desired effects during live and or simulated training events.	IQT
03.5. Execute de-confliction of aviation assets.		
03.5.1. Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation of aircraft.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively de-conflict aircraft from aircraft during live and or simulated training events.	IQT
03.5.2. Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation from fires.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively de-conflict aircraft from fires during live and or simulated training events.	IQT

03.6. Execute target marking for CAS assets.		
03.6.1. Execute visual target marking for CAS assets.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively target mark via visual means during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.6.2. Execute sensor target marking for CAS assets.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively target mark via sensor during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.7. Integrate SEAD during the execution of CAS missions.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively integrate SEAD with CAS during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.8. Execute appropriate terminal attack control procedures.		
03.8.1. Execute Type 1 terminal attack control procedures.	Perform Type 1 terminal attack control of CAS aircraft during live training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.8.2. Execute Type 2 terminal attack control procedures.	Perform Type 2 terminal attack control of CAS aircraft during live training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.8.3. Execute Type 3 terminal attack control procedures.	Perform Type 3 terminal attack control of CAS aircraft during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
TASK	CONDITION	TRAINING PHASE
03.9. Control precision weapons CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.		
03.9.1. Control laser guided weapon system deliveries.	Perform a laser guided weapon control during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.9.1.1. Control laser guided weapon system deliveries.	Perform a laser guided weapon control using ground based laser target designator during live and or simulated training events practicing terminal guidance operations, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.9.2. Control coordinate-dependant weapons deliveries.	Perform a coordinate-dependent weapon control during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.9.3. Control sensor-guided weapons deliveries.	Perform a sensor-guided weapon control (e.g. Targeting Pod downlink, UAS) during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.10. Control non-precision weapons CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	Perform a non-precision weapon control during live training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.11. Control day CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.		
03.11.1. Control day	Perform a day fixed-wing control during live and or simulated training	IQT

FW CAS missions.	events, using appropriate reference material when required.	
03.11.2. Control day RW CAS missions.	Perform a day rotary-wing control during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.11.3. Control day UAS missions.	Perform a day UAS control during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	MQT
03.12. Control night CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.		
03.12.1. Control night FW CAS missions.	Perform a night fixed-wing control during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	MQT
03.12.2. Control night RW CAS missions.	Perform a night rotary-wing control during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	MQT
03.12.3. Control night UAS missions.	Perform a night UAS control during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	MQT
03.12.4. Integrate Illumination in support of night CAS missions.		
03.12.4.1. Integrate ground-delivered Illumination.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively integrate ground-delivered illumination in support of CAS during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	MQT
03.12.4.2. Control aviation-delivered Illumination.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively integrate aviation-delivered illumination in support of CAS during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	MQT
TASK	CONDITION	TRAINING PHASE
03.13. Control adverse weather CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	Perform an adverse weather control during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.14. Control urban CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	Perform an Urban control during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.15. Control AC-130 fire missions in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	Perform an AC-130 control during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.16. Employ service digital CAS systems.	Demonstrate the ability to control CAS missions using service digital CAS systems during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	MQT
03.17. Attack Assessment.		
03.17.1. Conduct Battle Damage Assessment (BDA).	Demonstrate the ability to provide input into the BDA and follow-on entry into the targeting process during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.17.2. Complete a mission report (MISREP) and re-attack recommendation for BDA.	Demonstrate the ability to complete a mission report (MISREP) (i.e. Battle Damage Assessment) and re-attack recommendation during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT
03.17.3. Route MISREP in accordance with CAS JTTP.	Demonstrate the ability to route MISREP in accordance with CAS JTTP during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required.	IQT

NOTES:

1. "P" = prerequisite training that must be accomplished prior to attendance at a formal JTAC qualification course, also see paragraph **2.1.1.4**.
2. Standards for successful completion of each of the above IQT tasks will be contained in the training syllabus maintained by the JTAC schoolhouse and be IAW requirements of the JTAC MOA when published. JTAC schoolhouses will provide JTAC training syllabi to all units required to conduct IQT training due to training deficiencies that occur at the schoolhouse.

Figure 2.1. Sample AF IMT 797 Part 1

JOB QUALIFICATION STANDARD CONTINUATION/COMMAND JQS						
CRITICAL TASK	TASK NUMBER	TASKS, KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNICAL REFERENCES	CERTIFICATION			
			START DATE	COMPLETION DATE	TRAINEE'S INITIALS	TRAINER'S INITIALS
<input type="checkbox"/>		JTAC upgrade procedures TR: AFI 13-112 Volume 1				
<input type="checkbox"/>	1.	Have 1 year in a position with operational experience in Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) 1C4X1, 1C2X1 or 13DXB or be an aircrew member with one year of operational flying experience.				
<input type="checkbox"/>	2.	Enlisted Personnel must possess a 5-skill level in AFSC 1C2X1 or 1C4X1				
<input type="checkbox"/>	3.	Be qualified to perform JTAC duties IAW Table 1.1., AFI 13-112 Volume 1				
<input type="checkbox"/>	4.	Successfully accomplish all items listed as prerequisites in Table 2.1. using the TACTICS modules (for non-AFSOC units) or unit approved training plan (for AFSOC units)				
<input type="checkbox"/>	5.	Individuals must read and be able to identify relationships of basic facts, and state general principles about the subject matter in the documents below.				
<input type="checkbox"/>	5.1.	JP 3-09.3, JTTP for CAS				
<input type="checkbox"/>	5.2.	AFTTP(I) 3-2.6, JFIRE, Multi-service Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower				
<input type="checkbox"/>	5.3.	AFI 11-214, Air Operations Rules and Procedures				
<input type="checkbox"/>	5.4.	AFTTP 3-1, Tactical Employment – TACS (classified)				
<input type="checkbox"/>	5.5.	AFTTP 3-3, Combat Fundamentals, Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) (when published)				
<input type="checkbox"/>	5.6.	JP 3-09.1 JTTP for LASER Designation Operations				
TRAINEE NAME			CFETP/JQS NUMBER		PAGE NO.	

Figure 2.2. Sample AF IMT 797 Part 2

JOB QUALIFICATION STANDARD CONTINUATION/COMMAND JQS						
CRITICAL TASK	TASK NUMBER	TASKS, KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNICAL REFERENCES	CERTIFICATION			
			START DATE	COMPLETION DATE	TRAINEE'S INITIALS	TRAINER'S INITIALS
<input type="checkbox"/>	6.	Commander approval for entry into JTAC IQT IAW AFI 13-112 Volume 1 Signature: _____				
<input type="checkbox"/>	7.	Complete JTAC IQT				
<input type="checkbox"/>	8.	Successfully complete a minimum of four graded terminal attack controls in the Indirect-Forward Air Controller Trainer [I-FACT] or MAJCOM-approved simulator, documented on an ACC Form 206 IAW paragraph 3.2.2. in AFI 13-112 Volume 1				
<input type="checkbox"/>	9.	Complete the number and type of successful graded terminal attack controls not accomplished in IQT IAW Table 2.1. and paragraph 2.1.3. of AFI 13-112 Volume 1				
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.	Chief JTAC-I request a formal evaluation (IAW AFI 13-112, Volume 2) from the unit's Stan/Eval section Signature: _____				
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.	Successfully complete a formal performance evaluation from Standardization and Evaluation, IAW AFI13-112 Volume 2				
<input type="checkbox"/>	12.	Commander's certification, CMR JTAC Signature: _____				
<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>						
TRAINEE NAME				CFETP/JQS NUMBER		PAGE NO.

Chapter 3

MISSION QUALIFICATION TRAINING

3.1. General. JTAC MQT provides the training necessary to initially qualify or re-qualify JTACs in specific duty position(s) and controller duties required to perform unit assigned missions. MQT builds upon training received during IQT. Unit JTAC MQT programs require Group approval (T-3). Completion of JTAC MQT is a prerequisite for JTAC CMR status (T-0). **Note:** All controls in JTAC MQT will be graded using an ACC Form 206 (T-3).

3.1.1. JTAC MQT requirements are listed in **Table 2.1**. Tasks listed as MQT requirements that are accomplished during the formal JTAC qualification course do not need to be reaccomplished during MQT. Base the unit's JTAC MQT program on the unit's DOC statement (may include forecasted contingency missions not identified in the unit's DOC statement) (T-3). Training will be documented on AF IMT 797 (or unit approved automated products) and maintained in the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder (T-3).

3.1.1.1. Training tasks will be accomplished to the standards listed in Table 2.1. Successful completion of required TACTICS modules requires passing of both the academic and task evaluation portions of the module (T-3).

3.1.2. Units will develop blocks of instruction covering areas pertinent to the unit's mission as determined by the unit commander (T-3). This training will be identified in the unit's applicable OI that governs its individual JTAC training program (T-3).

3.2. Initial JTAC MQT.

3.2.1. Prospective JTACs must complete Initial JTAC MQT within 180 days (T-3). Timing starts upon successful completion of the JFS ESC accredited formal training school. JTACs who exceed 180 days in MQT must have training time extended/adjusted IAW paragraphs 1.2.10. and 1.2.11. to continue in training (T-3).

3.2.2. Prospective JTACs must successfully complete a minimum of four graded terminal attack controls in the I-FACT or ACC-approved simulator (T-3). Training will be documented on an ACC Form 206 (T-3). If an approved simulator is not available, the use of live-fly aircraft or CAS Practical Exercises is authorized.

3.2.3. Initial JTAC MQT consists of the number and type of successful graded terminal attack controls not accomplished in IQT IAW Table 2.1. and paragraph 2.1.3. of this AFI (T-0). As necessary, prospective JTACs may accomplish more than the required minimum of 12 successful graded terminal attack controls during JTAC IQT/MQT, to ensure they are fully prepared for formal evaluation.

3.2.4. Upon completion of Initial JTAC MQT, the Chief JTAC-I will request a formal evaluation (IAW AFI 13-112, Volume 2) from the unit's Stan/Eval section (T-3). Initial JTAC MQT is complete when the individual is recommended for a formal JTAC evaluation (T-3).

Chapter 4

COMBAT MISSION READY REQUIREMENTS

4.1. JTAC CMR Status. JTAC CMR status is attained when an individual successfully completes IQT and MQT, passes a formal JTAC evaluation as outlined in AFI 13-112, Volume 2 and has the unit commander's certification (T-3). CMR JTACs are authorized to perform unsupervised terminal attack controls.

4.1.1. JTAC currency control requirements (identified in paragraph 5.3) may be allowed to lapse up to six months without loss of certification and/or regression to N-CMR status (T-3).

4.1.1.1. JTACs will not lose control currency for failure to complete non-control events of Table 5.1. Those events include all items in table 5.1 with the exception of 5.9 series items.

4.1.2. To regain currency, a JTAC must complete the following minimum items while under the supervision of a current CMR JTAC: (1) number and category of controls unaccomplished in the previous 90-day period and (2) number and category of controls unaccomplished in the previous 6-month period (T-3). The control(s) must be recorded as a "supervised control" in the individual's JTAC Mission Log (T-3). Upon completion of all requirements, the supervisor will sign a MFR or annotate an AF Form 623A and place it in the individual's JTAC training folder, stating the individual has regained their currency (T-3).

4.2. JTAC Non-Combat Mission Ready (N-CMR) Status. JTACs will be placed on N-CMR status if they (1) fail or are overdue an evaluation, (2) become non-current for greater than 6 months or (3) fail to comply with Table 1.1 (T-0). Note: JTACs who are N-CMR in excess of 60 consecutive months will re-accomplish all JTAC training beginning with IQT (see Chapter 2) (T-2).

4.2.1. When a JTAC is placed in N-CMR status, the unit commander will place a MFR or AF Form 623A entry in the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder, Part V (T-3).

4.2.1.1. The commander will decertify a JTAC when it is determined that the individual JTAC lacks the appropriate skill or abilities required to continue controlling aircraft (T-3). This documentation becomes a permanent part of the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder. See paragraph 5.4. for details regarding JTAC decertification.

4.2.2. JTACs placed in N-CMR status for overdue currency greater than six months must complete all required training identified in paragraph 5.2 and all terminal attack control requirements identified in paragraph 5.3 (T-0). Terminal attack controls must be accomplished under the supervision of a JTAC-I (T-3). Upon completion of all requirements, the unit commander will sign a MFR or annotate an AF Form 623A and place it in the individual's JTAC training folder, stating the individual has regained their CMR status (T-3). JTACs placed in N-CMR status for overdue evaluations fall into two categories, less than or equal to 6 months and greater than 6 months.

4.2.2.1. JTACs who are N-CMR due to expired evaluations greater than 6 but less than 60 consecutive months will accomplish the following (T-0):

4.2.2.1.1. Complete all lessons required for continuation training (Table 5.1) using TACTICS training modules for non-AFSOC units and unit training modules for AFSOC units (T-3). Successful completion of required training modules requires passing of both the academic and task evaluation portions of the module (T-3). **Note:** Units are allowed to tailor this portion of the program for these individuals based on prior qualification, experience, documented performance and formal training.

4.2.2.1.2. Successfully complete a minimum of six graded terminal attack controls under supervision of a qualified JTAC-I (T-0). These six controls must include at least two Type 1 controls, two non-permissive controls, one Type 2 control, one control expending live or training ordnance, one control must be conducted at night and one control using a ground based laser (T-0). A JTAC's first 90 day look back will be 90 days following his recertification (T-3). **Note:** One of the six terminal attack controls may be completed using bomber aircraft and three of the six controls must utilize fixed wing aircraft.

4.2.2.1.3. Upon completion of the requirements in paragraph 4.2.2.1. of this instruction by the N-CMR JTAC, the Chief JTAC-I will request a formal evaluation (accomplished IAW AFI 13-112, Volume 2) from the unit's Stan/Eval section (T-3). Following successful completion of the formal evaluation and certification by the unit commander, a JTAC regains his JTAC CMR status.

4.2.2.2. Examples of regaining CMR status.

4.2.2.2.1. Example 1. SSgt Smith is a N-CMR JTAC because his evaluation is 7 months overdue. SSgt Smith has completed his academics in accordance with paragraph 5.2 and completed the terminal attack control requirements in accordance with paragraph 5.3. In this example, a MFR must be placed in SSgt Smith's JTAC evaluation folder stating SSgt Smith has completed his training, and the Chief JTAC-I recommends SSgt Smith for an evaluation (the statement must be signed by the Chief JTAC-I). Once the Chief JTAC-I recommends an evaluation, follow guidance in accordance with AFI 13-112 Volume 2.

4.2.2.2.2. Example 2. SSgt Smith is a N-CMR JTAC because SSgt Smith's evaluation is 8 months overdue. SSgt Smith completed only four controls in the last 6 months, and two controls in the last 90 days. SSgt Smith has completed his academic in accordance with paragraph 5.2. In this example, SSgt Smith must accomplish 2 more controls under the supervision of a JTAC-I. SSgt Smith must meet both 90-day and 6-month control requirements. A MFR must be placed in SSgt Smith's JTAC evaluation folder stating SSgt Smith has completed his training, and the Chief JTAC-I recommends SSgt Smith for an evaluation (the statement must be signed by the Chief JTAC-I). Once the Chief JTAC-I recommends an evaluation, follow guidance in accordance with AFI 13-112 Volume 2.

4.2.3. JTACs who are N-CMR due to an overdue evaluation for a period less than or equal to 6 consecutive months will accomplish the following (T-0):

4.2.3.1. Complete academics in accordance with paragraph 5.2. JTACs must complete all required academic training prior to an evaluation for recertification.

4.2.3.2. Conduct 90-day and 6-month look-backs to ensure terminal attack control currency requirements have been accomplished. JTACs must complete all required terminal attack controls per paragraph 5.3 prior to an evaluation under the supervision of a JTAC-I.

Chapter 5

CONTINUATION TRAINING

5.1. General. This chapter outlines academic training, task performance, and terminal attack control mission requirements for CMR JTACs. Units must identify local and/or mission specific additional training requirements in the OI that governs their JTAC training program. JTAC continuation training (CT) begins the date following the initial /requalification control-phase evaluation. Initial annual CT requirements must be completed within 12 months of JTAC continuation training start date (T-0). Initial semiannual CT training requirements must be completed within 6 months of JTAC continuation training start date (T-0). Initial biennial CT requirements must be completed within 24 months of JTAC continuation training start date (T-3). Following initial JTAC certification/requalification, a JTAC must complete a minimum of two CT controls within 90 days (utilizing live-fly aircraft or ACC-approved simulator) (T-3) and all semi-annual CT requirements (6 controls of actual live-fly aircraft) within 180 days from the date of the initial certification/requalification control-phase evaluation (T-0).

Note: Individuals using simulator controls to complete two CT controls every 90 days, may also count these controls toward the completion of task 5.12 in Table 5.1.

Note: If an approved simulator is not available, the use of live-fly aircraft or CAS Practical Exercises is authorized.

Note: Units will maintain JTAC IQT/MQT training records until all CT training requirements in Table 5.1. are completed and documented for the first time.

5.1.1. The number of terminal attack controls identified in this chapter is the minimum required for JTAC CT (T-0). JTAC CT includes JTAC training and unit-specific training that is required to accomplish the unit's assigned missions. JTACs will complete all training requirements listed in **Table 5.1.** and this chapter in the specified training period unless an adjustment is approved IAW paragraph **1.2.11** JTACs that do not complete training within the specified training period, including adjustments, are N-CMR until all training items are completed (T-3).

5.2. Continuation Training Program. **Table 5.1** lists the minimum JTAC CT academics and tasks deemed critical and required for JTAC CT. Units will establish a training program to satisfy additional JTAC CT requirements identified on unit master task lists (T-3). Performance training tasks will have a task evaluation with a "go or No-Go" standard developed for that task (T-3).

5.2.1. Each academic training task will require successful completion of an examination (80 percent minimum to pass) and/or performance test (T-3).

5.2.1.1. Academic instructors will be JTAC-Is or those individuals identified in paragraph 1.2.3 (T-3).

5.2.1.2. If a CMR JTAC has not completed JTAC CT for an academic event, or cannot attain the minimum measurement standard, the individual is N-CMR (T-3). The unit commander or designated official must make an entry into the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder (MFR or AF Form 623A) stating reason the member could not attain the standard (T-3). Individuals have 30 days to complete the retraining (T-3). If

the individual cannot attain the standard after the 30 days, he is entered into JTAC N-CMR status IAW paragraph 4.2.1 (T-3). Unit commanders will determine the appropriate re-qualification program to return N-CMR JTACs to JTAC CMR standards and status (see paragraph 4.2.). Once the re-qualification program is complete, unit commanders will return JTACs to JTAC CMR status (T-3).

5.2.2. JTAC continuation training will be documented on AF IMT 1098 (T-3).

5.3. Terminal Attack Control Requirements. See Table 5.1.

5.3.1. Units with an accredited simulation device may replace a maximum of 2 live-fly CT controls per 6 month period (T-3). *The following live-fly controls will not be replaced by simulation: three (3) fixed-wing, two (2) Type 1, one (1) Type 2, one (1) night, one (1) expenditure of live or training ordnance and two (2) Non-permissive controls (T-0).*

5.3.2. In order to maintain JTAC currency, JTACs must complete a minimum of two terminal attack controls every 90-days using a sliding calendar (see paragraph 1.2.8.2) (T-3).

5.3.3. JTACs must conduct one terminal attack control every six months employing a ground laser designator T-0). The laser will be utilized throughout the weapon delivery or dry attack run to mark a target for an aircraft with a laser spot tracker. These controls may be accomplished with live-fly aircraft, simulated aircraft during a practical exercise, or with an accredited simulator. One of these events may substitute Item 5.11 in Table 5.1.

5.3.4. A minimum of two of the six controls every 6 months must be non-permissive (T-0).

Non-permissive is a control where the target area threat level dictates aircraft must maintain stand-off distances prior to target attack run. Must use a tactical scenario which requires a full nine line CAS brief (IP to target area).

5.4. JTAC Decertification. Commanders will decertify JTAC certified personnel, in writing (MFR or AF Form 623A), when it is determined that the individual lacks the skills, abilities and/or is otherwise ineligible based on the requirements of Table 1.1. to continue providing terminal attack control of aircraft (T-3). This documentation becomes a permanent part of the individual's JTAC training record (T-3).

5.4.1. Decertified individuals are immediately removed from the JTAC program (T-3).

5.4.2. Commanders must approve, in writing (MFR or AF Form 623A), a decertified individual's re-entry into the JTAC program (T-3). This documentation becomes a permanent part of the individuals training record (T-3). Unit commanders will closely monitor training of previously disqualified individuals (T-3).

5.4.2.1. Commanders will work closely with the Chief JTAC-I and Chief of Stan/Eval to develop a specific training and evaluation program to re-certify the individual (T-3). This program will list every task and type/quantity of controls that must be completed (T-3).

5.4.2.1.1. Individuals who do not successfully complete the training and evaluation of paragraph 5.4.2.1. may receive one additional attempt to become re-certified, if recommended by the group commander (T-3).

5.4.2.2. Individuals who fail to successfully complete re-certification twice concurrently, are permanently decertified from JTAC duties.

5.4.2.2.1. Commanders of 1C4X1 personnel who are permanently decertified from JTAC duties, will remove the individuals AFSC and recommend the individual for retraining or separation IAW AFI 36-3208, *Administrative Separation of Airmen*. Commanders should consult with the local Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) before proceeding with any action to separate an individual.

5.4.3. Certified 1C4X1 JTACs who refuse to perform JTAC duties will be permanently decertified. Commanders of these individuals will remove the individuals AFSC and recommend the individual for retraining or separation IAW AFI 36-3208 (T-3). Commanders should consult with the local SJA regarding possible disciplinary action for individuals who refuse to perform JTAC duties before proceeding with any action to retrain or separate an individual.

Table 5.1. Joint Terminal Attack Controller Continuation Training Program

TRAINING ITEM	TYPE	FREQUENCY
1. Plan, develop, and assess CAS requirements in support of the ground combat maneuver plan. TR: JP 3-09.3; AFTTP 3-1, Vol 26; AFTTP(I) 3-2.6; AFI 11-214; AFI 13-212, Vols 1 and 3; FM 101-5; FM 1-112; JP 3-09		
1.1. Coordinate the integration of the following systems with CAS to support the commander's concept of operations.		
*1.1.1. Artillery and mortars	Academic	Biennial
*1.1.2. Attack helicopters	Academic	Biennial
*1.1.3. Unmanned aerial systems	Academic	Biennial
*1.1.4. Naval surface fires support	Academic	Biennial
*1.2. Interpret fire support coordinating measures and their impact on CAS mission planning.	Academic	Biennial
*1.3. Interpret airspace control measures and their impact on CAS mission planning.	Academic	Biennial
2. Conduct target analysis relative to CAS in order to make weaponeering recommendations for the employment of CAS. TR: JP 3-09.3; AFTTP 3-1, Vols 1, 3, 5 and 26, AFI 13-212, Vols 1 and 3; FM 6-20; FM 6-20-10		
*2.1. Locate, validate, and recommend potential CAS targets for suitability in accordance with the AGM.	Academic	Biennial
*2.2. Understand air-to-ground weapons and effects.	Academic	Biennial
*2.3. Understand CAS aircraft capabilities and tactics.	Academic	Biennial
*2.4. Understand weapons effect minimum safe distances.	Academic	Biennial
3. In preparation for CAS, advise the ground maneuver element commander on the proper employment of CAS assets in support of the ground combat maneuver plan. TR: JP 3-09.3; AFTTP 3-1, Vol 26; FM 3-09.31; FM 6-20-40; FM 6-20-50; FM 7-20		
3.1. Assess effects of the following on CAS capabilities and advise the unit commander accordingly.		
*3.1.1. Weather and terrain	Academic	Biennial
*3.1.2. Threat air defenses	Academic	Biennial
*3.2. Explain effects of aviation ordnance in order to recommend appropriate ordnance to obtain desired weapons effects.	Academic	Biennial

*4. Plan and coordinate CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan. TR: JP 3-09.3; AFTTP(I) 3-2.6; FM 1-112; FM 3-09.12; FM 101-5 (Notes 1 and 3)		
4.1. Plan day CAS missions.		
4.1.1. Fixed wing	Academic/Task	Annual
4.1.2. Rotary wing	Academic/Task	Annual
4.2. Plan night CAS missions.		
4.2.1. Fixed wing	Academic/Task	Annual
4.2.2. Rotary wing	Academic/Task	Annual
4.3. Plan adverse weather CAS missions.	Academic/Task	Annual
TRAINING ITEM	TYPE	FREQUENCY
4.4. Plan day CAS missions, using JAAT tactics.	Academic/Task	Annual
4.5. Plan night CAS missions, using JAAT tactics.	Academic/Task	Annual
4.6. Plan adverse weather CAS missions, using JAAT tactics.	Academic/Task	Annual
4.7. Plan CAS missions using laser guided munitions.	Academic/Task	Annual
4.8. Plan CAS missions using laser target designation for employing laser spot tracker equipped aircraft.	Academic/Task	Annual
4.9. Plan required coordination for coordinate-dependant weapons deliveries (e.g. JDAM, WCMD).	Academic/Task	Annual
4.10. Plan AC-130 fire missions.	Academic/Task	Annual
4.11. Plan required coordination for integrated attack by multiple fire support assets (artillery, mortars, attack helicopters, NSFS, etc.) to support CAS with target marking, SEAD, and illumination.	Academic/Task	Annual
4.12. Derive accurate target location and match target location format to weapons system (i.e. A-10, F-16, B-52 etc.)	Academic/Task	Annual
4.13. Plan CAS mission utilizing Joint Fires Observer (JFO) to provide targeting information and observe ordnance effects.	Academic/Task	Annual
4.14. Plan CAS mission utilizing FAC-A.	Academic/Task	Annual
4.15. Plan a CAS mission using a UAS.	Academic/Task	Annual
4.16. Plan a CAS mission utilizing live streaming video.	Academic/Task	Annual
5. Provide terminal control of CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan. TR: Joint Pub 3-09.3; JP 3-09.1; AFTTP(I) 3-2.6; AFTTP 3-1, Vol 26. See Note 1		
*5.1. Demonstrate the procedures for a type 3 control. (Note 3)	Task	Annual
*5.2. De-conflict assets in target area to include: (Note 3)		
5.2.1. Aircraft-to-aircraft	Task	Annual
5.2.2. Aircraft-to-aircraft munitions	Task	Annual
5.2.3. Aircraft and direct/indirect fires	Task	Annual
*5.3. Coordinate attack of the following fire support systems to support CAS with target marking, SEAD, and illumination. (Note 3)		
5.3.1. Artillery and mortars	Task	Annual
5.3.2. Attack helicopters	Task	Annual
5.3.3. Naval surface fires systems	Task	Annual
*5.4. Control aircraft employing non-precision munitions: MK-series, CBUs, rockets, etc. (simulated or actual munitions). Ensure proper ordnance	Task	Annual

selection and adjustment, final attack clearance, abort procedures, minimum safe distances, and final attack headings/angles. (Note 3)		
*5.5. Control aircraft employing precision guided munitions: LGBs, Maverick, etc. (simulated or actual munitions). Ensure proper ordnance selection and adjustment, final attack clearance, abort procedures, minimum safe distances, and final attack headings/angles. (Note 3)	Task	Annual
*5.6. Control aircraft employing coordinate-dependant munitions (simulated or actual munitions). Ensure proper ordnance selection and adjustment, final attack clearance, abort procedures, minimum safe distances, and final attack headings/angles. (Note 3)	Task	Annual
*5.6.1. Obtain precise target coordinates utilizing a near-mensuration system (i.e. PSS-SOF).	Task	Semi-Annual
TRAINING ITEM	TYPE	FREQUENCY
*5.7. Control the following CAS missions using JAAT tactics: (Note 3)		
5.7.1. Day	Task	Annual
5.7.2. Night	Task	Annual
5.7.3. Adverse weather	Task	Annual
*5.8. Control AC-130 fire missions. (Note 3)	Task	Annual
*5.9. Control Terminal Attack Control (TAC) Mission (Type 1 or Type 2 procedures). Ensure proper ordnance selection and adjustment, final attack clearance, abort procedures, minimum safe distances, and final attack headings/angles. Coordinate attack by multiple fire support systems (artillery, mortars, attack helicopters, NSFS) to support CAS with target marking, SEAD, and illumination (actual or simulated). Deconflict assets in target area to include: a) aircraft to aircraft; b) aircraft and aircraft munitions; and c) aircraft and direct/indirect fires. (Note 4)	Task	Six controls every six months
*5.9.1. Control day TAC mission. Ensure proper ordnance selection and adjustment, final attack clearance, abort procedures, minimum safe distances, and final attack headings/angles.	Task	Every six months
*5.9.2. Control night TAC mission. Ensure proper ordnance selection and adjustment, final attack clearance, abort procedures, minimum safe distances, and final attack headings/angles.	Task	Every six months
*5.9.3. Control TAC mission employing live ordnance. Ensure proper ordnance selection and adjustment, final attack clearance, abort procedures, minimum safe distances, and final attack headings/angles.	Task	Every six months
*5.9.4. Control Type 1 TAC mission (live fly only).	Task	Every six months
*5.9.5. Control Type 2 TAC mission (live fly only).	Task	Every six months
*5.10. Control adverse weather TAC mission. Ensure proper ordnance selection and adjustment, final attack clearance, abort procedures, minimum safe distances, and final attack headings/angles. (Note 3)		
5.10.1. Through weather	Task	Annual
5.10.2. Under weather	Task	Annual
*5.11. Control TAC mission using ground-based laser target designation with laser spot tracker equipped aircraft or aircraft delivering laser-guided munitions. Ensure proper ordnance selection and adjustment, final attack clearance, abort procedures, minimum safe distances, and final attack headings/angles. (Note 3, however, live is preferred).	Task	Annual

*5.12. Control two (2) simulator TAC missions. (These simulator controls are a separate requirement from the 2 controls on a JFCOM accredited simulation device authorized to replace 2 live-fly controls every 6 months referenced in Paragraph 5.3.1.) (also see paragraph 5.1.) (Note 5)	Task	Every six months
*5.13. Control Type 2 or 3 TAC mission using a JFO (Note 3).	Task	Every six months
*5.14. Control a CAS mission utilizing live streaming video (Note 3)	Task	Every six months
*5.15. Control UAS CAS mission (Note 3)		
*5.15.1. Utilizing a UAS as a targeting aid during control of strike aircraft	Task	Annual
*5.15.2. Utilizing an armed UAS as the strike aircraft	Task	Annual
*5.16. Control a CAS mission utilizing a FAC-A (Note 3)	Task	Annual
TRAINING ITEM	TYPE	FREQUENCY
*5.17. Conduct a CAS mission utilizing service digital CAS system (e.g. TACP-CASS) (Note 3)	Task	Annual
*6. Conduct post-strike assessment. TR: Joint Pub 3-09.3 (Note 1)		
6.1. Provide input into the battle damage assessment (BDA) and follow-up entry into the targeting process.	Task	Annual
6.2. Complete a Mission Report (MISREP) and re-attack recommendation for BDA.	Task	Annual
6.3. Route MISREP in accordance with JP 3-09.3.	Task	Annual

NOTES:

1. JTAC supervision is not required to log task for currency as long as the JTAC has met the frequency requirements for the specific Mission Task.
2. Academic portions of training items will be completed on an annual basis unless the item is academic only and the frequency column specifies something different. For items that are Task only or Academic/Task the Frequency column only applies to the Task.
- *3. May be completed Live (i.e., using live-fly aircraft, actual equipment) or Virtual (i.e., approved simulators or a CAS Practical Exercise) Note: applies to task only.
4. Of the six live-fly terminal attack controls required every six months: Two must be with manned fighter/attack aircraft, up to two can utilize attack helicopters, up to one can utilize AC-130 aircraft, up to one can utilize UAS aircraft, up to two can utilize bomber aircraft (see paragraph 1.2.9.) and up to two can be accomplished using a JFCOM accredited simulator (see paragraph 5.3.1.)
- *5. If an approved simulator is not available, the use of live-fly aircraft or CAS Practical Exercises is authorized.

Chapter 6

JTAC TRAINING AND EVALUATION FOLDER

6.1. Purpose. To properly document accomplishment of JTAC certification and qualification (currency) standards, JTAC training and evaluation folders will be initiated at the USAF JTAC schoolhouse (by unit, if JTAC attends sister service schoolhouse) and maintained by the units in accordance with this instruction. This folder will hold all records and correspondence dealing with an individual's JTAC training and Stan/Eval history and will be maintained by the Chief JTAC-I (T-3). Each JTAC-I will coordinate inputs to an individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder with the Chief JTAC-I/supervisors/unit training managers as appropriate (T-3). See paragraph 1.8. for disposition instructions on JTAC training and evaluation folders for individuals who PCS/PCA/retire/separate.

6.1.1. When a JTAC deploys, he will hand carry a copy of his JTAC training and evaluation folder to the deployed location (T-0). The copy may be hardcopy or in electronic format (i.e. .pdf).

6.1.2. Unit commanders will ensure the individual's original JTAC training and evaluation folder is updated within 30 days after the authorized reconstitution period (T-3).

6.2. Description of Folders. Units should use MAJCOM approved electronic JTAC training and evaluation folder for maintaining all JTAC records. Units must maintain a hard copy of part IV and part V of the JTAC training and evaluation folder for assigned JTACs, including those on inactive status (T-3). Hard copy JTAC training and evaluation folders will be a six-part sectional, letter size, with standard 2 3/4-inch metal fasteners at the top to hold documents (T-3). A label bearing the individual's name and rank will be affixed to the inside back cover so that the folder can be identified when filed (T-3). Each folder will have a Privacy Act Statement label attached to it (T-0).

6.2.1. Folder Organization. The JTAC training and evaluation folder will contain a 6-part documentation system (T-0). This is mandatory for all JTACs (T-0).

6.2.1.1. Part I. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

6.2.1.2. Part II. COMMANDERS DESIGNATION LETTERS, contains the JTAC's current designation letters, any previous designation letters (i.e. Stan/Eval and JTAC-I) and related appointment memorandums (T-3).

6.2.1.3. Part III. CAS LOG, contains a record of all JTAC controls in legible format, and must contain all JTAC controls performed, regardless of training phase (Chief JTAC-I will include an MFR explaining undocumented JTAC controls) (T-1). Use the TACTICS CAS Log or JTAC Control Log (Figure 1.4.) to document JTAC controls (T-3).

6.2.1.3.1. The JTAC Control Log/TACTICS will be annotated following mission completion and placed in the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder as required (T-3).

6.2.1.3.2. A printout of the TACTICS CAS Log, a JTAC Control Log or electronic copy must be made prior to the individual JTAC's deployment, PCS or extended operational TDY (not required if destination location has access to TACTICS) and

filed in Part III of the JTAC training and evaluation folder (see Table 1.2., **rule 23**) (T-3).

6.2.1.4. Part IV. DOCUMENTATION OF EVALUATIONS. This section contains documentation of all evaluations conducted since initial qualification (see paragraph 4.2.1. in AFI 13-112 Volume 2) (T-3). Chief of Stan/Eval will provide an MFR for all missing evaluation records (T-3). Units will maintain a hard copy of part IV of the folder (T-3).

6.2.1.5. Part V. DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING. All continuation training, refresher training to include academics and testing, and additional training required to remedy deficiencies identified during an evaluation (T-3). Units will maintain a hard copy of part V of the folder (T-3).

6.2.1.5.1. For non-AFSOC units, a printout of the JTAC's TACTICS AF IMT 1098 must be placed in the folder prior to a JTAC's deployment (not required if destination location has access to TACTICS) (T-3).

6.2.1.6. Part VI. JTAC FORMAL SCHOOL DIPLOMAS. Contains a copy of any JTAC Training Certificates received from a JFS ESC accredited JTAC training school (T-3).

6.2.1.6.1. Include the AF IMT 2096, **Classification/On-the-Job Training Action**, or automated product which awarded the individual JTAC SEI 914, JTAC Instructor SEI 279, Chief JTAC Instructor SEI 280 and/or Standardization Evaluation Examiner SEI 281, or any official document stating the individual has these SEIs (e.g. VMPF/AMS surf/printout) (T-3). **Note:** SEIs 279, 280 and 281 will be additive to the members list of qualified SEIs and not replace SEI 914 (T-3).

Chapter 7

JOINT TERMINAL ATTACK CONTROLLER - INSTRUCTOR (JTAC-I) REQUIREMENTS

7.1. General. This chapter provides guidance for the prerequisites and training for the joint terminal attack controller-instructor (JTAC-I), Chief JTAC-I and JTAC Schoolhouse Instructor. ACC is the lead command for JTAC training, and ACC/A3 is the approval authority for all USAF JTAC course syllabi and issues pertaining to JTAC IQT.

7.2. JTAC-I Prerequisites and Certification. Commanders, with recommendations from the Chief JTAC-I, will select only the best-qualified individuals to conduct JTAC training based on the criteria listed below.

7.2.1. Enlisted personnel, ANG Battalion Air Liaison Officers, and ALOs with no previous CAS aircrew experience must have two years CMR JTAC experience (T-3). ALOs, AFSC 11XXU/12XXU with previous CAS aircrew experience and one year of JTAC or FAC(A) experience may be selected as a JTAC-I (T-1).

7.2.1.1. Deleted

7.2.2. Individual must meet trainer and certifier status IAW AFI 36-2201, or have attended a military aircrew instructor course, or served as a flight instructor (T-3).

7.2.3. Individual must maintain JTAC currency requirements (T-0).

Note: Unit commanders may authorize JTAC-Is who have been placed in Duties Not to Include Controlling (DNIC) status to provide instruction for simulator events, practical exercises, and academic instruction if the JTAC-I has meet currency requirements.

7.2.4. Completing a formal instructor course is highly desirable for JTAC-Is. Some examples are, but not limited to, Basic Instructor Course (BIC) E3AIR3S200-087; Classroom Instructor Course (CIC) Y120022; Academic Instructor Course (AIC); ANG Instructor Qualification Course (YTEC ICP); civilian teacher certification, or any equivalent Army/Air Force/civilian instructor training course (e.g. United States Air Force Weapons Instructor Course).

7.2.5. Pass an initial instructor evaluation IAW AFI13-112 Volume 2, documented on AF Form 8 and thereafter in conjunction with the recurring JTAC mission evaluation (see paragraph 2.2.2 and Table 2.1, Area 26 in AFI 13-112 Volume 2) (T-3).

7.2.6. DELETED

7.3. Chief JTAC-I Prerequisites and Certification. Due to the critical nature of terminal attack control, unit commanders will select only their best-qualified individual, based on the criteria below, to run the unit's JTAC training program.

7.3.1. Individual must have two years experience as a JTAC-I. Enlisted personnel must be a 7-level in their control AFSC (T-3).

7.3.2. The individual must meet requirements in paragraphs 7.2.3. and 7.2.5. in this AFI (T-3).

7.3.3. DELETED

7.4. Formal Schoolhouse JTAC-I. The 6th Combat Training Squadron (CTS) is the Air Force lead schoolhouse responsible for maintaining syllabi, lesson plans and course documents for JTAC IQT training. All other USAF JTAC schoolhouses will coordinate annually with 6 CTS to ensure standardization in course content and relevance of information. Recommended changes to course content, focus, and lesson material made must be coordinated with the 6 CTS. All syllabus changes must be approved by the ACC/A3.

7.4.1. All schoolhouse instructors must complete an approved formal instructor-training course such as the CIC, BIC, AIC or equivalent DoD/civilian instructor training course (e.g. United States Air Force Weapons Instructor Course) (T-3).

7.4.2. Instructor Certification List (letter of X's). The commander or designated representative will maintain a document, which reflects the blocks of instruction each instructor is certified or in training to teach (T-3). Certified instructors are annotated with an "X". Augmentee instructors who do not perform classroom instruction are not required to be listed on the letter of X's but must hand carry a copy of their JTAC training and evaluation folder to the schoolhouse to verify their qualification as a JTAC-I (T-3).

7.4.3. New schoolhouse instructors will be trained and certified as listed below.

7.4.3.1. Observe. Coordinate with the block's primary or alternate instructor to obtain an overview of the block of instruction, any lesson materials, and any insights to the lesson (T-3). Review all parts of the block of instruction to include: objectives, samples of behavior (SOB), student workbook, presentation, exam questions, and reference materials/documents/publications for the class/ simulator profile (T-3). Observe the block of instruction being presented to students (T-3).

7.4.3.1.1. The new instructor's supervisor will notify the commander's designated representative upon completion of this phase (T-3). This is indicated on the Letter of X's by a "T" when completed (T-3).

7.4.3.2. Prepare. Prepare for presentation of the intended block of instruction using all available visual aids, practice giving the presentation emphasizing the SOBs and allowing time for student questions (T-3). Preparation will include presenting the intended block of instruction to the primary/alternate instructor, if available, otherwise, any qualified instructor (T-3). The supervising instructor will grade the presentation and provide appropriate feedback (T-3). The instructor in training will take and pass all academic/performance tests, used to measure the subject areas of responsibilities (T-3). A 90 % or better is required on academic tests and will be annotated in the instructor training record (T-3).

7.4.3.2.1. The new instructor's supervisor will notify the commander's designated representative upon completion of this phase indicating the new instructor is ready to teach the block under supervision (T-3). This is indicated on the Letter of X's by a "T1" when completed (T-3).

7.4.3.3. Teach. The new instructor will teach a class/simulator profile to actual students under unit commander approved supervision (T-3).

7.4.3.3.1. The unit scheduler will annotate 'T2' on the Letter of X's and schedule when the new instructor is ready to teach the block of instruction (T-3). The

supervising instructor will document the assessment on AETC IMT 281, *Instructor Evaluation Checklist* (T-3).

7.4.3.4. Certify. Following a successful “T2” assessment, the new instructor’s Letter of X’s will be updated with an “X” in the appropriate block of instruction (T-3). The commander or designated representative will certify the new instructor by signing the updated Letter of X’s and documenting the certification in section IV of AETC IMT 10, *Instructor Training/ Proficiency Record*, in the instructor’s training record (T-3).

7.4.4. JTAC schoolhouse instructors may not perform unsupervised instruction until certified (T-3). Instructors who are teaching or supervising Type 1 and 2 controls must be JTAC qualified and will maintain JTAC currency requirements (paragraph 5.3) (T-3). Instructor augmentees who supervise Type 1 and 2 controls must be JTAC qualified and will maintain JTAC currency requirements (paragraph 5.3) (T-3).

7.4.5. Schoolhouse commanders will designate primary and alternate block instructors who are responsible for lesson plan accuracy and conformity to approved syllabus or plan of instruction (T-3).

7.4.6. Periodic Assessments. All certified instructors will be assessed every 17 months, or more frequently as directed by the commander (T-3). The Chief, JTAC-I, CC, DO or ADO will conduct the assessment (T-3). Refer to ACCI 36-2250, chapter 3, paragraph 3.2.4 for further information or appropriate MAJCOM Training references. Document the assessments in the individual’s training folder using an AETC IMT 281 (T-3).

7.4.6.1. Assessments and informal feedback may be conducted outside the formal assessment process. If an instructor has been identified as needing to improve instruction by student critique or by another instructor, they will be referred to the Chief JTAC-I for assessment and corrective action (T-3).

7.4.7. Instructor Currency. Formal Schoolhouse JTAC-Is are required to teach in their qualified areas with no more than 180 days between classes (T-3). If a JTAC-I does not meet this currency requirement, they must be retrained IAW paragraph 7.4.3 (T-3).

7.4.8. Maintaining Instructor Training Records (ITR). An ITR will be maintained at the schoolhouse for all instructors (T-3). The folder will be organized into a 4-part documentation system (T-3).

7.4.8.1. Part I: Instructor Training Record. An AETC IMT 10 (or ACC/A3Y-approved form) will be used to document the instructor training and proficiency (T-3). Information from this form will be used to update the Letter of Xs (T-3).

7.4.8.2. Part II: Instructor Assessments. An AETC IMT 281 will be used to document all instructor assessments (T-3).

7.4.8.3. Part III: Formal Instructor Training Certificate.

7.4.8.4. Part IV: Other Training Course Certificates. Place any other formal training course certificates in this section that add to an instructor’s capability as an instructor or subject matter expert (T-3). Examples are Test and Objectives, Test and Measurement, Marine TACP Course.

7.4.9. Non-USAF Forward Air Controllers (FAC) and JTACs assigned to a formal schoolhouse will maintain JTAC CT. Training records will be maintained in a JTAC training and evaluation folder and evaluations will be documented on an AF Form 8. These individuals will be considered USAF Formal Schoolhouse JTAC-Instructors once all required training and an instructor evaluation have been completed. Upon change of assignment, non-USAF FACs and JTACs will no longer be considered qualified USAF Formal Schoolhouse JTAC-Instructors, and will revert to their service or national qualification status. Any training and evaluation records created will be provided to the individual. For individuals qualified as a FAC or equivalent under STANAG 3797, their period of qualification will count towards the JTAC experience requirements outlined in paragraph 7.2.1..

7.4.9.1. For non-USAF FACs and JTACs, the service or national program for achieving trainer and certifier status will be recognized as equivalent to the requirements in paragraph 7.2.2. in this AFI.

7.4.9.2. For non-USAF FACs and JTACs, the service or national approved formal instructor-training program will be recognized as equivalent to the requirements in paragraph 7.4.1. in this AFI.

Table 7.1. DELETED

Chapter 8

THEATER AIR CONTROL TRAINING INFORMATION COMPUTER SYSTEM (TACTICS)

8.1. General. TACTICS has been developed to enhance the training capability of the TACP and ASOC community. The intent of TACTICS is to provide members with global, standardized, web-based training, and the ability to track this training. TACTICS is located on the Internet at <https://www.tactics-training.com/kc/login/login.aspx>

8.2. Responsibilities for TACTICS. The responsibilities for use of TACTICS are as follows:

8.2.1. ACC/A3FC will:

8.2.1.1. Be responsible for overall control and management (to include updates) of the TACTICS system.

8.2.1.2. Grant, upon request, Level II access for TACTICS on a need-to-have basis.

8.2.1.3. Provide direction and prioritization of module production.

8.2.2. Commanders will (T-3):

8.2.2.1. Ensure that units use TACTICS.

8.2.2.2. Utilize TACTICS to track individual/unit training status.

8.2.3. Level II/Administrators will (T-3):

8.2.3.1. Ensure that personnel are knowledgeable of TACTICS.

8.2.3.2. Ensure that incoming personnel are registered in the TACTICS system and that their personal information is correct.

8.2.3.3. Upon PCS, transfer personnel registered in the TACTICS departing the unit to their gaining unit.

8.2.3.4. Track individual/unit training progress and report any negative trends to the commander.

8.2.3.5. Use their chain of command to request any upgrades to Level II access.

8.2.3.6. Contact technical support at techsupport@odysseyconsult.com if problems operating TACTICS occur.

8.2.4. Standard Users/Students will (T-3):

8.2.4.1. Upon PCS, contact the gaining Unit Training Manager to ensure that their registration in TACTICS was transferred.

8.2.4.2. Maintain current e-mail addresses for themselves and their supervisor in the TACTICS system (This is a priority).

8.2.4.3. Maintain current student profile information.

8.2.4.4. Read the system messages each time they login to stay aware of course additions and updates.

8.2.4.5. Contact technical support at techsupport@odysseyconsult.com if problems operating TACTICS occur.

Chapter 9

INFORMATION COLLECTION, RECORDS AND FORMS

9.1. Information Collections. No information collections are created by this publication.

9.2. Records. The program records created as a result of the processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFMAN 37-123 (will convert to AFMAN 33-363) and disposed of in accordance with the AFRIMS RDS located at https://afirms.amc.af.mil/rds_series.cfm (T-0).

Type 2 Control - Is used when the JTAC requires control of individual attacks and any or all of the following conditions exist:

- JTAC is unable to visually acquire the attacking aircraft at weapons release.
- JTAC is unable to visually acquire the target.
- The attacking aircraft is unable to acquire the mark/target prior to weapons release.

The JTAC must acquire the target visually or utilize targeting data from a scout, COLT, FIST, JFO, UAS, SOF, CAS aircrew, or other asset with accurate real-time targeting information. Type 2 control requires control of individual attacks. The JTAC/FAC(A) may be able to visually acquire the attacking aircraft. While not required, if the tactical situation allows, the JTAC/FAC(A) should make every effort to visually acquire the aircraft and assess attack geometry under Type 2 control, in order to provide an additional measure of safety, enhance SA, and be able to abort the attack if necessary. Likewise, the attacking aircraft may be able to visually acquire the target/mark prior to weapons release, but it is not required. Examples of when Type 2 control may be applicable are night, adverse weather, and high altitude or standoff weapons employment. (JP 3-09.3)

9.3. Forms (Adopted and Prescribed).

9.3.1. Adopted Forms. AETC 281, **Instructor Evaluation Checklist**, AF 623A, **On-The-Job Training Record**; AF IMT 689, **Task Performance Checklist**; AF IMT 797, **Job Qualification Standard/Command (JQS)**; AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication**; AF IMT 942, **Record of Evaluation**, AF IMT 1098, **Special Task Certification and Recurring Training**; AF IMT 2096, **Classification/On-The-Job Training Action**, AF IMT 3130, **General Purpose (11 X 8 1/2")**; AF IMT 3827, **Terminal Attack Control Evaluation and Certification**, AF IMT 4144, **Positional Evaluation Checklist**; ACC Form 206, **Individual Mission Grade-Sheet**; DD Form 1972, **Joint Tactical Air Strike Request**.

9.3.2. Prescribed Forms. No forms are prescribed by this publication.

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DCS, Operations, Plans & Requirements

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACC—Air Combat Command

AFDD—Air Force Doctrine Document

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFPAM—Air Force Pamphlet

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code

AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command

AFTTP—Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

AFTTP(I)—Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Interservice)

AGM—Attack Guidance Matrix

ALO—Air Liaison Officer

ANG—Air National Guard

ASOC—Air Support Operations Center

BALO—Battalion Air Liaison Officer

BDA—Battle Damage Assessment

BIC—Basic Instructor Course

BMNT—Begin Morning Nautical Twilight

C2—Command and Control

CAS—Close Air Support

CCO—Combat Control Operator

CIC—Classroom Instructor Course

CMR—Combat Mission Ready

CT—Continuation Training

CTS—Combat Training Squadron

DOC—Designed Operational Capability

EENT—End of Evening Nautical Twilight

(FAC(A))—Forward Air Controller (Airborne)

FM—Field Manual

IAW—In Accordance With

IMT—Information Management Tool

IQT—Initial Qualification Training

IR—Infrared

JAAT—Joint Air Attack Team

JDAM—Joint Direct Air Munitions

JFCOE—Joint Forces Center of Excellence

JFCOM—Joint Forces Command

JP—Joint Publication

JQS—Job Qualification Standard
JTAC—Joint Terminal Attack Controller
JTAC-I—Joint Terminal Attack Controller - Instructor
JTAR—Joint Tactical Airstrike Request
JTTP—Joint Tactics Techniques and Procedures
MAJCOM—Major Command
MDMP—Military Decision Making Process
MDS—Mission Design Series
MISREP—Mission Report
MOA—Memorandum of Agreement
MQT—Mission Qualification Training
N-CMR—Non-Combat Mission Ready
NGB—National Guard Bureau
NSFS—Naval Surface Fire Support
NTC—National Training Center
OI—Operating Instruction
OPLAN—Operations Plan
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
ORM—Operational Risk Management
P—Prerequisite
PA—Privacy Act
PCA—Permanent Change of Assignment
PCS—Permanent Change of Station
PE—Practical Exercise
PR—Personnel Recovery
SEAD—Suppression of Enemy Air Defense
SEI—Special Experience Identifier
SJA—Staff Judge Advocate
SOF—Special Operations Forces
TAC—Terminal Attack Controller; Terminal Attack Control
TACCS—Tactical Air Command and Control Specialist
TACP—Tactical Air Control Party

TACTICS—Theater Air Control Training Information Computer System

TDY—Temporary Duty

TM—Training Manager

TR—Training Regulation

UAS—Unmanned Aircraft System

UCMJ—Uniformed Code of Military Justice

USMC—United States Marine Corps

UTA—Unit Training Assemblies

UTC—Unit Type Code

WCMD—Wind Corrected Munitions Delivery

Terms

Air Liaison Officer (ALO)—The senior tactical air control party member who functions as the primary advisor to the ground commander on air power. An air liaison officer is usually an aeronautically rated officer however, 16G3Us, ANG Career BALOs, are non-rated (JP 1-02). The following AFSCs may be assigned the suffix “U” for ALO; 11BXX, 11EXX, 11FXX, 11HXX, 11KXX, 11RXX, 11SXX, 11UXX, 12BXX, 12EXX, 12FXX, 12RXX, 12SXX, 12UXX, 13BXX and 13LXX (when established).

Air Support Operations Center (ASOC)—The principal air control agency of the theater air control system responsible for the direction and control of air operations directly supporting the ground combat element. It processes and coordinates requests for immediate air support and coordinates air missions requiring integration with other supporting arms and ground forces. It normally collocates with the Army tactical headquarters senior fire support coordination center within the ground combat element. (JP 1-02)

Battalion Air Liaison Officer (BALO)—

Officer—A 16G3U (ANG only) who performs liaison duties at the battalion level and ALOs (11/ 12XXU) permanently assigned to a Ranger Battalion are the only personnel authorized to perform BALO duties.

Enlisted—A Technical or Master Sergeant with an AFSC of 1C471, a graduate from the E3ACP1C471-001 or L3ACP1C471-0T0A, Tactical Air Command and Control Craftsman Course or Tactical Air Control Party Craftsman Course, and who performs liaison duties at the battalion level. Enlisted personnel who perform BALO duties are permanently aligned with Army battalions and perform full-time BALO duties.

Begin Morning Nautical Twilight (BMNT)—The start of that period where, in good conditions and in the absence of other illumination, enough light is available to identify the general outlines of ground objects and conduct limited military operations. Light intensification devices are still effective and may have enhanced capabilities. At this time, the sun is 12 degrees below the eastern horizon. (JP 1-02)

Certified (JTAC)—An individual who satisfactorily completes the appropriate Service academic and practical training requirements of a core JTAC training curriculum and completes a comprehensive evaluation may be granted JTAC certification. (JTAC MOA)

Chief Joint Terminal Attack Controller—Instructor (Chief JTAC-I)—A highly qualified individual appointed by the unit commander who is responsible for the unit's JTAC training program. Ensures the requirements of AFI 13-112, Volume 1, are implemented and oversees the training and utilization of unit's joint terminal attack controller-instructor(s).

Close Air Support (CAS)—Air action by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. (JP 1-02)

Combat Control Operators (CCO)—Directs and controls the delivery and battlefield application of lethal and non-lethal airpower. Uses visual and electronic aids to control airhead in the area of responsibility. Establishes long-rang command and control (C2) communications and intelligence nets. (AFMAN 36-2108)

Continuation Training (CT)—Required to maintain duty position qualification and proficiency.

Control—A control consists of at least one aircraft attacking a surface target. The control begins with a CAS briefing (the 9-line is the JP 3-09.3 standard) from a JTAC and ends with either an actual/simulated weapons release or an abort on a final attack run. No more than two controls can be counted per CAS briefing per target. (JTAC MOA)

Day Terminal Attack Control—Day terminal attack control is a control of CAS aircraft at a point after Begin Morning Nautical Twilight (BMNT) and prior to End of Evening Nautical Twilight (EENT).

End of Evening Nautical Twilight (EENT)—Occurs when the sun has dropped 12 degrees below the western horizon, and is the instant of last available daylight for the visual control of limited ground operations. At the EENT there is no further sunlight available. (JP 1-02)

Forward Air Controller (Airborne)—A specifically trained and qualified aviation officer who exercises control from the air of aircraft engaged in close air support of ground troops. The forward air controller (airborne) is normally an airborne extension of the tactical air control party. (JP 3-09.3)

Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC)—A qualified (certified) Service member who, from a forward position, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support and other offensive air operations. A qualified and current joint terminal attack controller will be recognized across the Department of Defense as capable and authorized to perform terminal attack control.

Joint Terminal Attack Controller—Instructor (JTAC-I)—A highly qualified individual recommended by the unit Chief JTAC-I and appointed by the unit commander who provides training to unit JTACs. Responsible for implementing the training as required by this AFI and developed by the unit's Chief JTAC-I.

Joint Terminal Attack Controller Combat Mission Ready (JTAC CMR)—A status of a JTAC who is fully qualified to perform the unit's operational mission, maintains qualification and proficiency in the mission, has been evaluated IAW AFI 13-112, Volume 2, and has commander certification.

Joint Terminal Attack Controller Initial Qualification Training (JTAC IQT)— A formal training process consisting of a JFCOM accredited JTAC Qualification Course designed to initially qualify a JTAC in terminal control duties without regards to the unit's operational mission.

Joint Terminal Attack Controller Mission Qualification Training (JTAC MQT)—Training required to achieve a basic level of competence in JTAC requirements and in a unit's primary tasked missions. This training is a prerequisite for JTAC CMR status.

Joint Terminal Attack Controller Non—Combat Mission Ready (JTAC N-CMR) – Individuals are placed in JTAC N-CMR status after failing to complete academic/proficiency training or currency requirements within the allotted training cycle. Individuals must complete required training IAW paragraph 4.2.2. to regain JTAC CMR status. JTACs in a JTAC N-CMR status for more than 24 months but less than 60 months must comply with paragraph 4.2.2.1.

Laser Terminal Attack Control—Laser terminal attack control is control of CAS aircraft using a laser target designation device or terminal guidance for air-to-ground munitions. Continuation training laser controls may be live, virtual or constructive however, live is preferred. A laser terminal attack control is defined as control of CAS aircraft using ground-based laser designation equipment where the JTAC has direct or indirect control over activation and deactivation. Such equipment may be, but not limited to, the PEQ-1, GLTD II or MULE.

Live Terminal Attack Control—Live terminal attack control is control of aircraft where air-to-ground munitions (live, inert or training ordnance) are released from the aircraft.

Live, Virtual and Constructive Training—

Live— Live training is that which is conducted in a physical environment. It normally occurs on ranges/maneuver areas or in a Military Operating Area (MOA). (i.e. JTACs on a range conducting a live-fly CAS mission or JTACs using a laser target designator on a range)

Virtual— Virtual training provides crews, leaders and units with realistic training experiences using a variety of means ranging from the use of sophisticated simulators to practical exercises. Simulators operating on virtual terrain take the place of weapon systems and can be linked to expand the scope of the training event (i.e. JFCOM accredited simulator).

Constructive— Constructive simulation training is the use of computer models and game-type simulations. These tools permit multiple echelons of command and staff to execute their normal warfighting tasks in an unconstrained exercise environment (i.e. Battle Command Training Plan Exercises).

Night Terminal Attack Control—Night terminal attack control is control of CAS aircraft at a point beyond EENT and prior to BMNT, with or without the use of night observation devices or Infrared (IR) designators.

Practical Exercise (PE)— A CAS mission PE is a comprehensive training event that includes all areas of mission planning, coordination, and execution, but does not involve control of actual aircraft. The CAS mission PE is intended to make the most effective use of available training sorties by allowing personnel to become familiar with tactics, techniques and procedures prior to an actual mission. Each CAS mission PE could have several different outcomes/training objectives based on the instructor's inputs. The PE provides instant feedback to an instructor and trainee in those areas needing improvement. Instructors use actual mission profiles and mission-

related information to familiarize the trainee with what to expect during all phases of mission execution. Additionally, PEs can be used to complete identified CT requirements when live-fly aircraft, equipment or ranges are not available to complete live training and the training objectives can be met by a combination of discussion, demonstration and/or performance of the tasks.

Proficiency—Any training event in excess of the required number for currency that enhances the skills of the individual.

Qualified (JTAC)—A certified JTAC who has maintained currency by achieving the established minimum recurring training and evaluation requirements. (JTAC MOA)

Special Tactics Officer—Provides assault zone reconnaissance and assessments, terminal control, and personnel recovery (PR). Manages day-to-day operations of PR activities to coordinate PR system and organize, train and equip assigned personnel to conduct rescue and surveys, establishes, and controls the aerospace surface interface in objective areas. Deploys as a team member, team leader or mission commander as a direct combatant or to command and battle staffs to provide subject matter expertise to plan for and manage command and control for special reconnaissance, terminal control and PR operations. (AFMAN 36-2105)

Tactical Air Command and Control Specialist (TACCS)—Performs and manages TACP operations. Provides Air Force assistance and expertise in planning and controlling combat air resources. Operates and supervises communications nets to support army ground maneuver units. (AFMAN 36-2108)

Tactical Air Control Party (TACP)—A subordinate operational component of a tactical air control system designed to provide air liaison to land forces and for control of aircraft (JP 3-09.3). TACP is the principal Air Force liaison element aligned with Army maneuver units from battalion through corps and consists of air liaison officers and enlisted joint terminal attack controllers. TACPs advise ground commanders on the capabilities and limitations of aerospace power and provide the primary Air Force terminal attack control of CAS missions (AFDD 2-1.7).

Terminal Attack Control Currency— A JTAC must perform at least two terminal attack controls every 90 days (utilizing live-fly aircraft or an ACC-approved simulator), and six controls (utilizing live-fly aircraft) every six months for a minimum total of twelve controls utilizing live-fly aircraft per year using a sliding calendar. Units will conduct monthly look-backs.

Type 1 Control—Is used when the JTAC must visually acquire the attacking aircraft and the target for each attack. Analysis of attacking aircraft geometry is required to reduce the risk of the attack affecting friendly forces. Language barriers when controlling coalition aircraft, lack of confidence in a particular platform, ability to operate in adverse weather, or aircrew capability are all examples where visual means of terminal attack control may be the method of choice (JP 3-09.3, Change 1).

Type 2 Control—Is used when the JTAC requires control of individual attacks and any or all of the following conditions exist:

Type 3 Control—Is used when the JTAC requires the ability to provide clearance for multiple attacks within a single engagement subject to specific attack restrictions. Like Type 1 and 2, only

a JTAC can provide Type 3 control. During Type 3 control, JTACs provide attacking aircraft targeting restrictions (e.g., time, geographic boundaries, final attack heading, specific target set, etc.) and then grant a “blanket” weapons release clearance (“CLEARED TO ENGAGE”). Type 3 control does not require the JTAC to visually acquire the aircraft or the target; however, all targeting data must be coordinated through the supported commander’s battle staff. The JTAC will monitor radio transmissions and other available digital information to maintain control of the engagement. The JTAC maintains abort authority. Observers may be utilized to provide targeting data and the target mark during Type 3 Control. Type 3 is a CAS terminal attack control procedure and should not be confused with TGO or air interdiction. (JP 3-09.3, Change 1)