

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

CFETP 3D0X4
Parts I and II
01 August 2013

AFSC 3D0X4

COMPUTER SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING



BASIC



SENIOR



MASTER

CAREER FIELD EDUCATION AND TRAINING PLAN

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RELEASABILITY: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

**COMPUTER SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING
AFSC 3D0X4
CAREER FIELD EDUCATION AND TRAINING PLAN**

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OPR: 336 TRS/TRR

Approved By: CMSgt Robert B. Jackson AFCFM (AF/A3CF/A6CF)

Supersedes CFETP 3D0X4, dated 01 February 2011

Pages: 63

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PART I

Preface

1. The changing Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence (C4I) and Air and Space Expeditionary Aerospace Forces (AEF) environments require vision, preparation, and attention to ensure people have the right skills and tools to deliver the C4I capabilities and the support required by the war fighter in meeting the Air Force mission of today and the vision of the future. Declining resources, expanding diversity of mission, and ever-changing technologies in the Air Force are impacting the availability of our most valuable resource--people. These factors will continue to exist in the future, making it essential for the workforce to be effectively and efficiently trained to perform duties within each skill level of an Air Force Specialty (AFS). To meet the challenges of tomorrow, the Air Force must place a greater emphasis on career field training. This Computer Systems Programming Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP) is a comprehensive core training document that identifies life-cycle training/education requirements, support resources, and minimum core task requirements for the 3D0X4 specialty. The plan is a "training road map" for the career field. It provides personnel a clear career path to success and makes career field training identifiable, measurable, and budget defensible.

2. This CFETP is a comprehensive education and training document that identifies life cycle education and training requirements, training support resources and minimum core task requirements for this specialty. The CFETP documents the career field training program and consists of two parts. Management uses both parts in conjunction with the Training Business Area (TBA) to plan, manage and control training within the career field. **NOTE:** Civilians occupying associated positions will use Part II to support duty position qualification training.

2.1. Part I provides information necessary for overall management of the specialty. Section A explains how everyone will use the plan; Section B identifies career field progression information, duties and responsibilities, training strategies and career field path; Section C associates each level with specialty qualifications (knowledge, education, experience, training and other); Section D indicates resource constraints (e.g., funds, manpower, equipment, facilities); and Section E identifies transition training guide requirements for SSgt through MSgt.

2.2. Part II includes the following: Section A: identifies the Specialty Training Standard (STS) and includes duties, tasks, Training References (TRs) to support training, AETC-conducted training, wartime course and core task and correspondence course requirements. Section B: contains the Course Objectives List (COL) and training standards supervisors will use to determine if Airmen satisfied training requirements; Section C: identifies available support materials (e.g., Qualification Training Package, which may be developed to support proficiency training); Section D identifies a training course index supervisors can use to determine resources available to support training. Included here are both mandatory and optional courses; and Section E identifies MAJCOM-unique training requirements supervisors can use to determine additional training required for the associated qualification needs. At unit level, supervisors and trainers will use Part II to identify, plan and conduct training commensurate with the overall goals of this plan.

3. Use of the guidance provided in this CFETP provides the foundation for effective and efficient training for individuals in this career field at the appropriate points in their careers. This plan enables the Air Force to train today's work force for tomorrow's jobs.

Abbreviations/Terms Explained

This section provides a common understanding of the terms that apply to the Computer Systems Programming Career Field and Education Training Plan.

Advanced Training (AT). A formal course of training that leads to a technical or supervisory level of an AFS. Training is for selected Airmen at the advanced level of an AFS.

Air and Space Expeditionary Force (AEF). The AEF is the Air Force's methodology for organizing, training, equipping, and sustaining rapidly responsive air and space forces to meet defense strategy requirements. Through the AEF, consisting of enabler and tempo banded capabilities the Air Force supports defense strategy requirements using a combination of both permanently assigned and rotational (allocated) forces.

Air and Space Expeditionary Task Force (AETF). The AETF is the Air Force's primary warfighting organization and the means by which we present forces to a Joint Forces Commander (JFC). When established, AETFs will form up under the designated Air Force component headquarters.

Air Education Training Command (AETC). Responsible for the recruiting, training and education of Air Force personnel. AETC also provides pre-commissioning, professional military and continuing education.

Air Force Career Field Manager (AFCFM). Representative appointed by the respective HQ USAF Deputy Chief of Staff or Under Secretariat to ensure that assigned Air Force specialties are trained and utilized to support Air Force mission requirements.

Air Force Enlisted Classification Directory (AFECD). 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 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.

Air Force Job Qualification Standard (AFJQS). A comprehensive task list that describes a particular job type or duty position. Supervisors use the AFJQS to document task qualification. The tasks on AFJQSs are common to all persons serving in the described duty position.

Air Force Qualification Training Package (AFQTP). An instructional course designed for use at the unit to qualify or aid qualification in a duty position, program, or on a piece of equipment. It may be printed, computer-based, or other audiovisual media.

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

Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (AFTTP). The actions and methods that implement joint doctrine that describe how forces will be employed in joint operations. They are promulgated by the Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff in coordination with the Combatants Commands, Services and the JCS.

Air University Associate-to-Baccalaureate Cooperative (AU ABC). Allows Airmen to turn a Community College of the Air Force Associates Degree into a Bachelors Degree from an accredited university. The ABC program has established a partnership with various civilian higher-education institutions to offer four-year degree opportunities via distance learning. The participating schools will accept all of the credits earned by Airmen who have attained a CCAF degree and apply them to a Bachelors degree related to their Air Force specialty.

Air University/AFCDA (Air Force Career Development Academy). The result of a reorganization of Air Force Institute for Advanced Distributed Learning (AFIADL); provides access to the Extension Course Institute.

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. CFETPs are officially posted at <http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/>

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

Certifying Official. A person assigned by the commander to determine an individual's ability to perform a task to required standards.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Task Qualification Training (TQT). CBRNE TQT ensures personnel maintain proficiency in performing mission-critical tasks in a CBRNE environment. See AFI 10-2501, *Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Planning and Operations*, and AFMAN 10-2602, *Nuclear, Biological, Chemical and Conventional (NBCC) Defense Operations and Standards*, for additional information/requirements.

Chief Enlisted Manager (CEM) Code. CEM codes identify all chief master sergeant positions in the Enlisted Classification Structure. They also identify chief master sergeants who, through extensive experience and training, have demonstrated managerial ability to plan, direct, coordinate, implement, and control a wide range of work activity. Some managerial duties and responsibilities that are common to all chief enlisted managers are: managing and directing personnel resource activities; interpreting and enforcing policy and applicable directives; establishing control procedures to meet work goals and standards; recommending or initiating actions to improve functional operation efficiency; planning and programming work commitments and schedules; developing plans regarding facilities, supplies, and equipment procurement and maintenance.

Collaboration. Collaboration is the interaction among two or more individuals encompassing a variety of behaviors, including communication, information sharing, coordination, cooperation, problem-solving and negotiation.

Collaborative Tools. Collaborative tools consist of various web-based technologies including advanced white boarding, groupware, and facilitation. Collaborative capabilities assist significantly with managing information throughout its life cycle and enable Air Force members to perform most office-oriented and operational communication tasks from their desktops.

Command, Control, Communications, Computer, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR). Integrated systems of doctrine, procedures, organizational structures, personnel, equipment, facilities, and communications designed to support a commander's exercise of command and control through all phases of the operational continuum. C4 systems include base visual information support systems.

Computer Based Training (CBT). A forum for training in which the student learns via a computer terminal. It is an especially effective training tool that allows the students to practice applications while they learn.

Content Management. A set of processes and technologies supporting the evolutionary life cycle of digital information. This digital information is often referred to as content or, to be precise, digital content. Digital content may take the form of text, such as documents, multimedia files, such as audio or video files, or any other file type that follows a content life cycle that requires management.

Continuation Training. Additional advanced training that exceeds the minimum upgrade training requirements and emphasizes present or future duty assignments.

Core Task. A task AFSCs identify as a minimum qualification requirement for everyone within an AFSC, regardless of duty position. Core task may be specified for a particular skill level or in general across the AFSC. Guidance for using core task can be found in the applicable CFETP narrative.

Course Objective List (COL). A publication derived from initial/advanced skills Course Training Standard (CTS), identifying the tasks and knowledge requirements and respective standards provided to achieve a 3-skill level in this career field. Supervisors use the COL to assist in conducting graduate evaluations in accordance with AFI 36-2201, *Air Force Training program*.

Course Training Standard (CTS). A standard developed for all courses not governed by an STS, including specialized training packages and computer-based training courses.

Critical Tasks. Critical Tasks are tasks that require specific training and certification above and beyond other tasks. Tasks may be defined as critical either through AFI, Technical Orders, higher headquarters, or at any level in the unit.

Cross Utilization Training. Training on non duty AFSC specific tasks.

Cyberspace. A global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures, including the Internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, and embedded processors and controllers.

Cyberspace Operations. The employment of cyber capabilities where the primary purpose is to achieve objectives in or through cyberspace. Such operations include computer network operations and activities to operate and defend the global information grid (GIG)

Data Management. The process of planning, coordinating, sharing, and controlling organizations' data resources (AFPD 33-3, *Information Management*).

Direct Reporting Unit (DRU). Air Force subdivisions directly subordinate to the CSAF. A DRU performs a mission that does not fit into any of the MAJCOMs. A DRU has many of the same administrative and organizational responsibilities as a MAJCOM (Example of a DRU: USAF Academy).

DoD Directive 8570.01 “Information Assurance Training, Certification, and Workforce Management.” Provides guidance and procedures for the training, certification, and management of the DoD workforce conducting Information Assurance (IA) functions in assigned duty positions.

Document Management. The process of managing documents through their life cycle; from inception through creation, review, storage, dissemination, and archival or deletion. Document management can also be a database system to organize stored documents, or a search mechanism to quickly find specific documents. (AFPD 33-3, *Information Management*)

Duty Position Tasks. The tasks assigned to an individual for the position currently held. These include, as a minimum, all core tasks that correspond to the duty position as directed by the AFCFM or MFM, and tasks assigned by the supervisor. (AFI 36-2201, *Air Force Training program*)

Education and Training Course Announcement (ETCA). Located at <https://etca.randolph.af.mil>, the ETCA contains specific MAJCOM procedures, fund cite instructions, reporting instructions, and listings for those formal courses the MAJCOMs or FOAs conduct or manage. The ETCA 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.

Enterprise. The entire range of communications/networking within garrison and tactical realms to include voice, video, data, imagery and sensor.

Enterprise Information Management (EIM). Encompasses a set of strategies for organizational management of all aspects of enterprise data as information assets. The proper models, data architecture, application architecture, and integration vision enables using the “enterprise information asset” for strategic analysis, customer-centricity, performance and productivity analytics, and personalization, eventually providing a means for transitioning from an operational, line-of-business oriented application environment to an intelligent, learning, and agile organization.

Enterprise Information System (EIS). A portfolio of services that bring about Enterprise Information Management (EIM) capabilities.

Enlisted Specialty Training (EST). A mix of formal training (technical school) and informal training (on-the-job) to qualify and upgrade Airmen in each skill level of a specialty.

Expeditionary Aerospace Force (EAF). The EAF concept is how the Air Force will organize, train, equip, and sustain itself by creating a mindset and cultural state that embraces the unique characteristics of aerospace power – range, speed, flexibility, precision – to meet the national security challenges of the 21st Century.

Exportable Training. Additional training via computer assisted, paper text, interactive video, or other necessary means to supplement training.

Field Operating Agency (FOA). FOAs are subdivisions of the Air Force directly subordinate to a headquarters US Air Force functional manager. An FOA performs field activities beyond the scope of any of the MAJCOMs. The activities are specialized or associated with an Air Force-wide mission (Example of a FOA: is the Air Force Weather Agency).

Field Training. Technical, operator, and other training that either a field training detachment or field training team conducts at operational locations on specific systems and associated direct-support equipment for maintenance and aircrew personnel.

Functional Area Manager (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 Unit Type Codes (UTC); developing criteria for and monitoring readiness reporting; force posturing; and analysis. At each level of responsibility (Headquarters Air Force, MAJCOM, Air Component, FOA, DRU, and Unit), 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). An individual assigned collateral responsibility for training, classification, utilization, and career development of enlisted personnel. AFSC Functional Managers exist at MAJCOM, NAF and base level. (AFI 33-101, *Commanders Guidance and Responsibilities*)

Global Command and Control System (GCCS). An automated information system designed to support deliberate and crisis planning with the use of an integrated set of analytic tools and the flexible data transfer capabilities. GCCS will become the single C4I system to support the warfighter from foxhole to command post.

Global Combat Support System – Air Force (GCSS-AF). An enterprise infrastructure program established to develop, integrate, and deploy combat support information capabilities. The mission of GCSS-AF is to provide timely, accurate, and trusted Agile Combat Support (ACS) information to Joint and Air Force commanders, their staffs, and ACS personnel at all ranks and echelons, with the appropriate level of security needed to execute the Air Force mission throughout the spectrum of military operations. GCSS-AF is the means by which ACS functional systems will be modernized and integrated to improve business processes supported on a single robust network-centric infrastructure. In addition to integrating combat support applications, GCSS-AF also provides core enterprise services such as a common user presentation through the AF Portal, Enterprise Information Management (Workflow, Records Management, Document Management, Knowledge Management, and Collaboration), and an enterprise data warehouse.

Global Information Grid (GIG). The globally interconnected, end-to-end set of information capabilities, associated processes, and personnel for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating and managing information on demand to warfighters, policy makers, and support personnel. The GIG includes all owned and leased communications and computing systems and services, software (including applications), data, security services, and other associated services necessary to achieve Information Superiority. The GIG supports all Department of Defense, National Security, and related Intelligence community missions and functions (strategic, operational, tactical, and business), in war and in peace. The GIG provides capabilities from all operating locations (bases, posts, camps, stations, facilities, mobile platforms, and deployed sites). The GIG provides interfaces to coalition, allied, and non-DOD users and systems.

Go/No-Go. The “Go” is the stage at which a trainee has gained enough skill, knowledge, and experience to perform the tasks without supervision, meeting the task standard. “No-Go” is the stage at which the trainee has not gained enough skill, knowledge, and experience to perform task without supervision, does not meet task standard.

Individual Training Plan (ITP) Use Training Business Area (TBA) to document training. TBA reflects past and current qualifications, and is used to determine training requirements. It is intended to be a complete history of past training and current qualifications. Supervisors will ensure all documentation is accurate and comprehensive.

Information Life Cycle. Typically characterized as creation or collection, processing, dissemination, use, storage, protection, and disposition. (DoDD 8000.01, *Management of the Department of Defense Information Enterprise*).

Information Management (IM). The planning, budgeting, manipulating, and controlling of information throughout its life cycle. Joint Publication 3-0, *Joint Operations*, further defines IM as the function of managing an organization's information resources by the handling of knowledge acquired by one or many different individuals and organizations in a way that optimizes access by all who have a share in that knowledge or a right to that knowledge.

Information Resources Management (IRM). The process of managing information resources to accomplish agency missions and to improve agency performance (e.g., the reduction of information collection burdens on the public). (AFPD 33-1, *Information Resources Management*)

Initial Skills Training. A formal school course that results in an AFSC 3-skill level award for enlisted or mandatory upgrade training to qualified officers. (AFI 36-2201, *Air Force Training program*)

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

Knowledge. Information from multiple domains that has been synthesized, through inference or deduction, into meaning or understanding that was not previously known. This includes: explicit knowledge, which can be easily articulated, codified, and stored; and tacit knowledge, which is based on personal experience, expertise, and judgment. Tacit knowledge is more challenging to capture and share than explicit knowledge.

Knowledge Management (KM). Handling, directing, governing, or controlling of natural knowledge processes within an organization in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the organization.

Knowledge Operations (KO). Application and adaptation of Knowledge Management (KM) into daily AF operations to enable information/decision superiority. KO leverages the interaction of people, processes, and EIS technologies to capture, store, organize, share, and control tacit and explicit knowledge, ensuring all mission execution processes have access to relevant cross-functional information in a collaborative, timely, and contextual manner.

Knowledge Training. Training used to provide a base of knowledge for task performance. It may also be used in lieu of task performance when the training capability does not exist. Learning gained through knowledge rather than hands-on experience. (AFI 36-2201, *Air Force Training program*)

Major Command (MAJCOM). A MAJCOM represents a major Air Force subdivision having a specific portion of the Air Force mission. Each MAJCOM is directly subordinate to HQ USAF. MAJCOMs are interrelated and complementary, providing offensive, defensive, and support elements.

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

Master Training Plan (MTP). Employs a strategy for ensuring the completion of all work center job requirements by using a MTL and provides milestones for task, CDC completion, and prioritizes deployment/UTC, home station training tasks, upgrade, and qualification tasks.

Occupational Analysis Report (OAR). A detailed report showing the results of an occupational survey of tasks performed within a particular AFSC.

On-the-Job Training (OJT). Hands-on, over-the-shoulder training conducted to certify personnel in both upgrade (skill level award) and job qualification (duty position) training.

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

Qualification Training. Hands-on, task performance based training designed to qualify Airmen in a specific duty position. This training program occurs both during and after the upgrade training process and is designed to provide skills training required to do the job.

Records Management. The planning, controlling, directing, organizing, training, promoting, and other managerial activities involved in records creation, maintenance and use, and disposition in order to achieve adequate and proper documentation of the policies and transactions of the Federal Government and effective and economical management of agency operations. (AFPD 33-3, *Information Management*)

Resource Constraints. Resource deficiencies (such as money, facilities, time, manpower, and equipment) that preclude desired training from being delivered.

Service Oriented Architecture (SOA). A services oriented architecture (SOA) environment makes it easier and faster to build and deploy information capabilities that directly serve the needs of the Air Force. SOA is an information technology environment where the following occur: Mission and business processes are supported by information assets. Information assets are delivered to consumers through content delivery services. Content delivery services and other services interact to support process threads or to deliver information assets. Core services, such as infrastructure and presentation services, are independent of the content delivery services. Net-centric protocols and services allow federating and re-using both content delivery and core services for multiple users, domains, and information sources.

Specialized Training Package and COMSEC Qualification Training Package. A composite of lesson plans, test material, instructions, policy, doctrine and procedures necessary to conduct training. These packages are prepared by AETC validated by CYSS COMSEC policy branch and administered by qualified communications security (COMSEC) maintenance personnel.

Specialty Training Requirements Team. A meeting chaired by the AFCFM with MAJCOM FMs, AETC Training Managers, Subject Matter Experts (SME) and HQ AETC Occupational Analysis Division (OAD) in attendance. Typically held three months prior to a Utilization and Training Workshop (U&TW) to finalize any CFETP changes or enlisted classification directory descriptions.

Specialty Training Standard (STS). An Air Force publication that describes an Air Force specialty in terms of tasks and knowledge that an Airman in that specialty may be expected to perform or to know on the job. Also identifies the training provided to achieve a 3-, 5-, 7-, or 9-skill level within an enlisted AFS. It further serves as a contract between AETC and the functional user to show which of the overall training requirements for an Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) are taught in formal schools and correspondence courses.

Standard. An exact value, a physical entity, or an abstract concept established and defined by authority, custom, or common consent to serve as a reference, model, or rule in measuring quantities or qualities, establishing practices or procedures, or evaluating results. It is a fixed quantity or quality.

System Training Plan (STP). A living document that explains what training is needed for a system and how to obtain the training.

Task Module (TM). A group of tasks performed together within an AFS that require common knowledge, skills, and abilities. TMs are identified by an identification code and a statement.

Total Force. All collective components (active, reserve, guard, and civilian elements) of the United States Air Force.

Training Advisory Group (TAG). Chaired by the AFCFM and attended by the MAJCOM, selected DRU and FOA functional managers. The TAG sets training goals and priorities, reviews training programs and evaluates emerging training technologies. The group meets, as required, to prioritize training product development.

Training Business Area (TBA). A web-based training application that provides Air Force war fighters with global, real-time visibility into qualifications, certifications and training status of communications professionals. TBA supports base, wing and work center training management activities by automating business processes and capabilities to eliminate paper-based practices. The system centralizes management of training task data, provides user access to CFETPs/JQSs and increases security through a single AF Portal log on.

Training Capability. The ability of a unit or base to provide training. Authorities consider the availability of equipment, qualified trainers, and study reference materials, and so on in determining a unit's training capability.

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

Training Requirements Analysis (TRA). A detailed analysis of tasks for a particular AFSC to be included in the training decision process.

Training Setting. The type of forum in which training is provided (formal resident school, on-the-job, field training, mobile training team, self-study, etc.).

Unit Type Code (UTC). A five-character alphanumeric code identifying a specific force package of personnel and/or equipment. The UTC is the means for linking logistics and manpower details within a unit type and is used to communicate force data. The UTC represents a wartime capability designed to fill a valid contingency requirement.

Upgrade Training. Training that leads to the award of a higher skill level.

Utilization and Training Pattern. A depiction of the training provided to and the jobs performed by personnel throughout their tenure within a career field or AFS. There are two types of patterns: 1) Current pattern, which is based on the training provided to incumbents and the jobs to which they have been and are assigned; and 2) Alternate pattern, which considers proposed changes in manpower, personnel, and training policies.

Utilization and Training Workshop (U&TW). A forum of the AFCFM, MAJCOM Functional Managers, subject matter experts (SME), and AETC training personnel that determines career ladder training requirements.

Wartime Tasks. Those tasks that must be taught when courses are accelerated in a wartime environment. In response to a wartime scenario, these tasks will be taught in the 3- level course in a streamlined training environment. These tasks are only for those career fields that still need them applied to their schoolhouse tasks.

Workflow. A series of steps necessary for the initiation, tracking and delivery of services or outputs with the capability to cut across existing or future organizational boundaries. Furthermore, web-based workflow products allow electronic coordination, staffing, and task management of documents and files. They are relational to an electronic version of the Staff Summary Sheet (SSS) and other AF/DoD forms used for routing/collection of information. Automation provides the capability to suspense and track correspondence through the workflow process and provides action officers and document originators status on their packages. Provides users the capabilities to comply with structured electronic workflow processes and the flexibility to create/develop ad hoc workflow courses of actions. Future use of standardized EIM tools will enhance usability and eliminate legacy methods.

Section A - General Information

1. Purpose of the CFETP. This CFETP provides the information necessary for AFCFMs, MAJCOM Functional Managers (MFM), commanders, training managers, supervisors and trainers to plan, develop, manage and conduct an effective and efficient career field training program. The plan outlines the initial skills, upgrade, qualification, advanced and proficiency training those individuals in AFSC 3D0X4 should receive in order to develop and progress throughout their careers. Initial skills training is the AFS specific training an individual receives upon entry into the AF or upon retraining into this specialty for award of the 3-skill level. This training is provided by the 336th Training Squadron (TRS) at Keesler AFB, MS. Upgrade training identifies the mandatory courses, task qualification requirements, Career Development Course (CDC) completion and correspondence courses required for award of the 5-, 7-, or 9-skill level. Qualification training is actual hands-on task performance training designed to qualify an airman in a specific duty position. This training program occurs both during and after the upgrade training process. It is designed to provide the performance skills and knowledge required to do the job. Advanced training is formal specialty training used for selected airmen. Proficiency training is additional training, either in-residence or exportable advanced training courses, or on-the-job training provided to personnel to increase their skills and knowledge beyond the minimum required for upgrade. The CFETP has several purposes, some of which are:

- 1.1.** Serves as a management tool to plan, develop, manage, and conduct a career field training program. Also, ensures that established training is provided 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 training throughout each phase of an individual's career.
- 1.3.** Lists training courses available in the specialty, identifies sources of the training, and provides the training medium.
- 1.4.** Identifies major resource constraints that impact implementation of the desired career field training program.

2. Use of the CFETP. The CFETP is maintained by the 3DXXX Air Force Career Field Manager (AFCFM), AF/A3CF/A6CF. MAJCOM FMs and AETC review the plan annually to ensure currency and accuracy and forward recommended changes to the AFCFM. Using the list of courses in Part II, they determine whether duplicate training exists and take steps to eliminate/prevent duplicate efforts. Career field training managers at all levels use the plan to ensure a comprehensive and cohesive training program is available for each individual in the career ladder.

- 2.1.** AETC training personnel develop/revise formal resident and exportable training based upon requirements established by the users and documented in the STS. They also develop procurement and acquisition strategies for obtaining resources needed to provide the identified training.
- 2.2.** MAJCOM FMs ensure their training programs complement the CFETP mandatory initial skill and upgrade requirements. They also identify the needed AFJQSS/AFQTPs to document unique upgrade and continuation training requirements. Requirements are satisfied through OJT, resident training, contract training, or exportable courseware/courses. MAJCOM developed training to support this AFSC must be included into this plan.
- 2.3.** 81 TRSS/TSQ Qualification Training Flight (Q-Flight) personnel develop training packages (AFJQSS/AFQTPs) based on requests submitted by the MAJCOMs and according to the priorities assigned by the AFCFM.
- 2.4.** Unit level training managers and supervisors manage and control progression through the career field by ensuring individuals complete the mandatory training requirements for upgrade specified in this plan and supplemented by their MAJCOM. The list of courses in Part II is used as a reference for planning continuation or career enhancement training.

2.5. Submit recommended CFETP improvements/corrections to the AFSC Training Manager at 336 TRS/TRR, 108 Phantom Street, Keesler AFB MS 39534-2235 or call DSN 597-5327. To contact electronically send email to: 336TRS/TRR@us.af.mil.

3. Coordination and Approval of the CFETP. The AFCFM is the approval authority. MAJCOM representatives and AETC training personnel coordinate on the career field training requirements. The AETC training manager initiates an annual review of this document by AETC and MAJCOM functional managers to ensure the CFETP's currency and accuracy by using the list of courses in Part II to eliminate duplicate training.

Section B - Career Field Progression and Information

4. Specialty Description. This information supplements the AFECD.

4.1. Computer Systems Programming Apprentice/Journeyman/Craftsman (3D034/3D054/3D074).

4.1.1. Specialty Summary. Supervises and performs as computer analyst, coder, tester and manager in the design, development, maintenance, testing, configuration management, and documentation of application software systems, client-server, and web-enabled software and relational database systems critical to warfighting capabilities. **Related DoD Occupational Subgroup: 153200.**

4.1.2. Duties and Responsibilities:

4.1.2.1. Develops standardized tools and interfaces in accordance with Air Force Network Operations (AFNETOPS) guidance to transform raw data into actionable C2 information. Develops and implements policy to enable effective information discovery, indexing, storage, life-cycle management, retrieval, and sharing in a collaborative enterprise information environment. Harnesses capabilities of systems designed to collect, store, retrieve, process and display data to ensure information dominance.

4.1.2.2. Ensures compliance with DoD directives and standards for security and interoperability. Protects operating systems, application software, files, and databases from unauthorized access to sensitive information, or misuse of communication-computer resources.

4.1.2.3. Determines, analyzes, and develops requirements for software systems through interpreting standards, specifications, and user needs as a system analyst. Determines, designs, and develops data requirements, database structure, process flow, systematic procedures, algorithms, and file structures to implement and maintain software systems using software engineering techniques. Works with systems using software methodologies such as distributed processing, systems networking, advanced information storage and retrieval, and management techniques. Determines and recommends the most reasonable approach in designing new systems or modifying existing systems. Develops and maintains system specifications. Conducts and participates in system reviews and technical interchanges. Selects appropriate software development tools. Explores commercial off-the-shelf options to satisfy user requirements.

4.1.2.4. Translates system specifications and requirements into program code and database structures, implements designed functionality as software coders. Analyzes output products and debugs source code to isolate and correct errors in program logic, syntax, and data entry, and to ensure accuracy and efficiency. Conducts code reviews and unit-level testing. Develops and maintains unit-level test plans. Arranges test data and routines. Modifies existing programs to correct program errors or modifies existing functionality or interface. Prepares system graphical descriptions, standard language statements, workload data, and presents and proposes cost. Develops and maintains documentation such as program maintenance manuals and operational guides.

4.1.2.5. Designs, develops, maintains, and executes test plans for formal qualification testing, system integration testing, regression testing and verification, validation and acceptance testing as software testers. Conducts test events. Analyzes software system requirement documents. Develops and maintains test data. Performs analysis of test data, determines test results and develops test reports. Makes recommendations to release authorities concerning verifiability, validity, conformance, and interoperability of software systems.

4.1.2.6. Designs, develops, maintains, and executes processes to manage software or database components, specifications, test plans, procedures and results, and revision history applicable to a software system to ensure systems in use meet user requirements as software configuration managers. Controls software components at all times to ensure availability and stability of documented baselines. Prepares and manages processes for reporting deficiencies and requesting changes to software components or systems. Manages change packages through analysis and development efforts ensuring testing is performed and documentation is created or updated as required. Conducts reviews of proposed change packages by the user community and control authorities. Prioritizes deficiency reports and change requests using guidance from the user community and control authorities. Prepares and

maintains software system baseline documentation and procedures. Prepares, packages, and documents deliverable products.

4.1.2.7. As software project manager, interacts with and provides oversight for software system developers and maintainers. Develops and prepares system requirements and proposals. Analyzes requests for information. Prepares documentation of proposal specifications and programs. Organizes system study teams and conducts briefings. Conducts and participates in design reviews and technical interchanges between developers and user representatives. Plans, conducts and reports on the results of system acceptance tests. Manages or participates in the contract management, software quality assurance, or quality assurance evaluation process.

4.2. Operations Superintendent.

4.2.1. Specialty Summary. Manages system analysis and design, programming, systems operation and maintenance, resource management and security management. Directs activities for installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, deploying, and modifying cyberspace systems and equipment platforms. In addition, manages and directs network warfare operations in garrison and at deployed locations by performing duties to develop, sustain, and enhance network and electromagnetic capabilities to defend national interests from attack and to create effects in the cyberspace domain to achieve national objectives. Ensures personnel are trained, equipped, and available to perform the assigned mission. **Related DoD Occupational Subgroup: 153200.**

4.2.2. Duties and Responsibilities:

4.2.2.1. Plans and organizes operations and software activities. Plans and supervises system installation, and evaluates facilities layout. Evaluates performance standards. Designs and develops organizational structures, and determines equipment, training, and supplies required for systems implementation and support. Interacts with customers to promote customer satisfaction. Establishes tactics, techniques and procedures. Executes operations plans to ensure positive control of assigned forces. Evaluates operational readiness of communications, sensors, intrusion detection, and related support equipment.

4.2.2.2. Directs activities responsible for system analysis and design, programming, operations and maintenance, security, systems management, technical support, and resource management. Implements and interprets policies, directives, and procedures.

4.2.2.3. Establishes training requirements. Establishes training programs to meet local knowledge and certification requirements and to enhance professional awareness of technology.

4.2.2.4. Inspects and evaluates compliance with directives. Evaluates, rates, and prepares reports. Recommends and implements corrective action for improved methods and procedures. Evaluates effectiveness of equipment usage, systems performance, customer service, supplies, and system scheduling, processing, and maintenance.

4.2.2.5. Plans, programs, and develops budget inputs to ensure resource availability for operational requirements.

4.2.2.6. Manages development functions. Helps functional users define requirements. Recommends automated methods to enhance resource use. Supervises functional user requirements translation into automated systems capabilities. Organizes software development teams that use software methodologies. Oversees database design to optimize collecting and retrieving information. Supervises test and evaluation efforts to determine errors in logic, information flow, and system performance. Organizes and participates in implementation and conversion. Ensures continued interface between functional users, and programming and operations personnel for implemented systems. Ensures compliance with standards for systems software and documentation.

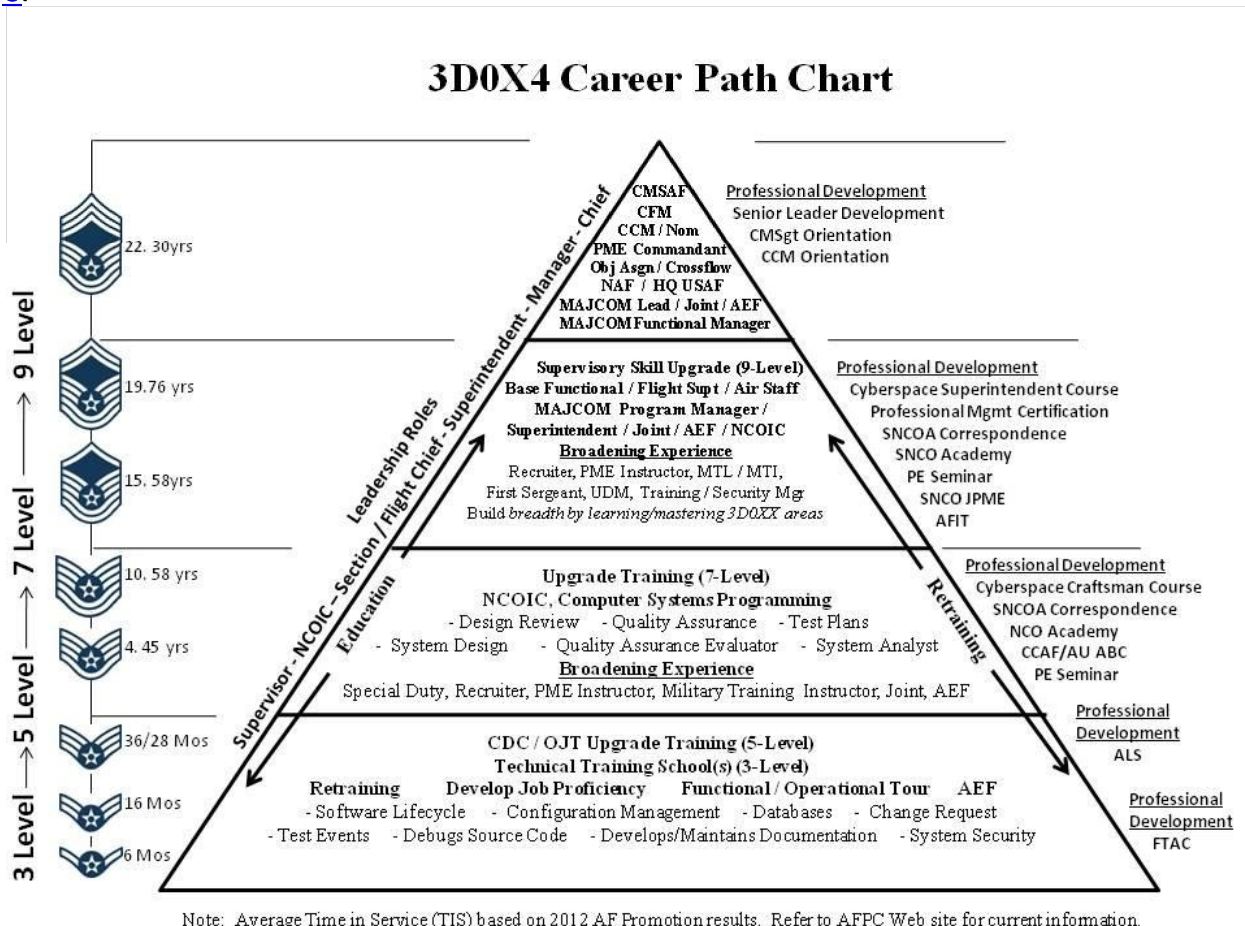
4.3. Chief Enlisted Managers (CEM). Manages system analysis and design, programming, systems operation and maintenance, resource management and security management. Directs activities for installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, deploying, and modifying cyberspace systems and equipment platforms. In addition, manages and directs network warfare operations in garrison and at deployed locations by performing duties to develop, sustain, and enhance network and electromagnetic

capabilities to defend national interests from attack and to create effects in the cyberspace domain to achieve national objectives. Ensures personnel are trained, equipped, and available to perform the assigned mission. Communicates and coordinates with MAJCOM Functional Manager. This position serves at the operational level. Two unique CEM positions are:

4.4. MAJCOM Functional Manager (MFM) for Cyber Operations. (AFI 36-2201, *Air Force Training Program*; AFI 36-2101, *Classifying Military Personnel (Officers and Airmen)*; Air Force Enlisted Classification Directory). Appointed by the MAJCOM Director of Communications (A6) or equivalent. Advises the MAJCOM/A6 and staff on 3D0X4 utilization and training issues. Serves as the MAJCOM voting representative during career field Utilization and Training Workshops. Assists in gathering inputs and data to complete enlisted grade allocation for Career Progression Group (CPG) reviews. Provides guidance to subordinate units on 3D0X4 personnel issues. Assists with the dissemination of information regarding Air Force and career field policies, plans, programs, and procedures to subordinate units. Assists in identifying qualified subject matter experts to help with the development of Specialty Knowledge Tests (SKT) and the Career Development Course (CDC). Acts as the primary MAJCOM reviewer on CDC training and classification waiver request packages. Coordinates on all MAJCOM 3D0X4 staffing and manpower issues.

4.5. Air Force Career Field Manager (AFCFM) for the Cyber Operations Career Field. (AFPD 36-22, *Military Training*; AFI 36-2201, *Air Force Training Program*; AFI 36-2101, *Classifying Military Personnel (Officers and Airmen)*; Air Force Enlisted Classification Directory). Appointed by the Air Force Chief, Information Dominance and Chief Information Officer (SAF/CIO A6). Advisor to the SAF/CIO A6 on all matters affecting the Cyber Operations career fields. Communicates directly with MFMs and AETC Training Managers to disseminate Air Force and career field policies and program requirements. Ensures development, implementation, and maintenance of the CFETP. Serves as the chairperson for the U&TW and uses it as a forum to determine and manage career field education and training requirements, as they apply to mission needs. Possesses final authority to waive CFETP requirements, including CDCs. Assists AETC training managers and course supervisors with planning, developing, implementing, and maintaining all AFSC-specific training courses. Assists in the development of AFSC-related manpower standards.

5. Skills and Career Progression. Adequate training is essential to timely progression of personnel from apprentice to superintendent skill levels and plays an important role in the Air Force's ability to accomplish its mission. Everyone involved in training must do their part to plan, manage, and conduct effective training programs. The guidance provided in this part of the CFETP and the [3D0X4 COMPUTER SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING CAREER PATH](#) table will ensure individuals receive viable training at appropriate points in their career. Airmen should also review career progression information tailored to their grade and AFSC on My Enlisted Development Plan (MyEDP), accessible through the Air Force Portal (AFP). Mandatory requirements for upgrade training to each skill level are covered in [Section C](#).



6. Training Decisions. This CFETP was developed to encapsulate an entire spectrum of training requirements for the Computer Systems Programming career field, using a building block approach (simple to complex). Included in this spectrum is the strategy of 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.

6.1. Proficiency Training. This training is job qualification for an assigned duty position. Additional qualification training becomes necessary when personnel transfer to another duty position, the unit mission changes, a new personnel program comes on board, or any time changes in techniques or procedures occur.

6.1.1. The first 14 task headers of the STS are considered common core to the entire cyber support career field. Each 3DXXX AFSC has the same 1-14 tasks, although each task is not core to each AFSC. Dashed tasks are available in TBA for individual training plans (ITP) in the event an Airman performs the tasks.

6.1.2. The 81 TRSS/TSQ (Q-Flight) develops AFJQSS/AFQTPs to support tasks relating to Cyber Operations and Systems, functions, and duties. Completion of AFJQSS/AFQTPs is mandatory by duty position for personnel in upgrade or qualification training.

6.2. Seven-Level Upgrade Training Requirements: Completion of the E6ACW3DX7X 01AA Cyberspace Career Advancement Course is mandatory.

6.3. Nine-Level training requirements. Completion of E6ACW3DX9X 00AA Cyberspace Superintendant Course. Mandatory for Qualification Training but **NOT** required prior to upgrade to 9-Level, per CFM.

7. Community College of the Air Force (CCAF) Academic Programs. Enrollment in CCAF occurs upon completion of basic military training. CCAF provides the opportunity for all enlisted members to obtain an Associate in Applied Science degree. In order to be awarded the degree must be completed before the student separates from the Air Force, retires, or is commissioned as an officer. In addition to its associate's degree program, CCAF offers the following:

7.1. CCAF Instructor Certification. The College offers the CCAF Instructor Certification to instructors teaching full time in a CCAF affiliated school. To qualify, instructors must complete a 3 semester hour Instructor Methodology course, a 12 semester hour Teaching Internship, have one year teaching experience from date of Teaching Internship completion, hold an associate or higher degree, complete at least 1,000 hours of documented practical experience teaching a CCAF course(s), and be recommended by their commander/commandant.

7.2. The Computer Science Technology (0CYY) program applies to the 3D0X4 career field.

7.2.1. Degree Requirements: Individuals must hold the 5-skill level at the time of program completion.

	Semester hours
Technical Education	24
Leadership, Management, and Military Studies	6
Physical Education	4
General Education	15
Program Electives	15
	Total 64

7.2.2. Technical Education (24 semester hours): A minimum of 12 semester hours of technical core subjects and courses must be applied and the remaining semester hours will be applied from technical core/technical elective subjects and courses. Requests to substitute comparable courses or to exceed specified semester hour values in any subject/course must be approved in advance by the technical branch of the CCAF Administrative Center.

7.2.3. Leadership, Management, and Military Studies (LMMS) (6 semester hours): Professional military education (PME) and/or civilian management courses accepted in transfer and/or by testing credit. See CCAF General Catalog for application of civilian management courses.

7.2.4. Physical Education (4 semester hours): Satisfied upon completion of basic military training.

7.2.5. General Education (15 semester hours): Courses must meet the criteria for application of courses to the General Education requirement and be in agreement with the definitions of applicable General Education subjects/courses as outlined in the CCAF General Catalog.

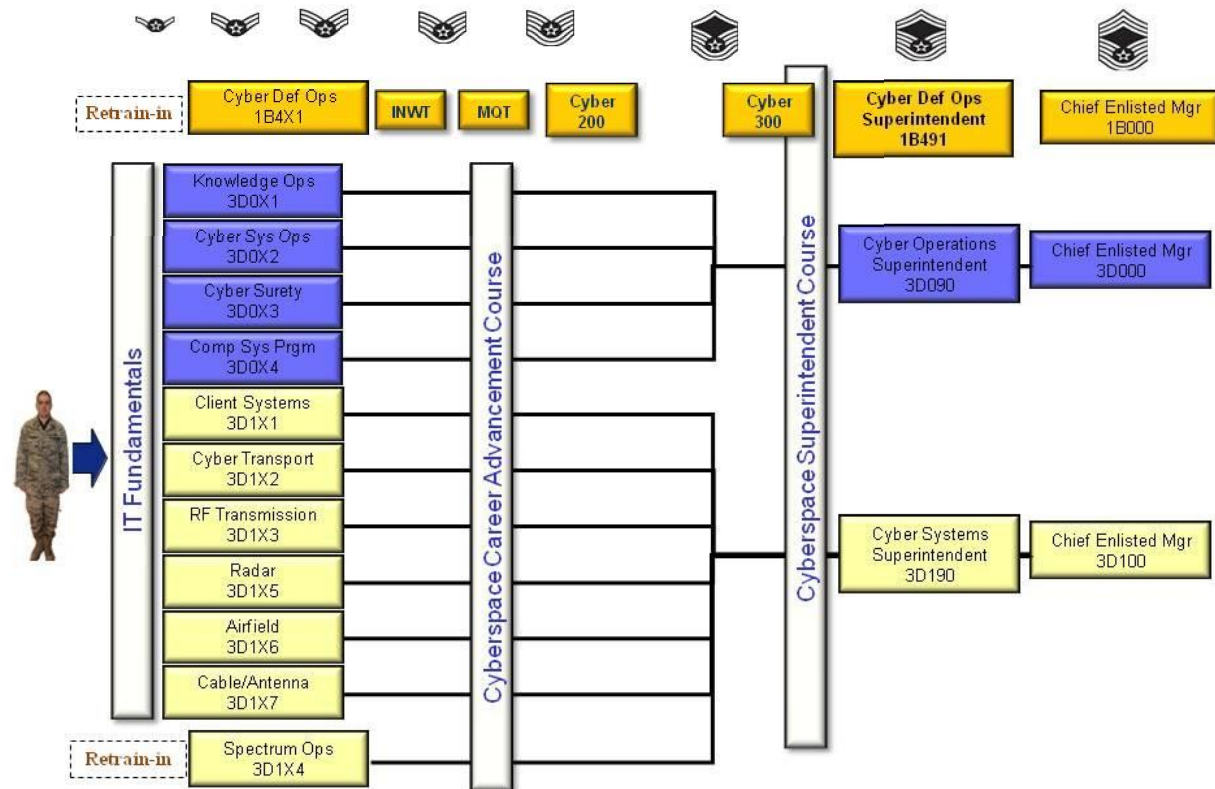
7.2.6. General Education Mobile (GEM): GEM is a partnership between CCAF and civilian academic institutions to offer general education courses to meet CCAF A.A.S. degree requirements. Courses are offered via distance learning which reduces CCAF educational impact of deployments, PCS and family commitments.

7.2.7. Program Elective (15 semester hours): Courses applying to technical education, LMMS or general education requirements; natural science courses meeting general education requirement application criteria; foreign language credit earned at Defense Language Institute or through the Defense Language Proficiency Test; maximum 9 Semester Hours of CCAF degree-applicable technical course credit otherwise not applicable to program of enrollment.

7.3. See the current CCAF General Catalog for details regarding the Associates of Applied Science in Computer Science Technology. The catalog is available at your education office or from <http://www.au.af.mil/au/ccaf/>.

7.4. Additional off-duty education is a personal choice that is encouraged for all. Individuals desiring to become an AETC instructor should be actively pursuing an associate degree. A degreed faculty is necessary to maintain CCAF's accreditation through the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

8. Career Field Path. The following summarizes career progression and personnel allocations across the career ladder. 3D0XX and 3D1XX personnel maintain their individual AFSC identifiers through the rank of MSgt. Upon promotion to SMSgt, 3D0X1/3D0X2/3D0X3/3D0X4 merge to become a 3D090. 3D090 compete for the rank of Chief to become a 3D000. Specific demographic information is available on the Web at <http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/demographics/>.



3D0X4 COMPUTER SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING CAREER PATH				
	GRADE REQUIREMENTS			
<i>Education and Training Requirements</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Average Sew-On</i>	<i>Earliest Sew-On</i>	<i>High Year Of Tenure (HYT)</i>
BMTS				
Apprentice Technical School (3-Skill Level)	Amn	6 months		
Upgrade To Journeyman (5-Skill Level) MANDATORY - Minimum 12 months on-the-job (OJT) training. - Minimum 9 months OJT training for retrainees. - Complete appropriate CDC. - Specific AFJQSS/AFQTPs for equipment at assigned location by duty position. - Completion of 5-Level Training Track CBTs OPTIONAL AETC Supplemental training courses as determined by MAJCOM.	A1C SrA	16 months 3 years	28 months	8 Years
Airman Leadership School (ALS) - Must be a SrA with 48 months time in service or be a SSgt Selectee. - Resident graduation is a prerequisite for SSgt sew-on (Active Duty Only).	Trainer - Qualified and certified to perform the task to be trained. - Must attend formal AF Training Course. - Recommended by the supervisor.			
Upgrade To Craftsman (7-Skill Level) MANDATORY - Minimum rank of SSgt. - 12 months OJT. - 6 months OJT for retrainees. - Completion of the E6ACW3DX7X 01AA Cyberspace Career Advancement Course. - Completion of AFQTP 3DXXX-232A, Communications and Information Work Center Supervisor's Handbook. - Specific AFJQSS/AFQTPs for equipment at assigned location by duty position. - Completion of 7-Level Training Track	SSgt	4.45 years	3 years	15 Years

3D0X4 COMPUTER SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING CAREER PATH				
	GRADE REQUIREMENTS			
<i>Education and Training Requirements</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Average Sew-On</i>	<i>Earliest Sew-On</i>	<i>High Year Of Tenure (HYT)</i>
CBTs, , if available OPTIONAL AETC Supplemental training courses as determined by MAJCOM.				
	Certifier <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must be a SSgt with a 5-skill level or civilian equivalent. - Must attend formal AF Training Course. - Be a person other than the trainer except for AFSCs, duty positions, units, and/or work centers with specialized training standardization and certification requirements. 			
Noncommissioned Officer Academy (NCOA) Must be a TSgt or MSgt. - Resident graduation is a prerequisite for MSgt sew-on (Active Duty Only). - ANG/AFRC TSgt or MSgt may attend in-residence complete by correspondence course.	TSgt	10.58 years	5 years	20 years
	MSgt	15.58 years	8 years	24 years
USAF Senior NCO Academy (SNCOA) - Must be a TSgt (correspondence course only), MSgt, SMSgt. - Resident graduation is a prerequisite for SMSgt sew-on (Active Duty Only).				
Upgrade To Superintendent (9-Skill Level) MANDATORY - Minimum rank of SMSgt. - Completion of E6ACW3DX9X 00AA CYBERSPACE SUPERINTENDENT COURSE - Attendance is limited to SMSgt selectees. Mandatory for Qualification Training but <u>NOT</u> required prior to upgrade to Nine Level, per CFM. - Completion of 9-Level Training Track CBTs, if available. - Specific AFJQs/AFQTPs for	SMSgt	19.76 years	11 years	26 Years

3D0X4 COMPUTER SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING CAREER PATH				
	GRADE REQUIREMENTS			
<i>Education and Training Requirements</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Average Sew-On</i>	<i>Earliest Sew-On</i>	<i>High Year Of Tenure (HYT)</i>
equipment at assigned location by duty position.				
CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT	CMSgt	22.30 years	14 years	30 years

NOTE 1: Published sew-on times are Air Force averages. Refer to the Air Force Personnel Center's homepage to determine career field specific information:

<http://www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/promotions/index.asp>.

NOTE 2: See Part II, Sections C and D for a list of AFJQSs/AFQTPs and AETC supplemental training.

NOTE 3: All core position tasks must be completed prior to upgrade.

Section C - Skill Level Training Requirements

9. Purpose. The various skill levels in the career field are defined in terms of tasks and knowledge requirements for each skill level in the Computer Systems Programming field of the Cyber Operations career ladder. They are stated in broad, general terms and establish the standards of performance. Core tasks, knowledge items, and skill requirements for this specialty are identified in the STS, COL, CDCs, AFJQSS/AFQTPs, etc. Completion of the mandatory 3-level skill awarding course, CDCs, and applicable AFJQSS/AFQTPs define the Air Force core tasks for this specialty.

10. Specialty Qualification Requirements.

10.1. Apprentice (3-Level) Training.

KNOWLEDGE	System capabilities, limitations, and Programming logic Techniques and procedures of systems analysis and design Related information processing devices and systems Software lifecycle Methods of editing input and output data Configuration management techniques Security practices Customer relations Application of mathematical and analytical concepts to process problems Editing and testing techniques
EDUCATION	Completion of high school is mandatory. Courses in algebra, geometry, and computer science and programming are desirable.
TRAINING	Completion of the Computer Systems Programming Apprentice course, E3ABR3D034 00AA (PDS Code Q00), See Part II, Section B for Course Objective List
EXPERIENCE	None required
OTHER	For award and retention of AFSC 3D034, must maintain an Air Force Network License according to AFI 33-115, Vol 2, Licensing Network Users and Certifying Network Professional and AFMAN 33-282, Computer Security (COMPUSEC). Eligibility for a Top Secret security clearance according to AFI 31-501, <i>Personnel Security Program Management</i> , is mandatory for award and retention of this skill level
IMPLEMENTATION	Attendance at the Computer Systems Programming Apprentice course is mandatory for award of the 3-skill level unless waived by the 3D0XX AFCFM

10.2. Journeyman (5-Level) Training.

KNOWLEDGE	All 3D034 knowledge qualifications apply to the 3D054 requirements Completion of the 3DX5X and 3D054 Career Development Courses
TRAINING	No mandatory AETC training courses are required for upgrade Completion of 5-level training track CBTs
EXPERIENCE	Qualification in and possession of AFSC 3D034 Experience performing programming functions such as coding, testing, or documenting software Completion of all STS core tasks Completion of applicable AFJQSs/AFQTPs Completion of all local tasks assigned for the duty position
OTHER	For award and retention of AFSC 3D054, must maintain an Air Force Network License according to AFI 33-115, Vol 2, Licensing Network Users and Certifying Network Professional and AFMAN 33-282, Computer Security (COMPUSEC). Eligibility for a Top Secret security clearance according to AFI 31-501, <i>Personnel Security Program Management</i> , is mandatory for award and retention of this skill level
IMPLEMENTATION	Entry into formal journeyman upgrade training is accomplished once individuals are assigned to their first duty station. Qualification training is initiated anytime individuals are assigned duties for which they are not qualified. Use CDCs, CBTs and AFJQSs/AFQTPs concurrently to obtain the necessary qualification for refresher and cross-utilization training.

10.3. Craftsman (7-Level) Training.

KNOWLEDGE	<p>All 3D054 knowledge qualifications apply to the 3D074 requirements.</p> <p>Completion of AFQTP 3DXXX-232A, Work Center Supervisor's Handbook</p> <p>Computer System Project Management</p> <p>Computer System Planning</p>
TRAINING	<p>Completion of the E6ACW3DX7X 01AA Cyberspace Career Advancement Course is mandatory</p> <p>Completion of 7-level training track CBTs</p> <p>Completion of applicable AFJQs/AFQTPs</p> <p>Completion of AFQTP 3DXXX-232A, Work Center Supervisor's Handbook</p>
EXPERIENCE	<p>Qualification in and possession of AFSC 3D074</p> <p>Experience performing or supervising one of the functions of programming, such as preparing system requirements, developing detailed designs, translating designs into code, testing, configuration management, or project management.</p> <p>Completion of all STS core tasks</p> <p>Completion of all local tasks assigned for the duty position</p>
OTHER	<p>For award and retention of AFSC 3D074, must maintain an Air Force Network License according to AFI 33-115, Vol 2, Licensing Network Users and Certifying Network Professional and AFMAN 33-282, Computer Security (COMPUSEC).</p> <p>Eligibility for a Top Secret security clearance according to AFI 31-501, <i>Personnel Security Program Management</i>, is mandatory for award and retention of this skill level</p>
IMPLEMENTATION	<p>Entry into OJT is initiated when individuals obtain the necessary rank and skill level. Qualification training is initiated anytime an individual is assigned duties for which they are not qualified. Use CDCs and AFJQs/AFQTPs concurrently to obtain the necessary qualification for refresher and cross-utilization training.</p>

10.4. Superintendent (9-Level) Training.

KNOWLEDGE	Cyberspace Operations Resource Management Manpower and Organization Administrative Contract Management Training Management Software Maintenance Management Logistics Management Publications Management Records Management Deployment Management Base/Unit Functional Management Awards Programs
TRAINING	Completion of E6ACW3DX9X 00AA Cyberspace Superintendant Course. Mandatory for Qualification Training but <i>NOT</i> required prior to upgrade to 9-Level, per CFM.
EXPERIENCE	Qualification in and possession of AFSC 3D0XX Directing functions such as systems analysis or design, software development, teleprocessing systems operations and maintenance
OTHER	For award and retention of AFSC 3D090, must maintain an Air Force Network License according to AFI 33-115, Vol 2, Licensing Network Users and Certifying Network Professional and AFMAN 33-282, Computer Security (COMPUSEC). Eligibility for a Top Secret security clearance according to AFI 31-501, <i>Personnel Security Program Management</i> , is mandatory for award and retention of this skill level
IMPLEMENTATION	Entry into OJT is initiated when individuals are selected for the rank of SMSgt. Qualification training is initiated anytime individuals are assigned duties for which they are not qualified

10.5. Training Sources.

10.5.1. AFSC specific training – 336 TRS, Keesler AFB, MS at <https://etca.randolph.af.mil/>.

10.5.2. CDCs 3DX5X and 3D0X4 are available for upgrade purposes through the unit training manager or online at Air University. For individual qualification and cross-utilization training, CDCs are ordered through the unit training office.

10.5.3. AFJQSS/AFQTPs are Air Force publications and are mandatory for use by personnel in upgrade or qualification training. They are developed by the 81 TRSS (Q-Flight), Keesler AFB, MS and may be downloaded from https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/20946/AFKN_Docs/Forms/AllItems.aspx. Procedures for requesting development of AFJQSS/AFQTPs are contained in AFI 33-154, *Air Force On-the-Job Training Products for Cyberspace Support Enlisted Specialty Training*. AFJQSS/AFQTPs are listed in Part II, Section C, of this CFETP.

Section D - Resource Constraints

11. Purpose. This section identifies known resource constraints that preclude optimal/desired training from being developed or conducted, including information such as cost and manpower. Included are narrative explanations of each resource constraint and an impact statement describing what effect each constraint has on training, the resources needed, and actions required to satisfy the training requirements.

12. Apprentice (3-Level) Training. There are no constraints.

13. Journeyman (5-Level) Training. There are no constraints.

14. Craftsman (7-Level) Training. There are no constraints.

15. Superintendent (9-Level) Training. There are no constraints.

Section E - Transition Training Guide

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