DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Headquarters US Space Force
Washington, DC 20330-1030

CFETP 5S0X1
Parts I and II
26 JUNE 2026

SFSC 5S0X1
SPACE SYSTEMS OPERATIONS

CAREER FIELD EDUCATION AND TRAINING PLAN

SPACE OPERATIONS BADGE

HERALDRY

- The central globe represents the earth as viewed from space, the earth being the origin and control point for man's space endeavors. The global lines of latitude and longitude emphasize the global nature of the Space Force's mission.
- The thrusts and vectors behind the globe represent the dynamic and infinite space environment.
- The delta symbolizes the Space Force's upward thrust into space, and the launch vehicles that place satellites in orbit.
- The ellipses represent orbital paths traced by satellites in earth orbit; the satellites symbolically depicted as four-pointed stars.
- The symmetric placement of the satellites signifies the Space Force's worldwide coverage in accomplishing its mission.

CAREER FIELD EDUCATION AND TRAINING
PLAN
SPACE SYSTEMS OPERATIONS
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Table of Contents

SPACE SYSTEMS OPERATIONS
SFSC 5S0X1
CAREER FIELD EDUCATION AND TRAINING
PLAN

PREFACE

1. This Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP) is a comprehensive education and training document that identifies life-cycle career development, mentoring, education/training requirements, and training support resources for the 5S0X1 (5S) specialty in the United States Space Force (USSF). Given the importance of space to our nation's defense, it is essential 5S personnel have the resources and support they need to succeed. This CFETP stands as a blueprint and starting point for success, providing a pathway for career development and training.

2. This CFETP consists of two parts; both parts are used by training management teams and supervisors to plan, manage, and control training within the specialty.

2.1 Part I provides information necessary for overall management of the specialty. Section A explains how all members will use the plan. Section B identifies career field progression information, duties and responsibilities, training strategies, and career field progression. Section C associates each level with specialty qualifications (knowledge, education, experience, training, and other). Section D indicates resource constraints. Some examples include funds, manpower, equipment, and facilities. Section E currently is not used and is reserved for identifying transition training guide requirements for Sgt through MSgt.

2.2. Part II includes the following: Section A identifies the Specialty Training Standard (STS) and includes duties, tasks, technical references to support training, Space Training and Readiness Command (STARCOM) conducted wartime courses, core tasks, and correspondence course requirements. Section B contains the course objective list and training standards supervisors will use to determine if Guardians have satisfied training requirements. Section C identifies available support material. Section D identifies mandatory courses. Section E can be used to identify Field Command unique training requirements.

NOTE: *Civilians occupying management positions may use Part II to support duty position qualification training*

2.3. Using guidance provided in the CFETP will ensure individuals in this specialty receive effective and efficient training at the appropriate point in their career. This plan enables the Space Force to train today's workforce for tomorrow's jobs. At the unit level, supervisors and trainers will use Part II to identify, plan, and conduct training commensurate with the overall goals of this plan.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAD—Advanced Academic Degrees
AEHF—Advanced Extremely High Frequency
AF—Air Force
AFCOOL—Air Force Credentialing Opportunity On-Line
AFIT—Air Force Institute of Technology
AFVEC—Air Force Virtual Education Center
AT—Advanced Training
AOC—Air and Space Operations Center
AU-ABC—Air University Associate to Baccalaureate Cooperative Program
C4—Command, Control, Communication, and Computers
CCAF—Community College of the Air Force
CDRUSSPACECOM—Commander United States SPACECOM
CFETP—Career Field Education and Training Plan
CFM—Career Field Manager
CMR— Combat Mission Ready
CPI—Continuous Process Improvement
CT—Continuation Training
CWCP—Contingency Wartime Planning Course
DAF—Department of the Air Force
DAFECD—DAF Enlisted Classification Directory
DAFI—Department of the Air Force Instruction
DoD—Department of Defense
DRU—Direct Reporting Unit
DT—Difference Training
SATCOM—Satellite Communication
E&T—Education and Training
EMS—Electromagnetic Spectrum
EMSO—Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations
ESOC—Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations Course
ETMO—Enterprise Talent Management Office
EW—Electromagnetic Warfare
FAM—Functional Area Manager
FAST—Fundamental Application of Space Targeting
FM—Functional Manager
FOA—Field Operating Agency
GBS—Ground Based Surveillance
HAF—Headquarters Air Force
HQ—Headquarters
IADS—Integrated Air Defenses
IAW—In Accordance With
IC—Intelligence Community
IEW—Introduction to Electromagnetic Warfare
IMD—Integrated Missile Defense
IQT—Initial Qualification Training
ISR—Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance

IST—Initial Skills Training
ISD—Instructional System Development
ITWAA—Integrated Threat Warning Attack Architecture
IW—Irregular Warfare
IWMCC—Irregular Warfare Mission Coordination Course
JAOC—Joint Air Operations Center Command
JAOC2C—Joint Air Operations Center Command and Control Course
JC4PC—Joint C4 Planners Course
JKO—Joint Knowledge Online
JOPP—Joint Operational Planning Process
JSTC—Joint Space Targeting Course
JTAPPS—Joint Targeting Applications
JTSTAFF—Joint Targeting Staff
KDP – Key Developmental Position
KLP – Key Leadership Position
MAAP—Master Air Attack Plan
MilPDS—Military Personnel Data System
MQT—Mission Qualification Training
MRT—Mission Readiness Training
MRTP—Mission Readiness Training Program
MTL—Master Task List
MTOC—Mission Type Orders Course
MTP— Master Training Plan
MWT—Missile Warning and Tracking
NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVWAR—Navigation Warfare
NKDO—Non-Kinetic Duty Officer
NSSI—National Space Security Institute
OJT—On-the-Job Training
OL—Operating Location
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
OSR—Occupational Survey Report
OW—Orbital Warfare
PCS—Permanent Change of Station
PME—Professional Military Education
PNT—Position, Navigation and Timing
POC—Point of Contact
POI—Plan of Instruction
PS—Prior Service
QT—Qualification Training
RF—Radio Frequency
RSP—Ready Spacecrew Program
RT—Requalification Training
SATCOM—Satellite Communication
SBST—Space-Based Sensing and Targeting
SDA—Space Domain Awareness

SEI—Special Experience Identifier
SF— Space Force
SFSC—Space Force Specialty Code
SME—Subject Matter Expert
SPACECOM—Space Command
SPEED—Special Experience Exchange Duties
SOF—Special Operation Forces
SPEC—Space Planning Experience Codes
SPT—Space Planning Team
SPTC—Space Planners Team Course
SSCFC—Space-SOF-Cyber Foundations Course
SSBI—Single Scope Background Investigation
STARCOM—Space Training and Readiness Command
STEEP – Strategy for Training, Education, Experience and Professional Development
STEM – Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math
STRT—Specialty Training Requirements Team
STS—Specialty Training Standard
SURF—Single Unit Retrieval Format
SWPC—Space Warfighter Preparation Course
TEW—Theater Electromagnetic Warfare
TDY— Temporary Duty
TM—Training Manager
TPM— Training Pipeline Manager
TPT—Training Planning Team
TRQI—Training Requester Quota Identifiers
TS—Top Secret
TS/SCI—Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmentalized Information
TTPs—Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
U&TW—Utilization and Training Workshop
UGT—Upgrade Training
URE— Unit Review Exercise
UTC—Unit Type Code
WSOC—Wideband SATCOM Operations Center

TERMS EXPLAINED

Advanced Training (AT). Advanced Training is the set of formal training requirements beyond weapon system qualification and continuation training (CT) to advance the skills required to ensure mission accomplishment in a contested, degraded, and operationally limited (CDO) environment. AT is the most important part of the ready spacecrew program (RSP) for combat mission ready (CMR) units. Mission planning, execution, and debriefing are critical to successful AT. Non-CMR units will adapt AT as necessary to meet mission needs.

Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP). A CFETP is a comprehensive core training document that identifies: life-cycle education and training requirements, training support resources, and minimum core task requirements for a specialty. The CFETP aims to give personnel a clear path and instill a sense of industry in career field training. It is a multipurpose document

that outlines a logical career growth path, training resources, and is designed to eliminate duplication and make training identifiable and budget defensible.

Career Field Manager (CFM). An individual on the Headquarters US Space Force staff responsible for daily management of training, force development, and management programs as delegated by the Space Force Deputy of Space Operations for Operations (HQ USSF/S3/4/7). Responsibilities include coordination with command level and associated functional managers, technical training center personnel, Space Training and Readiness Command personnel, Air Force personnel resource managers, and sister service training managers and personnel. This includes identifying the task requirements and training for their assigned specialty. This individual will review and/or approve all proposed changes to the specialty. Coordinates with FLDCOM, C-FLDCOM, and Direct Reporting Unit (DRU) functional and training managers, technical training center personnel, and various Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) on career path development and identification of CFETP training task items to meet prescribed training requirements. Other responsibilities include reviewing specialty manpower utilization, managing Space Force specialty classification guidance, and overall status of the health and competency of the specialty. The CFM is the sole waiver authority for training deviations.

Certification. A formal indication of an individual's ability to perform a task to required standards.

Certifier/Certification Official. A person the commander assigns to determine an individual's ability to perform a task to required standards. Task certifiers/certification officials for positional and crew evaluations may be conducted by evaluators and/or task certifiers.

Combat Mission Ready (CMR). Spacecrew who have satisfactorily completed IQT/MQT, or upgrade training as required, and maintain qualification and currency in the unit's mission and assigned position. CMR is the baseline status required to perform unsupervised operations duties.

Continuation Training (CT). Re-occurring training that is required for spacecrew members that provides the volume, frequency, and mix of training necessary to maintain and improve proficiency in their assigned position at their current experience level.

Core Task. Tasks Career Field Managers (CFMs) identify as minimum qualification requirements within an Space Force specialty regardless of duty position. Core tasks may be specified for a particular skill level or in general across the SFSC. The 5S0X1 career field does not have any specialty-wide core tasks due to the variance of tasks and duties within the SFSC.

Course Objective List (COL). A publication derived from initial and advanced skills Course Training Standard (CTS), identifying the tasks and knowledge requirements, and respective standards provided to achieve a 3-, 5- or 7-skill level in this career field. Supervisors use the COL to assist in conducting graduate evaluations.

Course Training Standard (CTS). A training standard that identifies the training members will receive in a specific course. The CTS identifies the tasks and levels of proficiency to which those tasks will be taught and serves as a contract between the course owner and the functional user to

show the overall training requirements taught in formal schools and correspondence courses.

Critical Task. A task a CFM identifies as a minimum qualification requirement within a specialty or duty position.

Deputy Career Field Manager (DCFM). An individual on HQ USSF staff responsible to the CFM for overseeing all aspects of a particular Space Force Specialty and associated competencies. Coordinates with FLDCOM, C-FLDCOM, and DRU functional and training managers, technical training center personnel, and various Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) on career path development and identification of CFETP training task items to meet national, tactical, joint, and force training requirements. Other responsibilities include reviewing specialty manpower utilization, managing specialty classification guidance, and overall status of the health of their specialty.

Department of the Air Force Enlisted Classification Directory (DAFECD). The official directory for all military enlisted classification descriptions, codes, and identifiers. Establishes the occupational structure of the Air Force enlisted force. The occupational structure is flexible to permit enlisted personnel to specialize and develop their skills and abilities while allowing the Department of the Air Force to meet changing mission requirements. Individual enlisted personnel have a joint responsibility with commanders and supervisors at all levels to fully develop their abilities consistent with Air Force needs and within the established patterns of specialization.

Education and Training Course Announcement (ETCA). ETCA contains specific Air Force MAJCOM procedures, fund cite instructions, reporting instructions, and listings for those formal courses the MAJCOMs or FOAs conduct or manage. ETCA also contains courses the Air Force and reserve forces conduct or administer and serves as a reference for the Air Force, DoD, other military services, government agencies, and security assistance programs. Located at https://usaf.dps.mil/teams/app10-etca/SitePages/home.aspx

Education with Industry (EWI). The EWI Program is a highly selective, competitive, career development program designed to improve the technical, professional, and management competencies of participating students by partnering with top tier public and private sector companies.

En Route PCS Associated Training. The training of students undergoing a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) while in Temporary Duty (TDY) status.

Evaluators. Capable individuals experienced, proficient, and current in the assigned defense/weapon system. Evaluators in the 5S0X1 field are appointed by commanders and evaluate selected tasks in assigned operational duty positions.

Field Command (FLDCOM). A FLDCOM represents a major Space Force subdivision that has jurisdiction over a specific portion of the Space Force mission. Each FLDCOM is directly subordinate to HQ USSF. FLDCOMs are interrelated and complementary, providing capabilities and resources for necessary for space warfighting operations.

Field Command Functional Manager (FFM). An individual at the FLDCOM/Joint activity

command level who is responsible for identifying task and training requirements for a specialty or Occupational Series and is responsible for validating intelligence requirements, command.

Functional Area Managers (FAM). The individual accountable for the management and oversight of all personnel and equipment within a specific functional area to support the operational planning and execution. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, developing and reviewing policy; developing, managing, and maintaining UTCs; developing criteria for and monitoring readiness reporting; force posturing; and analysis. At each level of responsibility, the FAM should be the most highly knowledgeable and experienced person within the functional area and have the widest range of visibility over the functional area readiness and capability issues.

Functional Manager (FM). Senior leaders, designated by the appropriate functional authority (FA) who provide day-to-day management responsibility over specific functional communities. While they should maintain an institutional focus for resource development and distribution, FMs are responsible for ensuring their specialties are equipped, developed, and sustained to meet the functional community's mission as well as encourage force development opportunities to meet future needs of the Space Force mission.

Functional Authority (FA). Designated General Officers and members of the Senior Executive Service serving as Deputy Chiefs of Staff or Assistant Secretaries appointed by the Secretary of the Air Force to provide oversight and functional advisory services related to functional communities. Provide strategic oversight of force development to include determination and prioritization of functional community requirements to meet mission needs. (T-1). (DAFMAN 36-2689)

Initial Qualification Training (IQT). Training needed to qualify for basic spacecrew duties in an assigned crew position for a specific space mission conducted by a Formal Training Unit (FTU).

Initial Skills Training (IST). A formal technical training course that results in a 3-level award for enlisted personnel.

Instructional System Development (ISD). A deliberate, orderly but flexible process for planning, developing, and managing instructional systems. It ensures personnel are taught in a cost-efficient way the knowledge, skills and attitudes essential for successful job performance.

Master Task List (MTL). A comprehensive list (100%) of all tasks performed within a work center and consisting of the current CFETP and locally developed AF Forms 797 (as a minimum). Should include tasks required for deployment and/or UTC requirements.

Mission Qualification Training (MQT). Also known as OJT (On-the-Job Training). The purpose of MQT is to qualify spacecrew members in assigned spacecrew positions to perform the command or unit mission.

Master Training Plan (MTP). Employs a strategy for ensuring the completion of all work center job requirements by using a Master task Listing and provides milestones for task, and prioritizes

deployment/UTC, HST tasks, upgrade, and qualification tasks.

National Security Space Institute (NSSI). NSSI is the Department of War's single focal point for space education and training, complementing existing space education programs at the Air University, the Naval Postgraduate School and the Air Force Institute of Technology.

On-the-Job Training (OJT). Hands-on, "over-the-shoulder" conducted to certify personnel in both upgrade (skill level award) and job qualification (position certification training). For space operations, OJT is also known as MQT.

Plan of Instruction (POI). The POI is a training guide outlining how the training program is applied and administered. A POI can be as simple as a syllabus of day-to-day events or as complex as using Lesson Plans and Student Study Guides. Units develop local methods that provide verification from both instructors and students that training has been completed.

Proficiency Training. Additional training, either in-residence or non-residence courses, or on-the-job training, provided to personnel to increase their skills and knowledge beyond the minimum required for upgrade.

Qualification Training (QT). Hands-on performance training designed to qualify a Guardian in a specific position. This training occurs both during and after upgrade training to maintain up-to-date qualifications.

Ready Spacecrew Program (RSP). The USSF's overarching spacecrew readiness framework that allows for the implementation of operational training, advanced training (AT), standardization and evaluation (stan/eval), operational procedures, and tactics for Guardians and Airmen. RSP training begins after the completion of Initial Skills Training (IST) and continues throughout a spacecrew member's operations tour for a designated weapon system.

Space Force Specialty (SFS). A group of positions (with the same title and code) that require common qualifications.

Single Unit Retrieval Format (SURF). There is an Air Force and Space Force version of a member's SURF. The SURF is a summary of an individual's military career in the Department of the Air Force or in the Space Force and is used by commanders and boards to get a quick picture of an individual.

Specialty Training. The total training process used to qualify Guardians in their assigned specialty.

Specialty Training Requirements Team (STRT). The primary purpose of the STRT is for the CFM and functional leaders to determine and present training requirements to the course Training Manager.

Specialty Training Standard (STS). A publication that describes a specialty in terms of tasks and knowledge a member in that specialty may be expected to perform or to know on the job. Also

identifies the training provided to achieve a 3-, 5-, or 7-skill level within an enlisted specialty. It further serves as a contract between the training command and the functional user to show which of the overall training requirements for an SFSC/AFSC are taught in formal schools and correspondence courses.

Subject Matter Expert (SME). Guardian designated to build procedures and administer training/evaluations for significant changes in systems or procedures requiring new MR/CMR certification or Requalification Training.

Supplemental Training. Training toward a portion of a Space Force Specialty without change by SFSC. Formal training on new equipment, methods and technology that are not suited for on-the-job training.

Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs). TTPs provide an operator and/or tactician with a set of tools to use in developing the solution to a tactical problem. The solution to any specific problem is a unique combination of these TTPs or the creation of new ones based on a critical evaluation of the situation.

Training and Evaluation Performance Standards (TEPS). TEPS are operational time-based task standards. Timing standards will not be used as real-world operational guidance. When conflict exists between real-world operational guidance and TEPS, real-world guidance always takes precedence.

Trainer. A trained and qualified person who teaches personnel to perform specific tasks through OJT methods.

Training Equipment. The generic term for items trainers use to train operator personnel. Trainers teach with these items by picturing, simulating or otherwise demonstrating the characteristics of a system, facility or piece of equipment.

Training Planning Team (TPT). Comprised of the same personnel as a Utilization and Training Workshop (U&TW), however TPTs are more intimately involved in training development, and the range of issues is greater than is normal in the U&TW forum.

Training Requester Quota Identifier (TRQI). The TRQI is a four-character communication code within the Oracle Training Administration (OTA) used to convey annual or supplemental training requirements, allocations, allocation confirmations, and student tracking information between a user of training and the provider (owner) of training. TRQIs are assigned to FLDCOMs, FOAs, and DRUs responsible for training accountability of personnel. Only one TRQI is assigned to a functional entity for the Mission Readiness Training Program (MRTP).

Training Requirements Analysis. A detailed analysis of tasks for a particular Space Force Specialty to be included in the training decision process.

Upgrade Training (UGT/UT). This term has multiple associations; throughout the DAF this term represents training that leads to the award of a higher skill level in a Space Force specialty.

UGT requirements are listed under Career Skill Progression in this CFETP. Other mandatory requirements are specified in the Department of the Air Force Personnel Center Enlisted Classification Directory (DAFECD) and DAFI 36-2201 and must be completed for award of 3, 5, and 7 skill level. Specific to the USSF, and the RSP, Upgrade Training (UT) is defined as training used to qualify spacecrew members in new mission positions or qualifications.

PART I

SECTION A – GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Purpose. This CFETP provides information necessary for the CFM, Field Command functional managers, commanders, training managers, supervisors, trainers, and applicable STARCOM training Deltas to plan, develop, manage, and conduct an effective career field education and training program. This plan outlines training Guardians must receive to develop and progress throughout their career and identifies initial skills, upgrade, qualification, and continuing education and training. Initial skills training is the Space Force Specialty (SFS) specific training an individual receives upon entry and/or retraining in this specialty. For the 5S career field this training is typically provided by STARCOM, 533 TRS. Upgrade training (UGT) identifies the mandatory courses, task qualification requirements, and correspondence course completion required for award of the 3, 5, and 7 skill levels. Qualification training (QT) is actual hands-on task performance training designed to qualify a Guardian in a specific duty position. This training program occurs both during and after the UGT process. It is designed to provide the performance skills/knowledge required to do the job. The CFETP also serves the following purposes:

1.1. Serves as a management tool to plan, manage, conduct, and evaluate career field training programs. In addition, it is used to help supervisors identify training at the appropriate point in an individual's career.

1.2. Identifies task and knowledge training requirements for each skill level in the specialty and recommends education and training throughout each phase of an individual's career.

1.3. Lists training and education courses available in the specialty, identifies sources of training, and the training delivery method.

1.4. Identifies major resource constraints that impact full implementation of the desired career field training process.

2. Usage. This CFETP will be used by the CFM, FLDCOM FM, and supervisors, at all levels to ensure comprehensive and cohesive training programs are available for each Guardian in the specialty.

2.1. STARCOM training personnel will develop and revise formal resident, nonresident training based on requirements established by the users, validated by the CFM, and documented in Part II of the CFETP. STARCOM will work with the CFM to develop strategies for acquiring the necessary resources to provide the identified training.

2.2. FLDCOMs, Space Deltas and equivalent units will ensure their training programs complement the CFETP mandatory initial, upgrade, and proficiency requirements. On the Job Training (OJT), resident training, contract training, or non-resident courses can satisfy identified requirements. Delta-developed training to support this SFSC must be identified for inclusion into the plan.

2.3. Unit Education and Training Managers and supervisors must ensure each Guardian completes

the mandatory training requirements (including Delta supplemental requirements) for the upgrade training specified in this plan.

2.4. Each Guardian will complete the mandatory training requirements specified in this plan. The list of courses in Part II will be used as reference to support training.

3. Coordination and Approval. The CFM is the approval authority and will initiate an annual review of this document to ensure currency and accuracy. Operational representatives and STARCOM training personnel will identify and coordinate the career field training requirements. Using the list of courses/line items in Part II, they will eliminate duplicate training.

SECTION B – CAREER PROGRESSION AND INFORMATION

4. Specialty Description. Manages, plans, or performs duties to develop, sustain, and enhance space capabilities to defend national interests from attack and to create effects in the space domain to achieve service, combatant command, and national objectives. Conducts orbital warfare, space electromagnetic warfare, space battle management, and space access and sustainment operations using established tactics, techniques, and procedures.

4.1. Duties and Responsibilities. Enlisted Guardians are the USSF's primary war fighters. Enlisted space systems operators are the core for executing the space mission. To help understand the scope of the 5S duties and responsibilities, it's important to understand the part 5S0X1s have in the core functions, mission areas, mission sets, enterprise functions, and enterprise activities within the USSF.

4.1.1. A "core function" is a broad and enduring operational role a military force is designed, equipped and trained to perform. Core functions are comprised of mission areas. There are three core functions for the Space Force: space control, global mission operations, and space access.

4.1.1.1. Space Control is a core function that comprises the activities required to contest and control the space domain. The desired outcome of space control operations is space superiority, a degree of control that allows forces to operate at a time and place of their choosing without prohibitive interference from space or counterspace threats, while also denying the same to an adversary. Space control consists of offensive and defensive actions, referred to as counterspace operations. Space systems operators may conduct counterspace operations across the electromagnetic spectrum, and ground/space segments of the space architecture.

4.1.1.1.1. Orbital Warfare (OW) is a mission area within the space control core function. OW is defined as combat operations conducted through fires, movement, and maneuver to control the space domain. OW comes with two mission sets: offensive OW, to negate the enemy's ability to use space or counterspace systems, and defensive OW, to protect against the enemy's ability to attack friendly systems. OW operations are conducted by space systems operators.

4.1.1.1.2. Electromagnetic Warfare (EW) is a mission area within the space control core function that overlaps with the global mission operation core function. EW is defined as combat operations through the electromagnetic spectrum to negate space or counterspace threats. It too comes with

offensive and defensive mission sets where 5S Guardians operate and maintain weapons systems but additionally has an electromagnetic surveillance mission set. The first two are executed by space systems operators, while the third is currently operated by intelligence professionals.

4.1.1.1.3. The final mission area within Space Control is Cyberspace Warfare and has offensive and defensive mission sets. Space systems operators are in the supporting rather than supported role of execution in this mission area.

4.1.1.2. Global Mission Operations is another core function of the Space Force where space systems operators perform critical duties to deliver space capabilities to the Joint Force and the nation. It is comprised of five mission areas:

4.1.1.2.1. SATCOM provides secure, resilient communication services through space-based platforms. This mission area has three mission sets where space systems operators perform critical duties: strategic (support to nuclear command control and communication users), operational (support to fixed-site users), and tactical (support to mobile, disadvantaged or tactical data link users). Space systems operators both operate and maintain mission systems in this mission area.

4.1.1.2.2. The Navigation Warfare (NAVWAR) mission area is to assure or deny positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT) data through space, cyberspace, and electromagnetic spectrum operations (EMSO). Space systems operators play a key role in operating the Global Positioning System (GPS) and are technical experts in PNT and NAVWAR.

4.1.1.2.3. The Missile Warning and Tracking (MWT) mission area is to detect missile launches, track their trajectory, and issue timely warning. This mission area is divided into two mission sets: Ground Based Surveillance (GBS) which provides radar phenomenology to the Integrated Threat Warning Attack Assessment (ITWAA) system, and Overhead Persistent Infrared Surveillance (OPIR) which provides IR phenomenology to the ITWAA system and/or the Theater Event System. Space systems operators have duties and responsibilities core to both mission sets.

4.1.1.2.4. Space-Based Sensing and Targeting (SBST) is another mission area withing the global mission operations core function of the Space Force. This mission area collects, processes, and disseminates terrestrial battlespace awareness. SBST has three mission sets: environmental monitoring, moving target indicator, and battlespace awareness. All three mission sets require space systems operator's skillsets and expertise.

4.1.1.2.5. As mentioned previously, EW has overlap with the space control and global mission operations core functions of the Space Force. Often systems must deploy to the theater they are servicing in the global mission operations core function. When that is the case, this mission area is referred to Tactical Electromagnetic Warfare (TEW), but has the same mission sets as mentioned in 4.1.1.1.2.

4.1.1.3. Space Access as a core function is defined as the movement and sustainment of equipment in, from, and to the space domain. Space access is comprised of three mission areas: satellite control, space lift, and range control.

4.1.1.3.1. Satellite control consists of activities necessary to assure the infrastructure, networks, equipment, and connectivity that enables mission control (i.e. telemetry, tracking, and commanding) of satellites. Space systems operators fulfill many of the duties associated with satellite control.

4.1.1.3.2. Space lift is the movement of payloads (spacecraft or other materials) to and from the space domain. Space lift is comprised of launch, recovery, payload processing, telemetry and tracking, and responsive launch mission sets. The space operations career field has varying degrees of participation in these mission sets, and by the numbers few are currently devoted to these efforts.

4.1.1.3.3. Range control is mission area that enables the space lift mission area by providing and safe and secure range for space launch operations, by monitoring and restricting access to land airspace and maritime areas surrounding the launch site, and by terminating a launch or destroying the launch vehicle if it deviates from the planned trajectory, experiences a catastrophic failure, or poses a threat to public safety. 5S support for range control has varied over the years. Currently the space operations work is accomplished by officers and civilians.

4.1.2. Enterprise functions are cross-cutting activities that enable all core functions. Three enterprise functions are specifically relevant to the space system operator.

4.1.2.1. Intelligence, the products resulting from the collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and production, integration, and targeting concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces, and areas of actual or potential operations, is an enterprise function of the Space Force. Space systems operators depend on the intelligence community (IC) including those who are fellow Guardians in the collection, processing, exploitation, analysis, production, and integration, as well as targeting. Space systems operators work closely with intelligence professionals, as intelligence feeds operations, and operations drive intelligence.

4.1.2.2. Space systems operators play a large role in the enterprise function of command and control (C2). C2 is the exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Space systems operators often hold duties of immense responsibility, entrusted by commanders to C2 systems with tactical, regional or global systems. Positions deployed or at home require space systems operators to manage activities within the operational environment based on the commands, direction, and guidance given by appropriate authority.

4.1.2.3. Space Domain Awareness (SDA) is defined as an enterprise function for the Space Force. Space systems operators are at the core of this function through reconnaissance, surveillance, conjunction assessment, collision on launch assessment, processing and analyzing debris of on-orbit breakups.

4.2. Beyond the core and enterprise functions, space systems operators are also engaged with the following:

4.2.1. Integrated Missile Defense (IMD). Missile defense operations are conducted to attain and

maintain a desired degree of superiority by the destruction or neutralization of enemy air and missile forces. Space systems operations provide sensor data to the shooter capability.

4.2.2. Space Test and Evaluation. Validates and enhances warfighter capabilities through testing and evaluation of space systems. Responsible for planning, executing and reporting development evaluation, tactics and concepts testing, and command-directed testing of space assets.

4.2.3. Staff Positions. S t aff positions exist at the Space Delta, Component and Space Force HQ Staff levels. These unique positions perform various functions that support space operations, establish policy, and provide guidance to space field forces.

4.2.4. Other Support Functions. 5S0X1 personnel also serve in a variety of auxiliary duties that are critical to operational effectiveness, mission sustainment, and force management. Support functions include but are not limited to: Space Education and Training; Intelligence; Plans and Programs; Orbital Analysis; Quality Assurance; Systems Acquisition; Systems Engineering; Systems Integration; and Weapons and Tactics. Expertise in the associated primary mission area is prerequisite to many support functions.

4.3. Space systems operators progress through functional roles based on their cumulative training, education, experience and professional development. Enlisted personnel in space operations perform highly specialized duties covering all aspects of space operations and organizational levels (tactical, operational, and strategic). In general, 5S0X1s spend most of their career assigned to duties at the tactical and operational level. NOTE: 5S0X1s are frequently assigned to tactical-level duties within operational-level organizations; however, staff work requiring technical expertise is often necessary.

4.4. Space systems operators generally are working as part of a crew conducting operations for a combatant commander, usually for the Commander of United States Space Command (SPACECOM) (CDRUSSPACECOM). When not actively conducting operations, they typically fall back to the authority of the local squadron commander. It is imperative that all 5S0X1s understand their roles, chains of command, and reporting requirements, as these may vary daily or between activities.

4.5. To reiterate, Title 10, United States Code 9081 says “The Space Force shall be organized, trained, and equipped to- (1) provide freedom of operation for the United States in, from, and to space; (2) conduct space operations; and (3) protect the interests of the United States in space,” all of which hinges on the ability of the space systems operator.

4.6. The Duties and Responsibilities are also included within the Department of the Air Force Enlisted Classification Directory (DAFECD). The DAFECD can be found on myFSS by searching for “DAFECD”.

5. Skill and Career Progression. Skill level upgrade requirements in this specialty are defined in terms of experience and competence. Adequate training and timely progression from Apprentice (3-skill level) to the Craftsman (7-skill level) levels play an important role in the Space Force’s ability to accomplish its mission. The guidance provided in this part of the CFETP will ensure each guardian receives viable training at appropriate points in their career. This section outlines

the specialty qualification requirements for each skill level in broad, general terms and establishes the mandatory requirements for entry, award, and retention of each skill level. Supervisors should use feedback sessions to clarify expectations and develop career goals. Inability to advance in skill level or competency level after objective evaluation will require retraining to another career field or separation from military service. DAFMAN 36-2689, *Training Program*, provides the upgrade training procedures. Additional considerations are listed below.

5.1. Apprentice (3) Skill Level. The 3-Skill level is granted after obtaining the knowledge and task proficiency levels identified in the Specialty Training Standard, Part II of this CFETP. Initial Skills Training (IST) in the 5S0X1 career field is provided in the 3-skill level resident Enlisted Space Operations Course listed in the formal school's catalog. The 3-level is awarded after completion of IST. The 3-skill level may also be awarded to E4-E7s that have been credited IST completion by the Career Field Manager based on their skills and knowledge from space operations adjacent experience.

5.1.1. IST Course. It is imperative that all 5S0X1s understand their roles, chains of command, and reporting requirements, as these may vary daily or between activities. However, the function of the IST course remains the same, to teach personnel (usually accessions) a foundation in space fundamentals common to all mission areas and provide core career field training and the foundational knowledge needed to perform the duties associated with the space systems operations career field. The IST course includes an initial background in technical information in orbital mechanics, space environment, communications, sensor fundamentals, organizations, and more. Graduation from IST results in award of the 5S031 SFSC. After graduation from the IST course, students will receive more specific mission area training at their gaining unit. The length of the training dependent upon the weapon system trained. For space systems operators, IST is conducted by 533 Training Squadron (TRS), Space Delta 1 (DEL 1), at Vandenberg SFB, CA. The current version of 5S IST is Gateway: Enlisted Undergraduate Space Training (EUST).

5.1.2. Upgrade Training (UGT). Upon completion of initial skills training, a trainee will work with a trainer to enhance their knowledge and skills. There is no universal standardized training required for skill level upgrade at this time. Follow job specific local requirements required of crew position certification or maintainer certification.

5.1.2.1 Qualification Training (QT). Nominally, QT is separated into two units, Initial Qualification Training (IQT), a simulator and classroom only course, and Mission Qualification Training (MQT) conducted on the weapon system and administered by the operations squadron. Today in practice IQT and MQT are generally merged, and referred to as QT. The purpose of QT is to provide positional-specific training designed to initially qualify an individual to be eligible for Crew Mission Ready (CMR) status and develop foundational weapon system knowledge and focuses on weapon system employment and procedures. Spacecrew members will be classified as CMR after successfully completing QT and passing an end of course evaluation.

5.2. Journeyman (5) Skill Level. Journeymen are expected to build upon the basic skills and competencies learned as an apprentice by additional OJT and certification. Due to the diversity of work within this career field, no comprehensive set of core tasks is set at the career field level for the purposes of progression from apprentice to journeyman. For upgrade eligibility to 5-skill level

possession of SFSC 5S031 is mandatory. To be awarded SFSC 5S051, an individual must: have completed all Qualification Training (QT); be certified to perform all associated tasks respective to their duty position and mission system; have completed all 5-skill level requirements listed in Part II of this CFETP; have the recommendation of their supervisor and approval by their unit commander or equivalent. The CFM may waive the experience and qualification requirements, but members must be recommended by supervisor and approved by unit commander or equivalent.

NOTE: *Requirements exist in Part II of this CFETP for 5-level training, until the solution is resourced and developed, the requirement is waived.*

5.2.1. Personnel should not be assigned to staff positions (non-operational duty positions) without first completing appropriate skill level upgrade training and certification on a weapons system.

5.2.2. Along with this CFETP, Department of the Air Force Guidance Memorandum (DAFGM) 2024-13-602V1, *Ready Spacecrew Program Training*, and local Job Qualification Standards (JQS) provide additional direction and are available for enlisted space systems operators and all space leaders. DAFGM2024-13-602V1 is accessible through the USSF official training portal.

5.2.2.1. Ready Spacecrew Program (RSP). RSP is the overarching operations training program designed to enhance the knowledge and warfighting capability of spacecrew members after QT and throughout a spacecrew member's tour(s). It includes continuation training (CT) and advanced training (AT) and may include difference training (DT) as required.

5.3. Craftsman (7) Skill Level. A craftsman may fill various supervisory and management positions aligning to the core functions of the 5S career field. For upgrade to 7-skill level possession of SFSC 5S051 is mandatory. To be awarded SFSC 5S071 Guardians must complete all 7-skill level requirements identified in Part II of this CFETP, and if required by the duty position, complete all QT and be certified to perform all associated tasks respective to their duty position and mission system. Additionally, they must complete Enlisted Joint PME I (EJPME-US001, see 5.6.1 for course description), via Joint Knowledge Online (JKO), and have the recommendation of their supervisor and approval by their unit commander or equivalent. Continued academic education through an associate degree program is encouraged. Completion of an associate degree in a space related discipline at this level is highly recommended.

NOTE: *Requirements exist in Part II of this CFETP for 7-level training, until the solution is resourced and developed the requirement in lieu of course completion is individuals must have two years* of experience in a space systems operations position (billet), calculated from completion of 5-level requirements.*
**One year for retrainees from another USSF SFSCs.*

NOTE: *Skill level and badge wear have different requirements.*

5.4 Proficiency/Continuation Training. Space is a broad mission, with every area rich in technical depth, that is at the same time, continuously evolving. For these reasons space systems operators are expected to take seriously their training on their weapon system.

5.4.1. Advanced Training (AT). The set of formal training requirements, beyond weapon system

qualification and Continuation Training to advance the skills required to ensure mission accomplishment in a Contested, Degraded, and Operationally-limited (CDO) environment. Advanced Training consists of learning adversary threats to DoD weapon systems and training separately and collectively to mitigate those threats to maintain U.S. advantage. Advanced Training is a crucial part of the RSP for CMR units. Mission planning, briefing, execution, and debriefing are critical to successful Advanced Training.

5.4.2. Continuation Training (CT). CT program provides spacecrew members with the volume, frequency and mix of training necessary to maintain proficiency in their assigned weapon system, crew position, and experience level. CT consists of both specific weapon system-related training that accomplishes a unit's tasked mission, as well as spacecrew training in basic skills that ensure safe operation of the weapon system equipment.

5.4.3. Requalification Training (RT). RT is used to qualify individuals previously CMR in the same weapon system, or at the discretion of the SQ/CC, for personnel trained in similar weapon systems or following a significant weapon system modification for which a complete MQT is inappropriate.

5.4.4. Difference Training (DT). DT is administered for new or changed procedures, hardware, or software updates when requalification training is not required.

5.5. Supplemental Education. Once fully qualified, a guardian with the mentorship of their supervisor should take advantage of the many educational offerings that the Space Force and partner institutions provide and pursue additional education opportunities. Some of the more relevant institutions and courses listed below should be considered to enhance the individual's education and training plan.

5.5.1. The National Space Security Institute (NSSI). The NSSI is the DoD's premier source for space continuing education, complementing existing space education programs at Air University, Naval Postgraduate School, Air Force Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins University, and Vosler Academy. NSSI provides worldwide responsive and relevant space professional continuing education to the DoD, U.S. government entities, and international partners to develop graduates with the intellectual capacity and agility to deter conflict, defend capabilities, and defeat aggression in the space domain that reinforces space cultural awareness throughout a space professional's career. These courses are intended to advance the space knowledge of officers, enlisted and civilian space professionals.

5.5.1.1. Space 200. Space 200 is a mid-career course for space professional education. It prepares space professionals to think critically about the application of space power. The course investigates two major areas: space systems development and space power. In each area, students actively participate in exercises, challenging them to determine what to do given the dynamics and uncertainty of the national security environment. For 5S's eligibility to apply is Technical Sergeant and higher.

5.5.1.2. Space 300. Space 300 is a capstone course for space professional education. It prepares space professionals who understand national/international policy considerations and strategic thought within the international geopolitical environment. Students will critically and creatively

analyze and assess existing space related policies, strategies, and capability gaps, and devise recommended solutions (material and non-material) to close those gaps at the strategic level, considering the range of national power instruments. In addition, students will be asked to consider space power's strategic contributions to national security, and to participate in discussions regarding the role of space in achieving national interests. For 5S's eligibility to apply is Master Sergeant and higher.

5.5.1.3. Mission Type Orders Course (MTOC). The purpose of the MTOC is to educate USSF personnel from the beginning of their careers on the Space Planning Process as described in SDP 5-0.

5.5.1.4. Space Warfighter Preparation Course (SWPC). SWPC is designed to prepare space professionals to effectively augment theater Air Operations Centers during both exercises and real-world operations. This course provides both academic instruction and hands-on equipment training needed to prepare graduates to integrate air and space power in support of theater commanders

5.5.1.5. Space Planners Team Course (SPTC). SPTC is a space education course that will produce Space Planning Team (SPT) graduates prior to their field engagements. SPTs are selectively manned planning teams aligned to specific geographic regions to enhance organic USSF Service component capacity during contingencies and tier 1 exercises.

5.5.1.6. Fundamental Application of Space Targeting (FAST). FAST is a course that develops space professionals who understand Joint doctrine and its application to targeting, fires, and space operations. Students will gain a foundational understanding of the unique nature of targeting in the space domain and Joint fires engagement.

5.5.1.7. Joint Space Targeting Course (JSTC). JSTC is a course that produces space professionals who understand the unique aspects involved in space targeting and Joint fires engagement. Students will be able to apply knowledge of Joint doctrine to space capabilities and develop options for achieving offensive and defensive space control. Graduates will demonstrate understanding of the unique USSPACECOM targeting process to various real-world situations, apply Joint Targeting and Fires Doctrine to the space warfighting domain to achieve space superiority and support other domains in the Joint fight. Finally, graduates will apply Joint Space, Joint Fires, and Joint Targeting Doctrine in combination with knowledge of space operations to create target lists that provide the CCMD options for OSC/DSC in different phases of conflict.

5.5.1.8. Space Design and Innovation 101 Course (SDI 101). SDI 101 is a course that develops design theorist/practitioner space innovation network within US Space Command and associated military space organizations. It is not a planning or decision-making course but provides an approach that helps organizations to better appreciate complex situations, realize systemic challenges and issues within their organization, consider space adversaries and competitors differently in order to develop new ideas for managing and acting in these difficult situations. Design inquiry is particularly relevant when considering the development of strategies and plans design, as well as organizational transformation. It uses a systemic approach to enhance continual learning and transformation. Systemic design is not a replacement for existing planning processes such as the Joint Operational Planning Process (JOPP) or operational design (campaign planning

and strategy). Systemic design is an activity that precedes and accompanies any decision-making process so that the organization makes sense of complex space challenges in a more informed and innovative manner to gain unrealized advantages and opportunities.

5.5.1.9. Space-SOF-Cyber Foundations Course (SSCFC). SSCFC examines the unique synthesis of Space, Special Operations, and Cyber in complex, emergent warfare contexts-further specified under hybrid and irregular war constructs. SSCF provides targeted Combatant Command (USSPACECOM, USSOCOM, and USCYBERCOM) members and Services with design immersion in a blended learning environment focused on Joint, multi-domain operations, and specifically the intersection between space, special operations, and cyberspace for the Joint Force. While students may already have some experience in one of these areas, this course provides foundational education and core concepts across the space-special operations-cyber framework for conflict, generating deeper understanding of how each of these interplay within modern and technologically sophisticated security conditions, particularly in Irregular Warfare (IW) contexts and applications.

5.6. Joint, Partner and Sister Service courses. The future of space operations demands a Space Force that is not only innovative and technically superior, but also adept at working collaboratively across all military services. To succeed alongside our sister services, each member of the USSF must grasp the strategic importance of space and the imperative of coordinated capabilities. Development of Joint competencies and the ability to clearly convey to the Joint force the distinct advantages the Space Force provides is an essential aspect of the Guardian career. To further develop these critical skillsets, the courses listed below should be considered for inclusion in Guardian training and professional development.

5.6.1. Enlisted Joint Professional Military Education I (EJPME I). This certificate course is designed to educate and prepare enlisted leaders assigned to Joint organizations to successfully support activities; lead members of multiple Services; and better understand operating in a joint environment. This course will be a prerequisite for 7-level school and is required now to earn 7-level. Must be at least E-5 to enroll.

5.6.2. Enlisted Joint Professional Military Education II (EJPME II). This certificate course is designed to build upon the material presented in the EJPME I course. Must be at least E-7 to enroll.

5.6.3. Joint Targeting Applications Course (JTAPPS). Joint Targeting Weaponeering Application Course's objective is to provide operational-level operations and intelligence personnel with a background in weapons employment considerations and weaponeering methods. This course is taught at Joint Targeting School.

5.6.4. Joint Targeting Staff Course (JTSSTAFF). Joint Targeting Staff Course's objective is to provide doctrinally-based joint targeting education and training in order to prepare service, interagency, and allied personnel for operational-level targeting duties. This course is taught at Joint Targeting School.

5.6.5. Joint C4 Planners Course (JC4PC). The mission of the Joint Command, Control, Communications and Computers Course (JC4PC) is to educate C4 Planners in Doctrinal C4 concepts in the Joint, Interagency, and Coalition environments. While normal communications

training programs focus on Service specific requirements, the JC4PC fills a capability gap by preparing mid-grade C4 Planners for the requirements of planning Joint net-centric operations. The course focuses on the operational and technical aspects of Joint C4 planning associated with Strategic, Theater and Tactical level systems within the deliberate and crisis action planning processes.

5.6.6. Joint Air Operations Command and Control Course (JAOC2C). The Joint Air Operations Command and Control (C2) Course educates and trains personnel in joint air operations C2 with a primary focus on the Joint Air Operations Center (JAOC). Personnel receive education and training on joint and service doctrine at the operational level of war, Theater Air Ground Systems (TAGS), JAOC organization and processes, the Joint Air Tasking Cycle (JATC), Theater Battle Management Core Systems (TBMCS) applications, and other associated joint air operations C2 systems tools.

5.6.7. Introduction to Space Support to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Operations. Course Code N3-01. The aim of this course is to provide students with foundational knowledge of the capabilities and utilization of Space-based assets in NATO operations.

5.6.8. Contingency Wartime Planning Course (CWCP). Course Code MCADRE002. The Contingency Wartime Planning course (CWPC) is a two-week planning course that educates in the art and science of contingency war planning. The course provides a macro view of the contingency and execution planning processes from both the joint and DAF perspectives. Other topics covered include unit readiness assessment, mobilization, expeditionary site planning, and command relationships.

5.6.9. Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) Mission Planning Element Comm Planning – Tactical. Course Code E9AZA1D751R01BA. Provides introductory material on existing legacy EHF systems, and AEHF system capabilities to include backward compatibility with Milstar. Scope of training will encompass Low Data Rate (LDR), Medium Data Rate (MDR), and Extended Data Rate (XDR) communications planning utilizing the most current increment in planning software capabilities.

5.6.10. Introduction to Electromagnetic Warfare (IEW). Course code B-V7C-E PN. IEW introduces basic electromagnetic warfare (EW) concepts, particularly radar principles, the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), doctrine, and various EMS applications. Students will become familiar with the three pillars of EW; Electromagnetic Warfare Support, Electromagnetic Protect, and Electromagnetic Attack. Additionally, students will be introduced to a variety of EW related topics including but not limited to: space ops, cyberspace ops, low observable technology, directed energy, and missile guidance concepts. IEW is ideal for pilots and other aircrew members, intel officers and enlisted, acquisitions and testing professionals.

5.6.11. Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations Course (ESOC). Course code S-V8E-S. Qualifies electronic warfare officers to perform the duties and responsibilities of an electronic warfare coordinator (advises the combatant commander and battle staff on electronic warfare (EW) situations; makes recommendations on the use of EW assets. Training includes capabilities, limitations, and employment doctrine of hostile and friendly air defense assets; hostile and friendly

EW asset employment; Integrated Air Defense Systems (IADS); and information warfare. The course contains two field trips, a graduate level presentation and a course exercise that students must perform to complete the course. Graduates of this course are awarded an AF Form 1256 and are eligible for a Special Experience Identifier (SEI).

5.6.12. Information Warfare Mission Coordination Course (IWMCC). The IWMCC will provide students with the knowledge and skills to build, brief, and execute an IW Plan. Students will be able to function in their assigned specialty within the range of Information Warfare planning and execution to include duties in the Combat Plans Division and Combat Operations Division at an Air Operation Center (AOC), as Non-Kinetic Duty Officer (NKDO) or Airborne Non-Kinetic Package Commander (CROW). Students will also be able to compile and brief required planning documents, including (but not limited to) Sync Matrices, Cake Diagrams, and Master Air Attack Plans (MAAP) as they relate to mission objectives.

5.7 Special experience identifiers (SEIs) for Space Related Duties. SEIs support force management. They are established when identifying space systems operations training, skills or experience as critical to matching the right skills to the right place at the right time. SEIs related to each space operations mission area and level of responsibility are used to rapidly identify an already experienced resource to meet unique circumstances, contingency requirements or management needs. They also provide a means to track individuals and identify positions requiring or providing unique experience or training that would otherwise be difficult to locate or identify. SEIs have been established in the DAFECD for the space systems operations specialty. Some SEIs for space related duties are coded as Auto-Award within MilPDS allowing individuals serving in SEI-coded positions to be automatically awarded the SEI upon meeting the requisite education, training, positional certification, skill level, and number of months of experience. Table 5.1 reflects the space related SEIs as they currently exist at the time of this writing. Currently different strategies are being developed to better utilize the experience and talent that this data provides.

Table 5.1. Space Related SEIs

SATELLITE COMAND AND CONTROL	
Warning	156
ISR	157
MILSATCOM	158
PNT	159
Satellite Control Network	160
Orbital Analysis	170
Multi-Systems	171
SPACELIFT	
Range Systems	172
GROUND-BASED RADAR	
Warning and Surveillance Ops	255
SPACE-BASED MISSILE WARNING	
Operations	257
Warning (Fusion Centers)	258

SPACE CONTROL	
Space-Based Warning Ops	259
Fusion Centers	272
Offensive Operations	273
Defensive Operations	274
Defensive Ops (Deployed)	275
SPACE DOMAIN AWARENESS	
Operations	293
ISR	
Multi-systems	319
MISSILE DEFENSE	
Theater AOC	327
Operations	331
Operations (Deployed)	334
SPACE WARFARE	
Multi-systems	347
Space AOC	349
(Future use)	353
Theater AOC	358
Cyberspace	377
SPACE TEST/INSTRUCTOR/EVALUATOR	
Space Test	380
Space Instructor	381
Space Evaluator	382
SPACE STAFF	
Space Staff 1 (Pentagon)	383
Space Staff 2	384
Space Staff 3	390
Space Staff 4	391
OTHER SPACE RELATED	
Instructional Material Writer	386
RF Transmission Systems Level 1	9E1
RF Transmission Systems Level 2	9E2
RF Transmission Systems Level 3	9E3
SPACE BATTLE MANAGER (7/9-Skill level)	
Satellite Systems	7AA, 7AB
Warning and Surveillance	7AC, 7AD
Space Control	7AE, 7AF
Space Integration	7AG, 7AF
ENLISTED DEVELOPMENT TEAM (These SEIs are used to identify Guardians vectored to key positions only and are not associated with special experience or training)	
Squadron Superintendent	1CA
Operations Superintendent	1CB
Reserved	1CC, 1CD

Joint Staff	1CE
Stan/Test/Eval/Ops Integration	1CF
Formal Education and Training	1CG
Key Development Position	1CH
Large Flight Chief/Det Chief	1CI
Career Field Manager	1CJ
Functional Manager	1CK
Training Pipeline Manager	1CL
Joint Superintendent	1CM
Superintendent	1CN
Operations Superintendent	1CO

6. Training Decisions. The CFETP uses a building block approach (simple to complex) to encompass the entire spectrum of training requirements for the 5S career field. The spectrum includes a strategy for when, where, and how to meet the training requirements. The strategy must be apparent and affordable to reduce duplication of training and eliminate a disjointed approach to training. Changes to training courses occur frequently. The following decisions were made as a result of close coordination between STARCOM, technical training instructors and schoolhouse staff, field SMEs, functional managers and the CFM. The final training requirements are then approved by the CFM.

7. Community College of the Air Force (CCAF). Enrollment in CCAF occurs automatically upon completion of basic military training for all USAF Airmen and USSF Guardians. CCAF provides the opportunity to obtain Associate in Applied Science Degrees for completion of accredited courses.

7.1. In addition to its associate degree program, CCAF offers the following:
Air Force Credentialing Opportunity On-Line (AFCOOL). Public Law 113-66, Section 542, *2014 National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014* (NDAA14), Section 542 directs the Services to use their respective Credentialing Opportunities On-Line (COOL) programs to make credentialing information available to service members, credentialing agencies, etc. AFCOOL implements NDAA14, enabling Guardians to obtain civilian credentials in their military occupations. More information can be found at AFCOOL Online.

7.2. CCAF Degree Requirements. Can be found at the following location:
http://www.airuniversity.af.edu/Barnes/CCAF/

7.3. AAD/SPEED. Advanced Academic Degrees (AAD) and Special Experience Exchange Duties (SPEED) are programs that provide targeted developmental education and/or career broadening developmental assignments. USSF Enterprise Talent Management Office (ETMO) in coordination with CFMs and USSF/S1D will select from applicants to participate in the competitive special programs. More information can be found in the AAD/SPEED Process Guide published by ETMO.

7.4. Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT). AFIT is the sole provider of more than 100 professional continuing education courses in acquisition management, logistics management,

contracting, systems management, software engineering, and financial management delivered to war fighters around the globe via customer focused delivery modes including resident, onsite, and online courses. More information on course availability can be found at https://www.afit.edu/LS/.

7.5. Continuous Process Improvement (CPI). CPI increases operational capabilities while reducing associated costs by applying proven techniques to all processes associated with fulfilling the Space Force mission. The goal of Department of the Air Force CPI is to eliminate waste while maximizing customer value. Education, training and certification opportunities include: Practical Problem Solving Method, Green Belt, Black Belt and Master Black Belt training. More information can be found in AFI 38- 401, Continuous Process Improvement.

7.6 Guardians are highly encouraged to pursue a four-year degree through the Air University Associate to Baccalaureate Cooperative Program (AUABC). AU-ABC is an initiative between the Air Force, Space Force, and civilian higher education institutions to offer baccalaureate degree opportunities to every Air Force and Space Force enlisted member. The program directs Airmen and Guardians with an associate in information systems technology, electronics systems technology and cybersecurity degrees to a collection of accredited "military friendly" colleges and universities to consider when completing a four-year degree. The AF Virtual Education Center (AFVEC) serves as the gateway to AU-ABC degree program and associated student services such as on-line enrollment, tuition assistance processing, support services, and access to distance learning instructions. In short, students are able to participate in courses anywhere, anytime to earn career-relevant bachelor's degrees.

SECTION C – SKILL LEVEL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

8. Purpose. Skill level training requirements in this specialty are defined in terms of tasks and knowledge requirements. This section outlines the specialty qualification requirements for each skill level in broad, general terms and establishes the mandatory requirements for entry, award, and retention of each skill level. The specific task and knowledge training requirements are identified in the Specialty Training Standard at Part 2, Section A and B of this CFETP.

9. Specialty Qualification. The 5S0X1 career field qualifications exist as a standard for entry into the career field, and to measure mastery as Guardians progress in their career.

9.1. Apprentice (3-Level) Training. The Enlisted Space Operations Course serves as the initial skills course and must be completed to be awarded a 5S0X1 SFSC.

KNOWLEDGE	None required.
EDUCATION	For entry, completion of high school algebra is required. Courses in physics, geometry, trigonometry, or computer science are highly desirable.
TRAINING	For award, completion of Initial Skills Apprentice course. See Part II, Section A for Course Objective List.
EXPERIENCE	None required.
OTHER	- For entry, award, and retention of SFSCs 5S0X1, physical qualification for space operations duty according to the DAFECD to passing color vision as defined in DAFMAN 48-123 for FCI standards, and the ability to speak clearly and distinctly. - This specialty requires routine access to Top Secret material and/or environment. Hence, completion of a current Tier 5 (T5) background investigation according to DoDMAN 5200.02_DAFMAN 16-1405, Department of Air Force Personnel Security Program, is mandatory. - Award of the 3-skill level without a completed Tier 5 Investigation is authorized provided an interim Top Secret clearance has been granted according to DAFMAN 16-1405.
IMPLEMENTATION	Attendance at the career field-specific Apprentice course is mandatory for award of the 3-skill level unless waived by the CFM.

9.2. Journeyman (5-Level) Training.

KNOWLEDGE	- For award, completion of 5-level training course*
TRAINING	- For award, completion of OJT/QT and local tasks assigned for certification in a 5S duty position.
EXPERIENCE	- For entry, possession of SFSC 5S031 is mandatory
OTHER	- For entry, award, and retention of SFSCs 5S0X1, physical qualification for space operations duty according to the DAFECD to passing color vision as defined in DAFMAN 48-123 for FCI standards, and the ability to speak clearly and distinctly. - For entry, award, retention, this specialty requires routine access to Top Secret material and/or environment. Hence, completion of a current Tier 5 (T5) background investigation according to DoDMAN 5200.02_DAFMAN 16-1405, Department of Air Force Personnel Security Program, is mandatory. - For award, members must be recommended by supervisor and approved by unit commander or equivalent.
IMPLEMENTATION	Entry into formal journeyman upgrade training is accomplished once individuals are assigned to their first duty station. Qualification training is initiated any time guardians are assigned duties for which they are not qualified. CFM is the requirements waiver authority for award of 5-skill level.

**A 5-Level course is under development, and this requirement is currently waived.*

9.3 Craftsman (7-level) Training.

KNOWLEDGE	- For award, completion of 7-level training course is mandatory.* - For award, completion of Enlisted Joint PME (EJPME-US001, via Joint Knowledge Online (JKO)) is required.
TRAINING	- For award, completion of OJT/QT and local tasks assigned for certification, if required by duty position.
EXPERIENCE	- For entry, possession of SFSC 5S051 is mandatory.
OTHER	- For entry, award, and retention of SFSCs 5S0X1, physical qualification for space operations duty according to the DAFECD to passing color vision as defined in DAFMAN 48-123 for FCI standards, and the ability to speak clearly and distinctly. - For entry, award, retention, this specialty requires routine access to Top Secret material and/or environment. Hence, completion of a current Tier 5 (T5) background investigation according to DoDMAN 5200.02_DAFMAN 16-1405, Department of Air Force Personnel Security Program, is mandatory. - For award, members must be recommended by supervisor and approved by unit commander or equivalent.
IMPLEMENTATION	Qualification training is initiated any time guardians are assigned duties for which they are not qualified. CFM is the requirements waiver authority for award of 7-skill level.

** Requirements exist in Part II of this CFETP for 7-level training, until the solution is resourced and developed the requirement in lieu of course completion is individuals must have two years* of experience in a space systems operations position (billet), calculated from completion of 5-level requirements.*
**One year for retrainees from another USSF SFSC.*

10. Training Sources.

10.1. Training Sources and Resources.

10.1.1. EJPME-1 is available at Joint Knowledge Online.

11. Occupational Badges. Below is the criteria for the awarding of the Space Operations Badge. Disciplined and phased skill progression enables commanders to assess the operational experience of the enlisted force and helps identify conditions that prohibit or limit readiness through the Defense Readiness Reporting System.

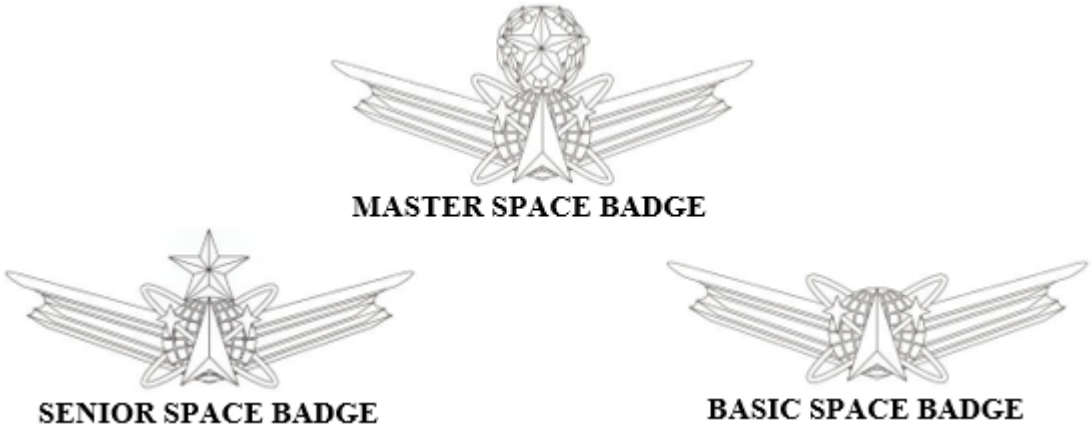
11.1. Description. The Space Operations Badge (Figure 10.1) distinguishes personnel performing duties in the 5S0X1 specialty. The basic, senior and master badges signify the 5S0X1 skill levels.

11.2. Space Operations Badge Awarding for Enlisted Personnel. Award of the Space Operations Badge is limited to personnel within the 5S0X1 SFSC and legacy 1C6X1 Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC). The badge WILL NOT be authorized independent of award of the 5S0X1

specialty code. If a member is not identified as requiring Initial Skills Training, then Skill-Level and badge wear is determined by the CFM. However, if the member is determined as needing IST, then the 3-Skill/Experience Level and Basic Space Operations Badge wear will be awarded upon IST completion.

11.3. The Space Operations badge is authorized for all 5S0X1's as listed in the table below. In accordance with (IAW) Space Force Instruction 36-2903 Space Force occupational badges are optional, not mandatory wear.

Figure 11.1. The Space Operations Badge.



Category	Basic Space Badge	Senior Space Badge	Master Space Badge
Enlisted Space Operations Badge	Awarded to enlisted members that have been granted the 5S specialty and completed IST Or Enlisted members credited IST completion by the CFM and awarded the 5S031 or 5S051 specialty code	Award to E5-E7 who have been granted the 5S071 specialty code.	Award to E7 that have been granted the 5S071 specialty code for five or more cumulative years in a Space Systems Operations career field, as determined by the CFM.

Section D – Resource Constraints

12. Purpose. This section identifies known resource constraints that preclude optimal and desired training from being developed or conducted, including information such as cost and manpower. Resource constraints will be, as a minimum, reviewed and updated annually.

13. Journeyman and Craftsman Level Training. At the time of publication of this CFETP, 5- and 7-level tasks have been identified, but the resources estimate to fulfill said requirements are pending. Once those estimates are complete, the necessary resources must be requested, approved, and allocated in order meet the requirements of the career field. Thus, the 5- and 7-level tasks in Part II of this CFETP are waived until a means exist for Guardians to fulfill them.

Section E – TRANSITIONAL TRAINING GUIDE

There are currently no transitional training requirements. This area is reserved.

PART II

Section A– Specialty Training Standard (STS)

This Block Is For Identification Purposes Only		
Name Of Trainee		
Printed Name (*Last, First, Middle Initial*)	**Initials (Written*)***	**SSAN**

Printed Name Of Certifying Official And Written Initials	
N/I	*N/I*
N/I	*N/I*
N/I	*N/I*
N/I	*N/I*
N/I	*N/I*
N/I	*N/I*
N/I	*N/I*
N/I	*N/I*

QUALITATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Proficiency Code Key		
	Scale Value	**Definition: The individual**
Task Performance Levels	1	Can do simple parts of the task. Needs to be told or shown how to do most of the task. (Extremely Limited)
	2	Can do most parts of the task. Needs only help on hardest parts. (Partially Proficient)
	3	Can do all parts of the task. Needs only a spot check of completed work. (Competent)
	4	Can do the complete task quickly and accurately. Can tell or show others how to do the task. (Highly Proficient)
*Task Knowledge Levels	a	Can name parts, tools, and simple facts about the task. (Nomenclature)
	b	Can determine step by step procedures for doing the task. (Procedures)
	c	Can identify why and when the task must be done and why each step is needed. (Operating Principles)
	d	Can predict, isolate, and resolve problems about the task. (Advanced Theory)
**Subject Knowledge Levels	A	Can identify basic facts and terms about the subject. (Facts)
	B	Can identify relationship of basic facts and state general principles about the subject. (Principles)
	C	Can analyze facts and principles and draw conclusions about the subject. (Analysis)
	D	Can evaluate conditions and make proper decisions about the subject. (Evaluation)

Explanations

* A task knowledge scale value may be used alone or with a task performance scale value to define a level of knowledge for a specific task. (Example: b and 1b)

** A subject knowledge scale value is used alone to define a level of knowledge for a subject not directly related to any specific task, or for a subject common to several tasks.

- This mark is used alone instead of a scale value to show that no proficiency training is provided in the course or CDC.

X This mark is used alone in the course columns to show that training is required but not given due to limitations in resources.

***NOTE**:* All tasks and knowledge items shown with a proficiency code are trained during war time.

This Block Is For Identification Purposes Only
Name Of Trainee

Printed Name (*Last, First, Middle Initial*)	Initials (Written*)*	SSAN
Printed Name Of Certifying Official And Written Initials		
N/I	*N/I*	
N/I	*N/I*	
N/I	*N/I*	
N/I	*N/I*	
N/I	*N/I*	
N/I	*N/I*	
N/I	*N/I*	
N/I	*N/I*	

QUALITATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Behavioral Statement STS Coding System	
Code	Definition
K	Subject Knowledge Training - The verb selection identifies the individual's ability to identify facts, state principles, analyze, or evaluate the subject
P	Performance Training - Identifies that the individual has performed the task to the satisfaction of the course; however, the individual may not be capable of meeting the filed requirements for speed and accuracy.
pk	Performance Knowledge Training - The verb selection identifies the individual's ability to relate simple facts, procedures, operating principles, and operational theory for the task.
-	No training provided in the course or CDC.
X	Training is required but not provided due to limitations in resources.
Each STS element is written as a behavioral statement. The detail of the statement and verb selection reflects the level of training provided by resident training and career development courses.	

1. Tasks, Knowledge and Technical References	2. Core Tasks			3. Certification For OJT					4. Proficiency Codes Used To Indicate Training/Information Provided (See Note)					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	A 3 Skill Level		B 5 Skill Level		C 7 Skill Level	
	3 Level	5 Level	7 Level	Tng Start	Tng Complete	Trainee Initials	Trainer Initials	Certifier Initials	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC
1 Safety Procedures									-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 Safety	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
2 Security Procedures									-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 INFOSEC	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 COMSEC	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
2.2.1 CRYPTO PRINCIPLES	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.1.1 Common Cryptology Methods	X								A	-	-	A	-	-
2.2.1.2 Cryptological Equipment	X								A	-	-	A	-	-
2.2.1.3 Fill Devices	X								A	-	-	A	-	-
2.2.1.4 Operate Selected Cryptological Equipment	X								2b	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 OPSEC	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Physical Security	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Personnel Security	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
2.6 TEMPEST	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
2.7 Computer Security (COMPUSEC)	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
2.8 Intelligence Oversight Program	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
2.9 Foreign Disclosure	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
2.10 Original Classification Authority	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
2.11 Marking Classified Material	X								2b	-	-	-	3c	-
2.12 Safeguarding Classified Information	X								2b	-	-	-	3c	-
3 USSF Force Structure														
3.1 Career Fields	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.1 Officer, Enlisted, and Civilian Roles	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
3.1.2 Officer Career Fields	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.3 Enlisted Career Field (5S, 5I, 5C)	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
3.2 USSF Composition	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
3.2.1 Total Force Integration	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
3.2.2 Joint Force	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
3.2.3 Combined Force	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
3.2.4 Core and Enterprise Functions	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
3.3 Combatant Commands	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
3.4 USSF Field Commands	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
3.4.1 Component Commands	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
3.5 Mission Deltas	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
3.6 Force Generation	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
4 USSF & Military History														
4.1 Space Program History	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Development of Threats and Defenses	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
5 US National Policy and Doctrine														
5.1 Laws	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
5.1.1 Domestic Law	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
5.1.2 Title 10, 50, 32	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
5.1.3 Major Space Treaties	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
5.2 Policy	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
5.3 Strategy	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
5.3.1 Defense Space Strategy	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
5.3.2 Commercial Space Strategy	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
5.4 Joint Doctrine	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
5.4.1 JP 1-0	-								-	-	-	A	B	-

1. Tasks, Knowledge and Technical References	2. Core Tasks			3. Certification For OJT					4. Proficiency Codes Used To Indicate Training/Information Provided (See Note)					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	A 3 Skill Level		B 5 Skill Level		C 7 Skill Level	
	3 Level	5 Level	7 Level	Tng Start	Tng Complete	Trainee Initials	Trainer Initials	Certifier Initials	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC
5.4.2 JP 2-0	-								-	-	-	A	B	-
5.4.3 JP 3-0	-								-	-	-	A	B	-
5.4.4 JP 4-0	-								-	-	-	A	B	-
5.4.5 JP 5-0	-								-	-	-	A	B	-
5.4.6 JP 6-0	-								-	-	-	A	B	-
5.4.7 JP 3-14	-								-	-	-	B	C	-
5.4.8 JP 3-60	-								-	-	-	B	C	-
5.4.9 JP 3-85	-								-	-	-	B	C	-
5.5 Space Doctrine	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
5.6 DOTMLPF	-								-	-	-	A	-	-
5.7 Global Force Management	-								-	-	-	A	B	-
5.8 DIMEFIL	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
6 Critical Thinking														
6.1 Elements of Thought Model	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Intellectual Standards and Traits	-								-	-	-	B	-	-
6.3 Identify Bias, Cognitive Bias and Common Fallacies	-								-	-	B	-	-	-
6.4 Inductive and Deductive Reasoning	-								-	-	B	-	-	-
6.5 Perform Critical Thinking	X								2b	-	-	-	-	-
7 Crew Resource Management General Operations														
7.1 Demand Response vs Non-Demand Response Checklists	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
7.2 Technical Orders and Development of Procedures	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
7.3 Crew Information Files and Temporary Procedures	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
7.4 Job Aids	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
7.5 Crew Position, Routine Operations, and Changeover	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
7.6 Command Authority	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
7.7 Crew Logs and Zulu Time	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
7.8 ALSSA Brevity	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
7.9 Crew Mission Ready (CMR)	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
7.10 Phonetic Alphabet	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
7.11 Communication Etiquette	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
7.12 Perform Open-Line Procedures	X								2b	-	-	-	-	-
8 Orbital Mechanics Principles														
8.1 Physics of Orbits	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
8.2 Orbital Considerations	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
8.2.1 References Frames	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
8.2.2 Classical Orbital Elements (COE's)	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
8.2.3 Orbit Types	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
8.2.4 Orbital Perturbations	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
8.3 Launch Considerations	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
8.4 Constellation Design Fundamentals	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
9 Electromagnetic Spectrum and Signal Principles														
9.1 Electromagnetic Waves	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
9.1.1 Radio Wave Propagation	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
9.1.2 Signal Loss	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
9.2 Radio Frequency Bands and Considerations for Use									B	-	-	B	C	-

1. Tasks, Knowledge and Technical References	2. Core Tasks			3. Certification For OJT					4. Proficiency Codes Used To Indicate Training/Information Provided (See Note)					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	A 3 Skill Level		B 5 Skill Level		C 7 Skill Level	
	3 Level	5 Level	7 Level	Tng Start	Tng Complete	Trainee Initials	Trainer Initials	Certifier Initials	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC
9.2.1 MICROWAVE TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.2.1.1 Line of Sight Microwave Radio Systems	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
9.2.1.1.1 Principles, Capabilities, and Limitation	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
9.3 Radio Frequency Measurements	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
9.4 Modems & Modulation	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
9.5 dB Math and Power Principles	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
9.5.1 ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.5.1.1 Switched Electrical Power Systems	X								A	-	-	A	-	-
9.5.1.2 Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)	X								A	-	-	A	-	-
9.5.1.3 Batteries	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.5.1.4 Rectifiers	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.5.1.5 Filters	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.5.1.6 Inverters	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.5.1.7 Generators	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.5.1.8 Commercial Power	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.5.1.9 Considerations for Field Application	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
9.6 Uplink, Downlink, X-Link	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
9.7 Transponder, Beam and Footprint Principles	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
9.8 Signal Flow Fundamentals	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
9.9 Antenna & Feed Principles	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
9.10 Telecommunication Systems and RF Technologies	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
9.11 Signal Interference and Noise	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
9.12 Physics of Electromagnetism	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
9.13 Electric Charges and Magnetic Fields	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
9.14 Influence on Operations	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
9.15 Cables	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.16 Radar Fundamentals	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
9.17 Optics Fundamentals	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
9.18 Antenna RF Propagation Theory	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.18.1 Fundamentals of Antenna Propagation	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
9.18.2 Mutual Interference	X								A	-	-	-	A	-
9.18.3 Antenna Gain	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
9.18.4 Impedance Matching	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
9.18.5 Resonant & Non-Resonant Antennas	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
9.18.6 Law of Reciprocity	X								A	-	-	-	A	-
9.18.7 Polarization	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
9.18.8 Relationship of Antenna Height and Take Off Angle	X								A	-	-	-	A	-
9.18.9 Calculation of Electrical Length	X								A	-	-	-	A	-
9.18.10 Calculation of Physical Length	X								A	-	-	-	A	-
9.18.11 Beamwidth	X								A	-	-	-	A	-

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	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	A 3 Skill Level		B 5 Skill Level		C 7 Skill Level	
	3 Level	5 Level	7 Level	Tng Start	Tng Complete	Trainee Initials	Trainer Initials	Certifier Initials	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC
9.18.12 Antenna Efficiency	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
9.18.13 Antenna Waves	X								A	-	-	-	A	-
9.18.14 Antenna Site Selection and Configuration	X								A	-	-	-	A	-
9.18.15 Basic Antenna Tests	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
9.18.16 Antenna Types and Applications	X								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.18.16.1 Omnidirectional and Directional Antennas	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
9.18.16.2 Horn	X								-	-	-	-	A	-
9.18.16.3 Helical	X								-	-	-	-	A	-
9.18.16.4 Parabolic	X								A	-	-	A	-	-
9.18.16.5 Array	X								A	-	-	A	-	-
9.18.16.6 Airborne Antenna Applications	-								-	-	-	A	B	-
9.18.16.7 Effects of Flight on Antenna Propagation	-								-	-	-	A	-	-
9.18.16.8 Antenna Configuration on Airframes	-								-	-	-	A	-	-
9.18.16.9 Deployable Antennas	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.18.16.10 Erect Selected Deployable Antenna Masts and Antennas	X								2b	-	-	-	-	-
9.19 Metric Notation	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.19.1 Calculate Powers of Ten	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
9.19.2 Electrical Prefixes	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
9.20 Fundamentals of Electricity	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.20.1 Ohm’s Law and its Applications	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.20.2 Identify and Interpret Basic Electrical Symbols and Drawings	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
9.20.3 Current	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.20.4 Voltage	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.20.5 Resistance	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.20.6 Inductance	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.20.7 Capacitance	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.20.8 Power	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.21 Direct Current	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.21.1 Theory	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.21.2 Applications	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
9.22 Alternating Current	X								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.22.1 Theory	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.22.2 Applications	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
9.23 Component and Device Theory	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.23.1 Transformers	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.23.2 Resistors	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.23.3 Capacitors	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.23.4 Inductors	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.23.5 Relays/solenoids	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.23.6 Diodes	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.23.7 Transistors	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.23.8 Integrated Circuit	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.24 Electronic Circuits	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.24.1 Kirchhoff's Law	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.24.2 Series Circuits	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
9.24.3 Parallel Circuits	X								A	-	-	-	-	-

1. Tasks, Knowledge and Technical References	2. Core Tasks			3. Certification For OJT					4. Proficiency Codes Used To Indicate Training/Information Provided (See Note)					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	A 3 Skill Level		B 5 Skill Level		C 7 Skill Level	
	3 Level	5 Level	7 Level	Tng Start	Tng Complete	Trainee Initials	Trainer Initials	Certifier Initials	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC
9.25 Wave Generating Circuits	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.25.1 Oscillators	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
9.25.2 Transistor Amplifier Circuits	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
9.26 Digital Circuits	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
9.26.1 Theory	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
9.26.2 Applications	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
10 CABLE FUNDAMENTALS														
10.1 Cabling	-								-	-	-	A	-	-
10.2 Installation	-								-	-	-	A	-	-
10.3 Labeling	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4 Wire Color Coding Standards	-								-	-	-	B	-	-
10.5 Fiber Optics Installation Concepts	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
10.6 Twisted pair Cable	X								A/2b	-	-	-	-	-
10.7 Coaxial Cables	X								A/2b	-	-	A	-	-
10.8 Fiber Optic Cable	X								A/2b	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Interfacing Considerations (e.g. TRI TAC, Pinouts, Signal Format)	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
10.10 Shielding	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
10.11 Lightning Protection	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
10.12 Equipment Grounding and Lightning Protection	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
10.12.1 Install	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
10.12.2 Remove	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
10.12.3 Perform Inspection	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
10.12.4 Perform Maintenance	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
10.13 Underground Utilities	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
10.13.1 Identify	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
10.13.2 Mark	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
11 TEST EQUIPMENT														
11.1 Test Equipment Theory & Use	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
11.1.1 Multimeter	X								A/2b	-	-	-	-	-
11.1.2 Time Domain Reflectometer	X								A/2b	-	-	-	-	-
11.1.3 Bit Error Rate Test Set	X								A/2b	-	-	A	-	-
11.1.4 Frequency Counter	X								A/2b	-	-	A	-	-
11.1.5 Network/Protocol Analyzer	X								A/2b	-	-	A	-	-
11.1.6 Spectrum Analyzer	X								A/2b	-	-	A	-	-
11.1.7 Power Meter	X								A/2b	-	-	A	-	-
11.1.8 Built in Test Equipment	X								A/2b	-	-	-	-	-
11.1.9 Distortion Analyzer	X								A/2b	-	-	-	-	-
11.1.10 Wattmeter	X								A/2b	-	-	A	-	-
11.1.11 Dummy Load	X								A/2b	-	-	A	-	-
11.1.12 Audio Oscillator	X								A/2b	-	-	A	-	-
11.1.13 Earth Ground Tester	X								A/2b	-	-	A	-	-
11.1.14 VSWR Tester	X								A/2b	-	-	-	-	-
11.1.15 Signal Generator	X								A/2b	-	-	-	-	-
11.1.16 Oscilloscope	X								A/2b	-	-	-	-	-
11.1.17 Satellite Simulator	X								A/2b	-	-	-	-	-
12 SPECIALIZED TOOLS														
12.1 Amphenol Tool	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
12.2 Tone Generator	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
12.3 Inductive Amplifier	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
12.4 LAN Tester	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
12.5 Light Source	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
12.6 Transit	X								A	-	-	A	-	-

1. Tasks, Knowledge and Technical References	2. Core Tasks			3. Certification For OJT					4. Proficiency Codes Used To Indicate Training/Information Provided (See Note)					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	A 3 Skill Level		B 5 Skill Level		C 7 Skill Level	
	3 Level	5 Level	7 Level	Tng Start	Tng Complete	Trainee Initials	Trainer Initials	Certifier Initials	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC
12.7 Fusion Splicer	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
12.8 Fiber Optic Source and Meter	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
13 Intelligence, Surveillance, & Reconnaissance Principles														
13.1 Agencies of the IC	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
13.2 Intelligence Disciplines	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
13.2.1 All Source Intel	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
13.2.2 Imagery/GEOINT	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
13.2.3 ELINT (SIGINT)	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
13.2.4 COMINT (SIGINT)	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
13.2.5 FISINT (SIGINT)	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
13.2.6 PROFORMA	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
13.2.7 Cyber Intel	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
13.2.8 Fusion Analysis	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
13.2.9 Targeting	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
13.2.10 MASINT	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
13.3 Space Force ISR Enterprise	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
13.4 Intelligence Reports	X								B	-	-	C	C	-
13.5 Intelligence Products	X								B	-	-	C	C	-
14 Space Mobility and Logistics Principles														
14.1 Physics of Lift	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
14.2 Rocketry & Propulsion	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
14.3 Space Lift Influence on Operations	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
15 Joint Warfare Functions														
15.1 Levels of War	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
15.2 Joint Warfighting Fundamentals	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
15.3 Joint Functions	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
15.3.1 Joint Command and Control	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
15.3.2 Joint Information	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
15.3.3 Joint Intelligence	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
15.3.4 Joint Targeting	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
15.3.5 Joint Fires	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
15.3.6 Movement and Maneuver	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
15.3.7 Joint Protection	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
15.3.8 Joint Sustainment	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
15.4 Geopolitical Influences	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
15.5 Joint Planning Process	-								-	-	-	-	B	-
16 Space Capabilities														
16.1 US On-Orbit Space Capabilities	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
16.2 US Terrestrial Space Capabilities	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
16.3 Allied/Partner Nation Space Capabilities	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
16.4 USSF Intel Capabilities	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
17 Threats to Space Capabilities														
17.1 Environmental Hazards to Space Capabilities	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
17.2 Kinetic Threats to Space Capabilities	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
17.3 Non-Kinetic Threats to Space Capabilities	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
17.4 Adversary Nation Space Capabilities	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
18 Command and Control (C2)														

	2. Core Tasks			3. Certification For OJT					4. Proficiency Codes Used To Indicate Training/Information Provided (See Note)					
1. Tasks, Knowledge and Technical References	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	A 3 Skill Level		B 5 Skill Level		C 7 Skill Level	
	3 Level	5 Level	7 Level	Tng Start	Tng Complete	Trainee Initials	Trainer Initials	Certifier Initials	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC
18.1 Space Operations Centers	X								A	-	-	A	C	-
18.1.1 CSpOC	X								A	-	-	A	C	-
18.1.2 NDSC	X								A	-	-	A	C	-
18.1.3 JNWC	X								A	-	-	A	C	-
18.1.4 JOPC	X								A	-	-	A	C	-
18.1.5 NRO Operations Centers (NOC)	X								A	-	-	A	C	-
18.2 Theater C2	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Space Systems Operations														
19.1 Anomaly Classification	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
19.1.1 System Anomaly	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
19.1.2 Environmental Anomaly	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
19.1.3 Malicious Anomaly	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
19.2 Systems Design	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
19.2.1 Bus Systems	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
19.2.2 Payload Systems	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
19.2.3 Terrestrial Systems	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
19.2.4 Space Weather Effects	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
19.3 Ground Segments	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
19.3.1 Remote Tracking Stations	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
19.4 Link Segment	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
19.5 Space Segment	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
19.6 Perform Anomaly Resolution	X								2b	-	-	-	-	-
20 Rendezvous and Proximity Operations Principles														
20.1 Reasons for Maneuvering	X								B	-	-	C	-	-
20.2 Types of Maneuvers	X								B	-	-	C	-	-
20.3 Advantages & Disadvantages of Orbital Maneuvers	X								C	-	-	C	C	-
20.4 Rendezvous Proximity Operations & Techniques	X								B	-	-	C	-	-
21 Space Domain Awareness														
21.1 SDA Enterprise	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
21.1.1 Satellite Surveillance Network (SSN)	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
21.2 Fundamentals of Operating Environment	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
21.3 SDA Support to Space Operations	X								B	-	-	C	C	-
21.4 SDA Integration with Orbital Warfare	X								B	-	-	B	B	-
21.5 SSA Data Generation	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
21.6 Space Operations in CDO Limited Environment	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
21.7 SDA Products	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
21.8 Orbital State Error	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
22 Position, Navigation, and Timing														
22.1 PNT Mission	X								B	-	-	C	-	-
22.1.1 NAVWAR	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
22.2 Global PNT Satellite Systems & Equipment	X								B	-	-	C	-	-
22.3 PNT Frequencies and their uses	X								B	-	-	C	-	-
22.4 GPS Products & Applicability	X								B	-	-	C	-	-
22.5 PNT in the Joint Environment	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
23 Satellite Communications														
23.1 Narrowband SATCOM Enterprise	X								B	-	-	B	C	-

	2. Core Tasks			3. Certification For OJT					4. Proficiency Codes Used To Indicate Training/Information Provided (See Note)					
1. Tasks, Knowledge and Technical References	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	A 3 Skill Level		B 5 Skill Level		C 7 Skill Level	
	3 Level	5 Level	7 Level	Tng Start	Tng Complete	Trainee Initials	Trainer Initials	Certifier Initials	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC
23.2 Wideband SATCOM Enterprise	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
23.3 Protected SATCOM Enterprise	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
23.4 Commercial SATCOM Enterprise	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
23.5 Enterprise SATCOM Management and Control	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
23.6 SATCOM Application for Military and Commercial	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
23.7 SATCOM Link Operations	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
23.7.1 Access Processes	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
23.7.2 Satellite Database	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
23.7.3 Satellite Access Request (SAR)	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
23.7.4 Submit SAR	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
23.7.5 Gateway Access Request	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
24 Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Support to Operations														
24.1 Intel Integration in JP 5-0	X								A	-	-	B	B	-
24.2 Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE)	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
24.3 Targeting Cycle	X								A	-	-	B	B	-
24.4 Kill Chain	X								A	-	-	B	B	-
24.5 Threat Definitions, ECOGS, and Confidence assessments	X								A	-	-	B	B	-
24.6 Analytic Methodology Process Overview	X								A	-	-	-	B	-
24.7 PCPED	X								A	-	-	B	B	-
24.8 Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRS)	X								B	-	-	B	-	-
24.9 Request for Information (RFI) Process	X								B	-	-	C	-	-
24.10 Collection Management	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
25 Missile Warning & Tracking														
25.1 Strategic vs Theater Missile Warning	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
25.1.1 Shared Early Warning	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
25.2 Missile Warning Entities	X								B	-	-	-	C	-
25.3 Essential Comms & Architectures (IBS, GCNM)	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
25.3.1 Ground Based Sensors	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
25.3.2 Overhead Persistent Infrared	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
25.4 ITWAA Architecture	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
26 Missile Defense														
26.1 Missile Defense Enterprise	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
26.2 Missile Defense Principles	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
26.3 USSF Role in Missile Defense	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Nuclear Detonation Detection														
27.1 NUDET mission	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
27.2 NUDET Support to Terrestrial and Space military Campaigns	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
28 Electromagnetic Warfare														
28.1 Reasons for Conducting Electromagnetic Warfare	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
28.2 Types of Electromagnetic Warfare	X								A	-	-	B	C	-

1. Tasks, Knowledge and Technical References	2. Core Tasks			3. Certification For OJT					4. Proficiency Codes Used To Indicate Training/Information Provided (See Note)					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	A 3 Skill Level		B 5 Skill Level		C 7 Skill Level	
	3 Level	5 Level	7 Level	Tng Start	Tng Complete	Trainee Initials	Trainer Initials	Certifier Initials	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC
28.3 Space Control Electromagnetic Warfare	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
28.4 Theater Electromagnetic Warfare	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
28.5 Space Electromagnetic Warfare Techniques	X								B	-	-	B	C	-
28.6 Perform Characterization and Engagement of Signals	X								2b	-	-	-	3c	-
29 Orbital Warfare														
29.1 Offensive Orbital Warfare	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
29.2 Defensive Orbital Warfare	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Cyberspace Operations														
30.1 Cyber Domain	X								A	-	-	B	-	-
30.2 Cyber Operations and Infrastructure	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
30.2.1 Network Ops	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.2.2 System Ops	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.2.3 Defensive Cyber Ops	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.3 Cyber to Space Operational Integration	X								B	-	-	-	-	-
30.4 INTERNET PROTOCOL (IP) NETWORKING	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.1 Internetworking Basics	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.1.1 Internetworking Basics Fundamentals	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.1.2 OSI Reference Model	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.1.3 Topologies	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.1.4 IPv4/IPv6 Addressing Fundamentals	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.1.5 Fundamentals of Protocols	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.2 Networking	X								-	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.2.1 Internet Protocols	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.2.2 TCP/IP	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.2.3 LAN Technologies	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.2.4 WLAN (Wireless IEEE 802.11)	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.3 WAN Technologies	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.3.1 WAN Fundamentals	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.3.2 Routing	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.3.3 Survivability	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.4.3.4 IP Network Security	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.5 RF DEVICES TO IP NETWORKING	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
30.5.1 Methods of Interfacing RF Devices with IP Networks	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
30.5.2 Cellular IP Networks and Equipment (GSM, LTE, CDMA)	X								A	-	-	-	-	-
31 Integrated Planning and Employment														
31.1 Basic Risk Assessment & Risk Management	X								A	-	-	-	C	-
31.2 Type of Theater Guidance	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
31.3 Types of Orders	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
31.4 Extract Information from Orders	X								2b	-	-	2c	-	-
31.5 Write 5 Paragraph Orders	-								-	-	-	A	B	-
31.6 Mission Planning Methodology (ME3CPC2)	X								B	-	-	C	-	-

1. Tasks, Knowledge and Technical References	2. Core Tasks			3. Certification For OJT					4. Proficiency Codes Used To Indicate Training/Information Provided (See Note)					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	A 3 Skill Level		B 5 Skill Level		C 7 Skill Level	
	3 Level	5 Level	7 Level	Tng Start	Tng Complete	Trainee Initials	Trainer Initials	Certifier Initials	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC	(1) Course	(2) CDC
31.7 Mission Planning Cell Structure	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
31.8 Debrief Methodology	X								A	-	-	B	C	-
31.9 Perform Tactical Level Planning	X								2b	-	-	-	3c	-
31.9.1 Force Packaging	-								-	-	-	-	-	-
31.10 Perform Planning, Briefing, Execution, Debrief	X								2b	-	-	-	3c	-
31.11 Space Planning Process	-								-	-	-	A	B	-

Section B - Course Objective List

2.1. Measurement. Each objective is indicated as follows: W indicates task or subject knowledge, which is measured using a written test. PC indicates required task performance, which is measured with a performance progress check. P indicates required task performance, which is measured with a performance test. PC/W indicates separate measurement of both knowledge and performance elements using a written test and a performance progress check.

2.2. Standard. The standard is 75% on written examinations. Standards for performance measurement are indicated in the objective and delineated on the individual progress checklist. Instructors use the checklist to document each student's progress on each task. Instructor assistance may be provided during the progress check, and students may be required to repeat all or part of the behavior until satisfactory performance is attained. Students must satisfactorily complete all PCs prior to taking the written test.

2.3. Proficiency Level. Most task performance is taught to the "2b" proficiency level, which means the student can do most parts of the task but does need assistance on the hardest parts of the task (partially proficient). The student can also determine step-by-step procedures for doing the task. IST mixes classroom instruction with hands-on operation using a trainer/simulator/emulator. A fully proficient, MR crewmember is attained through the unit's specific MQT.

2.4. Course Objectives. Detailed course objectives and course descriptions are available upon request through STARCOM or the 533d Training Squadron.

Section C - Training Course Index

3.1. Purpose. This section identifies training courses available for the specialty.

3.2. Space Force In-Residence Courses.

Course Number	Title	Location	User
V3ABR5S031 0E2D	Space Systems Operator Fundamentals	Vandenberg SFB, CA	USSF