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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

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VOLUME 1**



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***Nuclear, Space, Missile, Command and
Control Operations***

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

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 13-1, *Command and Control Enterprise (C2 Enterprise)*, and supports AFI 13-112V2, *JTAC Standardization/Evaluation Program*. This AFI 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 (MOA) 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] and Air Force Reserve Command [AFRC]) engaged in JTAC training. Using the appropriate functional chain of command, 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*. 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 Social Security Numbers (SSN) as amended by Executive Order 13478, Amendments to Executive Order 9397 Relating to Federal Agency Use of SSNs, November 18, 2008. Forms affected by the PA have an appropriate PA statement. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained IAW Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of IAW the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS). The use of the

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document is substantially revised and should be completely reviewed. Changes include (but are not limited to): implementation of the Ready JTAC Program (RJP), which requires MAJCOMs to produce an annual Ready Tasking Message (RTM), introduces JTAC experience, inexperience and Basic Mission Capable (BMC) classification criteria, and updates Combat Mission Ready (CMR) classification criteria; removes the terms current/currency/currencies and replaces them with qualified/qualification. Removes the term Chief of Stan/Eval and replaces with Stan/Eval Program Manager (SEE PM). Removes the term Chief JTAC-Instructor and replaces with JTAC Program Manager (JTAC PM).

Chapter 1— PROGRAM OVERVIEW	5
1.1. Overview.....	5
1.2. Purpose.....	5
1.3. Ready Joint Terminal Attack Controller Program (RJP).....	5
1.4. Waivers.....	5
1.5. Supplements.....	6
Chapter 2— ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	7
2.1. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (AF/A3).....	7
2.2. Individuals Authorized to perform JTAC duty.....	10
Table 2.1. Personnel Authorized to Perform JTAC Duties.....	11
2.3. Individuals required to perform JTAC duties.....	12
2.4. JTAC Safety.....	12
2.5. Controller Readiness Limitations.....	12
2.6. General training guidance (T-3):.....	13
2.7. JTAC Training Concepts.....	14
2.8. Deployments.....	14

2.9.	Individual JTAC Transfers.	15
2.10.	Submitting AFI change requests.	15
2.11.	Information Collections.	15
2.12.	Forms (Adopted and Prescribed).	16
Chapter 3— JTAC INITIAL QUALIFICATION TRAINING		17
3.1.	General.	17
3.2.	Entering JTAC IQT.	17
3.3.	6 CTS, USAFE AGOS, and 138 CTS JTAC Schoolhouses responsibilities	17
3.4.	Unit level training requirements.	18
3.5.	Task training requirements.	19
3.6.	JTAC IQT Failure to Progress.	19
Chapter 4— JTAC MISSION QUALIFICATION TRAINING		21
4.1.	General.	21
4.2.	JTAC MQT training requirements.	21
4.3.	Adjustments to JTAC MQT Training Timeline.	21
4.4.	JTAC MQT documentation.	22
4.5.	Regression.	22
Chapter 5— CONTINUATION TRAINING (CT)		23
5.1.	General.	23
5.2.	JTAC Experience.	23
5.3.	JTAC Status.	23
5.4.	JTAC Qualification.	24
5.5.	Regression to Unqualified, N-CMR, and N-BMC.	24
5.6.	Ready JTAC Program.	24
5.7.	Ready Tasking Message requirements.	25
5.8.	Proration of training.	25
Chapter 6— SPECIALIZED JTAC POSITIONS		27
6.1.	General.	27
6.2.	JTAC Program Manager (PM).	27

6.3.	Chief of Weapons and Tactics (WEPTAC).....	27
6.4.	Simulator Operations.....	27
6.5.	Formal Schoolhouse JTAC-I.....	29
6.6.	JTAC Instructor Upgrade.....	30
Chapter 7— JTAC TRAINING AND EVALUATION FOLDER		32
7.1.	General.....	32
7.2.	Description of Folders.....	32
7.3.	Folder Organization.....	32
Attachment 1— GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION		34
Attachment 2— GLOSSARY OF MISSION AND EVENT DEFINITIONS		43
Attachment 3— INITIAL QUALIFICATION TRAINING REQUIREMENTS		45
Attachment 4— RECOMMENDED JTAC MQT PROGRAM		67
Attachment 5— JTAC QUALIFICATION		68
Attachment 6— SPECIALIZED POSITION TRAINING REQUIREMENTS		69

Chapter 1

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

1.1. Overview. As part of the Air Force mission to conduct close air support, the Air Force provides JTACs to Combatant Commanders (CCDRs). Per joint doctrine for CAS, 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 JTAC is recognized across the Department of Defense as capable and authorized to perform terminal attack control (ref JP 3-09.3).

1.2. Purpose . The purpose of this instruction is to ensure standardized JTAC training across the Air Force and to implement the JTAC MOA. Standardized training ensures all JTACs are capable of providing effective air control for all counterland operations, particularly 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 and maintain JTAC qualification. 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)*.

1.2.1. This instruction provides guidance for conducting a JTAC Training program that will complement 11-202, Volume 1, *Aircrew Training*. The unit's JTAC training program is governed by this AFI, and will be supplemented in an operating instruction (OI) (T-3). The unit's OI may be comprehensive for the entire unit's training program or be a JTAC training specific document. Each unit with a JTAC program is expected to have a JTAC Training Plan.

1.2.2. The training program must be tailored to meet the unit's Joint Mission Tasks List (JMTL) and the aligned Army unit's Mission Essential Tasks Lists (METL). In addition, units must style the training program towards preparation for contingency taskings in IAW the Global Force Management Allocation Plan (GFMAP) and the unit's Designed Operational Capability (DOC).

1.3. Ready Joint Terminal Attack Controller Program (RJP). This instruction introduces the RJP, a MAJCOM-developed continuation training (CT) program, as a means to improve the proficiency of Air Force JTACs and to develop metrics that match resources with required JTAC training requirements. In order to focus resources towards developing proficiency, new JTAC categories include experienced, inexperienced and BMC qualified in addition to CMR.

1.4. Waivers. Waivers to this instruction are authorized and are processed IAW AFI 33-360. For compliance items not identified with a Tier number, waiver authority is delegated to the Headquarters Air Force Combat Air Forces (CAF) Division (AF/A3TC). Waivers for non-Tiered and Tier 0 compliance items must be coordinated through the MAJCOM before submission to AF/A3TC for action. Tier 1, 2, and 3 waivers automatically expire 30 days after a change of command unless the new commander renews the waiver. At the unit level, the JTAC Program Manager should monitor implementation of this instruction and review approved waivers anytime the circumstances that prompted the waiver or the impacts of the excepted activity change substantially.

1.4.1. Waiver requests. Waiver requests will be submitted using the AF Form 679 and will include the information specified in AFI 33-360, paragraph 1.9.4.2. Additional requirements are at the discretion of the waiver authority.

1.4.2. AF/A3TC will coordinate all waiver requests with ACC/A3J for the purposes of maintaining situational awareness as the lead MAJCOM.

1.5. Supplements. This publication may be supplemented at any level. All supplements are routed as indicated in 1.5.1 for coordination prior to certification and approval. Supplements may change, or add procedures, as applicable, to this instruction, but changes can be no less restrictive than this instruction. All supplements are published IAW AFI 33-360 on the AF electronics publications (e-pubs) website.

1.5.1. For MAJCOM supplements, MAJCOMs must submit a copy to AF/A3TC for review and coordination prior to publication.

1.5.2. For wing or unit supplements, units must submit a copy to the MAJCOM for review and coordination prior to publication. When wing or unit supplements require update due to a significant change in range operations, submit an updated supplement to the MAJCOM within 120 days.

Chapter 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (AF/A3). AF/A3 is responsible for matters concerning JTAC training. AF/A3, through the Director of Operational Training and Readiness (AF/A3T), establishes JTAC training policy, programming, and requirements.

2.1.1. AF/A3TC will:

2.1.1.1. Serve as the Air Force lead agency for JTAC issues. Provide Air Force coordination and position to joint and partner nation JTAC program issues, primarily through the Joint Fire Support Executive Steering Committee (JFS ESC).

2.1.1.2. Establish policy and guidance for the execution of JTAC training programs.

2.1.1.3. Resolve training issues that arise between using MAJCOMs.

2.1.1.4. Review and process all change requests to this instruction.

2.1.1.5. Review and process all waivers and supplements to this instruction.

2.1.1.6. Develop the Management Internal Control Toolset (MICT) checklist.

2.1.2. MAJCOM and ANG JTAC Functional Managers will:

2.1.2.1. Publish command authored RTM each fiscal year.

2.1.2.2. Determine and publish the minimum number of CAS Mission Profiles (CMP) required to meet mission proficiency requirement in the RTM.

2.1.2.3. Track financial resources used to support JTAC training.

2.1.2.4. Assist subordinate units in obtaining formal school quotas for initial JTAC training.

2.1.2.5. Assign group-level oversight to parent Wing for units that lack a group-level oversight capability.

2.1.2.6. Approve all automated training tracking products.

2.1.2.7. Review approved supplements to this AFI annually. Forward all requested MAJCOM supplements to HQ USAF/A3TC for coordination.

2.1.2.8. Resolve major training issues within the appropriate MAJCOM or ANG.

2.1.3. Wing commanders with subordinate unit JTAC programs will:

2.1.3.1. If required by the MAJCOM, ensure inspections are accomplished IAW AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*.

2.1.3.2. Accomplish self-assessments IAW AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, using the MICT checklists and MAJCOM published templates of applicable SACs.

2.1.4. Group commanders with a JTAC program will (T-3):

2.1.4.1. Review approved supplements to this AFI annually.

2.1.4.2. Ensure subordinate units comply with this instruction. Provide staff support and assist units in implementing and managing the training program to meet readiness requirements. If required, forward recommended supplements to this instruction and any supporting documents to the parent MAJCOM for review.

2.1.4.3. Designate in writing, a JTAC Program Manager (JTAC PM) responsible for the oversight of group JTAC training programs and administration of unit JTAC records. Designation will be documented in the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder.

2.1.4.4. Designate in writing, a Group Chief of Weapons and Tactics responsible for the oversight of the group-level JTAC Weapons and Tactics (WEPTAC) shop. Designation will be documented in the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder. The Group Chief of WEPTAC should be a graduate of the JTAC Weapons Instructor Course (WIC) with an awarded 262 Special Experience Identifier (SEI). When no WIC graduate with a 262 SEI is available, the commander will designate the most experienced JTAC Instructor for the position.

2.1.4.5. Designate experience level to individual JTACs assigned at Group-level.

2.1.4.6. Approve the unit's JTAC training OI.

2.1.5. Group JTAC PM will (T-3):

2.1.5.1. Schedule/conduct assistance visits to subordinate units at least annually to ensure JTAC training requirements of this AFI are implemented and followed.

2.1.5.2. Maintain hard copy JTAC training and evaluation folders for the group staff in a secured container or in a MAJCOM-approved digital format (e.g., Theater Air Control Training Computer System (TACTICS) or the Automated JTAC Academic Currency Tracking System (AJACTS)).

2.1.5.3. Track JTAC training status for group staff and subordinate units.

2.1.5.4. Maintain a copy of JTAC training records for six months on all group-level JTACs who Permanent Change of Station/Assignment (PCS/PCA), separate, or retire.

2.1.5.5. Ensure a qualified JTAC tracking system is maintained for group-level JTACs. Format letter using AF Form 3130, *General Purpose*, or a MAJCOM approved automated product.

2.1.5.6. Develop a risk assessment process for group-level terminal attack control (TAC) missions using Air Force Pamphlet (AFPAM) 90-803, *Risk Management (RM) Guidelines and Tools*.

2.1.5.7. Maintain a minimum of JTAC BMC status.

2.1.5.8. Maintain JTAC-Instructor (JTAC-I) qualification.

2.1.5.9. Review monthly simulator usage and status logs.

2.1.5.10. Prioritize and coordinate JTAC Qualification Course (JTACQC) slots for all subordinate squadrons.

2.1.6. Group Weapons and Tactics will (T-3):

- 2.1.6.1. Develop and maintain JTAC and JTAC Instructor lesson plans to support training requirements and aligned unit METLs.
- 2.1.6.2. Develop and maintain scenarios for live, virtual and constructive TAC missions.
- 2.1.6.3. Assist the JTAC PM with reviewing group-level and subordinate unit training plans/OI annually.
- 2.1.6.4. Review group-level and subordinate unit scenarios annually.
- 2.1.6.5. Maintain JTAC BMC status.
- 2.1.6.6. Maintain JTAC-I qualification.
- 2.1.7. Unit commanders with a JTAC program will (T-3):
 - 2.1.7.1. Designate in writing, a JTAC PM responsible for the administrative oversight of the unit's JTAC program and administration of unit JTAC records. Designation will be documented in the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder.
 - 2.1.7.2. Designate in writing, a Chief of WEPTAC responsible for the oversight of the unit's JTAC WEPTAC Program. Designation will be documented in the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder. The Squadron Chief of WEPTAC should be a graduate of the JTAC WIC with an awarded 262 SEI. When no WIC graduate with a 262 SEI is available, the commander will designate the most experienced JTAC for the position.
 - 2.1.7.3. Award initial JTAC certification to unit personnel upon successful completion of an initial JTAC evaluation.
 - 2.1.7.4. Award Special Experience Identifier (SEI) O9C, O9D, 914, 262, 279, and 280 as applicable. Note: SEIs O9D, 279 and 280 are additive to the members list of SEIs and do not replace SEI O9C or 914.
 - 2.1.7.5. Designate individual JTACs as either BMC or CMR and identify experience level as "experienced" or "in-experienced." Designation will be reflected on the unit's JTAC tracking system.
 - 2.1.7.6. Approve the unit's JTAC training program OI.
 - 2.1.7.6.1. Allocate and define the "Commander's Option" CMP(s) throughout the training cycle, IAW the RTM.
 - 2.1.7.7. Approve individuals for entry into JTAC qualification training.
 - 2.1.7.8. Ensure unit simulator training managers and simulator operators are trained and certified.
 - 2.1.7.9. Appoint an Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO) to provide oversight of cybersecurity programs or functions involving management decisions for the administration of assigned simulation systems
- 2.1.8. Unit JTAC PMs will (T-3):
 - 2.1.8.1. Develop unit JTAC training program using attachment 3 and RTM (T-3).
 - 2.1.8.1.1. Document the training program in the unit OI.

- 2.1.8.1.2. Unit OI will include a local area orientation for newly assigned personnel .
- 2.1.8.2. Ensure JTACs are registered and use TACTICS/AJACTS.
- 2.1.8.3. Maintain hard copy JTAC training and evaluation folders in a secured container or, in a MAJCOM-approved digital format (i.e. TACTICS/AJACTS).
- 2.1.8.4. Properly document all JTAC live, virtual, and constructive training conducted .
- 2.1.8.5. Maintain a copy of JTAC training records for six months on all JTACs who PCS/PCA, separate, or retire.
- 2.1.8.6. Ensure a qualified JTAC tracking system is maintained that includes CMR/BMC status and experience level. Format letter using AF Form 3130, *General Purpose*, or a MAJCOM-approved automated product.
- 2.1.8.7. Review JTAC training and evaluation folders annually and within 30 days Date Assigned Station (DAS) for new JTAC assigned personnel.
- 2.1.8.8. Track individuals in JTAC Initial Qualification Training (JTAC IQT) and JTAC Mission Qualification Training (JTAC MQT) for training timeline compliance; report reasons for deficiencies to group semi-annually.
- 2.1.8.9. Develop a risk assessment process for terminal attack control missions using Air Force Pamphlet (AFPAM) 90-803, *Risk Management Guidelines and Tools*.
- 2.1.8.10. Maintain CMR/BMC status.
- 2.1.8.11. Maintain JTAC-I qualification.
- 2.1.9. Unit Weapons and Tactics will (T-3):
 - 2.1.9.1. Develop and maintain JTAC and JTAC Instructor lesson plans to support training requirements and aligned unit METLs.
 - 2.1.9.2. Develop and maintain scenarios for live, virtual and constructive Terminal Attack Control (TAC) missions.
 - 2.1.9.3. Assist the JTAC PM with reviewing unit OI annually.
 - 2.1.9.4. Review unit scenarios annually.
 - 2.1.9.5. Maintain CMR status.
 - 2.1.9.6. Maintain JTAC-I qualification.
- 2.1.10. Individual JTACs will (T-3):
 - 2.1.10.1. Maintain CMR/BMC status.
 - 2.1.10.2. Hand-carry unit prepared individual JTAC training evaluation folder, in sealed tamper-resistant package, during PCS/PCA moves to assist the gaining unit in assessing qualifications and training requirements.

2.2. Individuals Authorized to perform JTAC duty . Due to the risks inherent with JTAC employment and the high cost for training and sustaining JTACs, only authorized personnel are allowed to perform JTAC duties or conduct JTAC training. Table 2.1 lists all Air Force personnel authorized to perform JTAC duties. Note: Only the individuals listed may be

authorized, but not required, to perform JTAC duties, unless specified. The AFI OPR is the waiver authority.

Table 2.1. Personnel Authorized to Perform JTAC Duties

1. Individual Authorizations	YES	NO
1.1. 1C4X1 Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) personnel	X	
1.2. 13LX, Air Liaison Officers (ALOs)	X	
1.3. Rated ALOs (AFSC 1XXXU) assigned to a TACP UTC that requires JTAC qualification	X	
1.4. 1C2X1, Combat Control Operators (CCO) designated as JTACs by unit commander	X	
1.5. 13CX, Special Tactics Officers designated as JTACs by unit commander	X	
1.6. JTAC-Instructor (JTAC-I) and JTAC Program Manager (JTAC PM)	X	
1.7. Standardization and Evaluations Program Manager (SEE PM) & Standardization and Evaluation Examiners (SEEs)	X	
1.8. 1C4X1, 1C2X1, 13CX, 13LX personnel performing tactical range control or test and evaluation duties.	X	
1.9. 11F Personnel required to perform JTAC duties in conjunction with a Forward Air Controller (Airborne) FAC(A) operations and training.	X	
1.10. Air Force civilians and partner nation Forward Air Controllers (FAC)/JTACs whose official duties require terminal attack control to support JTAC training and evaluation programs.	X	
1.11. Contractors whose statement of work requires performing JTAC, JTAC-I and/or JTAC SEE duties	X	
2. Personnel Actions	YES	NO
2.1. 13LX and 1C4X personnel meeting the worldwide mobility requirements outlined in the Air Force Officer/Enlisted Classification Directories	X	
2.2. Individuals denied from bearing arms (not allowed to access to weapons)		X
2.3. Individuals unable to perform duties due to Uniform Code of Military Justice action or other adverse action (e.g. administrative or civil)		X
2.4. Individuals identified as drug or alcohol dependent		X
2.5. Individuals enrolled in a substance abuse/dependency program		X
2.6. Individuals who proclaim and are granted conscientious objector status		X
2.7. Individuals who do not possess a security clearance		X
2.8. Individuals who do not meet the Ground Based Controller (GBC) physical requirements IAW AFI 48-123, <i>Medical Examinations and Standards</i> (Note 1)		X

Notes:

1. Air Force civilians, partner nation JTAC, and contractors are not required to meet GBC requirements unless specified in their position description or contract.

2.3. Individuals required to perform JTAC duties . The following individuals must be JTAC certified:

- 2.3.1. All 13LX and 1C4X TACP personnel assigned to a TACP Brigade Combat Team or Battalion TACP Unit Type Code (UTC) (T-3).
- 2.3.2. All JTACs performing JTAC PM and instructor duty.
- 2.3.3. All JTACs performing SEE-PM and SEE duty.
- 2.3.4. All AFSC 13CX, 13LX, 1C2X1 and 1C4X1 members that the unit commander directs.

2.4. JTAC Safety. Applying Air Force flight/ground safety standards is paramount during the conduct of JTAC training.

- 2.4.1. A JTAC-I must be physically located with any non-qualified JTAC controlling live-fly aircraft, must maintain situational awareness, and be capable of immediately aborting or assuming direct control of the aircraft if necessary.
- 2.4.2. JTACs and personnel collocated with JTACs will wear helmets, body armor and any additional personal protective equipment required by range procedures and OIs when conducting live terminal attack controls (T-1). The JTAC and senior ranking individual collocated with the JTAC will ensure compliance or ensure any individuals not in compliance have been removed from the area (T-1). Use helmets and body armor that mitigate the effects of fragmentary ordnance associated with aerial delivered weapons (T-1).
- 2.4.3. All personnel within the eye safe distance of a laser will wear approved laser eye protection during laser operations (T-1).

2.5. Controller Readiness Limitations.

2.5.1. JTACs will not control live fly or simulated aircraft:

- 2.5.1.1. If any alcohol or prescribed narcotic medication is consumed within 12 hours prior to controlling duties (T-1).
- 2.5.1.2. If impaired by alcohol or any other intoxicating substance, to include the effects or after-effects (T-1).
- 2.5.1.3. Anytime a physical or psychological condition is suspected or known to be detrimental to the safe performance of controller duties:
 - 2.5.1.3.1. Consult a flight surgeon or GBC approving authority at the earliest opportunity.
- 2.5.1.4. While self-medicating, except IAW the “Official Air Force Aerospace Medicine Approved Medications” found in AFI 48-123, *Medical Examinations and Standards* (T-1).

2.5.2. After consultation with the flight surgeon issuing a Duty Not Including Controlling (DNIC) status; unit commanders may authorize a DNIC JTAC-I to instruct during live, virtual or constructive events as long as the events do not involve the use of live ordnance. (T-3).

- 2.5.2.1. JTAC-Is may not instruct under the influence of alcohol or medication (T-3).

2.5.2.2. DNIC JTAC-I's must be qualified in the event they are instructing (T-3).

2.6. General training guidance (T-3):

2.6.1. Upon arrival to first duty station and after completing initial skills training, 1C431 and 13L2 personnel should focus on JTAC and combat related duties in preparation for initial JTAC upgrade training. 13L2 and 1C431 personnel are authorized to enter JTAC IQT any time, but must complete JTAC MQT no later than 18 months from date assigned to first duty station. Exception: 13LX and 1C4X1 members assigned to a unit prior to entering AFSC specific training must be JTAC MQT complete no later than 18 months upon completion of the student training pipeline (T-3).

2.6.2. Training objectives should balance the need for realism against the expected threat when executing the RTM.

2.6.3. Non-JTAC qualified personnel may instruct academic subjects provided the individual possesses expertise in that subject and has the approval of the unit commander or designated representative (T-3).

2.6.4. Use of fixed wing (FW) assets. All FW aircraft controls may be counted toward JTAC training and proficiency requirements during any phase of training. JTACs should train with a variety of airframes to understand the aircraft attributes and tactics when performing CAS. Units should ensure JTACs train with the appropriate mix of attack/fighter, bomber, Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA), and AC-130/other FW gunship aircraft required to meet the unit's mission.

2.6.5. Use of rotary-wing (RW) assets. RW aircraft controls may be counted toward CAS training and proficiency requirements during any phase of training. No more than two attack helicopter controls may be counted towards a JTAC's CT requirements every six months. FW and RW assets must meet the following requirements to be counted towards JTAC training in JTAC IQT, JTAC MQT, and Continuation Training (CT) phases (T-1):

2.6.5.1. Flying unit formally trains to CAS procedures and has an operational mission requirement.

2.6.5.2. Aircraft fly CAS mission profiles employing CAS procedures outlined in Joint Publication 3-09.3. or Allied Tactical Publication 3.3.2.1., *Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) for Close Air Support and Air Interdiction*.

2.6.6. Forward Air Controller (Airborne) (FAC(A)) controls where a FAC(A) provides clearance may be counted for JTAC continuation training requirements only if the control involves both a qualified JTAC and a qualified FAC(A). No more than one control every 6 months may be counted for the live-fly control requirements (T-0).

2.6.7. JTACs may count Day, Night or any terminal attack control events and tactical events as defined by Attachment 2 towards training requirements regardless of the number of times a JTAC has controlled a specific type of aircraft.

2.6.8. Contract aircraft may be used to fulfill initial qualification, mission qualification, and continuation training requirements.

2.6.9. Non-USAF JTAC-Is and non-USAF JTACs assigned as formal JTAC schoolhouse instructors will meet the requirements in [Chapter 5](#) of this AFI, as well as successfully pass

a JTAC and JTAC-I evaluation IAW AFI13-112V2 before performing instructor duties for USAF JTACQC trainees (T-1).

2.6.10. JTAC-Is directly supervising un-certified JTAC trainees may count up to two supervised controls (to include night, live and laser controls) toward the JTAC-I's qualification requirement IAW Table A5.1.

2.7. JTAC Training Concepts.

2.7.1. The 6th Combat Training Squadron (CTS) is the lead Combat Air Forces schoolhouse, responsible for maintaining syllabi, lesson plans, and course documents for JTAC IQT training for 6 CTS, USAFE Air-Ground Operations School (AGOS), and 138 CTS.

2.7.1.1. The 6th CTS will develop the JTAC IQT syllabus so that it meets the requirements located in Attachment 3 of this AFI (T-2).

2.7.2. USAFE AGOS and ANG 138 CTS JTAC schoolhouses will coordinate no later than January 30th each year with 6 CTS to ensure standardization in course content and relevance of information (T-2).

2.7.2.1. Coordinate recommended changes to course content, focus, and lesson material with the 6 CTS.

2.7.2.1.1. ACC/A3 must approve all syllabus changes.

2.7.3. Air Combat Command Training Support Squadron (ACC/TRSS) will develop and validate formal training programs as tasked by HQ ACC/A3. Other MAJCOMs may submit requests for training support to ACC/A3.

2.7.3.1. If validated, these requests will be prioritized and tasked to ACC/TRSS.

2.7.4. JTAC training programs should be designed to achieve the highest degree of combat readiness consistent with ground and flight safety as well as resource availability. Training must balance JTAC capabilities and safety with the need for realism against the expected threat.

2.7.5. CMPs will emphasize combat skills and scenarios that reflect procedures and operations based on realistic employment plans, location, current intelligence and opposition capabilities.

2.7.6. Tactical training should include use of inert and live ordnance, threat simulators, countermeasures, and contested and degraded operations to the maximum extent practical.

2.8. Deployments. Individuals deploying to fill a JTAC position must deploy qualified (T-0).

2.8.1. JTACs who are deployed to a Combatant Command are considered qualified for the duration of the deployment and are not required to maintain qualification IAW Table A5.1 or the Ready JTAC Program Ready Tasking Message (RJP RTM) continuation training (CT) plan. JTACs must deploy qualified on all Table A5.1 events and must have a current Form 8 with an overall rating of "Q-2" or higher. Deployed JTACs who have a lapse in qualification requirements will become unqualified upon completion of the deployment and must re-qualify IAW Table A5.1. (T-0).

2.8.1.1. JTACs that maintain qualification and evaluation requirements during the deployment retain qualification.

2.8.2. Units will ensure JTAC training and evaluation folders are up to date prior to deploying any JTACs. JTACs that deploy to locations that are not capable or permitted to use TACTICS/AJACTS will hand carry a copy of their JTAC training and evaluation folder in hardcopy or portable digital format.

2.8.3. BMC JTACs may deploy in duty positions that do not require CMR JTACs and may participate in any mission for which the BMC JTACs are proficient and qualified without additional training as determined by the deployed commander.

2.8.4. Ensure combat and non-combat TAC missions and training conducted while deployed are properly documented in TACTICS/AJACTS, if available. If TACTICS/AJACTS is not available, document on hard copy using any available means and provide documents to the unit JTAC PM within 15 days of return to home station.

2.8.4.1. JTACs will not include classified information in the description of remarks section.

2.9. Individual JTAC Transfers.

2.9.1. Individual JTACs who perform a PCS/PCA will hand carry their JTAC training and evaluation folder to the gaining organization in a sealed tamper-resistant package.

2.9.2. Losing units must mail any JTAC training records that are not included in the folder at the time of PCS/PCA to the gaining organization (T-3).

2.9.2.1. The losing unit will keep an archive copy (hard or digital 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).

2.9.3. Units will provide JTACs who are retiring or separating their original JTAC training and evaluation folder with all original contents included (T-3).

2.9.3.1. Units will destroy archive copies of the JTAC training and evaluation folder after six months (T-3).

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

2.10. Submitting AFI change requests.

2.10.1. Forward recommendations for change to this volume to MAJCOM/A3 on AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*.

2.10.1.1. The change request must thoroughly explain what needs to be changed and provide an easily understood rationale.

2.10.2. MAJCOMs will forward approved recommendations to AF/A3TC.

2.10.3. AF/A3TC will:

2.10.3.1. Coordinate all changes with using MAJCOMs and ANG.

2.10.3.2. Publish an Air Force Guidance Memorandum to address time sensitive changes when required.

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

2.12. Forms (Adopted and Prescribed).

2.12.1. Adopted forms. Air Education and Training Command (AETC) Form 281, *Instructor Evaluation Checklist*; AF Form 623A, *On-The-Job Training Record*; AF Form 689, *Task Performance Checklist*; AF Form 797, *Job Qualification Standard/Command*; AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; AF Form 942, *Record of Evaluation*; AF Form 1098, *Special Task Certification and Recurring Training*; AF Form 2096, *Classification/On-The-Job Training Action*; AF Form 3130, *General Purpose*; ACC Form 206, *Individual Mission Grade-Sheet*; DD Form 1972, *Joint Tactical Air Strike Request*.

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

Chapter 3

JTAC INITIAL QUALIFICATION TRAINING

3.1. General. JTAC certification and qualification is a two-phased process consisting of formal schoolhouse training and unit level training needed to complete all requirements. This chapter outlines the JTAC IQT process for JTAC trainees. Once JTAC IQT is complete, the JTAC candidate is considered a certified JTAC. A certified JTAC then progresses to JTAC MQT. Completion of a JFS ESC accredited formal JTAC training school meets the formal training requirement.

3.1.1. AFSOC uses a two-phased process for JTAC IQT and JTAC MQT. Graduation from an accredited school and completion of Tables A3.1 and A3.2 (minus initial evaluation) completes the AFSOC JTAC IQT process. The first duty day back begins AFSOCs JTAC MQT. The evaluation for JTAC certification will be conducted at the completion of AFSOCs JTAC MQT. AFSOC personnel are not JTAC certified or qualified until the completion of AFSOC JTAC MQT and an initial evaluation is completed IAW AFI 13-112V2.

3.2. Entering JTAC IQT.

3.2.1. Eligibility to enter JTAC IQT.

3.2.1.1. Officers must possess a minimum 1-skill level in either AFSC 13CX or 13LX, or be an aircrew member ALO with one year of operational flying experience (as documented on an AF Form 8).

3.2.1.2. Enlisted personnel must possess a minimum 3-skill level in AFSC 1C4X1 or a 5-skill level in AFSC 1C2X1.

3.2.2. Prerequisites. Individuals must complete all JTAC IQT prerequisites (“P”) identified in the “Training Phase” column listed in Table A3.2. as well as any additional requirements identified in the Education and Training Course Announcements (ETCA).

3.2.2.1. Units are encouraged to instruct JTAC candidates on close air support fundamentals and terminal attack control familiarization.

3.3. 6 CTS, USAFE AGOS, and 138 CTS JTAC Schoolhouses responsibilities :

3.3.1. Conduct control requirements identified in Attachment 3, Table A3.1 (T-0).

3.3.2. Conduct training requirements identified Attachment 3, Table A3.2 (T-0).

3.3.3.1. Ensure formal schoolhouse instructors are properly trained and certified as instructors (T-2).

3.3.3.2. Verify that students have met all prerequisites IAW Attachment 3 and any additional prerequisites listed in the ETCA (T-3)

3.3.3.3. Conduct formal training on the items listed in Attachment 3 (T-0).

3.3.3.3.1. 6 CTS, USAFE AGOS, and 138 CTS will conduct the initial JTAC evaluation as part of formal training. The evaluation may be conducted live or in a

high-fidelity dome simulator and be documented on an AF Form 8. Waiver authority is the schoolhouse director of operations.

3.3.3.4. Provide the individual's unit JTAC PM a copy of the course completion certificate and note any training deficiencies, e.g., lack of a night terminal attack control (T-3).

Note: A deficiency is any training requirement identified in Table A3.1 and A3.2 that has not been met for any reason.

3.3.3.4.1. Training items not completed (training deficiencies) must be conducted at the unit-level (T-0).

3.3.3.5. Issue a diploma once the schoolhouse has verified all training has been completed. Provide a copy of the diploma to the unit JTAC PM and individual.

3.4. Unit level training requirements.

3.4.1. JTAC PM must review all schoolhouse training documentation and records in order to identify and track the required training necessary for JTAC IQT completion.

3.4.1.1. Individuals may return from formal training without meeting requirements identified in Tables A3.1 and A3.2. For example, the individual may have attended a partner nation course or an Air Force course with training deficiencies. When an individual returns from formal training, the JTAC PM must thoroughly review any documentation produced by the formal schoolhouse and ensure the documents are placed in the individual's training and evaluation folder (T-0).

3.4.1.2. Individuals must be task evaluated on each JM TL listed as a "P" in Table A3.2 (T-0).

3.4.1.3. Once an individual has completed all of the training requirements in Tables A3.1 and A3.2, the individual must complete an initial evaluation IAW AFI 13-112V2; if the evaluation was not conducted at JTACQC. Once the individual has successfully completed the initial evaluation, the individual is considered a certified JTAC. However, designation as CMR or BMC requires successful completion of JTAC MQT.

3.4.2. Individuals that have training deficiencies will (T-3):

3.4.2.1. Complete required training within 90 days of return to the unit (T-3).

3.4.2.2. Complete all required tasks according to the AFI 13-112V2 standard (T-3).

3.4.2.3. Be supervised by a JTAC-I (T-2).

3.4.3. JTAC PMs must ensure all required training is completed. Specifically, JTAC PMs will:

3.4.3.1. Ensure training requirements are completed to the AFI 13-112V2 standard (T-0).

3.4.3.2. Provide the formal training schoolhouse all documentation once the training deficiencies are complete (T-2).

3.4.3.3. Ensure the formal training graduation certificate has been filed into the individual's training and evaluation folder (T-3).

3.4.3.4. Document the date that the training requirements have been completed in the individual's training and evaluation folder (T-3). Documentation may be on an AF Form 623A, MFR, or electronic text entry.

3.4.3.5. Training delays. Wings will notify the parent MAJCOM if training times have been exceeded along with any corrective actions planned or taken (T-3).

3.4.4. Award SEI 914 or O9C to individuals upon successful completion of JTAC IQT using AF Form 2096, *Classification/On-the-Job Training Action* (T-2).

3.5. Task training requirements.

3.5.1. Live-fly training.

3.5.1.1. A JTAC-I must be physically located with the trainee for all live-fly mission controls and be capable of immediately assuming direct control of the aircraft if necessary (T-1).

3.5.1.2. Contracted CAS aircraft may be used to meet JTAC IQT training requirements.

3.5.1.3. All live-fly training must include a mission brief and debrief (T-3).

3.5.1.4. Live-fly aircraft are not required to complete every task, however a full CMP should be used when applicable.

3.5.2. Virtual (simulator) training.

3.5.2.1. With the exception of the minimum live-fly requirements identified in Table A3.1, all JTAC IQT task training should be conducted using high-fidelity simulation.

3.5.2.2. JTAC IQT must be conducted in a JFS ESC accredited simulator (T-3). If a JFS ESC accredited simulator is not available, the parent group will designate alternative means to complete required training.

3.5.2.3. All virtual training must include a mission brief and debrief (T-3).

3.5.2.4. Virtual CMPs are not required to complete every task, however a full CMP should be used when applicable.

3.6. JTAC IQT Failure to Progress. Completing JTAC certification is an AFSC requirement for the 13LX and 1C4X1 career fields, as identified in the applicable classification directive. Commanders will consider Airmen for disqualification from the 1C4X1 or 13LX AFSCs when two failed attempts of successfully completing an accredited JTAC schoolhouse course due to academic failure or non-progression exists.

3.6.1. Unit commanders should review the AFSC requirements identified in AFI 36-2101, *Classifying Military Personnel (Officer and Enlisted)* and Officer and/or Enlisted Classification Directory.

3.6.2. Once commanders determine AFSC disqualification is appropriate, commanders should take one of the following actions:

3.6.2.1. Recommend Airman for retraining (if eligible IAW AFI 36-2626, *Airman Retraining Program*).

3.6.2.2. Return Airman to prior awarded AFSC (if eligible per AFSC specialty description).

3.6.2.3. Separate Airman IAW AFI 36-3208, *Administrative Separation of Airmen*. Commanders should consult with the local Staff Judge Advocate before proceeding with any action to separate an individual.

Chapter 4

JTAC MISSION QUALIFICATION TRAINING

4.1. General. JTAC MQT is the enhanced skills training required for a certified JTAC to accomplish the unit's wartime mission. It must be focused and tailored on the unit and/or aligned Army unit Mission Essential Tasks.

4.1.1. Prior to entering JTAC MQT, JTAC PMs must ensure JTAC trainees have completed JTAC IQT.

4.1.1.1. JTAC MQT begins the next duty day following successful completion of an initial JTAC qualification evaluation. The "date completed" block on the AF Form 8, *Certificate of Aircrew Qualification*, Section I, will be used to determine the next duty day (T-3).

4.1.2. JTAC trainees must complete JTAC MQT within 90 calendar days unless a break in training occurs and the JTAC MQT timeline is adjusted IAW Para 4.3 (T-3). Timing starts from the JTAC trainee's first duty day at the unit once the trainee has completed JTAC IQT. Because AFSOC combines JTAC IQT and JTAC MQT as part of their initial certification process, AFSOC personnel must complete JTAC MQT within 180 calendar days.

4.1.3. JTAC MQT is complete upon accomplishing all unit specified requirements (T-3).

4.2. JTAC MQT training requirements.

4.2.1. Units will develop lessons covering areas pertinent to their wartime mission as determined by the unit commander. At a minimum, unit developed academics, tailored to the unit and aligned unit METL, will include the following (T-3):

4.2.1.1. Briefing/debriefing procedures.

4.2.1.2. Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD) TTP.

4.2.1.3. Artillery, Mortar, Rotary-Wing Attack Helicopter, AC-130 Gunship TTP.

4.2.1.4. High density airspace integration TTP.

4.2.1.5. Laser and associated equipment safety and TTP.

4.2.1.6. Full spectrum Electronic Counter-Countermeasures TTP.

4.2.1.7. Digitally-aided (DA), day, night, mounted, and dismounted CAS TTP.

4.2.1.8. Full spectrum infiltration and exfiltration TTP.

4.2.2. Units are encouraged to use the local procedures master question file (AFI 13-112V2) to verify completion of academic training.

4.2.3. Evaluations and spot checks on JMTL requirements will be conducted IAW AFI 13-112V2 (T-3).

4.2.4. Attachment 4 provides a sample JTAC MQT syllabus.

4.3. Adjustments to JTAC MQT Training Timeline.

4.3.1. Commanders may adjust or in some cases remove personnel from JTAC MQT based upon operational and unit requirements.

4.3.1.1. Individuals who have not completed JTAC MQT within 12 months must re-accomplish their evaluation IAW AFI 13-112V2 (T-3).

4.3.2. Extensions. Unit commanders may extend JTAC MQT training time line a maximum of 30 days for RegAF members or 3 Unit Training Assemblies (UTA) for ANG members.

4.3.2.1. AFSOC Extensions. Group commanders may extend JTAC MQT training timeline a maximum of 30 days for RegAF members. Wing commanders may extend the time line an additional 30 days, and AFSOC/A3 commander may extend the time line an additional 30 days.

4.3.2.1.1. AFSOC members who fail to complete JTAC MQT beyond the MAJCOM 30 day extension must re-accomplish JTAC IQT (T-2).

4.4. JTAC MQT documentation.

4.4.1. Commanders must approve, in writing, an individual's entry into, completion, or removal from JTAC MQT on a MFR or electronic text entry in the individuals JTAC training and evaluation folder (T-3). Units may conduct a recurring evaluation IAW AFI 13-112V2 to verify JTAC MQT completion.

4.4.2. Commanders must approve any adjustment to JTAC MQT training in writing on an AF Form 623A to be placed in the individuals JTAC training and evaluation folder (T-3).

4.4.3. JTAC MQT progression will be documented using AF Form 797, *Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command JQS* (T-3).

4.5. Regression. Applicable portions of JTAC MQT may be used to requalify JTACs who have regressed from CMR, specifically addressing the deficiencies that caused regression. JTACs are not required to enter into JTAC MQT to utilize portions of JTAC MQT to address these deficiencies.

Chapter 5

CONTINUATION TRAINING (CT)

5.1. General. This chapter explains how to determine JTAC experience levels, proficiency requirements within the RJP, and minimum qualification requirements. CT allows JTACs to maintain combat capability, maintain readiness, increase proficiency and consists of mission-related training.

5.2. JTAC Experience. Allocation of JTAC training requirements and resources are based on an individual's experience level in order to ensure resources are used effectively.

5.2.1. Determination of Experienced. At a minimum, once a JTAC has successfully completed a minimum of three total evaluations with a Q-2 or better and have been awarded 40 RTM points, the unit commander may designate the individual as "Experienced." Once an individual has been designated as "Experienced," that individual will always remain "Experienced" (T-3).

5.2.1.1. Points are accumulated by completing CMP RTM tasks. JTACs will earn points for each entire completion of CMP RTM tasks.

5.2.1.2. Individuals will log RTM task completion using MAJCOM-directed automated means (e.g., TACTICS, AJACTS, etc.).

5.3. JTAC Status. JTACs are designated as either BMC or CMR. Regardless of status, BMC and CMR JTACs are qualified USAF JTACs.

5.3.1. Basic Mission Capable (BMC). BMC establishes the minimum training requirements necessary to maintain JTAC qualification. BMC is designed for experienced JTACs assigned to positions that require the performance of JTAC duties where proficiency can be maintained at a reduced rate. Individuals assigned to JTAC positions that are not primarily to support an operational mission should be BMC, e.g., group or wing staff. BMC requires:

5.3.1.1. Completion of JTAC MQT.

5.3.1.2. Successful completion of evaluation IAW AFI 13-112V2.

5.3.1.3. Unit commander designation as BMC.

5.3.2. Combat Mission Ready (CMR). CMR establishes the minimum training required for qualified JTACs to remain proficient in all of the primary missions for their aligned unit. CMR is designed for JTACs assigned to squadron-level and below.

5.3.3. Unit commanders will identify which unit positions on their Unit Manning Document that should be BMC or CMR (T-3).

5.3.4. Progression from BMC to CMR requires:

5.3.4.1. One month of continuation training meeting the CMR rate.

5.3.4.2. Completion of unit CMR academic training IAW the annually published RTM.

5.3.4.3. Confirmation that the progressed JTAC can complete the prorated number of event requirements to remain CMR at the end of the training cycle.

5.3.4.4. Squadron commander certification.

5.4. JTAC Qualification .

5.4.1. BMC and CMR JTACs must meet the semi-annual training requirements identified in Attachment 5, Table A5.1 (T-0).

Note: Attachment 5, Table A5.1 represents the minimum control requirements to maintain qualification.

5.5. Regression to Unqualified, N-CMR, and N-BMC

5.5.1. CMR/BMC JTACs regress to Unqualified (UQ) for the following reasons (T-0):

5.5.1.1. Failure to meet Table A5.1 qualification requirements in this AFI.

5.5.1.2. Failure to meet evaluation standards IAW AFI 13-112V2.

5.5.1.3. JTACs that were UQ for less than 6 months must complete, under the supervision of a qualified JTAC-I, all live-fly and/or simulator qualification training requirements which caused the regression (T-2).

5.5.1.4. JTACs that were UQ between 6 months to less than 18 months must complete all of the qualification training requirements in Table A5.1 under the supervision of a JTAC-I (T-2).

5.5.1.5. JTACs that were UQ for 18 months or more must complete commander-directed qualification training requirements in Tables A3.2 and A5.1 under the supervision of a JTAC-I that culminates in an evaluation IAW AFI 13-112V2 (T-2).

5.5.2. CMR/BMC JTACs regress to N-CMR/N-BMC for the following reasons:

5.5.2.1. Members are placed in JTAC N-CMR/N-BMC status after failing to meet RTM lookbacks.

5.5.2.2. Failure to complete annual RTM training requirements within the allocated training cycle.

Note: N-CMR/N-BMC JTACs maintain qualification as long as the minimum semi-annual requirements listed in Table A5.1 are met.

5.6. Ready JTAC Program. The RJP is the MAJCOM-developed Continuation Training (CT) program designed to develop JTACs that focus training on capabilities needed to accomplish a unit's mission essential tasks. RJP will be the mechanism for connecting resources to required training requirements and building proficiency.

5.6.1. RJP is a 12-month training cycle based on the fiscal year that defines the MAJCOM CT program and will be updated annually, or as required. CMPs and event requirements will be identified in the RTM.

5.6.1.1. RJP provides the framework for JTACs to conduct core JMTLs; emphasizing specific capabilities that are tailored to a unit's tactical employment with co-located Army ground combat forces and Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) operational taskings.

5.6.1.2. RJP requirements are based on completing full CMPs. The CMP is based on the METL, JMTL and CCDR operational taskings.

5.6.1.3. The total number of CMPs required is based on the JTAC's experience level and designation as BMC or CMR.

Note: See annually MAJCOM published RJP RTM for guidance on total number of CMPs each JTAC must complete.

5.6.1.4. Units will determine academic training requirements to ensure compliance with METL, JMTL and operational instructions (T-3). Verification of academic knowledge is IAW AFI 13-112V2.

5.6.2. CAS Mission Profiles.

5.6.2.1. CMPs require successful completion of a significant portion of the events applicable to that mission type, as determined by the unit commander.

5.6.3. Units will produce a training plan that identifies how a unit will meet monthly and annual live-fly and simulator CMP requirements (T-3).

5.7. Ready Tasking Message requirements.

5.7.1. MAJCOMs will publish an annual RTM based on the fiscal year calendar.

5.7.1.1. RTM will require the completion of the entire CMP for individual JTACs to receive credit for completing RTM requirements.

5.7.1.2. RTMs will include CT requirements for live-fly and simulator CMPs.

5.7.1.3. RTM will include CT requirements for CMR and BMC JTACs.

5.7.1.4. RTM will include CT requirements for "Experienced" and "Inexperienced" JTACs.

5.7.2. Reporting procedures.

5.7.2.1. ACC/A3J will determine for the Combat Air Force and Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC)/A3O for the Special Operations Forces monthly and annual reporting procedures and formats.

5.7.2.2. Units will report CMPs completed quarterly and annually based on the fiscal year to parent MAJCOM (T-3). Quarterly reports are due by the 10th day of the following quarter and the annual report is due by 10 October. The annual report is a summary of the quarterly reports and will provide a summary of RTM accomplishment to the RTM requirements.

5.8. Proration of training.

5.8.1. Training requirements for JTACs that are not available for performing JTAC duties will be prorated. Note: JTAC qualification will not be prorated (T-0).

5.8.2. Enter the number of months a JTAC is unavailable into TACTICS or applicable automated system to prorate remaining training. Training will be prorated using the following formula:

5.8.2.1. To determine the number of RTM events remaining that a JTAC must complete; use the following formula : (# months available divided by 12) X (# of annual events), truncated to the nearest whole number.

5.8.2.2. For example, if a JTAC is attending in-residence professional military education, that individual is not available to perform JTAC duties. The individual is required to perform 15 RTM CMPs. If the course length is 3 months, then the JTAC should only be required to complete 75% of the annual RTM CMPs which translates to 11 RTM CMPs (9 divided by 12 times 15 = 11).

5.8.2.3. The following absences are not authorized for calculation of the proration of training formula:

5.8.2.3.1. Ordinary or permissive leave status.

5.8.3. JTACs completing JTAC MQT start CT on the first day of the next month.

5.8.3.1. Training accomplished during JTAC IQT/JTAC MQT is not counted toward RTM event requirements.

5.8.3.1.1. Training accomplished during JTAC MQT is counted towards Table A5.1 qualification requirements and should be logged by the JTAC in TACTICS/AJACTS.

5.8.3.2. Initial qualification dates for recurring Table A5.1 training events are established by the "DATE COMPLETED" date located on the most current AF Form 8, *Certificate of Aircrew Qualification*, located in the individual JTAC's evaluation folder IAW AFI 13-112V2.

5.8.3.3. All requirements for JTACs departing PCS or separating are prorated to the last day of the month preceding the month of departure.

Chapter 6

SPECIALIZED JTAC POSITIONS

6.1. General. This chapter outlines requirements for special positions that are managed at the unit level.

6.2. JTAC Program Manager (PM). The JTAC PM is responsible for the management and administration of the unit's JTAC training program. Due to the critical nature and hazards of joint terminal attack control, unit commanders must select a highly qualified individual with requisite skills to manage the unit's training program.

6.2.1. JTAC program managers will meet the following minimum requirements for selection as the JTAC PM:

6.2.1.1. Two years experience as a JTAC-I (T-3).

Note: Enlisted personnel must be a 7-level (T-3).

6.2.1.2. Complete trainer and certifier course, a military aircrew instructor course, or basic instructor course (T-3).

6.2.2. Commanders documentation of JTAC PM assignment on Commander's designation letter (T-3).

6.2.3. Must maintain a minimum of BMC status (T-3).

6.3. Chief of Weapons and Tactics (WEPTAC). The Chief of WEPTAC is the unit's primary JTAC Weapons Officer and the unit's instructor of instructors; focusing primarily on overseeing JTAC CT and JTAC-I upgrade instruction and training.

6.3.1. Chief of WEPTAC must be a JTAC WIC graduate (T-3).

6.3.2. The Chief of WEPTAC must maintain a minimum of BMC status and JTAC-I qualification requirements (T-3).

6.3.3. Commanders will document Chief of WEPTAC assignment on Commander's Designation Letter (T-3).

6.3.4. The JTAC WIC schoolhouse will award enlisted graduates SEI 262 and officer graduates the "W" prefix upon course completion (T-3).

6.4. Simulator Operations.

6.4.1. Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO).

6.4.1.1. Each squadron with a JTAC simulator will appoint an ISSO to provide oversight of cybersecurity programs or functions involving management decisions for the administration of assigned simulation systems (T-0). The squadron commander will identify the ISSO as part of the cybersecurity workforce, per AFMAN 17-1303 *Cyber Security Workforce Improvement Program* (T-0). Detachments or echelons below squadron level should look for ISSO support from the base/post assigned, if resources are not available internally. If local resources are not available, the parent squadron must provide the ISSO capability (T-0). The unit commander is responsibility for the

cybersecurity of the Joint Terminal Control Training and Rehearsal System (JTC TRS) simulator and may designate a DoD civilian or contracted simulator operator as the ISSO.

6.4.1.2. The ISSO will attain and maintain an Information Assurance Manager level 1 cybersecurity baseline certification IAW AFMAN 17-1303 (T-0). As part of the baseline certification, completion of either one of these courses will qualify the individual: Certification Authorization Professional (CAP), GIAC Security Leadership Certificate (GSLC), or Security+ Continuing Education (CE) certification.

(T-0). The Defense Information System Agency (DISA) website for approved training can be found at the IA Support Environment's website: <http://iase.disa.mil/iawip/Pages/iabaseline.aspx>.

6.4.1.3. The ISSO must comply with AFMAN 17-1303, to complete and maintain baseline qualifications, sign a formal statement of assigned cybersecurity responsibilities, sign a Privileged Access Agreement, and report Continuing Education Units (CEUs). The CEUs must be accomplished every three years from initial certification award. (T-0).

6.4.1.4. The squadron ISSO will provide oversight and cyber security management of JTAC simulators assigned to detachments and/or operating locations.

6.4.2. Dedicated Simulator Operator.

6.4.2.1. Each unit with a JTAC simulator will ensure the dedicated full-time simulator operator positions are identified as part of the cybersecurity workforce (T-0). The simulator operators must attain and maintain information assurance technical level 1 or higher (T-0). As part of the baseline certification, the simulator operators must complete and maintain A+CE, Cisco® Certified Network Associate-Security (CCNA®-Security), Network+CE, or System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) (T-0). The DISA website for approved training can be found at the IA Support Environment's website: <http://iase.disa.mil/iawip/Pages/iabaseline.aspx>.

6.4.2.2. The simulator operators must comply with AFMAN 17-1303, to complete and maintain baseline qualifications, sign a formal statement of assigned cybersecurity responsibilities, sign a privileged access agreement, and report CEUs to maintain certification. The CEUs must be accomplished every three years from initial certification award. (T-0).

6.4.2.3. The simulator operators must complete the training requirements identified in Table A6.1. Tier Waiver authority for item 1 is T-0, all remaining tasks are T-3.

6.4.2.4. Full-time simulator operators require training records that document, at a minimum, the completion of Table A6.1, CEUs, contractor provided simulator training, and cybersecurity training/course certificates (e.g., CompTia A+) (T-1).

6.4.3. Basic Simulator Operator.

6.4.3.1. The Basic Simulator Operator (O/M (Basic)), typically as an additional duty, will be the primary operator that runs the system during training. Duties of Simulator O/M (Basic) include turning the system on, scenario generation, loading missions and performing training related operations during system use. This user cannot perform any administrative tasks on the system and shall not have administrator access (T-0). The simulator operators with basic privileges shall not be identified as part of the cyber

security workforce and are not required to attain or maintain baseline cybersecurity qualifications (T-0).

6.4.3.2. To perform the function of Basic Simulator Operator, Table A6.1 items 2 through 10 must be documented on an AF Form 1098 included with their primary training records (T-3).

6.5. Formal Schoolhouse JTAC-I.

6.5.1. The 6 CTS is the lead Air Force schoolhouse responsible for maintaining formal JTAC schoolhouse JTAC-I training requirements. Formal JTAC Instructors are referred to as T-2 JTAC-Is.

6.5.1.1. All schoolhouse instructors must complete an approved formal instructor-training course such as the Academic Instructor Course, Basic Instructor Course, Classroom Instructor Course, ANG Instructor Certification Program or an equivalent national/DoD/civilian instructor training course (e.g. USAF WIC) (T-3).

6.5.2. Schoolhouses train and certify new instructors using the training requirements identified in Table A6.2.

6.5.2.1. When teaching actual students, instructors must be under qualified unit supervision until certified, to include live-fly controls (T-3). Instructors must maintain JTAC qualification (T-3).

6.5.2.2. Instructor assessments will be documented on a separate AETC Form 281, *Instructor Evaluation Checklist*, for each lesson that the instructor is certified in.

6.5.2.3. Document instructor certification in section IV of AETC form 10, *Instructor Training/ Proficiency Record*, and place in the instructor's training record (T-3).

Note: "Letter of Xs" should be updated quarterly to reflect all lesson certifications and instructor certifications.

6.5.3. The course managers will designate primary and alternate instructors who are responsible for lesson plan accuracy and conformity to approved syllabi or plan of instruction (T-3).

6.5.4. Periodic Assessments. Each schoolhouse will establish an academic standardization program IAW ACCI 36-2250, *ACC Operations Training Development Program*.

6.5.4.1. Each certified instructor must be assessed in at least one instructional class/event every 12 months, or more frequently, as directed by the commander (T-3).

6.5.4.2. Assessments will be documented in the individual's training folder using an AETC Form 281 (T-3).

6.5.4.3. Assessments and informal feedback should be conducted outside the formal assessment process.

6.5.4.4. Instructor qualification. Formal Schoolhouse instructors are required to teach each certified academic event with no more than 180 days gap between classes. If an instructor does not meet this qualification requirement, the instructor must be re-assessed per Table A6.2.

6.5.5. Instructor Training Records (ITR). Each schoolhouse will maintain an ITR for each instructor (T-3).

6.5.5.1. Organize the folder into a 4-part documentation system consisting of: (T-3).

6.5.5.1.1. Part I: Instructor Training Record. Schoolhouses will use an AETC Form 10, *Instructor Training/Proficiency Record*, to document instructor training and proficiency.

6.5.5.1.2. Part II: Instructor Assessments. Schoolhouses will use an AETC Form 281, *Instructor Evaluation Checklist*, to document all instructor assessments.

6.5.5.1.3. Part III: Formal Instructor Training Certificate.

6.5.5.1.4. Part IV: Other Training Course Certificates. Schoolhouses will place any other formal training course certificates that add to an instructor's capability as an instructor or subject matter expert in this section. Examples are Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation, and Technical Writer.

6.5.6. Non-USAF JTACs assigned to a USAF formal schoolhouse:

6.5.6.1. Individuals must maintain and document JTAC training requirements identified in this instruction and evaluation requirements identified in AFI 13-112V2.

6.5.6.2. Upon change of assignment, non-USAF FACs and JTACs are no longer considered qualified USAF Formal Schoolhouse JTAC-Is, and revert to their service or national qualification status.

6.5.6.3. Provide ITR and any training or evaluation records (e.g., AF Form 8) to the individual.

6.5.6.4. For individuals qualified as a JTAC under North American Treaty Organization (NATO) Allied Tactical Publication 3.3.2.2., *JTAC Training Program*, any previous task and evaluation accomplishments counts towards JTAC experience requirements (T-0).

6.5.7. 6 CTS, USAFE AGOS, and 138 CTS must maintain a roster of certified instructors, updated monthly (T-3).

Note: Non-6 CTS schoolhouses must provide 6 CTS a copy of their instructor roster April and October of each year.

6.6. JTAC Instructor Upgrade. Commanders will select the most highly-qualified JTACs to become JTAC-Is.

6.6.1. To be considered for JTAC-I, a JTAC must:

6.6.1.1. Be designated by the unit commander (T-3).

Note: A JTAC-I must have 1 year experience as a qualified JTAC, not waiverable.

6.6.1.2. Be qualified CMR JTAC status IAW this chapter and the RTM (T-3).

6.6.1.3. Meet the criteria for trainer status IAW AFI 36-2201, *Air Force Training Program* (T-3).

6.6.1.4. Accomplish the training requirements in Table A6.3 (T-0).

6.6.2. Prior to upgrade and designation of JTAC-I, JTACs must (T-3):

- 6.6.2.1. Complete Chief of WEPTAC directed JTAC-I upgrade syllabus.
- 6.6.2.2. Complete JTAC-I evaluation per AFI 13-112V2.

Chapter 7

JTAC TRAINING AND EVALUATION FOLDER

7.1. General. Units will initiate and maintain a JTAC training and evaluation folder for every JTAC, including those on inactive status (T-0). The unit will maintain JTAC training and evaluation folders separately from the individual's training folder (AF Form 623 or locally produced training folder) (T-3).

7.2. Description of Folders.

7.2.1. When maintaining hard copy records, use a six-part sectional, letter size folder, with standard 2 3/4-inch metal fasteners at the top to hold documents. Affix a label bearing the individual's name and rank to the inside back cover so that the folder can be identified when filed. Attach a Privacy Act Statement label to the cover of each folder and place an MFR in folders for documentation that is maintained on a MAJCOM approved digital JTAC training and evaluation folder (T-3).

7.2.2. Electronic Files Naming Convention. Use MAJCOM directed naming convention (T-3).

7.3. Folder Organization. The training and evaluation folder will be organized as follows:

7.3.1. Part I. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

7.3.2. Part II. COMMANDERS DESIGNATION LETTERS contain the JTAC's current designation and related appointment MFRs.

7.3.3. Part III. JTAC CAS LOG contains a record of all JTAC controls in legible format. This CAS LOG is maintained in TACTICS/AJACTS.

7.3.3.1. Units will ensure the CAS log contains all JTAC controls accomplished, regardless of training phase.

7.3.3.2. JTACs will use the MAJCOM-directed JTAC CAS log to document JTAC controls (T-3). If a control is not documented, it will not be used to satisfy any training or qualification requirement.

7.3.3.3. The JTAC CAS log will be annotated following mission completion and placed in the individual's JTAC training and evaluation folder as required (T-3).

7.3.3.4. Unit JTAC PM will provide printout of the automated log to the JTAC prior to a deployment or extended operational TDY in case access to the automated log is not available.

7.3.4. Part IV. DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING. Units will include upgrade training, continuation training and refresher training to include academics, testing, and additional training required to remedy deficiencies identified during an evaluation (T-3).

7.3.5. Part V. DOCUMENTATION OF EVALUATIONS. This part of the JTAC training and evaluation folder is governed by AFI 13-112V2.

7.3.5.1. Units will document loss of JTAC qualification, regression, proration, etc. in Part V (T-3).

7.3.6. Part VI. JTAC FORMAL SCHOOL DOCUMENTATION. Units will include a copy of any JTAC training certificates received from an accredited JTAC schoolhouse or required formal training (T-3).

MARK C. NOWLAND, Lt Gen, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations

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

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAJTS— Advanced JTAC Training System

ACC— Air Combat Command

ACM—Airspace Control Measure

ACO—Airspace Control Order

AETC—Air Education and Training 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)

AGOS - Air—Ground Operations School

AJACTS— Automated JTAC Academic Currency Tracking System

ALO— Air Liaison Officer

ANG— Air National Guard

ARCNET— Air Reserve Component Network

ARMS—Aviation Resource Management System

ATO—Air Tasking Order

ASOS— Air Support Operations Squadron

BDA— Battle Damage Assessment

BMC—Basic Mission Capable

BOC—Bomb on Coordinate

BOT—Bomb on Target

BMNT— Begin Morning Nautical Twilight

C2— Command and Control

CAF—Combat Air Forces

CAP— Certification Authorization Professional

CAS— Close Air Support
CCDR— Combatant Commander
CCNA— Cisco® Certified Network Associate
CCO— Combat Control Operator
CEU—Continuing Education Units
CFF—Call for Fire
CMP—Close Air Support Mission Profile
CMR— Combat Mission Ready
CT— Continuation Training
CTS— Combat Training Squadron
DA—Digitally Aided
DAS—Date Arrived Station
DISA— Defense Information System Agency
DMON— Distributed Mission Operations Network
DOC—Designed Operational Capability
DTOC— Distributed Training Operations Center
DNIC—Duty Not Including Controlling
DRRS— Defense Readiness Reporting System
EENT— End of Evening Nautical Twilight
ETCA— Education and Training Course Announcements
FAC—Forward Air Controller
FAC(A) —Forward Air Controller (Airborne)
FIST—Fire Support Team
FM— Field Manual
FSCM—Fire Support Coordination Measure
FW—Fixed Wing
GBC—Ground Based Controller
GFMAP— Global Force Management Allocation Plan
GLTD—Ground Laser Target Designator
GPS— Global Positioning System
IAW— In Accordance With
JTAC IQT—Joint Terminal Attack Controller Initial Qualification Training

IR— Infrared

ISR—Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance

ISSO— Information Systems Security Officer

ITR— Instructor Training Records

JCAS—Joint Close Air Support

JTC TRS— Joint Terminal Control Training and Rehearsal System

JFO—Joint Forward Observer

JFS ESC— Joint Fires Support Executive Steering Committee

JMTL— Joint Mission Task List

JP— Joint Publication

JTAC—Joint Terminal Attack Controller

JTAC—I - Joint Terminal Attack Controller Instructor

JTAC PM— Joint Terminal Attack Controller Program Manager

JTACQC—Joint Terminal Attack Controller Qualification Course

JTAR— Joint Tactical Airstrike Request

JTTP— Joint Tactics Techniques and Procedures

LRF— Laser Range Finder

LTD—Laser Target Designator

MACCS— Marine Corps Air Command and Control System

MAJCOM— Major Command

METL— Mission Essential Tasks Lists

MFR— Memorandum For Record

MICT— Management Internal Control Toolset

MISREP—Mission Reporting

MOA— Memorandum of Agreement

JTAC MQT—Joint Terminal Attack Controller Mission Qualification Training

NATO—North American Treaty Organization

NTACS— Navy Tactical Air Control System

NVD—Night Vision Device

NVG—Night Vision Goggles

OI— Operating Instruction

OPR— Office of Primary Responsibility

PA— Privacy Act

PCA— Permanent Change of Assignment

PCS— Permanent Change of Station

PE— Practical Exercise

PM—Program Manager

PSS-SOF - Precision Strike Suite—Special Operations Force

ROE— Rules of Engagement

RJP—Ready JTAC Program

RTM—Ready Tasking Message

RW—Rotary Wing

SEAD— Suppression of Enemy Air Defense

SEE— Standardization and Evaluation Examiner

SEI— Special Experience Identifier

SEE PM— Standardization and Evaluation Program Manager

SOAGS - Special Operations Air—Ground System

SOCOM—Special Operations Command

SOF—Special Operations Forces

SPINS—Special Instructions

SSN—Social Security Numbers

SSCP— System Security Certified Practitioner

STANAG—Standardization Agreement

TAC— Terminal Attack Control

TACP— Tactical Air Control Party

TACTICS— Theater Air Control Training Information Computer System

TDY— Temporary Duty

TAGS— Theater Air Ground System

TLE—Target Location Error

TR— Training Regulation

TRSS—Training support Squadron

UAS— Unmanned Aircraft System

UQ—Un-qualified

UTC— Unit Type Code

VDL—Video Downlink

WEPTAC—Weapons and Tactics

WIC—Weapons Instructor Course

Terms and Definitions—Accredited JTAC Schoolhouse - Recognition by the Joint Close Air Support (JCAS) ESC that a schoolhouse instructs trainees in the academic, practical, and live control training requirements IAW JTAC MOA (JCAS AP MOA 2004-01).

Basic Mission Capable (BMC)— A status of a qualified JTAC who is familiarized in all, and proficient in some, of the unit's operational mission, has been evaluated IAW

AFI 13-112V2, and has commander certification—.

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, United States Special Operation Command, or Partner Nation academic, and evaluation IAW AFI 13-112V2 may be granted JTAC certification—. Note: Combat Control Team and TACP operators are awarded SEI 914 and Special Tactics Officers and ALO are awarded SEI O9C upon initial JTAC certification. Once certified and awarded the applicable SEI, a JTAC remains certified permanently unless the certification is lost for cause.

Chief, WEPTAC - Graduate of the USAF WIC, who serves as the unit's instructor of instructors and is responsible for the grooming/upgrade of JTAC-Is and oversees the training and utilization of the unit's JTAC instructor(s)—. In addition, assists the unit commander in identifying weapons and/or tactics deficiencies and advises on necessary actions and programs to remedy problem areas.

Close Air Support (CAS) - Air action by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and requires detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. (JP 3-09.3)–.

Combat Mission Ready (CMR) - CMR establishes the minimum training required for qualified JTACs to remain proficient in all of the primary missions for their unit and aligned unit—. CMR is designed for JTACs assigned to squadron-level and below.

Commander Option Missions— A number of CMPs the commander allocates to each JTAC at the in support of CT requirements and unit objectives. Commander option missions are part of the JTAC's overall training cycle task events and may be designated uniquely for each JTAC or generally for all JTACs in the unit. CMPs may be for any mission type. This allows flexibility for commanders to allocate and define the CMPs throughout the training cycle.

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

Control - Consists of at least one simulated, dry or live aircraft (fixed/rotary wing) attacking a surface target—. The control should follow the CAS execution template IAW JP

3-09.3/ATP 3.3.2.2. An actual weapons release is not required. No more than two controls (lead aircraft and wingman) can be counted per CAS briefing per target.

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

Dome Simulator - Joint Terminal Control Training and Rehearsal System (JTC TRS) and the ANG Advanced JTAC Training System (AAJTS) are the approved Air Force approved simulators that meet dome requirements for JTAC training—.

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

Global Force Management Allocation Plan— Comprised of four annexes that contain decisions by Secretary of Defense (SecDef) to allocate forces and it is published by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS). Directs the joint force providers to publish an annexed schedule that serves as the deployment order directing force providers to deploy forces at the specified dates. Also allows force providers some leeway in determining which unit will deploy and on the ordered latest arrival dates that the force provider must deploy to account for realities, such as time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) refinement, based on transportation analysis or minor operational adjustments by the combatant commander (CCDR), and based on operational necessities.

JTAC (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—. Also called JTAC (JP 3-09.3).

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

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

JTAC 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 CMR status.

JTAC Program Manager (JTAC PM)— A highly qualified individual designated by the unit commander who is responsible for managing the unit's JTAC upgrade and CT training programs. Ensures the requirements of AFI 13-112V1, are implemented.

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.

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 Training – Live training is that which is conducted in a physical environment—. It normally occurs on ranges/maneuver areas or in a military operating area.

Virtual Training - 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 (e.g., JFS ESC accredited simulator).

Constructive Training - 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 (e.g., battle command training plan exercises).

Mission Essential Tasks List (METL) - A collective task on which an organization trains to be proficient in its designed capabilities or assigned mission (JP 1-02)—. Each Air Force unit and aligned or associated Army unit have a unit METL. The ASOS specific METL can be found in Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS).

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

Non-Combat Mission Ready (N-CMR): Individuals are placed in JTAC N—CMR status after failing to complete annual RTM training requirements within the allotted training cycle or qualification requirements IAW Table A5.1 or has failed to meet evaluation requirements outlined in AFI 13-112V2.

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 - Accomplishing a JMTL or METL task correctly and efficiently without assistance—.

Qualified (JTAC)— A certified JTAC who completes the established minimum recurring training IAW Table A5.1 and evaluation requirements

Ready Joint Terminal Attack Controller Program (RJP) - The CT program is designed to focus training on capabilities needed to accomplish a unit's core-tasked missions—. Following completion of JTAC IQT and JTAC MQT, units will assign JTACs to either a CMR position or a BMC position. CMR JTACs maintain combat readiness, while BMC JTACs may require additional training prior to combat. Each MAJCOM will publish a RJP Ready Tasking Message (RTM) to establish the CT requirements for all JTACs.

Ready Tasking Message (RTM)— An annually published message sent from the MAJCOM to all subordinate units with JTACs assigned. It lists the task events and CMPs necessary to maintain CT rates required to sustain BMC or CMR status.

Task Evaluation - A task evaluation is the completion of a task under the supervision of a trainer in order to certify the member is capable of performing the task to a Go/No-Go standard—.

Terminal Attack Control - A control consists of at least one aircraft attacking a surface target—. The control begins with a CAS briefing 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 may be counted per CAS briefing per target.

Unqualified (UQ) (JTAC) - Individuals are placed in “unqualified” status after failing to complete training or qualification requirements within the allotted training cycle or has failed to meet evaluation requirements outlined in AFI 13-112V2—. “Unqualified” is a status for when a JTAC is not permitted to control aircraft unsupervised. Note: even when an individual is placed in “UQ” status, the JTAC remains a “certified.”

Attachment 2

GLOSSARY OF MISSION AND EVENT DEFINITIONS

A2.1. Mission Definitions.

A2.1.1. **Close Air Support (CAS) Mission Profile (CMP).** A CMP includes all of the following: receipt of mission; planning and staff coordination to include a mission briefing; complete CAS Execution Template tasks IAW JP 3-09.3 and mission debriefing.

A2.2. Terminal Attack Control Events.

A2.2.1. A terminal attack control, or just a control, consists of at least one aircraft attacking a surface target. The control begins with a CAS briefing 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 may be counted per CAS briefing per target. The following events are tasks that may be part of a terminal attack control:

A2.2.1.1. **Type 1 Control.** Type 1 control is used when the JTAC/FAC(A) requires control of individual attacks and the situation requires the JTAC/FAC(A) to visually acquire the attacking aircraft and the target for each attack. Reference JP 3-09.3 for complete Type 1 control requirements.

A2.2.1.2. **Type 2 Control.** 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; or the attacking aircraft is unable to acquire the mark/target prior to weapons release. See JP 3-09.3 for complete Type 2 control requirements.

A2.2.1.3. **Type 3 Control.** 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, 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 or the attacking aircraft is unable to acquire the mark/target prior to weapons release. See JP 3-09.3 for complete Type 3 control requirements.

A2.2.1.4. **Day.** Day terminal attack control is control of CAS aircraft at a point after BMNT and prior to EENT.

A2.2.1.5. **Night.** Night terminal attack control is control of CAS aircraft at a point after EENT and prior to BMNT.

A2.2.1.6. **Bomb on Target (BOT).** A BOT attack requires that the JTAC/FAC(A)'s intended target or mark is tally/contact/captured by the aircrew. See JP 3-09.3 for complete BOT control requirements.

A2.2.1.7. **Bomb on Coordinate (BOC).** A BOC attack is used when the JTAC/FAC(A) determines that the desired effects can be created against the target with CAS aircraft employing ordnance on a specified set of coordinates. See JP 3-09.3 for complete BOC control requirements.

A2.2.1.8. **Digitally Aided (DA).** Employ DA CAS/Fires system. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a DA CAS control.

A2.2.1.9. **Fixed Wing (FW).** CAS conducted with CAS capable fixed-wing aircraft.

A2.2.1.10. **Rotary Wing (RW).** CAS conducted with CAS capable rotary-wing or helicopter aircraft.

A2.2.1.11. **Laser Designation.** Ability to effectively target mark or designate with a ground based LTD for CAS aircraft. Such equipment may be, but not limited to, the Type 63, GLTD II or AN/PEQ-1. Intent is to utilize laser, equipment, terminology, brevity and safety procedures.

A2.2.1.12. **Infrared (IR) Designation.** Ability to effectively target mark with a ground based IR pointer to Night Vision Goggles (NVG)-equipped aircrew during the employment of real or simulated weapons. IR designation includes using IR brevity terminology and ground-based IR pointing equipment where the JTAC has direct or indirect control over activation, movement, mode and deactivation.

A2.2.1.13. **Remote Observer.** Defined as demonstrating the ability to target via remote observer (e.g., Scout, FIST, JFO, SOF). JTAC will demonstrate the ability to work successfully with a remote observer to acquire targeting information (e.g., target location, threats, friendlies) and other critical information needed to build situational awareness in order to successfully conduct a CAS mission.

A2.2.1.14. **Video Downlink (VDL).** Defined as the JTAC demonstrating the ability to successfully use video downlink to receive full motion video, still photos, imagery or other media to acquire targeting information (e.g., target coordinates, threats, friendlies, etc.) needed to build situational awareness in order to successfully conduct a CAS mission.

A2.2.1.15. **Live Control.** Control of live aircraft where air-to-ground munitions (live, inert or training ordnance) are present and release is intended. Actual munition release must take place to count towards live control requirements.

A2.2.1.16. **9-line Attack Brief Terminal Attack Control.** A 9-line attack brief terminal attack control is defined as control of CAS aircraft during the employment of real or simulated weapons in a non-permissive environment where threats, airspace deconfliction, or terrain require the use of a complete 9-line to include calculating and communicating initial point (IP), heading and distance.

A2.2.1.17. **Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)** . JTAC demonstrating the ability to provide BDA report to CAS aircraft that includes: Size, Activity, Location, Time, Remarks — Munitions expended, observed damage (e.g., number of tanks destroyed, number still active, and recommendation), mission number, and mission accomplishment (SUCCESSFUL, UNSUCCESSFUL or UNKNOWN).

Attachment 3

INITIAL QUALIFICATION TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

A3.1. Prerequisites.

A3.1.1. Be able to identify relationships of basic facts, and state general principles for the following items (T-3):

A3.1.1.1. JP 3-09.3, JTTP for CAS.

A3.1.1.2. AFTTP(I) 3-2.6, JFIRE, Multi-service Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower.

A3.1.1.3. AFI 11-214, Air Operations Rules and Procedures.

A3.1.1.4. AFTTP 3-1, Tactical Employment – TACS (classified) (U.S. requirement only).

A3.1.1.5. AFTTP 3-3, Combat Fundamentals, JTAC.

A3.1.1.6. Prerequisites “P” identified in Table A3.2.

A3.1.2. CAF personnel should complete JTAC IQT prerequisites using TACTICS modules and practical exercises. AFSOC personnel should use formal lesson plans and practical exercises.

A3.2. JTAC IQT consists of the academics and tasks outlined in tables A3.1 and A3.2.

A3.2.1. Table A3.1 identifies the minimum control requirements for completing JTAC IQT. More than one control may be accomplished in a single close air support mission. Simulated controls must be accomplished using a JFS ESC accredited simulator.

Table A3.1. Minimum JTAC Initial Certification Controls

Terminal Attack Control	Minimum Required	Condition
Type 1	2	Live-fly
Type 2	2	Live-fly or simulator
Type 3	1	Live-fly or simulator
BOT	2	Live-fly
BOC	2	Live-fly or simulator
FW CAS Aircraft	2	Live-fly
RW CAS Aircraft	1	Live-fly or simulator
Laser Designator	1	Live-fly (Note 1)
IR Designator	1	Live-fly (Note 2)
Remote Observer	1	Live-fly or simulator
VDL	1	Live-fly or simulator

Live Munition Control	2	Live-fly, CAS ordnance must be expended (forward firing gun, rocket/missile, or bomb, including inert practice bombs)
9-line attack brief	2	Live-fly (Note 3)
SEAD	1	Live-fly or simulator
Urban	1	Live-fly or simulator
With FAC(A)	1	Live-fly or simulator
Day	2	Live-fly
Night	2	Live-fly

Notes:

1. Laser designator shall be utilized to mark/designate a target for an aircraft (laser spot tracker recommended). The intent is to demonstrate correct use of laser equipment and laser terminology.
2. IR designator shall be utilized to mark a target for a NVG-equipped aircrew. The intent is to demonstrate correct use of IR equipment and IR terminology.
3. Must use a complete 9-line attack brief.

A3.2.2. JTAC Joint Mission Task List. Table A3.2 consists of the minimum requirements for the schoolhouse academic and task training syllabus required for basic JTAC certification.

Table A3.2. JTAC Certification JMTL

TASK	CONDITION	STANDARD	TRAINING PHASE
Duty Area 01 - CAS Planning	This Duty Area focuses on the minimum classroom academics to be instructed. Each Task and Sub-Task will be covered in the schoolhouse lesson plan. Lesson plan learning objectives should also be based on the Task and Sub-task and be a source for test questions. To re-enforce the learning objectives, and to assess student comprehension, practical exercises, quizzes and examinations will be conducted.		
01.1 Advise ground commander on Close Air Support assets in support of ground scheme of maneuver.			

01.1.1 Advise ground commander on FW/RW CAS capabilities/limitations/employment.	Demonstrate knowledge of the capabilities, limitations, and employment of FW/RW platforms (e.g., F-15E, F-16, F/A-18, F-35, AV-8B, A-10, B-1, B-52, AC-130. RW: AH-1W/Z, AH-64A/D, UH-1N/Y, MQ-1, MQ-9). Partner Nation: Tornado, Tornado GR4, Mirage 2000, Euro Fighter, Gripen). JTAC will be able to successfully answer questions on capabilities, limitations, and employment of FW/RW CAS platforms. Training Regulation (TR): JP 3-09.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.1.2 Advise ground commander on FAC (A) capabilities / limitations / employment.	Demonstrate knowledge of the capabilities, limitations, and employment of fixed wing/rotary wing FAC(A) platforms. Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of supporting and supported forces when integrating FAC(A). JTAC will be able to successfully answer questions on the capabilities, limitations, and employment of FW/RW FAC(A). TR: JP 3-09.3	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.1.3 Advise ground commander on remote observer /Joint Fires Observer (JFO) capabilities / limitations / employment.	Demonstrate knowledge of the capabilities, limitations, and employment of a remote observer (e.g., scout, FIST, SOF)/JFO. Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of supporting and supported forces when integrating a remote observer/JFO. JTAC will be able to successfully answer questions on remote observer/JFO capabilities, limitations, and employment. TR: JP 3-09.3, applicable Service Publications.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.1.4 Advise ground commander on UAS capabilities/limitations/employment	Demonstrate knowledge of the capabilities, limitations, and employment of UAS during a written evaluation. Include using UAS for targeting and marking and employment of CAS weapons: (e.g., MQ-1, MQ-9). JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the capabilities, limitations, and employment of UAS TR: JP 3-09.3 and applicable Service Publications.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT

01.1.5 Advise ground commander on air delivered weapon capabilities / limitations / employment.	Demonstrate knowledge of CAS weapon's capabilities, limitations, and employment methods of air-delivered ordnance (e.g., General purpose bombs, cluster munitions, laser guided munitions, Inertially-aided munitions, aircraft guns, rockets, flares, Air to ground missiles) during a written evaluation). JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on weapons capabilities, limitations, and employment IAW JP 3-09.3 III-18, Field Manual (FM) 3-09.32, MCRP 3-16.6A, NTTP 3-09.2, AFTTP(I) 3-2.6 JFIRE Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Joint Application of Firepower publication and Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manuals.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.1.6 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 a written evaluation. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on mission impacts of weather, terrain and threats when employing CAS assets. TR: JP 3-09.3	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.1.7 Advise ground commander on effects of electronic warfare on CAS capabilities.	Demonstrate knowledge of airborne and ground base electronic warfare (EW) effects during a written evaluation. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on EW effects, location of electronic warfare planners, the request process and how to submit an EW request (Joint Tactical Air Strike Request (JTAR)) when employing CAS assets IAW JP 3-09.3. Reference: JP 3-09.3; FM 3-09.32, MCRP 3-16.6A, NTTP 3-09.3, AFTTP(I) 3-2.6 JFIRE.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.1.8 Advise ground commander on the use and timely submission of JTAR.	Demonstrate knowledge of the Air Tasking Order (ATO) planning cycle and its effects on JTAR submission during the conduct of a written evaluation. Address what an ATO is, the information listed and how to access the document. The trainee should also understand the process to get a preplanned mission on the ATO. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the ATO planning cycle and its effects on JTAR submission. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT

01.1.9 Advise ground commander on BDA and Mission Reporting (MISREP) procedures.	Demonstrate knowledge of the information required to successfully complete a BDA (e.g., observed damage (enemy/civilian)), re-attack recommendation, BDA log, and MISREP procedures during the conduct of a written evaluation. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the information required to successfully complete BDA report to CAS aircraft that includes: Size, Activity, and Location. Time, Remarks — Munitions expended, observed damage, mission number, and mission accomplishment (SUCCESSFUL, UNSUCCESSFUL or UNKNOWN). TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.2 Advise ground commander on the minimum components of a game plan (types of Terminal Attack Control and Method of Attack).	Demonstrate knowledge of how tactical situation, aircrew, aircraft, and weapons capabilities/limitations determine appropriate types of CAS control and methods of attack during a written evaluation. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the types of CAS control and the factors that determine the type of control and method of attack used in a given situation. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.3 Advise ground commander on integration of CAS with indirect fires.	Demonstrate knowledge of the integration of indirect fires (surface to surface) with CAS during a written evaluation. Address deconfliction methods which facilitate simultaneous multi-ship/platform CAS and indirect fire operations. Must be well versed in ACA terminology and have knowledge of all applicable ACAs in use. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on separation techniques that deconflict airspace to provide a reasonably safe operating space for aircraft to maneuver and attack targets. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT

<p>01.4 Advise ground commander on the impact of fire support coordination measures (FSCM) on CAS mission planning.</p>	<p>Given a tactical scenario (e.g., operations order) assess the impact of FSCMs on CAS operations in support of the ground commander's concept of operations during a written evaluation. Address, at a minimum, the definition and proper employment of permissive and restrictive FSCMs to expedite the attack of targets. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on FSCMs used during CAS operations. Note: Students should be briefed on Kill box terminology, but a kill box will not be established for close air support (CAS) missions. If a CAS mission is required within an established kill box, the portion of the kill box requiring detailed integration should be closed. TR: JP 3-09.3.</p>	<p>Score 80% or greater on a written test.</p>	<p>JTAC IQT</p>
<p>01.5 Advise ground commander on airspace command and control (Joint and Component) procedures and their impact on CAS mission planning (supporting documents - Airspace Control Order (ACO), Airspace Control Measures (ACM), Air Tasking Order (ATO), and Special Instructions (Spins)).</p>	<p>Demonstrate knowledge of airspace command and control components, the definition and application of ACO, ACM, ATO, and SPINS and their impact on CAS mission planning (e.g. Theater Air Ground System (TAGS), 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 Air-Ground System (SOAGS)). JTAC will be able to successfully answer questions on the primary command and control agencies and their roles and responsibilities within the associated Command and Control System and the functions of the ACO, ACM, ATO, and SPINS. TR: JP 3-09.3.</p>	<p>Score 80% or greater on a written test.</p>	<p>JTAC IQT</p>
<p>01.6 Apply intelligence products to CAS mission planning.</p>	<p>Given a tactical scenario, operations order, apply intelligence products to support CAS mission planning in support of the ground commander's concept of operations during a written evaluation. Describe how intelligence supports air operations, available intelligence products (e.g., order of battle, maps, and Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR) imagery) and the importance of including Intel early in the</p>	<p>Score 80% or greater on a written test.</p>	<p>JTAC IQT</p>

	planning process. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the intelligence products used to support CAS mission planning. TR: JP 3-09.3.		
01.7 Apply the products of the Targeting process to CAS mission planning.	Demonstrate knowledge of the targeting process during a written evaluation. Address the process which the supported commander selects and prioritize targets and match appropriate effects. Lesson should focus on the products the JTAC will use when planning the employment of CAS (tactical level). JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the targeting process products (e.g., Target list). TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.8 Plan CAS missions with precision and non-precision weapons, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.			
01.8.1 Plan a laser guided weapon delivery and use of ground Laser Target Designator (LTD).	Demonstrate knowledge of laser guided weapons employment and use of a ground and airborne LTD (Aircraft targeting pod and UAS). Address the standard laser brevity terms and procedures for ground and airborne designating, marking and the proper employment of laser guided weapons. JTAC will be able to successfully answer questions on laser guided weapons employment, safety zone, optimal attack zones, hellfire designator exclusion zone and proper laser terminology. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.8.2 Plan inertial aided munitions deliveries.	Demonstrate knowledge of inertial aided munitions employment. Address the unique characteristics and limitations of inertially aided/Global Positioning System (GPS) guided weapons. Lesson will also cover target location error (TLE), Bomb on Coordinate (BOC), and Bomb on Target (BOT). JTAC will be able to successfully answer questions on inertial aided munitions employment. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT

01.8.3 Plan non-precision weapons deliveries.	Demonstrate knowledge of non-precision weapons employment. Address the capabilities, limitations and employment of general purpose weapons. Consideration must be given to host aircraft navigation/weapons system accuracy. JTAC will be able to successfully answer questions on non-precision weapons employment. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.9 Plan engagement with appropriate weapon in order to achieve desired effects, proportional response, and minimize collateral damage.	Demonstrate knowledge of air delivered ordnance capabilities and effects during a written evaluation. Lesson will present scenarios where ordnance is appropriately matched to targets to achieve ground commanders desired results and comply with Rules of Engagement (ROE) and restrictions. Theatre specific ROE, restrictions and lessons learned should be briefed. Reinforcement through practical application is required during simulated and/or live controls. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on air delivered ordnance capabilities and effects. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.10 Plan day CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.			
01.10.1 Plan day FW CAS missions.	Demonstrate knowledge of day, FW CAS planning factors. JTAC will be able to successfully answer questions on day, FW CAS planning factors. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.10.2 Plan day RW CAS missions.	Demonstrate knowledge of day, RW CAS planning factors during a written evaluation. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on RW CAS planning factors. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.11 Plan night CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.			
01.11.1 Plan night FW CAS missions.	Demonstrate knowledge of night, FW CAS planning factors during a written evaluation. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on night, FW CAS planning factors. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT

01.11.2 Plan night RW CAS missions.	Demonstrate knowledge of night, RW CAS planning factors during a written evaluation. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on night, RW CAS planning factors. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.11.3 Plan Illumination in support of night CAS missions.			
01.11.3.1 Plan ground-delivered Illumination.	Demonstrate knowledge of ground-delivered illumination, in support of CAS during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures on how to employ illumination via surface based fire support systems in support of CAS missions (Artillery, Mortars, and Naval Surface Fire Support). JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on surface-delivered illumination, in support of CAS. References: JP 3-09.3, AFTTP (I) 3-2.6, JFIRE.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.11.3.2 Plan aviation-delivered Illumination.	Demonstrate knowledge of aviation-delivered illumination, in support of CAS during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures on how to employ illumination via aviation assets in support of CAS missions (e.g., Airborne delivered flares, Illumination rockets). JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on aviation-delivered illumination, in support of CAS. TR: JP 3-09.3, and United States Marine Corps FAC(A) Handbook.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.12 Incorporate CAS mission planning factors for operations in limited visibility/adverse weather.	Demonstrate knowledge of limited visibility and adverse weather and its effects on CAS during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures on how to execute a CAS mission during limited visibility and adverse weather conditions. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on limited visibility/adverse weather effects on CAS. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.13 Incorporate CAS mission planning factors for operations in an urban environment.	Demonstrate knowledge of CAS mission planning factors for operations in an urban environment during a written evaluation. Address planning factors, techniques and procedures on how to execute a CAS mission in the urban environment JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on urban CAS	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT

	planning factors. TR: JP 3-09.3.		
01.14 Plan AC-130 fire missions in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	Demonstrate knowledge of AC-130 fire missions during a written evaluation. Address planning factors, techniques and procedures on how to employ the AC-130. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on AC-130 capabilities, CFF procedures and proper employment. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.15 Plan integrated attack by multiple fire support assets to support CAS.	Collective Task		
01.15.1 Plan target marking for CAS assets.	Sub-Task		
01.15.1.1 Plan target marking for CAS with indirect fire assets.	Demonstrate knowledge to effectively plan visual target marking for CAS with indirect fire during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures on how to use indirect fire (e.g., artillery, mortars) to provide visual marks (e.g., smoke, illumination) to execute a CAS mission. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on target mark timing, airspace management (deconflicting fires from CAS platforms) and use of smoke, high explosive, illumination or other visual means. References: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.15.1.2 Plan target marking with ground IR pointer for CAS assets	Demonstrate the ability to effectively plan ground IR pointer target marking for CAS. Address the standard IR pointer brevity terms, procedures for ground IR pointer marking, and the proper employment of IR pointer. JTAC will be able to successfully answer questions on IR Brevity and IR pointer safety. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT

01.15.2 Plan surface to surface Suppression Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD) for CAS attack.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively plan SEAD for CAS during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures on how to use indirect fire (e.g., artillery, mortars) to provide SEAD in support of a CAS mission. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on definition of SEAD, timing, and airspace management (deconflicting fires from CAS platforms). TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.15.3 Plan coordinated attacks by multiple flights of aircraft to support CAS.	Demonstrate knowledge to effectively coordinate attacks by multiple flights of aircraft and deconflict them from each other during simultaneous and sequential attacks to support CAS. Address type of attack (Combined/Sectored), timing and procedures on how to deconflict flights. JTAC will be able to successfully answer questions on methods of deconflicting CAS platforms from each other during simultaneous and sequential attacks. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.16 Plan terminal attack control in support of CAS attack.	Demonstrate knowledge of terminal attack control procedures in support of CAS planning during a written evaluation. Address planning factors, techniques and procedures on how to conduct terminal attack control of a CAS mission. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on established terminal attack control procedures, Situation update, and CAS Brief. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.17 Plan target location procedures with the understanding of target location errors (TLE) in support of attack.	Demonstrate knowledge of target location procedures and TLE in support of CAS planning during a written evaluation. Address planning factors, techniques and procedures on how to most efficiently and effectively locate targets; stress the importance of a targets associated TLE. JTAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on procedures, equipment used to determine target location, and TLE categories. TR: JP 3-09.3, Reference documentation for specific equipment.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	JTAC IQT
01.18 Request CAS via JTAR.	Demonstrate knowledge of the JTAR during a written evaluation. Address the proper routing and processing of the request through the command and control system. JTAC trainee will	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	P

	be able to successfully answer questions on the procedures to fill out and route a JTAR. TR: JP 3-09.3		
01.19 Plan the use of digitally aided CAS systems in support of weapons deliveries. *Note – Services, USSOCOM/Partner Nations without fielded digital CAS systems are exempt until such fielding occurs.	Demonstrate knowledge of digitally aided CAS/Fires systems to facilitate weapons employment. Address the capabilities, limitations and proper use of Service, SOCOM, Partner Nation-fielded DACAS systems. JTAC will be able to successfully answer questions on the use of DACAS systems to request, CAS brief and BDA. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Score 80% or greater on a written test.	P, See Duty Area 2, CAS Preparation Task 02.1.5.
Duty Area 02 - CAS Preparation	This Duty Area focuses on the minimum practical, dry or live terminal attack control to be conducted. Trainees should use the same equipment in training that is also required to operate during combat operations. Appropriate material will be supplied to the trainees to facilitate CAS mission planning. Each Task and Sub-Task will be covered in the exercise.		
02.1 Operate organic JTAC equipment.			
02.1.1 Operate organic JTAC communications equipment.	Demonstrate the ability to operate all required organic communications equipment necessary for requesting, coordinating and controlling CAS missions during practical exercise. JTAC trainees will demonstrate proficiency in operating communications equipment. JTACs will have the skills to operate in the required frequency bands in secure voice, Anti-Jam and digital information exchange capabilities. TR: JP 3-09.3, Reference equipment checklist, manuals and documentation.	Performance level of proficient during a practical exercise.	P
02.1.2 Operate organic JTAC target marking equipment.	Demonstrate the ability to operate target marking equipment in support of CAS during practical exercise. JTAC trainees will demonstrate the ability to operate laser target designators, IR pointers, radar beacons (if issued) and other designated target marking equipment. TR: JP 3-09.3, Reference equipment checklist, manuals and documentation.	Performance level of proficient during a practical exercise.	P

02.1.3 Operate organic JTAC target location equipment.	Demonstrate the ability to operate target location equipment and knowledge of its accuracy in support of CAS. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to operate Laser Range finders, GPS systems, Targeting Software (i.e. PSS-SOF) and other target location equipment designated by their Services/SOCOM/Nation. TR: JP 3-09.3, Reference equipment checklist, manuals and documentation.	Performance level of proficient during a practical exercise.	P
02.1.4 Operate organic JTAC video downlink equipment.	Demonstrate the ability to operate video downlink equipment (e.g., Remote Operated Video Enhanced Receiver (ROVER)) in support of CAS during practical exercise. JTAC trainees will demonstrate the ability to operate video downlink equipment. TR: JP 3-09.3, Reference equipment checklist, manuals and documentation.	Performance level of proficient during a practical exercise.	P
02.1.5 Operate organic digital aided CAS/Fires systems. *Note – Services/USSOC OM/Partner Nations without fielded digital CAS systems are exempt until such fielding occurs.	Demonstrate the ability to operate DA systems in support of CAS and CFF missions during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required. JTAC trainees will demonstrate the ability to operate DA systems in support of CAS and CFF missions during live and/or simulated training events, using designated equipment and software. TR: JP 3-09.3, Reference equipment checklist, manuals and documentation.	Performance level of understand during a practical exercise.	P
02.2 Apply the products of Operational planning in support of CAS execution.			
02.2.1 Apply intelligence products in support of CAS execution.	Demonstrate the ability to apply intelligence products (e.g., ISR support, ground order of battle, air order of battle, missile order of battle, maps, charts (1:50,000, gridded reference graphics, etc.)) during practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will understand which products of the intelligence/deliberate planning cycle are available to him/her in order to devise a plan to ensure CAS resources are used against	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT

	appropriate targets based on the commander's intent (e.g., Target List). TR: JP 3-09.3, JP 2-01.3.		
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 practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC Trainee will understand the individual role that they play in developing a fire support plan, ensuring CAS is fully integrated and be able to use the products that result from fire support planning (e.g., target lists, FSCMs). TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
02.2.3 Apply the products of the ACO in support of CAS execution.	Demonstrate the ability to apply the products of the ACO (e.g., ACMs) during practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainees will be able to extract and apply the applicable information contained in the ACO required to safely and effectively conduct a CAS mission. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
02.2.4 Apply the products of communications planning in support of CAS execution.	Demonstrate the ability to apply a communications plan during practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will establish and maintain all applicable communications nets required to plan, coordinate and execute a CAS mission. JTAC trainee will understand communications plans and be able to extract communications network data from applicable sources. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
02.2.5 Apply the products of the ATO in support of CAS execution.	Demonstrate the ability to apply the ATO (e.g., aircraft, time on station, SPINS) during practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will read an ATO and be able to identify and extract the information needed to execute a CAS mission. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT

Duty Area 03 - CAS Execution	This Duty Area focuses on the minimum practical, dry, or live terminal attack controls to be conducted. Trainees should use the same equipment in training that is also required to operate during combat operations. Appropriate material will be supplied to the trainees to facilitate CAS mission planning and execution. Each Task and Sub-Task will be covered in the exercise.		
03.1 Targeting			
03.1.1 Target Acquisition			
03.1.1.1 Execute target acquisition via aided and unaided during daytime conditions.	Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets based on ground commander's CAS target nominations aided (e.g., LRF, LTD, electro-optical, IR) and unaided (e.g., eyes, binoculars) during a day time practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will visually identify CAS targets based on ground commander's CAS target nominations under day conditions. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.1.1.2 Execute target acquisition via aided and unaided during night time conditions.	Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets aided (e.g., NVGs, IR, thermal) and unaided (e.g., eyes, binoculars) during a night time practical dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will visually identify CAS targets based on ground commander's CAS target nominations under night conditions. Unaided may involve the use of artificial illumination. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.1.1.3 Execute target acquisition via remote observer.	Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets via remote observer (e.g., scout, FIST, JFO, SOF) during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to work successfully with a remote observer to acquire targeting information (e.g., target location, threats, friendlies) and other critical information needed to build situational awareness in order to successfully conduct a Type 2 CAS mission. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.1.1.4 Execute target acquisition via remote real-time sensor video downlink information.	Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets via remote real-time sensor video downlink (e.g., ROVER, Video Scout, and targeting pod) during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully use video downlink to receive full motion video, still photos, imagery or other media to acquire targeting information (e.g., target coordinates, threats, friendlies, etc.) needed to	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT

	build situational awareness in order to successfully conduct a Type 2 CAS mission. TR: JP 3-09.3.		
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 a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully determine target coordinates within 100 meter accuracy in open terrain with identifiable terrain features out to 3,500 meters using only binoculars map and compass. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC 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 a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully determine target coordinates using a coupled GPS/LRF with at least the following accuracy: 50-80 meters at 1 kilometer. TR: JP 3-09.3, JFIIT LRF/GPS receiver TLE test report.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.1.2.3 Determine target location via tactical targeting system (e.g. Precision Strike Suite – Special Operations Force (PSS-SOF)). Note – Service/component or Partner Nation JTACs without fielded tactical targeting systems are exempt until such fielding occurs. If	Demonstrate the ability to determine target location via tactical targeting system during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully determine target location coordinates within 10m accuracy using a tactical targeting system (e.g., PSS-SOF). TR: JP 3-09.3, CJCSI 3505.01A.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT

service/component or coalition JTACs employ tactical targeting systems that produce precision coordinates, (PSS-SOF, etc.) proficiency with that equipment must be demonstrated IAW Service regulations.			
03.2 Match target location accuracy/format to desired weapons system.	Demonstrate the ability to determine accuracy of target location (e.g., TLE) and proper coordinate format to desired weapons system during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will determine TLE associated with the procedure or equipment used to determine target location coordinates. Match coordinates format and best weapon to target based on accuracy and capability. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC 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 a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to effectively integrate CAS into the ground scheme of maneuver by meeting the commander's intent for CAS, without limiting the employment of maneuver, aviation or fire support assets. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.3.2 Integrate CAS missions with surface-based fires.	Demonstrate the ability to integrate CAS missions with surface-based fires during a practical, dry, live terminal attack control or live fire exercise. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to effectively integrate CAS with supporting or complementary surface fires into the ground scheme of maneuver by meeting the commander's intent for fire support. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, live terminal attack control or live fire exercise.	JTAC 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 a practical, dry, live terminal attack control or live fire exercise. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to effectively use fire support coordination measures to deconflict CAS with all fire support and aviation assets, to meet the commander's intent for maneuver and fire support. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, live terminal attack control or live fire exercise.	JTAC IQT
03.4 Execute deconfliction of aviation assets.			
03.4.1 Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively deconflict aircraft during a dry or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to use appropriate airspace management procedures IAW JP 3-09.3, to ensure safe operation of aircraft in the battlespace during CAS operations. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a dry or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.4.2 Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation from fires.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively deconflict aircraft from fires during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to use appropriate fire support coordination measures IAW JP 3-09.3, to ensure safe operation of aircraft in the battlespace during CAS operations. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.5 Coordinate CAS Target engagement.			
03.5.1 Receive aircraft check-in and provide situation update to CAS aircraft.	Demonstrate the ability to receive aircraft check-in brief during a dry or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to receive CAS aircraft check-in brief IAW JP 3-09.3 and apply information to the CAS mission as required. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a dry or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.5.2 Provide Gameplan and CAS Attack Brief.	Demonstrate the ability to provide Gameplan and CAS attack brief. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to pass a Gameplan and CAS attack brief to CAS aircraft IAW JP 3-09.3 in order to attack a surface target. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a dry or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT

03.5.3 Provide weapon recommendation to achieve desired effects.	Demonstrate the ability to provide CAS brief during a dry or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to pass a CAS 9-line briefing to CAS aircraft IAW JP 3-09.3 in order to attack a target. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a dry or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.5.4 Provide weaponeering recommendation to achieve desired effects.	Demonstrate the ability to provide a weapon recommendation, based on ground commander's intent, to achieve desired effects. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to make appropriate weapons recommendations to CAS aircraft to ensure effects achieve the ground commanders' desired intent and comply with ROE and restrictions. TR: JP 3-09.3, AFTTP(I) 3-2.6 JFIRE.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.6 Execute target marking for CAS assets.			
03.6.1 Execute visual target marking for CAS with indirect fire assets.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively target mark via visual means with indirect fire during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to mark a target using a visual indicator (e.g., smoke (white phosphorous/red phosphorous, high explosive, illumination)) to allow a CAS aircraft to visually acquire the target area. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.6.2 Execute target marking for CAS with a ground laser designator.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively target mark or designate with a ground based LTD. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to successfully mark or designate a target using a LTD to allow a CAS aircraft to acquire the target or deliver a laser guided weapon. Laser shall be utilized to designate for a weapon delivery or to mark a target for an aircraft (laser spot tracker recommended). Intent is to utilize laser equipment and proper terminology. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a dry or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.6.3 Execute target mark for CAS with a ground IR pointer.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively target mark with a ground based IR pointer. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to successfully mark a target using an IR pointer to allow a CAS aircraft to acquire the target. IR pointer shall be utilized to mark a target for aircrew with NVG. Intent is to utilize IR pointer equipment and proper terminology. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT

03.7 Integrate SEAD during the execution of CAS missions in a medium to high - threat environment.	Demonstrate the ability to effectively integrate SEAD with CAS in a medium to high threat environment. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to successfully integrate SEAD during a CAS mission. TR: JP 3-09.3 and other applicable Service/National publications.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, live terminal attack control or live fire exercise.	JTAC IQT
03.8 Execute appropriate terminal attack control and method of attack procedures.			
03.8.1 Execute Type 1 terminal attack control procedures.	Perform Type 1 terminal attack control of CAS aircraft during a dry or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a Type 1 CAS control. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a dry or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.8.2 Execute Type 2 terminal attack control procedures.	Perform Type 2 terminal attack control of CAS aircraft during a dry or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a Type 2 CAS control. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a dry or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.8.3 Execute Type 3 terminal attack control procedures.	Perform Type 3 terminal attack control of CAS aircraft during a dry or live terminal attack control. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a Type 3 CAS control. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a dry or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.8.4 Execute BOT method of attack during a terminal attack control.	Perform BOT method of attack during terminal attack control of CAS aircraft. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a BOT method of attack. Reference: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a dry or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT

03.8.5 Execute BOC method of attack during a terminal attack control.	Perform BOC method of attack during terminal attack control of CAS aircraft. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a BOC method of attack. Reference: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a dry or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.9 Control day and night CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.			
03.9.1 Control day FW CAS missions.	Perform a day fixed-wing control. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day fixed-wing control. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a dry or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.9.2 Control night FW CAS missions.	Perform a night fixed-wing control. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a night fixed-wing control IAW JP 3-09.3 and appropriate service references. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.9.3 Control RW CAS missions.	Perform a rotary-wing control. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day or night rotary-wing control IAW JP 3-09.3 and appropriate service references. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.9.4 Control CAS missions with the support of a remote observer.	Perform a Type 2 control with the support of a remote observer (e.g. scout, FIST, JFO, SOF). JTAC will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day or night Type 2 control with the support of a remote observer. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT

03.9.5 Control CAS missions with the support of a FAC(A).	Perform a control with the support of a FAC(A). JTAC will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day or night control with the support of a FAC(A). TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.10 Control a CAS mission in an urban environment in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	Perform a CAS control in an urban environment. JTAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a CAS control in an urban environment. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.11 Employ digital aided CAS/Fires systems. *Note – Services, USSOCOM/Partner Nations without fielded digital CAS systems are exempt until such fielding occurs.	Demonstrate the ability to control CAS missions (e.g. Friendly deconfliction, A/C check in, ON STATION REPORT, CAS 9-Line brief and BDA passage.) using digital aided CAS systems. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a digital aided CAS control. TR: JP 3-09.3.	Performance level of proficient during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	JTAC IQT
03.12 Conduct Battle Damage Assessment (BDA).	Demonstrate the ability to provide accurate BDA (e.g. observed damage (enemy/civilian)), re-attack recommendation and maintain a log of all BDA collected, using appropriate reference material when required. JTAC will demonstrate the ability to provide BDA report to CAS aircraft that includes: Size, Activity, Location, Time, Remarks — Munitions expended, observed damage (number of tanks destroyed, number still active, and recommendation), mission number, and mission accomplishment (SUCCESSFUL, UNSUCCESSFUL or UNKNOWN). TR: JP 3-09.3.		

NOTES:

1. "P" = Prerequisite training that is required to be accomplished prior to attendance at a formal JTACQC.
2. Standards for successful completion of Table A3.2 tasks should be contained in the training syllabus maintained by the USAF JTAC schoolhouse and be IAW requirements of the JTAC MOA. USAF JTAC schoolhouses should provide JTAC training syllabi to all units required to conduct JTAC IQT due to training deficiencies that occur at the schoolhouse.

Attachment 4

RECOMMENDED JTAC MQT PROGRAM

A4.1. JTAC MQT. The below training events are established as recommended CMPs for units to conduct JTAC MQT.

A4.1.1. Simulator CMPs.

A4.1.1.1. CMP #1 - The overall purpose of this event is for the student to demonstrate proficiency in planning for and executing a Day CAS mission with SEAD efforts.

A4.1.1.2. CMP #2 - FAC(A). The overall purpose of this simulation is to evaluate the student's ability to retain the instruction given on FAC(A) CAS TTPs in a permissive environment.

A4.1.1.3. CMP #3 - AC-130. The overall purpose of this PE is to evaluate the student's ability to retain the instruction given on AC-130 & CAS integration TTPs in a permissive environment.

A4.1.1.4. CMP #4 - Ground/air illum PE. The overall purpose of this PE is to evaluate the student's ability to retain the instruction given on ground/air illumination TTPs in a permissive environment.

A4.1.1.5. CMP #5 - Call-For-Fire (CFF). The overall purpose of this event is to evaluate the student's ability to conduct CFF missions.

A4.1.1.6. CMP #6 - Laser. The overall purpose of this event is to evaluate the student's ability to retain laser CAS instruction and demonstrate the ability to prepare and use laser equipment, implement laser safety measures, conduct laser marking and designation for CAS attacks in a permissive environment and utilize correct laser brevity.

A4.1.1.7. CMP #7 - Night. The overall purpose of this event is to evaluate the student's ability to retain night CAS instruction and demonstrate the ability to prepare and use equipment commonly associated with night CAS, conduct night CAS attacks in a permissive environment and utilize correct IR laser brevity.

A4.1.2. Live-fly CMPs.

A4.1.2.1. CMP #8 - Dismounted. The overall purpose of this event is for the student to control a CAS mission in a dynamic moving environment and introduce the student to Contested Degraded Operations.

A4.1.2.2. CMP #9 - Mounted. The overall purpose of this event is for the student to control a CAS mission while in a vehicle and in a dynamic moving environment.

A4.1.2.3. CMP #10 - Laser. Live-fly control using a laser designator to mark the target.

A4.1.2.4. CMP #11 - Night. Live-fly control conducted at night. All participants must be using NVGs.

A4.1.2.5. CMP #12 – Live or Inert Munition Control.

Attachment 5
JTAC QUALIFICATION

A5.1. Table A5.1 is used for 6-month qualification requirements.

Table A5.1. JTAC 6-Month Minimum Qualification Requirements

Terminal Attack Control	Minimum Required	Condition
Type 1 ⁵	1	Live-fly and 1 can be Simulated annually
Type 2 ⁵	1	Live-fly or Simulated
Type 3 ⁵	1	Live-fly or Simulated
BOT	1	Live-fly only
BOC ⁵	1	Live-fly or simulator
FW CAS Aircraft ⁵	2	Live-fly and 1 can be Simulated per 6 months
RW CAS Aircraft ⁵	1	Live-fly or simulator
Laser control ^{4, 5}	1	Live-fly and 1 can be Simulated annually
IR Pointer ^{3, 5}	1	Live-fly and 1 can be Simulated annually
Remote Observer ⁵	1	Live-fly or simulator
Video Downlink (VDL) ⁵	1	Live-fly or simulator
Live ¹	1	Live-fly only
9-Line Attack Brief ²	1	Live-fly only
Day	1	Live-fly only
Night ⁵	1	Live-fly and 1 can be Simulated annually

Notes:

1. Live Munitions include: Forward firing gun, rockets, bombs (including inert/practice), or missiles.
2. Must use a complete nine line attack brief; IP-to-Target attack (Lines 1-3) may not be abbreviated, not applicable (N/A) or from the overhead
3. IR pointer shall be utilized to mark a target for a NVG equipped aircrew. The intent is to demonstrate correct use of IR equipment and IR terminology.
4. Laser shall be utilized to mark/designate a target for any FW aircraft (laser spot tracker recommended). The intent is to demonstrate correct use of laser equipment and laser terminology.
5. Only JFS ESC accredited dome simulators may be used.

Attachment 6

SPECIALIZED POSITION TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Table A6.1. Simulator Operator Training Requirements

TRAINING ITEM	FREQUENCY	PROFICIENCY CODES
1. Attain and maintain information assurance requirements. TR: DODD 8570.01; AFMAN 17-1303, <i>Cybersecurity Workforce Improvement Program</i>		
1.1. A+CE, CCNA-Security, Network+ CE, or SSCP	Initial	N/A
1.2. Continuing Education Units.	Triennial	N/A
1.3. Sign formal statement of assigned cybersecurity responsibilities.	Initial	N/A
1.4. Sign Privileged Access Agreement.	Initial	N/A
1.5. Sign authorized release of cybersecurity baseline certification data to DoD via DMDC.	Initial	N/A
1.6. Understand IA controls and how the controls apply to simulation systems to enable coordination with unit Information Systems Security Officer to identify applicable IA controls and develop local policy and procedures to ensure compliance and retain Authority to Operate certification.	Annual	B
1.7. Perform cybersecurity responsibilities, as directed by the AO, information systems security manager/officer.	Annual	3c
1.8. Understand requirements to perform distributed operations with units operating on the Distributed Mission Operations Network (DMON) and Air Reserve Component Network (ARCNET) networks (as applicable). TR: DMON and ARCNET guidelines	Annual	B
2. Operate unit assigned JTAC simulation systems TR: JTAC Simulation Systems Operators Manuals.	Annual	4c
3. Perform operator-level and preventative maintenance on assigned simulation systems. TR: Simulation Systems' Help Desk Procedures, Simulation Systems' Operators Manuals	Biennial	3b
4. Maintain proficiency in the use of Image Generation and Simulation and Threat Environment software (e.g., Virtual Reality Scene Generation and Modern Air Combat Environment) on JTAC Simulation Systems. TR: Software User's Guide.	Biennial	3c

5. Operate ARCNet Gateway rack and portal equipment. TR: Distributed Training Operations Center (DTOC) provided guidance.	Biennial	4c
6. Understand air and ground combat systems capabilities and limitations that perform component fires and joint fires (e.g., CAS aircraft, rotary-wing attack aircraft, artillery systems, etc.). TR: AFTTP 3-1, AFTTP 3-2.5, AFTTP(I) 3-2.6, AFTTP(I) 3-2.17, AFTTP 3-3.JTAC, JP 3-0, JP 3-09, JP 3-09.3, AFDD 3-03, AFI 11-214, FM 3-04.126, FM 6-30, and applicable weapons systems TTPs/Combat Fundamentals.	Biennial	C
7. Understand air- and ground-based threat systems. TR: AFTTP 3-1 Volume 2.	Annual	C
8. Build and execute full-mission scenarios based on ASOS and aligned-Army unit Mission Essential Tasks. TR: Unit Mission Essential Tasks in DRRS.	Annual	3c
9. Understand simulation requirements for JTACs and JFOs. TR: AFI 13-112V1 and RJP RTM.	Annual	C
10. Understand unit procedures for coordinating with unit training, intelligence, and WEPTAC personnel to create and maintain scenarios to support all levels of training and pre-deployment preparation for assigned JTAC personnel. TR: Unit Preparation Message, AOR specific documentation, Unit Line Number specific training requirements.	Biennial	B
Note: Refer to AFI36-2201, <i>Air Force Training Program</i> (Figure A4.3) for item 1.6 through item 10 proficiency code requirements.		

Table A6.2. Formal Schoolhouse Instructor Certification Requirements

1. Phase 1, Lesson Observation.	
1.1. Review the lesson, any lesson materials, and any insights to the lesson for which the individual will be certified to instruct.	Practical
1.2. Demonstrate understanding of the lesson objectives, samples of behavior, student workbook, presentation, exam questions, and reference materials/documents/publications for the class/simulator profile.	Practical

1.3. Observe the lesson being presented to students. Individual must take the lesson academic test.	Achieve minimum score of 90%
2. Phase 2. Lesson Instruction.	
2.1. Prepare the lesson using all available visual aids, and present the lesson to an instructor supervisor (or primary/alternate instructor), ensuring coverage of the samples of behavior and demonstrating good time management.	Practical
2.2.. Presenting the lesson to actual students.	Supervising Instructor Assessment

Table A6.3. JTAC-I Upgrade Training Requirements.

1. Classroom Training.	
1.1. Complete an instructor academic course that provides: instructor fundamentals, learning theories, teaching methods, questioning techniques, lesson plan development, JTAC-I roles, training program management, mission planning, briefing, grade sheet fundamentals, and debriefing fundamentals.	N/A
1.2. Understand JTAC references per AFI 13-112V2.	Proficiency level C
1.3. Observe minimum of two JTAC-I led classes (T-3).	N/A
1.4. Instruct three classes using a minimum of one visual aid (T-3).	Chief WEPTAC or JTAC PM Assessment
2. Task Training.	
2.1. Simulator training.	
2.1.1. Simulator Event #1. Observe a certified JTAC-I providing instruction to a JTAC trainee during a permissive CMP.	Practical
2.1.2. Simulator Event #2. Observe a certified JTAC-I providing instruction to a JTAC trainee during a non-permissive CMP.	Practical
2.1.3. Simulator Event #3. Provide instruction to a JTAC trainee during a permissive CMP.	Chief WEPTAC or JTAC PM Assessment
2.1.4. Simulator Event #4. Provide instruction to a JTAC trainee during a non-permissive CMP.	Chief WEPTAC or JTAC PM Assessment
2.2. Live-fly training.	
2.2.1. Live-fly Event #1. Observe a certified JTAC-I providing instruction to a JTAC trainee during a permissive CMP.	Practical
2.2.2. Live-fly Event #2. Observe a certified JTAC-I providing instruction to a JTAC trainee during a non-permissive CMP.	Practical
2.2.3. Live-fly Event #3. Provide instruction to a JTAC trainee during a	Chief WEPTAC or

permissive CAS Mission Profile.	JTAC PM Assessment
2.2.4. Live-fly Event #4. Provide instruction to a JTAC trainee during a non-permissive CMP.	Chief WEPTAC or JTAC PM Assessment