

MEMORANDUM FOR A-10 Operations Group Commanders

FROM: HQ ACC/A3T, PACAF/A3T, USAFE/A3T, ACC/A3G and AFRC/A3D

SUBJECT: A-10 Ready Aircrew Program (RAP) Tasking Memorandum, Aviation Schedule 2017, (AS-17),
(Effective 01 Oct 16)

1. Introduction. This RAP Tasking Memorandum (RTM), in conjunction with AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1, outlines the ACC, AFRC, and ANG RAP continuation training (CT) program for AS-17 Cycle. This guidance is updated annually, or as required, and aligns RAP with the latest Component-Numbered Air Force (C-NAF) expectations.

1a. File this memorandum at the end of AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1. This RTM supersedes previous versions and takes precedence when there are discrepancies with AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1.

2. COMACC Guidance and Intent.

2a. Squadron commanders should develop unit training programs that focus on their primary and secondary missions in accordance with the C-NAF expectations as established in Attachment 2 (Training Expectations). Squadron commanders have the authority and are expected to tailor their unit's training to focus on those missions, events and TTPs most relevant to their next deployment vulnerability when necessary. ACC understands and accepts the risks associated with de-emphasizing those DOC tasked missions and associated events the Squadron commander elects not to accomplish while preparing for contingency operations. Commanders should use the "Remarks" section in DRRS (Capability Readiness and/or Resource Readiness assessments as applicable) to highlight specific decisions on training or equipment priorities as they relate to DOC tasking to communicate shortfalls. Unit Prep Messages (UPMs) as well as COCOM guidance and "Lessons Learned" from previous operations will be used as the basis for developing the squadron's pre-deployment spin-up training plan.

2b. RAP defines the *minimum* required mix of annual sorties, simulator missions, and training events aircrew must accomplish to sustain combat mission readiness. The high pace of today's tasks and deployment commitments will make it difficult for units to meet all RAP training requirements. Therefore, accurate reporting of RAP missions and events accomplished permits the MAJCOM to apply resources, policy or guidance to address or prevent shortfalls.

2c. Per AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1, an effective RAP mission requires accomplishing a complete tactical mission scenario or a basic skills mission. In order to be effective, each mission must successfully complete a sufficient number of events applicable to that mission type, as determined by the Squadron Commander. Aircrew are expected to maximize all training opportunities. This does not require, nor are aircrew expected to log effective RAP missions when insufficient RAP training occurs on a scheduled RAP sortie.

2d. ACC expects to see shortfalls that document the underlying problems of over tasking, limited airspace/ranges, weapon allocation shortfalls, reductions in flying hour program funding, and other LIMFACS. Commanders must continue to provide a robust, realistic training program. RAP reporting is not a unit report card. RAP numbers should accurately reflect shortfalls. Credible and detailed RAP reporting provides an accurate assessment of readiness and the data needed to advocate for adequate resources.

3. AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1 Waiver Clarifications.

3a. Total sorties, missions and events are minimum training levels required to meet DOC tasked requirements and may not be reduced except in proration/waiver situations as stipulated in AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1. Squadron Commanders have the authority to set the quantities in parenthesis () based on squadron tasking, individual pilot utilization and qualification.

3b. AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1, Chapter 3, MISSION QUALIFICATION TRAINING. MQT training should be completed NLT 90 days after initial sign-in date to an operational squadron. This policy does not allow for any PCS base in-processing. To minimize distraction, timing for MQT will start on the first training work day after

completing base in-processing and/or permissive TDY. In no case will this date be more than 21 days after arriving on station.

3c. OG/CCs have waiver authority for all paragraph 5- 7 requirements of this RAP tasking memo except for sortie and FMT lookback rates (table 5a), which resides with the MAJCOM A3. Waiver authority for ground training requirements (para 8) are per the reference directives/AFIs except when specified in table 8a.

4. List of Changes and Definitions for AS-17. This memorandum incorporates all RAP tasks for the FY17 training cycle. It is incumbent upon each pilot to review and understand the full spectrum of training and any changes. Significant changes from the previous version are indicated by a bar to the left side of the effected paragraph/table and include:

4a. Table 5b: Moved CC Option to its own row

4b. Table 5b Note 7c: Added “one control per aircraft...” Per FAC-A MOA Par 5.1 notes “Control”

4c. Table 5c: Added LGB actual (WD26), IAMS actual (RA27), and Live Mav (WD56) to meet para 7b.

4d. Para 7b: GBU-54 guidance was added.

4e. Table 5c, Degraded/Denied Events: added BMC requirements vs previous “()”

4f. Table 5c, Note 23: expanded to address logging of TACs Type I/II/II events in acft vs FMT.

4g. Table 5c, Note 24: Note added allowing the ability to log TACs events in the FMT. The ability to log “TAC Fixed Wing CAS Aircraft” in the FMT has been removed IAW FAC-A MOA Fig 5.3.5

4h. Table 5c – Added Total TACs (RA81) to meet FAC-A MOA para 5.3.5 minimum “controls” requirement to maintain qualification.

4i. Table 6a, Note 27: Reworded to clarify intent of SEPT being accomplished in the best available training device.

4j. Table 7b, Note 41: Added ARMS IDs to better track night requirements.

4k. Table 8, Handgun Training (GA43): References changed to reflect changes to the governing AFIs.

4l. Table 8, CRM (GA06): “N/A ANG” removed. AFI 11-290 requires “all aircrew” to get Mission-Specific continuation training consisting of “Formal CRM academic curricula” delivered by a “trained CRM facilitator.” Also, per AFI 11-201 Vol 1, para 3.1.5, CMR and BMC aircrew members must maintain CRM training.

4m. Table 8, Note 45: Added note to provide ARMS ID for “SEPT with an IP/Supervisor”

5. RAP Flying. The following are the ACC, ANG and AFRC A-10C mission, sortie, event and qualification requirements. Unless otherwise noted, all descriptions are contained in AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1. Only one RAP mission may be logged per 781 sortie (day or night) unless separated by AAR, hot pits, (land and taxi back (ANG units only)) or as otherwise noted in AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1. Each mission on either side of the AAR/hot pits must stand alone as an effective RAP training mission.

5a. RAP Sortie Requirements: Only “Flight Missions/RAP Sorties” from table 5b. count toward RAP lookback requirements (Table 5a).

5a.1. Basic Aircraft Qualification (BAQ) is in accordance with AFI 11-202 Vol 1. Monthly SEPT may be combined with a RAP FMT as long as training objectives and AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1 requirements are met. FMT requirements do not apply to USAFVC pilots, with the following exception: each pilot must accomplish one graded (IAW AFI 11-2A/OA-10 V1) or evaluated (IAW AFI 11-202 V2) emergency procedures simulator

per calendar year. Emergency procedures training must be accomplished in a fully functional FMT. Part task training devices and cockpit mock-ups are not acceptable.

5a.2. Lookback will be tracked continuously and will be used, per AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1, to assist the commander in determining individual aircrew CMR/Probation/NCMR status. Deployed unit lookback rates will continue to be accurately reported for RAP and readiness reporting (DRRS) purposes but this RAP Tasking Memo and the associated lookback guidance should not be used as a single indicator of a deployed unit's ability to perform its tasked contingency missions. As has been done historically, deployed unit commanders will address currency issues and changes in readiness with the deployed chain of command. Upon return from deployment however, the unit commander will immediately apply CMR/CMR-probation/NCMR rules in the aircrew probation/regression assessments and direct individual retraining/requalification as required.

5a.3. FMT lookback rates should not be considered when making the CMR/probation/NCMR decision for deployed aircrew. Upon return from deployment, wait to apply FMT lookback requirements until completing the second full month of training. For example, if a unit returns in mid-April, the commander will not apply FMT lookback to the CMR decision process until 01 July allowing two full months to fully incorporate FMTs into the training schedule.

5a.4. Up to 2 CMR/1 BMC RAP sortie(s) flown above the monthly minimum requirement may be credited toward FMT lookback requirements for that same month. As a minimum, all aircrew are required to complete one actual FMT mission/sortie per month to be counted toward the lookback requirement. In the event an individual is put on probation or becomes NCMR/NBMC for failing both 1-month and 3-month FMT lookback requirements (counting any sorties credited toward FMTs), they must accomplish 3 CMR/2 BMC FMTs (no sortie substitutions) in a month to return to CMR/BMC status.

Table 5a – RAP Sortie Requirements						
		CMR		BMC		Notes
ORG	CYCLE	SORTIES INEXP/EXP	FMTs INEXP/EXP	SORTIES INEXP/EXP	FMTs INEXP/EXP	
RegAF (Including Active Associates)	12 Month	108/96	36/36	72/60	24/24	2
	3-Month Lookback	27/24	9/9	18/15	6/6	
	1-Month Lookback	9/8	3/3	6/5	2/2	1
AFRC	12 Month	108/72	36/12	72/60	24/12	3
	3-Month Lookback	27/18	9/3	18/15	6/3	
	1-Month Lookback	9/6	3/1	6/5	2/1	
ANG	12 Month	92/68	8/8	68/56	8/8	3,4
	3-Month Lookback	23/17	N/A	17/14	N/A	
	1-Month Lookback	8/6	N/A	6/5	N/A	
Notes: 1. Regression rules in AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1 apply when either live fly sorties or FMT missions are not met. For every 3 O&M days an individual is TDY, the monthly FMT requirement decreases by one (1 FMT per month min rqmt applies per para 5a.4). Squadrons should utilize DMO capabilities in the FMT to the max extent possible based on training plans (see DMO requirements in 6b). 2. RegAF rows/columns apply to RegAF pilots flying with ARC host and TFI Active Associate units. 3. ARC rows/columns apply to ARC pilots flying with ACC host and TFI Classic Associate units. 4. ANG only: Eight FMTs required per cycle and up to eight FMTs may be logged for RAP sortie lookback.						

5b. Flight Missions/Sortie Requirements. N/A for TF and CB coded units except for AHC and Instrument Sortie requirements. RTM and Designed Operational Capability (DOC) mission sets are divided in two categories: Primary and Secondary. Aircrew are expected to be proficient in primary missions and familiar with secondary missions in accordance with definitions in Attachment 1.

5b.1. Commanders will not prorate annual flying requirements for time deployed for contingency operations. All flying activity will be documented in ARMS regardless of the location flown (home station, Theater Support Packages (TSPs), exercises, contingency operations, etc). While we don't conduct "training" during contingency operations, aircrew should log a mission or event during contingency operations

NOTE: Commanders should use "probation" sparingly when making the decision to put aircrew on probation vs designating them NCMR for failing to meet RAP sortie lookback requirements (RTM Table 5a and AFI 11-2A-OA-10 Vol 1). Liberal use of "probation" can unintentionally mask unit readiness/training health problems.

5b.2. For primary and secondary missions in table 5b only, aircrew will use a 5th digit in the Task ID to indicate where that mission was flown (C = contingency operations; T = non-OCO deployments (TSPs, TSCs, etc) which use home station flying hours). The traditional 4-digit code will be used for normal training (home station, exercises, etc.) and will act as the counter for totals of that type mission. For example, CAS day missions (SR18) will be logged by aircrew as SR18 for home station training, SR18C during contingency operations and SR18T during TSPs and all 3 will add to the SR18 total.

Table 5b – Flight Mission/Sortie Requirements								
MISSION	TASK ID	CMR (INEXP/EXP)			BMC (INEXP/EXP)			NOTES
		RegAF (including Active Associates)	AFRC	ANG	RegAF (including Active Associates)	AFRC	ANG	
PRIMARY MISSIONS (PROFICIENT)								
CAS Day	SR18	16/14	16/12	15/13	11/10	11/10	10/8	
CAS Night	SR19	6/5	6/3	5/3	4/3	4/3	4/2	5
FAC(A) Day (If Qualified)	SR23	12/10	12/6	6/6	10/9	10/6	6/6	6,7
FAC(A) Night (If Qualified)	SR24	4/3	4/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	5,6,7
CSAR (If Qualified)	SR07	12/10	12/6	6/6	8/6	8/6	6/6	6
SECONDARY MISSIONS (FAMILIAR)								
Counter FAC/FIAC (CFF)	SR45	6/5	6/4	3/2	4/3	4/2	2/2	8
Air Interdiction (AI)	SR72	6/5	6/4	2/2	4/3	4/2	2/2	8
BASIC SKILLS								
BSA Day	SR17	6/6	8/5	11/8	4/4	6/5	10/7	
BSA Night	SR33	4/2	4/3	5/4	2/2	3/2	4/2	5
SAT Day	SR27	6/6	()/()	()/()	4/2	()/()	()/()	
SAT Night	SR28	2/2	()/()	()/()	()/()	()/()	()/()	5
BFM	SR16	5/4	6/4	7/5	4/2	4/3	4/3	
ACM	SR15	3/2	4/3	5/3	2/2	3/2	2/2	
AHC Sortie	SX10	2/2	2/()	()	1/1	1/()	()	
Instrument Sortie	SX08	4/4	2/()	()	2/2	1/()	()	9
CC Option								
CC OPTION	N/A	14/16	20/20	25/14	10/9	11/17	16/14	6,10
TOTAL RAP		108/96	108/72	92/68	72/60	72/60	68/56	
Notes:								
5. Once a pilot accomplishes the required night missions, additional night missions may count towards day requirements in each mission type.								

6. Sorties listed for FAC(A) Day, FAC(A) Night, and CSAR will be added to CC OPTION for pilots not qualified in these respective missions. Unit commanders will allocate CC OPTION sorties to other mission types.
7. FAC(A) training will be conducted IAW the current JCAS FAC(A) MOA.
 - a. A control consists of at least one aircraft attacking a surface target
 - b. The control begins with a CAS briefing from a FAC(A) and ends with either an actual/simulated weapons release or an abort on a final attack run
 - c. No more than one control per aircraft can be counted per CAS briefing
8. CFF requires actual Naval C2 Integration or simulated Naval C2 provided by formal exercise sources to be logged as a RAP sortie. See Attachments 1 and 2 of this memo for mission definitions and expectations.
9. Instrument sorties should focus on strange field approaches, cross-country, and ops outside the local area.
10. Sq/CCs will allocate (in ARMS) these CC Option Sorties to Primary/Secondary/Basic Skills missions to tailor training as they see fit IAW AFI 11-2A/OA-10V1, para A2.1.10.. Aircrew/pilots will no longer log "CC Option" in ARMS but will log primary/secondary/basic skills missions as directed by the Sq/CC's plan. Exception: CC Option sorties cannot be allocated to increase AHC, or Instrument requirements.

5c. Flight Event Requirements. N/A for TF and CB coded units. For currency tracking, use Task IDs WD20 for TGP Event and TE01 for NVG Event (log only one event per sortie).

Table 5c – Flight Event Requirements

EVENT	TASK ID (Live/FMT)	CMR (INEXP/EXP)			BMC (INEXP/EXP)			NOTES
		RegAF (Incl Active Associates)	AFRC	ANG	RegAF (Incl Active Associates)	AFRC	ANG	
LSS/T	RA85	9/6	9/6	6	3/3	3	3	11
Illumination Event	RA33	4/4	4/4	4	2/2	2	2	12
LGB Actual	WD26	1	1	1	1	1	1	
IAMS Actual	RA27	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Live Maverick	WD56	()	()	()	()	()	()	
FSWD / HVY WT	RA23	2/2	2/2	2	1/1	1	1	
Chaff	RA13	36/22	36/15	15	22/9	15/7	7	
Flare	RA21	36/22	36/15	15	22/9	15/7	7	
Low A/A	LE06	5/4	5/4	4	3/2	3	3	
Low Alt	LE03	7/6	7/6	6	4/3	4	4	
Have Quick	RA26	12/10	12/10	10	6/6	6	6	
Secure Voice	RA49	12/10	12/10	10	6/6	6	6	
SATCOM	RA46	4/4	()	()	2/2	()	()	24
EC Event A/G	EC02	4/4	4/4	4	1/1	1	1	
EC Event A/A	EC01	2/2	2/2	2	()/()	()	()	
AAR (day)	AR01	5/3	5/3	3	3/3	3	3	
AAR (night)	AR02	1/1	1/1	1	1/1	1	1	
CFTR	RA12	4/4	4/2	2	()/()	()	()	
SEAD-C	RA03	4/3	4/1	1	()/()	()	()	
Dynamic Targeting	WD31	4/3	4/1	1	()/()	()	()	13
Killbox Operations	RA72	4/3	4/1	1	()/()	()	()	14
Escort	RA19	2/2	2/2	2	()/()	()	()	
Flag Exercise	RA20	1/1	1/1	1	()/()	()	()	
CAS with SOF	RA05	4/4	4/4	4	1/1	1	1	15
CAS with JTAC	RA06	8/8	8/8	8	6/6	6	6	16
CAS in Urban Terrain	RA07	4/3	4/3	3	1/1	1	1	17
Moving Target Attack	RA73	4/4	4/3	4	1/1	1	1	18

Self-Mark Strafe (Night)	RA84	3/3	3/3	3	1/1	1	1	
Degraded/Denied GPS	EC08	6/6	6/3	2	3/2	2	1	19
Degraded/Denied Comm	EC05	6/6	6/3	2	3/2	2	1	20
Degraded/Denied Datalink	EC04	6/6	6/3	2	3/2	2	1	21
Off-Station Training	SD03	10/10	()	()	()/()	()	()	22
TERMINAL ATTACK CONTROLS (TAC) TO MAINTAIN FAC(A) QUALIFICATION:								
TAC-Type I	RA77	4	4	4	4	4	4	23
TAC-Type II	RA78	4	4	4	4	4	4	23
TAC-Type III	RA79 / MF45	2	2	2	2	2	2	23,24
Total Type I/II/III TACs	RA81	12	12	12	12	12	12	23,24
TAC-Live/Trng Ord	RA80	2	2	2	2	2	2	23
TAC-Day	RB11 / RB11	2	2	2	2	2	2	23,24
TAC-Night	RA82	2	2	2	2	2	2	23
Target Mark	WD27	4	4	4	4	4	4	23,24
TAC-Rotary Wing CAS Aircraft	ME43	2	2	2	2	2	2	23,24
TAC-Fixed Wing CAS Aircraft	ME44	4	4	4	4	4	4	23,24
TAC ISO JTAC	ME45	2	2	2	2	2	2	23,24
TAC-Non-Permissive	ME46	4	4	4	4	4	4	23,24
TAC-LTD/IR Pointer	ME47	2	2	2	2	2	2	23,24
CSAR QUALIFIED PILOTS:								
Non-ADF Elect Search	ME28	6	6	6	6	6	6	

The below table replaces the explanation of Low ALT (LE03) and Low A/A (LE06) currencies in AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1, Table 4.1. Both remain in effect as events, but should be set up in ARMS to automatically dual credit a single LOWAT (LE00) currency when either event is logged. Note 5 of Table 4.1. guidance remains valid.

Event	To update fly:	INEXP	EXP	Affects CMR	To regain currency:
LOWAT (LE00)	Low ALT Event (LE03) or Low A/A Event (LE06)	60	90	No	Low ALT Event (LE03) or Low A/A Event (LE06)

NOTES:

11. Laser Spot Search/Track may be accomplished using either Pave Penny or Advanced Targeting Pod
12. An illumination event consists of expending two LUU-2/19 flares or one illumination rocket.
13. Dynamic Targeting: An air-to-ground attack or engagement against a non-preplanned time sensitive target relayed by an appropriate C2 asset (tasking may be simulated by IP, FL, or Sq Supervisor). Strike surface targets using onboard and offboard cueing employing flexible weapons loadouts of guided and/or unguided weapons, delivered from medium altitude, in a variable threat environment, in marginal weather, in a contested EMS environment.

14. Killbox Operations is an attack operation within a three-dimensional area used to facilitate the integration of joint fires.
15. Emphasis on this event is SOF interoperability and support during non-traditional CAS missions. Training requires scenario development, terminal attack, and brief/debrief with SOF personnel. One event, culminating in actual or simulated weapons release, may be logged per target.
16. Log only one event per CAS target or 9-line briefing
17. CAS in urban terrain emphasizes target identification, attack axis limitations, and avoiding collateral damage in close proximity to and coordination with friendly forces. One event culminating in actual or simulated weapons release may be logged per target.
18. Only two attacks may be logged per mission. The intent is for this to be a tactical strafe event conducted either dry in a MOA or hot on an approved range target. Includes land and maritime targets.
19. Degraded/Denied GPS is defined as inflight operations with degraded or denied GPS which impacts navigation and/or weapons capability at a minimum. Minimum duration for an effective event is one complete engagement or attack sequence. In the absence of actual systems capable of degrading or denying GPS, the effects may be generated by selecting a non-GPS navigational aid or turning GPS OFF. Log only one event per sortie.
20. Degraded/Denied Comm is defined as inflight operations in a denied communications environment that provides realistic effects without use of active anti-jam radios (HaveQuick) and/or chattermark/backup radio procedures. Minimum duration for an effective event is one complete engagement or attack sequence. Log only one event per sortie.
21. Degraded/Denied Datalink is defined as inflight operations with unreliable or unavailable datalink connectivity. Minimum duration for an effective event is one complete engagement or attack sequence. In the absence of systems capable of degrading or denying datalink, the effects may be generated by turning systems OFF or SILENT. Log only one event per sortie.
22. Defined as a tactical sortie that either originates or terminates at other than the unit's home station
23. All FAC(A) training will be accomplished IAW the JCAS FAC(A) MOA. Minimum event requirements listed satisfy JCAS FAC(A) MOA qualification requirements. Type I and Type II controls may be logged in the sim (MF43/MF44) but do not count toward the table 5c RA77/RA78 flying requirements or toward Total TACs (RA81). Type III controls logged in the FMT count towards "Total TACs"
24. Events may be logged in the FMT.
25. Log only one event per sortie.

5d. NON-EFFECTIVE POST-TAKEOFF (NEPT) SORTIES (N/A AFRC and ANG):

It is important to capture the non-effective sortie rates for all Operational and Maintenance (O&M) funded aircraft. A non-effective sortie is one which no RAP mission/sortie (table 5.b) can be logged so a new sortie will need to be generated in addition to the planned flying schedule in order to complete the desired training. Individuals will not dual log NEPT sorties and a mission/sortie from table 5.b. except when the two sorties are separated by air refueling. Flight leads will determine who will/will not log a non-effective sortie vs. a mission/sortie as applicable. Individuals may still log individual RAP events with a non-effective sortie. Non-effective sorties do not count towards lookback.

NEPT sorties will be logged by adding a 5th character to the Aircraft Utilization Code (Mission Symbol) on the 781. The first four Mission Symbol characters are normally pre-generated on the 781 based upon the planned mission profile. 5th characters will only be used if the sortie became non-effective after takeoff. For example, if an operational training, continuation/RAP, home station sortie is non-effective for weather, the 781 Mission Symbol would be T3CAW. Guidance below (5d.1 – 5d.8) reflects only the 5th character; all other characters can be found on the "Consolidated Mission Symbol list" available through unit SARMS.

5d.1. Non-Effective Post-Takeoff – Weather (xxxxW): Entire sortie must be re-accomplished due to weather conditions after takeoff.

5d.2. Non-Effective Post-Takeoff - Student (xxxxF): Entire sortie must be re-accomplished due to Student Non-Progress or other pilot/aircrew action. NE-SNP (Red Gradesheet) does not warrant NEPT-Student if RAP quality training occurred. If the student over-G's in the GX forcing RTB, for example, NEPT-Student is appropriate.

5d.3. Non-Effective Post-Takeoff – Aircraft/Weapons (xxxxA): Entire sortie must be re-accomplished due to aircraft maintenance or weapons malfunctions.

5d.4. Non-Effective Post-Takeoff - Airspace/Range (xxxxR): Entire sortie must be re-accomplished due to Airspace/Range restrictions or availability after takeoff. Includes (but is not limited to) changes in Airspace/Range times and/or lateral/vertical confines (AWACS orbits, tanker tracks, etc.).

5d.5. Non-Effective Post-Takeoff - Support (xxxxS): Entire sortie must be re-accomplished due to cancellation of support assets after takeoff. Includes (but is not limited to) red air, GCI and air-refueling.

5d.6. Non-Effective Post-Takeoff - Training (xxxxT): Entire sortie must be re-accomplished due to training objectives not being met due to pilot/aircrew action.

5d.7. Non-Effective Post-Takeoff - Other (xxxxO): Entire sortie must be re-accomplished due to conditions/events not covered by other 5th characters (physiological incident, recall, etc)

6. RAP FMT Training.

6a. FMT Training – Missions/Sortie Requirements.

6a.1. FMT Effectiveness - RAP FMT missions will be 1.0 to 1.5 hours in duration and each mission will include a brief and debrief using available training tools. Syllabus FMTs may be counted toward RAP FMT requirements. Pilots will determine effectiveness for the mission they are accomplishing using the same considerations given to determining effectiveness of live-fly RAP missions.

Table 6a – FMT Mission Requirements								
FMT MISSIONS	TASK ID	CMR Inexp/Exp (if applicable)			BMC			NOTES
		RegAF (Incl Active Associates)	AFRC	ANG	RegAF (Incl Active Associates)	AFRC	ANG	
Emergency Procedures	MT17	4	4/2	()	4	3/2	()	26,27,29
N/A FOR TF AND CB CODED UNITS								
CAS	MT14	6	6/2	2	3	6/2	1	29
CSAR (IF QUALIFIED)	MT12	4	()/()	()/()	2	()/()	()/()	28,29
FAC(A) (IF QUALIFIED)	MT15	4	()/()	()/()	2	()/()	()/()	28,29
CFE	MT01	2	()/()	()/()	2	()/()	()/()	29
AI	MT20	2	()/()	()/()	2	()/()	()/()	29
CC OPTION	N/A	14	14/8	6	9	14/8	7	29,30
TOTAL		36	24/12	8	24	24/12	8	
Notes:								
26. Pilots may satisfy EP requirements by accomplishing or administering INSTM/QUAL EP Evaluations (EPEs) or by accomplishing an Emergency Procedures FMT. Instructor supervision (squadron or contract instructor) is required for Emergency Procedures FMT.								
27. An Emergency Procedures FMT can satisfy the monthly SEPT requirement. The monthly SEPT should be accomplished in the best training device available (FMT, UTD, etc) but may be accomplished via tabletop as a last resort.								
28. If not CSAR or FAC(A) qualified, include listed missions in CC Option.								
29. Units will integrate night scenarios and NVGs into at least one SEPT and one TAC FMT. NVG use is optional for AFRC. Up to 50% of CAS/CC OPTION FMTs may be flown as BSA for AFRC.								
30. Sq/CCs will allocate (in ARMS) these CC Option Sorties to any FMT missions to tailor training as they see fit. Pilots will no longer log “CC Option” in ARMS.								

6b. FMT Training - Events. For currency tracking, use Task IDs WD20 for TGP Event, TE01 for NVG Event, SQ40 for FMT Instructor Event and AA22 for FMT Evaluator Event (log only one event per FMT). DMO Events may only be logged when the unit's FMT is connected to another unit's FMT via a long haul network and requires mission coordination outside of the immediate flight formation.

Table 6b – FMT Event Requirements								
N/A FOR TF AND CB CODED UNITS								
MTC EVENTS	TASK ID	CMR (INEXP/EXP)			BMC (INEXP/EXP)			NOTES
		RegAF (Incl Active Associates)	AFRC	ANG	RegAF (Incl Active Associates)	AFRC	ANG	
Chaff	MF48	12/8	12/5	5	8/3	5/3	3	
Flare	MF49	12/8	12/5	5	8/3	5/3	3	
Low A/A	MF38	2/2	2/2	2	1/1	1	1	
EC Events A/G	MF15	2/1	2/1	1	1/1	1	1	
DMO Event	MF07	12/12	8/8	5	8/8	8/8	5	31
Large Force Employment (LFE)	MF30	2	()	()	1	()	()	32
SEAD-C	SQ13	2/1	2/1	1	()/()	()	()	
Dynamic Targeting	MF16	2/1	2/1	1	()/()	()	()	
Killbox Operations	MF39	2/1	2/1	1	()/()	()	()	33
Virtual Flag	MF34	1/1	()	()	()/()	()	()	34
CAS with JTAC	MF29	2/1	2/1	1	()/()	()	()	
CAS in Urban Terrain	MF46	2/1	2/1	1	1/1	1	1	35
Moving Target Attack	MF11	2/2	2/1	2	1/1	1	1	36
Self-Mark Strafe (Night)	MF40	1/1	1/1	1	()/()	()	()	
Degraded/Denied GPS	MF41	6/6	6/3	2	()/()	()	()	37
Degraded/Denied Comm	MF42	6/6	6/3	()	()/()	()	()	38
Degraded/Denied Datalink	MF43	6/6	6/3	2	()/()	()	()	39
Night Unusual Attitude Recovery (UAR) with NVDs	MG77	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Notes: 31. DMO. Operations with at least one other operational unit through DMO network. The majority (greater than 50%) of the mission must be connected via a DMO network to log DMO credit. 32. Large Force Employment (LFE). Must include a designated Mission CC (qualified or upgrading), at least 3 fighter or bomber sites, a C2 platform, and an air-to-air/surface-to-air threat scenario. Counts for 1 DMO event (dual log MF07). May be dual logged with Virtual Flag (MF34) if those event requirements are met. 33. Killbox Operations is an attack operation within a three-dimensional area used to facilitate the integration of joint fires. 34. Virtual Flag. Updates Verification currency at squadron commander discretion. Counts for 1 DMO event (dual log MF07). May be dual logged with LFE (MF30) if those event requirements are met. 35. CAS in urban terrain emphasizes target identification, attack axis limitations, and avoiding collateral damage in close proximity to and coordination with friendly forces. One event culminating in weapons employment may be logged per target. 36. Only two attacks may be logged per mission. Includes land and maritime targets. 37. Degraded/Denied GPS is defined as inflight operations with degraded or denied GPS which impacts navigation and/or weapons capability at a minimum. Minimum duration for an effective event is one complete engagement or attack sequence. In the absence of actual systems capable of degrading or denying GPS, the effects may be generated by selecting a non-GPS navigational aid or turning GPS OFF. Log only one event per sortie. 38. Degraded/Denied Comm is defined as inflight operations in a denied communications environment that provides realistic effects without use of active anti-jam radios (HaveQuick) and/or chattermark/backup radio								

procedures. Minimum duration for an effective event is one complete engagement or attack sequence. Log only one event per sortie.
39. Degraded/Denied Datalink is defined as inflight operations with unreliable or unavailable datalink connectivity. Minimum duration for an effective event is one complete engagement or attack sequence. In the absence of systems capable of degrading or denying datalink, the effects may be generated by turning systems OFF or SILENT. Log only one event per sortie.

7. Other Training Requirements

7a. Instrument/Emergency Procedure Event Requirements. These requirements should be evenly spread across the training cycle to the maximum extent practical. Pilots may receive credit for requirements accomplished in the FMT up to the percentage listed for each. The objective of accomplishing this training in the FMT is to increase pilot proficiency by incorporating scenarios not available in flight (poor weather, EPs, low altitudes, etc.)

Table 7a – Instrument/Emergency Procedure Event Requirements									
EVENT	TASK ID Live/FMT	CMR			BMC			FMT	NOTES
		RegAF (Incl Active Associates)	AFRC	ANG	RegAF (Incl Active Associates)	AFRC	ANG		
Instrument Trail Departure	DP02	8	8	8	8	8	8	--	
Penetration	AP03/SQ14	12	12	12	12	12	12	50%	
Precision Approach	AP01/SQ18	16	12	12	16	12	12	50%	
Non-Precision Approach	AP02/SQ19	16	12	12	16	12	12	50%	
SSE Approach	AP11/MF21	6	6	6	6	6	6	50%	
SSE Go-Around	AP30/MF20	4	4	4	4	4	4	50%	40
No Flap Approach	AP13/MF19	6	6	6	6	6	6	50%	
Circling Approach	AP21/SQ15	1	1	1	1	1	1	100%	
Notes:									
40. In flight, accomplish SSE go-around above 5,000' AGL; In the FMT, accomplish SSE go-around at pattern altitudes									

7b. Flight Training - Weapons Qualification Requirements. ACC goal is for each pilot to employ one actual LGB (GBU-54 may be used) each year, one actual IAM each year and one Maverick during a 3-year period. If qualified, the pilot's weapons qualification remains valid through the next training period, unless qualification is lost sooner. Weapons employment qualification (QUAL) and familiarization (FAM) criteria:

- Bombs
 - QUAL: 12 hits for each LGB and IAM, 24 hits for MAD and LAD plus at least 50% hit rate for all events
 - FAM: 6 attempts
- MAV
 - QUAL: 24 hits with at least 50% hit rate
 - FAM: 12 attempts
- Strafe
 - QUAL: 12 RegAF/9 ARC hits with at least 50% hit rate
 - FAM: 6 RegAF/4 ARC attempts
- TAC RX
 - QUAL: 12 hits with at least 50% hit rate
 - FAM: 6 attempts
- AIM-9
 - QUAL: 6 hits with at least 75% hit rate
 - FAM: 6 attempts

Table 7b – Flight Training - Weapons Qualification Requirements				
WEAPON EVENT	TASK ID (Att/ Hit)	CMR	BMC	NOTES
		RegAF/AFRC/ANG	RegAF/AFRC/ANG	
GUIDED MUNITIONS				
LGB	RA40/RA41	QUAL	FAM	
IAM	WD45/WD46	QUAL	QUAL	
MAV	WD24/WD25	QUAL	QUAL	41
UNGUIDED MUNITIONS				
MAD	FH05/FH06	QUAL	QUAL	41
LAD	FH03/FH04	QUAL	QUAL	
30 MM STRAFE				
HAS	WD14/WD15	QUAL	QUAL	41
LRS	WD22/WD23	QUAL	QUAL	
TTS	WD28/WD29	QUAL	FAM	
LAS	RA35/RA36	QUAL	FAM	
2.75 INCH ROCKETS				
TAC RX	ME14/RA52	FAM	FAM	42
AIR-TO-AIR				
AIM-9	WD11/WD12	QUAL	FAM	
Notes:				
41. For QUAL, a minimum of 4 HAS (WD51), 3 MAD (WD47), and 6 Maverick (WD53) events will be accomplished at night				
42. CSAR/FAC(A) requires QUAL in TAC RX				

- Inertially Aided Munitions (IAM) is a combined event. Any combination of hits in the following events satisfies this training requirement: JDAM and WCMD.
- Medium Altitude Delivery (MAD) is a combined event. Any combination of hits in the following events satisfies this training requirement: HARB, HADB and MAT.
- Low Altitude Delivery (LAD) is a combined event. Any combination of hits in the following events satisfies this training requirement: VLD, LAHD, LALD, DB and LAT.
- Tactical Rockets (TAC RX) is a combined event. Any combination of hits in the following events satisfies this training requirement: HARR, HATR, LATR and LR.

7c. Special Capabilities Requirements. Squadrons are required to carry the following minimum number of pilots trained in each special capability/qualification to meet DOC, UTC and training requirements. N/A for CB/TF coded units.

Table 7c – Special Capabilities Requirements				
CAPABILITY PMAI	TASK ID	MINIMUM NUMBER QUALIFIED	MINIMUM MISSIONS REQUIRED	NOTES
IP - PMAI 15-18	SR12	5	0	43
IP - PMAI 21-24		6	0	
CSAR - PMAI 15-18	SR07	7	SEE PARA 5b	43,44
CSAR - PMAI 21-24		8	SEE PARA 5b	
FAC(A) - PMAI 15-18	SR09	7	SEE PARA 5b	43
FAC(A) - PMAI 21-24		8	SEE PARA 5b	
FLIGHT LEAD - PMAI 15-18	SR10	12	10	43
FLIGHT LEAD - PMAI 21-24		16	10	
MCC - PMAI 15-18	SR14	3	3	43
MCC - PMAI 21-24		4	3	

Notes:

43. Pilot must be acting in this capacity to log this type of mission. This special capability may be dual logged with section 5b missions and other special capabilities from this table (7c). EXCEPTION: MCC and IP cannot be logged during the same sortie.
44. CSAR numbers are for Sandy-1 & 2s; units should maintain as many Sandy-3 & 4s as can be supported

7c.1. Unimproved Surface/Austere Field Training. An austere field is a zone that is not normally used for landings which may include surfaces constructed with dirt, membrane, landing mat, or any combination of those items. Austere fields include semi-prepared surfaces that are natural areas such as deserts, dry lakebeds, and flat valley

7c.1.1. Supervision. If required, the SQ/CC will designate an initial cadre of IPs to complete this training prior to upgrading other squadron pilots. Other than initial cadre training, supervision will be an IP who has completed this certification program.

7c.1.2. General Instructions.

7c.1.2.1. UPs will be a FL at a minimum and identified by the SQ/CC. Training will be documented in the upgrading pilot's training folder and certification will be documented on the Letter of Xs.

7c.1.2.2. Pilots will ensure a USAF site survey is certified and current prior to conducting unimproved surface/austere operations.

7c.1.2.3. Air traffic local control duties must be performed by a current and qualified Combat Control Team to conduct landing, takeoff, or ground operations.

7c.1.3. Ground Training. Units will develop local academic training and will be conducted by a qualified IP. Academics will be based on the Unimproved/Austere material obtained through ACC/A3TO. Due to the infrequent nature of this event, units should accomplish refresher academic training prior to unimproved surface/austere field operations for qualified pilots.

7c.1.4. Flying Training. This upgrade consists of two missions, one day and one night. Graded events include two landings (one day and one night) and two takeoffs (one day and one night).

7d. Targeting Pod (TGP) Low Altitude Step-Down Training (LASDT):

7d.1. TLASDT Upgrade. This program establishes the minimum guidelines for those highly experienced pilots identified by the SQ/CC for the TLASDT upgrade. Pilots must be TGP-qualified, have Cat 1 low altitude and demanding mission currency for the day sortie, and have NVG demanding mission currency for the night sortie. OG/CCs will assess each unit's apportionment of TLASDT CAT upgrades and certifications based on expected tasking and risk management. OG/CCs are the approval authority for implementing this program.

7d.2. Initial Cadre. If required, the SQ/CC will designate an initial cadre of TGP LASDT IPs to complete this training prior to upgrading other squadron pilots. Other than initial cadre training, supervision will be a TGP IP who has completed this certification program.

7d.3. Ground Training. Pilots will review the TGP-specific documents produced by the 422 TES and AATC: "TGP Low Altitude Step-down Training (LASDT) Recommendations," 10 Nov 2005, and "ACC Project 04-126R, A/OA-10 Targeting Pod Tactics Development and Evaluation (TD&E) Interim Summary Report," 16 Apr 2007. Unit-designed academics that summarize/expand these reports and incorporate lessons-learned are highly encouraged.

7d.4. FMT-1. The first event will be flown in the FMT and will include day incremental step-down training to 3,000' AGL and 1,000' AGL as well as night step-down training to 2,000' AGL. Required tasks include holding techniques; autopilot use; masking issues; mutual support contracts; target ID and confirmation at 3

NM, 5 NM, 10 NM, and >10 NM; 9-line/target information coordination; target coordinate generation and marking; hit assessment; unusual attitude recovery; and attacks with and without TGP video.

7d.5. TLASDT Flying Training. SQ/CCs may combine and/or modify events as necessary, based on an individual UP's experience. Restrictions: Pilots must have an operational autopilot, GCAS, and NVGs. Below 5,000' AGL, pilots should utilize the TGP in wings level flight with autopilot to the maximum extent possible.

7d.6. TLASDT-1. Day Certification. IP will chase UP. Mission Objectives: Proficiency in TGP low altitude operations down to 3,000' AGL and then 1,000' AGL. Specific Mission Tasks: Required events are the same as the day portion of the FMT. Tasks will also include AGSM, overbank exercise, vertical awareness exercise, nose low recoveries, altitude/attitude awareness, defensive reactions, and route abort procedures. NOTE: Demonstration of proficiency at 1,000 feet AGL is required before progressing to TLASDT-2.

7d.7. TLASDT-2. Night Certification. IP required. Mission Objectives: Proficiency in TGP night low altitude operations down to 2,000' AGL for high illum or 2,000' AGL or MSA, whichever is higher, for low illum. Since this will not be chased, required events are the same as the day sortie with emphasis on cross check; target marking; self-marking attacks; and hit assessment. Use overt lighting for night TLASDT-2.

8. Ground Training Requirements. Ground training will be accomplished IAW reference directives as summarized in Table 8a. below. Waiver authority for specific ground training events is IAW reference directives. Ground training accomplished during IQT/MQT may be credited toward CT requirements for the training cycle in which it was accomplished. This list is intended to be a single source reference for MDS-specific ground training only and will be tracked in ARMS. This list does not reflect non-aviation related ancillary training or mobility requirements, which will still be tracked at unit level. Where discrepancies exist, the reference directive takes precedence.

Table 8 – Ground Training Requirements							
MOBILITY TRAINING							
These items required for mobility units or units that generate in place.							
SUBJECT	TASK ID	FREQUENCY	REFERENCE DIRECTIVE	GROUNDING	AFFECTS MOBILITY	REQUIRED FOR:	
						CMR	BMC
Handgun Training	GA43	Continuation training requirement: 24 months (N/A ANG and AFRC) NOTE: Pre-Deployment Qualification rqmts IAW AFI 36-2654,para 5.13.1	AFI 31-1117 as supplemented; AFI 36-2654 as supplemented;	No	Yes	No	
AIRCREW FLIGHT EQUIPMENT CONTINUATION TRAINING (AFECT)							
SUBJECT	TASK ID	FREQUENCY	REFERENCE DIRECTIVE	GROUNDING		REQUIRED FOR:	
						CMR	BMC
Aircrew Flight Equipment Familiarization	LL01	Prior to first flight of each assignment at a new base	AFI 11-301 Vol 1 as supplemented ; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	Yes		Yes	Yes
Emergency Egress Training, Ejection Seat	LL02	12 months	AFI 11-301 Vol 1 as supplemented ; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	Yes		Yes	Yes
Aircrew Chemical Defense Training/ACDT	LL04	24 months (N/A CB/TF coded units)	AFI 11-301 Vol 1 as supplemented ; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	No		Yes	Yes
Egress Training with ACDE	LL05	Once per type of ACDE ensemble per assigned MDS	AFI 11-301 Vol 1 as supplemented ; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	No		Yes	Yes
Aircrew Flight Equipment Training	LL06	12 months	AFI 11-301 Vol 1 as supplemented ; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	No		Yes	Yes

SERE TRAINING						
SUBJECT	TASK ID	FREQUENCY	REFERENCE DIRECTIVE	GROUNDING	REQUIRED FOR:	
					CMR	BMC
Local Area Survival (LAS)	SS01	Prior to first flight of each assignment	AFI 16-1301as supplemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
Combat Survival Training (CST)	SS02	36 months (N/A CB/TF coded units)	AFI 16-1301 as supplemented ; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	No	Yes	Yes
Conduct After Capture/CAC	SS03	36 months (N/A CB/TF coded units)	AFI 16-1301 as supplemented ; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	No	Yes	Yes
Water Survival Training (WST)	SS05	36 months	AFI 16-1301as supplemented ; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	No	Yes	Yes
Emergency Parachute Training (EPT)	SS06	12 months	AFI 16-1301 as supplemented ; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency Parachute Training with ACDE	SS09	Once per type of ACDE ensemble per assigned MDS prior to first flight w/ACDE	AFI 16-1301 as supplemented ; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	No	Yes	Yes
GROUND AND SIMULATOR TRAINING						
SUBJECT	TASK ID	FREQUENCY	REFERENCE DIRECTIVE	GROUNDING	REQUIRED FOR:	
					CMR	BMC
ACDE SIM	SQ09	Once per assigned MDS prior to first ACDE (CW) flight	AFI 16-1301 as supplemented ; AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1	No	Yes	No
Situational Emergency Procedures Training/SEPT	GS03	1 per month (Notes 27 and 45)	AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Boldface	GA02	Prior to first flight each month	AFI 11-202 V2 ACCSUP 1	Yes	No	No
Weapons & Tactics Academics	GA39	12 months	AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1	No	Yes	Yes
Verification	GS47	24 months (Note 34)	AFI 11-2A/OA-10 Vol 1	No	Yes	No

Intelligence Training	IE05	12 Months	AFI 14-2A/OA-10 Vol 3	No	No	No
Instrument Refresher Course	GS06	Every fourth quarter following previous completion date	AFMAN 11-210; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	Yes (OG/CC waiverable)	Yes	Yes
NVG Refresher Academics	GA17	24 months	AFI 11-202 Vol 1 and HAF/A30-A 19Jun13 waiver letter	No	No	No
Flying Safety Training	GS26	3 months	AFI 91-202	No	No	No
CRM	GA06	24 months	AFI 11-290 as supplemented; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	Yes (OG/CC waiverable)	Yes	Yes
Physiological Refresher Training/ROBD	N/A	5 years	AFI 11-403; AFI 11-202 Vol 1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Laser Safety Training	GA23	12 Months	AFI 48-139	No	No	No
Marshalling Exam	GA07	Within 30 days upon PCS to a flying unit and every 24 months thereafter	AFI 11-218, (as supplemented)	No	No	No
COMSEC	GA09	365 days	AFMAN 33-283	No	Yes	Yes
Aircraft Servicing	GS25	24 months	This RAP Tasking Memo (Note 46)	No	No	No
Notes: 45. Use ARMS ID SQ04 when accomplishing SEPT with an IP/Supervisor 46. Aircrew will be trained and prepared to accomplish all aircraft servicing actions necessary to beddown/turn their aircraft when off-station without maintenance support.						

9. **RAP Reporting.** Regardless of deployment status, RegAF, ANG and AFRC combat units (n/a CB/TF coded units (ex. WIC, AGRS, and test)) will submit a EOC Report at the end of the training cycle per para 9a. Squadrons may submit an out of cycle report at any time HHQ assistance is required to prepare for DOC or deployment tasking. When preparing all reports, units will use the most current guidance/templates found on the A3TO SharePoint Page: <https://acc.eim.acc.hedc.af.mil/org/A3/A3T/A3TO/default.aspx>

9.a. End-of-Cycle (EOC) Reporting. RegAF units will submit an end-of-cycle training report to ACC/A3TO by the 15th day of October covering the 12- month training cycle. AFRC and ANG units will submit reports by 30 Oct. See para 9c for guidance on where to send report.

EOC Reports will consist of:

- Commander's Memorandum for **EOC Report** (Word Document)

9.b. Shortfalls/LIMFACS. Significant shortfalls/LIMFACS that affect most or all of the squadron for prolonged periods of time should be reported. Include possible solutions or specific assistance required if able. HQ ACC will attempt to rectify or minimize noted shortfalls/LIMFACS while the training cycle is under way.

Shortfalls. Shortfalls occur when required mission training tasks are not accomplished due to shortages of equipment, munitions, ARMS software, etc. Example: unable to accomplish actual weapons release due to a shortage of training weapons.

LIMFACS. LIMFACS are factors, constraints, restrictions, etc. that degrade training effectiveness. Example: squadron's ability to accomplish actual weapons release is limited due to the lack of ranges that allow aircraft to drop munitions. This may include support hardware and software.

9.c. Points of Contact. Email training reports to ACC/A3TO RAP Program Manager, Mr. Greg Calhoun, acca3to.rapreporting@langley.af.mil, DSN 574-7786. The ACC/A3TO A-10 Functional Area Manager (FAM) is Maj John Musial, john.musial.1@us.af.mil, DSN 574-4099.

Air Force Reserve Command. AFRC units will inform AFRC/A3D of any significant issues throughout the cycle. Units will email the EOC report to HQAFCR.A3D.Workflow@us.af.mil. AFRC/A3D POC is Lt Col John Lesho, DSN 497-1389 john.lesho.2@us.af.mil.

Air National Guard. ANG units will inform ACC/A3G of any significant issues throughout the cycle. Units will email the EOC report to the following address, accdog.rapreporting@us.af.mil. ACC/A3G POC is Lt Col Saul Hage, saul.hage.2@us.af.mil, , DSN 575-9291.

PACAF. PACAF/A3T POCs are Lt Col William Antonius, william.antonius@us.af.mil, DSN 315-449-4852, or pacaf.a3t@us.af.mil. Per PACAF/A3T guidance, email the EOC report directly to ACC (acca3to.rapreporting@langley.af.mil) with a courtesy copy to the PACAF/A3T account.

Attachment 1

Mission Definitions

Proficient: Aircrew have a thorough knowledge of mission area but occasionally may make an error of omission or commission. Aircrew are able to operate in a complex, fluid environment and are able to handle most contingencies and unusual circumstances. Proficient aircrew are prepared for mission tasking on the first sortie in theater.

Familiar: Aircrew have a basic knowledge of mission area and may make errors of omission or commission. Aircrew are able to operate in a permissive environment and are able to handle some basic contingencies and unusual circumstances. Familiar aircrew may need additional training prior to first mission tasking.

Primary Missions

Close Air Support (CAS): Air action by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. (JP 3-0)

Forward Air Controller (Airborne) (FAC(A)): A specifically trained and qualified aviation officer normally an airborne extension of the tactical air control party, who exercises control from the air of aircraft engaged in close support of ground troops (JP 3-09.3). The FAC(A) is a specifically trained and qualified aviation officer who exercises control from the air of aircraft engaged in CAS of ground troops. The FAC(A) is normally an airborne extension of the TACP. The FAC(A) also provides coordination and terminal attack control for CAS missions, as well as locating, marking, and attacking ground targets using other fire support assets. (JP 3-09)

Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR): The tactics, techniques, and procedures performed by forces to effect the recovery of isolated personnel during combat. CSAR task force are all forces committed to a specific combat search and rescue operation to locate, identify, support, and recover isolated personnel during combat. (JP 3-50)

Secondary Missions

Counter Fast Attack Craft/Fast Inshore Attack Craft (Counter FAC/FIAC (CFF)): The CFF mission, an element of Air Operations in Maritime Surface Warfare (AOMSW), is conducted in direct defense of maritime assets and requires increased integration between air and surface delivered fires and the movement of maritime forces. Primary consideration is rapid response to counter immediate threats and attack targets of opportunity. For more on Counter FAC/FIAC, see NTTP 3-20.8/AFTTP 3-2.74 Air Operations in Maritime Surface Warfare, NTTP 3-20.5 Counter FAC/FIAC Procedures and AFDD 3-04 Change 1 Countersea Operations.

Air Interdiction (AI): Air operations conducted to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy's military surface capabilities before it can be brought to bear effectively against friendly forces, or to otherwise achieve objectives that are conducted at such distances from friendly forces that detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of friendly forces is not required. (JP 3-03)

Attachment 2

A-10 Training Expectations

Munitions Priorities

- Proficient:
 - GAU-8/A
 - AGM-65
 - GBU-31/38 (JDAM)
 - GBU-10/12 (LGB)
 - GP Bombs
 - MK-66, 2.75" FFAR
 - CBU-103/104/105 (WCMD)

Mission Priorities

CAS:

Proficient:

- TGP operations
- Medium altitude ingress and egress TTPs
- Strafe TTPs
- JP 3-09.3 procedures/9-Line JFIRE procedures
- Locating friendly forces
- MANPAD and AAA defensive tactics
- Mixed loadout employment
- Mobile/Fixed/Urban/Danger Close targets under JTAC/SOF/FAC control
- IAM/LGB/Strafe
- Tactical air control system knowledge
- Special Operations Forces integration
- Emergency CAS considerations
- Digitally aided CAS
- Unguided (MK82, MK84, CBU) weapons employment

FAC(A):

Proficient:

- TGP operations
- Non-traditional ISR
- JP 3-09.3 procedures/9-Line JFIRE procedures
- Locating friendly forces
- Air support request system
- Tactical air control system knowledge
- Target PID
- Threat suppression
- Target marking
- Fighter deconfliction
- Digitally aided CAS
- Talk-on and enhanced target descriptions

CSAR:**Proficient:**

- TGP operations
- Convoy escort
- Medium altitude ingress and egress TTPs
- Strafe TTPs
- Tactical air control system knowledge
- MANPAD and AAA defensive tactics
- Mixed loadout employment
- Mobile/Fixed/Urban/Danger Close targets under JTAC/SOF/FAC control
- IAM/LGB/Strafe
- Special Operations Forces integration
- Emergency CAS considerations
- Unguided (MK82, MK84, CBU) weapons employment

AI:**Familiar:**

- TGP operations
- Sensor operations
- IAM/LGB employment
- Defensive tactics against surface and airborne threats
- Armed Reconnaissance
- Medium altitude ingress and egress tactics
- Operation in a contested EMS environment
- Package integration with strike, OCA, and SEAD assets
- Off-board target acquisition and cueing
- Mixed weapons loadout employment
- Low altitude ingress and egress tactics
- Unguided (MK82, MK84, CBU) weapons employment

CFF:**Familiar:**

- FAC/FIAC TTPs IAW AFTTP 3-2.74 Air Operations in Maritime Surface Warfare
- Sensor operation in a maritime environment
- Command and Control structure in AOMSW
- Airspace Control Measures
- Deliberate planning/information dissemination
- Naval/SHORAD threats
- Weaponing and identification of surface vessels utilizing on-board/off-board systems