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Flying Operations

**EC-130E (COMMANDO SOLO) AIRCREW
TRAINING**



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This instruction and AFI 11-401, *Aviation Management*, implement AFD 11-2, *Aircraft Rules and Procedures*. It establishes standards for qualification, mission qualification, continuation, and upgrade training for aircrew members operating the EC-130E aircraft. This instruction applies to Air National Guard units. This instruction implements AFD 11-4, *Aviation Service*.

The Privacy Act of 1974 affects this instruction. The Privacy Act System Number F011 AF XO A, Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS) covers required information. Authorities for maintenance of this system are 37 U.S.C. 301a, Public Law 92-204, Public Law 93-570, Public Law 93-294, DOD Directive 7750.57, AFI 36-2212, and E.O. 9397.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This revision incorporates Interim Change IC 2004-01. This interim change updates training events which were changed by other governing agencies. It also corrects minor errors and omissions. A bar (|) indicates revision from the previous edition. The entire text of the IC is at the last attachment.

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Chapter 1

POLICY

1.1. General. This instruction provides for training management of EC-130E aircrew members. It implements AFI 11-202, Volume 1, *Aircrew Training*, which is affected by the Privacy Act of 1974. Training policy, guidance, and requirements are set forth for each phase of aircrew training. The phases are progressively designed to develop the combat readiness of each aircrew member while maintaining previously acquired proficiency.

1.1.1. Qualification Training (**Chapter 2**) qualifies aircrew members for basic, non-tactical aircrew duties.

1.1.2. Mission Qualification Training (**Chapter 3**) qualifies aircrew members in their command/unit mission.

1.1.3. Continuation Training (**Chapter 4**) provides the capability for aircrew members to reinforce and build upon previous training and conduct Mission Essential Task List (METL) based, combat-oriented aircrew training designed to enhance and maintain combat readiness.

1.1.4. Upgrade/Specialized Training (**Chapter 5**) upgrades copilots to aircraft commanders and all aircrew members to instructor and flight examiner status. It also qualifies selected aircrew members in specialized mission operations.

1.2. Training Objective. The overall objective of the aircrew training program is to develop and maintain a high state of mission readiness, facilitating immediate and effective employment in exercises, contingencies, limited war, and general war operations.

1.3. Responsibilities:

1.3.1. AFSOC/CC is responsible for the overall management of Air Force flying training programs supporting Air Force special operations forces (AFSOF) and USSOCOM. HQ AFSOC/DO is the focal point for AFSOC formal aircrew training management and is responsible for formal school training matters such as curriculum, standardization of training programs, and flying hour management. HQ AFSOC/DP/LG/XP/FM/RT will coordinate their activities with HQ AFSOC/DO to ensure adequate resources supporting aircrew training programs are available. Headquarters Air National Guard (ANG) will subscribe to this instruction or independently develop training policies that will be reviewed and approved by AFSOC.

1.3.2. Commanders at each level will comply with the policies and intent of this instruction, ensure that safety is not compromised, and monitor aircrew training to ensure these programs are both aggressively and realistically designed and executed.

1.3.3. Supervisors will identify areas where additional training is needed and direct unit training accordingly. They will initiate action to obtain necessary training support from the appropriate office or headquarters as soon as the need for assistance becomes apparent. Aircraft Commanders will ensure mission objectives are prebriefed, debriefed, and evaluated to ensure successful mission accomplishment. Unit training representatives will also initiate waiver requests of training requirements through appropriate channels (see paragraph **1.6.**).

1.4. Aircrew Training Policy:

1.4.1. Three methods of qualification training exist: formal schools, secondary method, and unit-developed. Secondary method and unit-developed training are considered in-unit training.

1.4.1.1. Formal schools. Formal schools are the primary method of training. USAF policy is that formal schools will be used when available unless attendance would be impractical. ETCA lists the courses available for student attendance and where courses are conducted.

1.4.1.2. Secondary method Training (SMT). SMT is conducted at the operational unit, using applicable formal school courseware, or approved AF Form 4111, **Special Operations Training Record**, where formal school courseware is not developed (does not exist). Submit a waiver to ANG/XOT for SMT approval IAW paragraph 1.6. ANG/XOT will include the appropriate formal school (normally, 314 OG) as an addressee on all correspondence and will request that the formal school forward applicable courseware to the aircrew member's unit of assignment. Maintain the SMT approval in the individual's AF Form 4109, **Aircrew Training Record**.

1.4.1.2.1. 19 SOS or Little Rock formal courseware requests: Once the waiver is approved, HQ AFSOC/DOT will contact the appropriate formal school and request that the courseware be sent to the requesting unit.

1.4.1.2.2. 58 SOW formal courseware requests: Once the waiver is approved, HQ AFSOC/DOT will contact HQ AETC/DOFS and 19 AF/DOS and request that the courseware be sent to the requesting unit. If formal school courseware exists on Compact Disk Read Only Memories (CD-ROM) maintained in the squadron, units can build the training folder after HQ AFSOC/DOT waiver approval. HQ AFSOC/DOT will send a courtesy copy of the approved waiver to HQ AETC/DOFS and 19 AF/DOS.

1.4.1.2.3. Use of HQ AFSOC approved AF Forms 4111 overprints. Flying training conducted under this authorization will be conducted using the appropriate HQ AFSOC/DOT approved AF Forms 4111. HQ AFSOC/DOT is the OPR for AF Forms 4111 that are not developed through formal schools.

1.4.1.2.4. Training time limitations: ANG aircrew members must complete secondary method qualification or requalification within 12 months from the date of their first ground training session (after academics are complete) or first flight (whichever occurs first). Individuals unable to complete the training within the specified time limits may continue training, however, the unit must notify ANG/XOT with an info copy to AFSOC/DOT with a description of the difficulty and an expected completion date.

1.4.1.2.5. ANG individuals will start training within 60 days or second UTA after reporting for duty. The provisions of AFI 11-401 apply to aircrew members who fail to qualify under the requirements of this chapter. Individuals unable to complete mission qualification within these limits may continue training, however, their unit will notify ANG/XOT and copy AFSOC/DOT with a description of the difficulty and the expected completion date.

1.4.1.3. Unit-Developed Training (Exception: ECS Training is approved by ANG/XOT). Unit-developed training is training that is not offered at a formal school, that is specific to the unit and has been approved by AFSOC/DOT. The training will be accomplished using AFSOC/DOT approved AF Form 4111 overprints. AFSOC/DOT is the OPR for AF Forms 4111 that are not

developed through formal schools. Training personnel will prepare an AF Form 4109 prior to beginning unit-developed training.

1.4.2. Training Records. Use AF Form 4109 to document the qualification, requalification, specialized training, or upgrade of an aircrew member. This record and attached forms will provide a chronological record of qualification or upgrade training administered by a formal flight training school or a unit of assignment and serves as a mini-syllabus. It documents all applicable ground training, special function training, part task training, cockpit procedures training, simulator training, and flying training accomplished by an aircrew member. Instructions for completing and managing training records are contained in **Chapter 6**.

1.4.2.1. The number of training tasks in the appropriate training guide is a recommended minimum, which normally allows the student to achieve proficiency. It is neither intended to restrict the number of times the task must be accomplished nor restrict proficiency advancement.

1.4.2.2. When training is not listed for a crew position, the aircrew member is considered qualified in that position for that maneuver.

1.4.3. Instructor Pilot Requirement. The instructor pilot (IP) will be in a pilot's seat for:

1.4.3.1. Maneuvers during which an individual who occupies a pilot seat is not fully qualified in the specific type aircraft (MDS) and mission being flown.

1.4.3.2. Pilot air refueling qualification from the precontact position or closer.

1.4.3.3. Ground idle touch and go landings.

1.4.3.4. Flight idle touch and go landings, when the aircraft commander is not touch and go certified.

1.4.3.5. Simulated emergency flight procedures.

1.4.3.6. Other times required by applicable operational instructions or at the discretion of the instructor pilot.

EXCEPTIONS:

1.4.3.7. IP candidates, under the supervision of a qualified IP (not in a pilot's seat), may occupy a pilot seat with an unqualified pilot except during takeoff, landing, simulated engine-out training, and air refueling from the pre-contact position to contact.

1.4.3.8. During initial and requalification IP evaluations, IP candidates may exercise all of the privileges of a fully qualified IP, under the supervision of a flight examiner (whether or not the examiner is in a pilot's seat).

1.5. ANG Service Agreements. Formal training conducted per this instruction, resulting in initial qualification, requalification, or upgrade in crew position, requires the completion of an ANG Service Agreement. Unit training officers will coordinate with the servicing Military Personnel Flight (MPF) to ensure the individual acknowledges the ANG Service Agreement by signing the form. This action will occur prior to the individual entering training.

1.6. Waivers: Process waivers IAW [Table 1.1.](#)

Table 1.1. Processing of Waiver Requests.

Waiver requested by:	Waiver Authority:	Forward request through:	Reply sent to:	Info copy sent to:
Active Duty unit	AFSOC/DOT	Group/DOT to AFSOC/DOT	Group/DOT	Requesting unit
ANG Unit	ANG/XOT	Group/DOT	Group/DOT	AFSOC/DOT Requesting Unit

1.6.1. Waiver Request: Provide the following information for a waiver request:

- 1.6.1.1. Identify waiver requirement (specify paragraph number being waived).
- 1.6.1.2. Full name and grade of individual requiring waiver.
- 1.6.1.3. Unit of assignment (if attached, provide flying unit).
- 1.6.1.4. Current crew qualification, including special mission qualifications.
- 1.6.1.5. Total flying time/Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory (PMAI) time including instructor/evaluator time. Attach an ARMS Flying History Report.
- 1.6.1.6. Crew qualification to which aircrew member is qualifying or upgrading.
- 1.6.1.7. Scheduled training start date.
- 1.6.1.8. Expected qualification or upgrade completion date.
- 1.6.1.9. Date event last accomplished.
- 1.6.1.10. Justification for waiver.
- 1.6.1.11. Requesting unit point of contact (include name, rank, office symbol, e-mail address, and telephone number).
- 1.6.1.12. Mailing address to which the courseware should be sent.
- 1.6.1.13. If the training requires an ANG Service Agreement, per para [1.5.](#), include the statement "individual acknowledged receipt of ANG Service Agreement."

1.6.2. Waiver Authority: Ops Group Commander may waive:

- 1.6.2.1. The total and PMAI hours required for upgrade in all crew positions. A copy of the waiver must be filed in the individual's training record. If attending a formal school, the student will bring the waiver letter to the formal school for insertion into their training record.
- 1.6.2.2. Individual ground training currency up to 2 months for [Table 4.3.](#) (Ground Training Requirements) requirements for reasons of crewmember non-availability. Notify ANG/XOT and HQ AFSOC/DOT when waivers or extensions are issued
- 1.6.2.3. Flying currency items in [Table 4.4.](#) (Semi-Annual Basic Flying Requirements) through [Table 4.5.](#) (Semi-Annual Mission Ready Flying Requirements) on an individual basis only. Wing/

groups must keep an accurate record of waivers granted. Notify ANG/XOT and HQ AFSOC/DOT when waivers are issued.

1.6.2.4. Requirements of paragraph **2.3.2.** (experienced pilots who transfer into the unit).

1.7. Senior Officer Flying/Supervisory Aircrew:

1.7.1. Senior Officer Flying. Senior officers in authorized flying positions (API 6 or 8) may be qualified in unit aircraft if they have completed formal UPT/UHT/UNT course (orientation courses do not apply). They must complete annual written exams and flight evaluations, which will be annotated on AF Form 8, **Certificate of Aircrew Qualification**.

1.7.1.1. General officers in commander billets may fly without an instructor if mission qualified. General officers will complete the following semi-annual currency requirements in each aircraft in which the general officer is qualified:

	<u>Pilot</u>	<u>Other</u>
Sorties	6	6
Takeoff/Approach/Landing	6 each	N/A

1.7.1.2. Colonels will maintain either basic aircraft qualification, basic mission capable, or mission ready status and complete the appropriate ground and flying requirements outlined in **Chapter 2, Chapter 3, and Chapter 4**.

1.7.1.3. Lieutenant Colonels and below will maintain either basic aircraft qualification, basic mission capable, or mission ready status, and complete the appropriate ground and flying requirements outlined in **Chapter 2, Chapter 3, and Chapter 4**. Flying squadron commanders and operations officers will maintain mission ready status.

1.7.2. Supervisory Flying. Senior officers in authorized supervisory flying positions (API 6 or 8) who are qualified and maintain currency in one type aircraft, but have other types assigned to their units, may fly in primary crew positions in unit aircraft in which they are not qualified in observer status only, and only after completion of the Senior Officer Orientation Course for the applicable aircraft (note: only one Senior Officer Orientation Course is required for transitioning between AC-130H/U, C-130E, EC-130E, and MC-130E/P aircraft). They must have current flight physicals, physiological training, and egress training prior to their first flight. They will log "O or X" time (not creditable for pay) and will not occupy a pilot's seat with passengers on board. Senior officer pilots logging "O" time will always fly with an instructor pilot when occupying a pilot seat (see AFI 11-401 for further guidance).

1.8. Intracommand and Intercommand Transfer of Aircrews. Validated training completed prior to transfer is honored by the gaining organization and is used to determine the appropriate training phase where the newly assigned aircrew member is placed. Aircrew members qualified in the same MDS of one unit are considered qualified in that equipment throughout the force when used for the same mission.

1.9. Initial Cadre for Change of Aircraft, Equipment, or Capability. When possible, qualified personnel in other units operating like equipment will provide the initial cadre. In some instances, it will be necessary for units converting from one design aircraft to another to form an initial cadre of aircrew personnel for whom certain training qualification requirements may be waived. Authorization to form initial

cadre crews will be contained in the conversion program action directive. Unless otherwise stated in the program action directive, the following conditions will apply to management of initial cadre aircrew qualification:

1.9.1. A nucleus of instructor and flight examiner personnel (initial cadre) will be formed to begin aircrew conversion. Converting units send proposed initial cadre list by name, rank, current crew position and aircraft, total flying time, and requested crew qualification level through channels to HQ AFSOC/DO for approval.

1.9.2. Initial cadre will not be designated in a crew position higher than currently held, for example, EC-130E aircraft commander to EC-130J flight examiner. When a flight examination is required, enter appropriate comments in the remarks section of AF Form 8 explaining the individual's status as initial cadre instructor or flight examiner.

1.9.3. Following final approval, publish a squadron letter to identify initial cadre instructors and flight examiners by aircraft and crew qualification and file in each cadre individual's FEF.

1.10. Unit Aircrew Capability. Squadrons will maintain mission ready status on all primary aircrew members up to unit authorizations. Commanders will ensure aircrews are trained to meet capabilities specified in unit DOC statements. Supervisory aircrew and staff members assigned above squadron level which are in excess of the units mission requirements will maintain mission ready, mission capable, or basic qualification status, as required.

1.11. Deviations. This instruction does not authorize deviations from the flight manual or any other Air Force instruction. Flight safety will be given prime consideration and must take precedence over the requirements and guidance of this instruction.

1.12. Changes. Recommendations for improvement to this instruction are encouraged. Send to HQ AFSOC/DOT through command channels, on AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication.**

1.13. Publication Administration. As a minimum, all instructors and flight examiners will maintain this instruction. AFSOC PDOs will consolidate requirements and distribute to units within their areas of responsibility. This publication will be printed in Times New Roman font using font size of 12.

Chapter 2

QUALIFICATION TRAINING

2.1. Overview. This chapter outlines the minimum requirements for qualification training, conversion, or differences training of pilots, navigators, flight engineers, and loadmasters. Conduct requalification IAW paragraph 4.4. Required qualification training for other aircrew members is in Chapter 3. Commanders will ensure aircrew members completing qualification, requalification, conversion, or differences training meet the requirements of this chapter.

2.2. General Requirements. The primary method of qualification is to complete the appropriate ETCA formal training course. Completing the appropriate formal course satisfies the training requirements of this chapter. When attendance is not possible or quotas are not available, units may request waivers to conduct secondary method qualification training IAW paragraph 1.6..

2.3. Training Prerequisites. Before entering qualification/requalification training, each aircrew member must comply with the ETCA formal course qualification training prerequisites. Request prerequisite waivers IAW paragraph 1.6..

2.3.1. Aircrew members requalifying in the aircraft will comply with the appropriate ETCA requalification course prerequisites and incur an ANG Service Agreement for requalification. If there is not a separate requalification course, these aircrew members will comply with the initial course prerequisites.

2.3.2. Experienced pilots that transfer into the unit and who previously held aircraft commander status in a different MDS may be initially qualified as a mission pilot through PIQ and given Aircraft Commander Mission Qualification training in-unit, but they may not exercise Aircraft Commander (A Code) authority until logging at least 200 hours in the EC-130 aircraft after their Mission Qualification checkride. OG/CC may waive this requirement (para 1.6.2.4.).

2.4. Ground Training Requirements. Satisfactory completion of the appropriate ETCA formal training course satisfies the requirements of this paragraph. Approved SMT must use the applicable formal school courseware and will include:

2.4.1. Ground Training. Prior to flight, all items in Table 4.3. (Ground Training Requirements), which have Note 1 attached, must be completed.

2.4.2. Written Examination. A written examination must be completed before the end of qualification training. Prepare the written examination locally and take questions from the appropriate series aircraft technical orders and applicable instructions. Formal school or Group stan/eval qualification open and closed book examinations meet this requirement. Grade the exam, record the score, and then correct to 100 percent. Pilots must also satisfactorily complete the instrument refresher course and exam, if not presently holding valid completion dates.

2.5. Flying Training Requirements. Satisfactory completion of the appropriate ETCA formal training course satisfies the requirements of this paragraph. For approved SMT flying training, follow the guidance below:

2.5.1. Flying training lessons should be completed sequentially. If mission scheduling or student progress dictates otherwise, the operations officer may change the training sequence.

2.5.2. There should be minimum time lapse between training missions.

2.5.3. Flying training requirements may be completed on training or operational missions under the supervision of an instructor in the same position. Comply with restrictions in AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Vol 3, *Operations Procedures*.

2.5.4. Conduct evaluation IAW AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Vol 2.

2.6. Basic Aircraft Qualification Differences Training Requirements. In-unit basic aircraft qualification differences training can be used to quickly qualify an aircrew member in order to use them as a basic crewmember while awaiting mission qualification training. Basic aircraft qualification differences training requires the satisfactory completion of the appropriate AF Form 4111 and the written qualification examination. Aircrew members will complete differences training within six months after the first flight of the training program.

2.6.1. **Pilot Differences Training.** In-unit differences training is authorized when changing from any C-130 aircraft to EC-130E.

2.6.2. **Navigator Differences Training.** In-unit differences training is authorized from any C-130 aircraft to EC-130E.

2.6.3. **Flight Engineer Differences Training.** In-unit differences training is authorized from any C-130 aircraft to EC-130E.

2.6.4. **Loadmaster Differences Training.** In-unit differences training is authorized from any C-130 aircraft to EC-130E.

Chapter 3

MISSION QUALIFICATION TRAINING

3.1. Overview. This chapter establishes the minimum training requirements for completing mission qualification. Conduct mission requalification IAW paragraph 4.4. of this instruction.

3.2. General Requirements. The only method of EC-130E mission qualification is to complete the appropriate unit-developed training course.

3.3. Training Prerequisites: Successful completion of the ETCA basic aircraft qualification course (formal school or secondary method) satisfies the requirements of this paragraph.

3.4. Ground Training Requirements. Complete the unit indoctrination in conjunction with opening the mission qualification training folder. Complete the applicable unit-developed ground training AF Forms 4111. To reduce redundancy, unit indoctrination training should be accomplished during the initial mission qualification training, as well as differences training (if needed).

3.5. Flying Training Requirements. Completion of the applicable AF Forms 4111.

3.5.1. There should be minimum time lapse between training missions.

3.5.2. Flight Evaluation. A mission qualification (MSN) flight evaluation will be conducted IAW AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Volume 2. This evaluation may be combined with other evaluations.

Chapter 4

CONTINUATION TRAINING

4.1. General Requirements:

4.1.1. Requirements in this chapter satisfy the minimum flying and ground training requirements established by HQ USAF and HQ AFSOC to maintain currency. Individual proficiency may require a greater number of events. Commanders will ensure aircrew members receive sufficient continuation training to maintain individual proficiency. All flying training events are derived from AFSOC mission requirements, which correspond to AFSOC Mission Essential Task List (METL), unit METLs, and formal school syllabus training requirements. Any flying training that doesn't support AFSOC METLs, unit METLs, or formal school training should be questioned and reviewed by the unit commander.

4.1.2. Training requirements may be completed on any sortie if the accrediting criteria of this instruction are met. Sorties and events that are compatible may be credited on the same flight.

4.1.3. Units will develop realistic mission scenarios to maximize training benefits on each mission.

4.1.4. When more than one event is required during a training period, commanders must ensure that flying training events are spread as evenly as possible over the training period.

4.1.5. Accomplish events identified as night requirements during the hours of darkness. Additional night events accomplished that exceed night requirements may be credited as day or total events unless otherwise indicated. Crewmembers who credit night requirements will log primary night time on the AFTO Form 781, **ARMS Aircrew/Mission Flight Data Document**.

4.1.6. Aircrew members will not log semi-annual training requirements unless qualified in the event.

4.1.7. Semi-annual training events accomplished on a satisfactory qualification, mission qualification, special mission, or requalification evaluation may be credited toward the individual's semi-annual currency/volume requirements.

4.1.8. For qualifications requiring instructor certification, the event resulting in certification and each event after may be credited towards currency/volume requirements.

4.2. Training Requirements. Before each semiannual period, the squadron commander or designated representative, determines the training levels (TL) of each assigned aircrew member. Aircrew members must meet the minimum requirements established in **Table 4.1.** and paragraph **4.2.2.** before being assigned to the respective training level. Crewmembers may be assigned a training level that is more restrictive than their experience allows, but never less restrictive than the requirements listed.

4.2.1. Flying Training Levels (FTLs):

4.2.1.1. FTL "A": Highly experienced mission ready aircrew members. Comply with **Table 4.1.** for the appropriate crew position.

4.2.1.2. FTL "B": Experienced mission ready aircrew members. Comply with **Table 4.1.** for the appropriate crew position.

4.2.1.3. FTL "C": Less experienced aircrew members (all copilots will be in this FTL).

Table 4.1. Crewmember Minimum Qualification Hours.

	P, NAV, FE, LM	MCC, ECS
FTL “A”	3,000 hrs total/1,500 C-130 hrs	3,000 hrs total/1,500 EC-130 hrs
FTL “B”	1,500 hrs total/300 C-130 hrs	1,500 hrs total/200 EC-130 hrs
FTL “C”	No minimum	No minimum

4.2.2. Ground Training Levels (GTLs):

4.2.2.1. GTL “1”: Experienced aircrew members with 5 years or more of operational flying experience.

4.2.2.2. GTL “2”: Inexperienced aircrew members with less than 5 years of operational flying experience.

4.2.3. Change of FTL or GTL. Once the semiannual period begins, do not move aircrew members to a level requiring fewer events. However, aircrew members may be moved to a level requiring more events after the semiannual period begins.

4.2.4. Additional training. FTL’s and GTL’s do not prevent the squadron commander (or designated representative) from scheduling an aircrew member for additional training.

4.2.5. Multiple Qualified Aircrew Members. Aircrew members who maintain qualification in the EC-130E and EC-130J may be assigned a different FTL for each aircraft. For example, a pilot may be in FTL “A” for the EC-130E, but be in FTL “B” for the EC-130J.

4.3. Training Requirements:

4.3.1. Ground Training. All aircrew members will comply with the applicable requirements of **Table 4.3.** (Ground Training Requirements). Basic mission capable aircrew members will accomplish all **Table 4.3.** items that contain Note 1 and/or Note 3 (failure to complete a Note 3 item requires an individual to fly with an instructor).

4.3.2. Flight Training. All aircrew members who maintain basic aircraft qualification, basic mission capable, or mission ready status must accomplish all applicable training requirements of **Table 4.4.** (Semi-Annual Basic Qualification Flying Training Requirements). Basic mission capable and mission ready aircrew members will also comply with the following:

4.3.2.1. Basic aircraft qualification aircraft commanders, maintaining mission ready copilot status, will maintain aircraft currency as an aircraft commander IAW **Table 4.4.** and mission currency as a copilot IAW **Table 4.5.** (Semi-Annual Mission Ready Flying Requirements).

4.3.2.2. Mission ready aircrew members are required to accomplish all of the applicable mission ready requirements from **Table 4.5.**

4.3.2.3. Semi-annual requirements are events required at intervals of 6 months, January-June and July-December, unless otherwise specified.

4.3.3. Prorating Training Requirements. Prorate aircrew member flying training requirements for individuals following completion of basic qualification, mission qualification, requalification, and upgrades to a new special mission qualification, or who are not available for flying duties due to PCS, non-flying TDY, DNIF, emergency leave, or other unavoidable circumstances which prevent the indi-

vidual from flying. Only prorate to zero requirements (No Requirements) for the period of 166 days to 6 months in cases of qualification, requalification, or upgrade. Aircrew members who enter training after the start of the training period may be prorated. Prorate individual requirements based on the number of full calendar months left in the training period. Use [Table 4.2.](#) to determine the number of sorties and events required for an individual after proration.

4.3.3.1. After a PCS/Unit Gain, stop prorating requirements when the individual receives their initial 193rd SOW medical clearance from the Flight Surgeon (AF Form 1042, **Medical Recommendation for Flying or Special Operational Duty**).

4.3.3.2. Accept flying training events accomplished at previous squadrons within the same MDS only. Do not prorate the months that you accept flying training events.

Table 4.2. Prorata Training Requirements.

DAYS NOT AVAILABLE DURING TRAINING PERIOD		SEMI-ANNUAL PERIOD MONTHS REMAINING						QUARTERLY PERIOD MONTHS REMAINING				
0-14 Days		6						3				
15-45 Days		5						2				
46-75 Days		4						1				
76-105 Days		3						1				
106-135 Days		2						N/A				
136-165 Days		1						N/A				
166 Days to 6 Months		No Requirements (see para. 4.3.3.)						N/A				
MONTHS REMAINING	SEMI-ANNUAL/ QUARTERLY	NUMBER OF EVENTS REQUIRED FOR SEMI-ANNUAL CURRENCY										
		24	18	16	12	10	8	6	4	3	2	1
REMAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR SEMI-ANNUAL/QUARTERLY PERIOD												
6	3	24	18	16	12	10	8	6	4	3	2	1
5	-	20	15	13	10	8	7	5	3	3	2	1
4	2	16	12	11	8	7	5	4	3	2	1	1
3	-	12	9	8	6	5	4	3	2	2	1	1
2	1	8	6	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
1	-	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

4.4. Recurrency/Requalification Training. Recurrency training is the training an aircrew member must accomplish, under the supervision of an instructor, when currency has been lost. The event resulting in

recurrency and each event thereafter are creditable for the current training period. Requalification training is the training conducted, under the supervision of an instructor, when an aircrew member is non-current in excess of six months.

4.4.1. **Basic Currency/Requalification.** Failure to accomplish a basic currency item that is required periodically (Note 1 items in **Table 4.4.**), or complete all of the semi-annual requirements of **Table 4.5.**, results in the loss of basic currency. Basic recurrency/requalification training requirements are shown below. Individual proficiency will dictate the number of events to be flown with an instructor or flight examiner to satisfy sortie delinquency (as a minimum, one sortie will be flown).

4.4.1.1. Non-current less than 6 months: Show proficiency in deficient items to an instructor. In addition, pilots will perform a takeoff, approach, and landing.

4.4.1.2. Non-current 6-24 months (unqualified): Qualification training as directed by unit commander, must include the following: Pilots require simulator refresher or refresher academics, written instrument exam, qualification exam, instrument and requalification flight evaluations. Other crewmembers will complete qualification exam, applicable refresher course, and a requalification flight evaluation. Previous instructors in an MDS may requalify directly to instructor status in that MDS.

4.4.1.3. Non-current 24-60 months (unqualified): Crewmembers must complete qualification requirements IAW **Chapter 2.** Previous instructors in an MDS may requalify directly to instructor status in that MDS.

4.4.1.4. Non-current over 60 months (unqualified): Crewmembers must complete initial qualification requirements IAW **Chapter 2.** Previous instructors may not qualify directly to instructor status.

4.4.2. **Core Mission Currency/Requalification.** Failure to accomplish all **Table 4.5.** events during a semi-annual period results in the loss of mission currency. Loss of currency in certain events does not mean loss of mission currency in all events. **Table 4.5.** denotes which events result in loss of currency in an event, subarea, or mission; however, non-currency in any core mission event in excess of six months results in loss of mission qualification. Mission recurrency/requalification training requirements are shown below. Loss of mission currency or mission qualification does not affect basic currency or basic aircraft qualification.

4.4.2.1. Non-current less than 6 months: Show proficiency in deficient items to an instructor.

4.4.2.2. Non-current 6-24 months (mission unqualified): Mission qualification training as directed by unit commander, must include the following: completion of a written mission qualification exam and mission requalification flight evaluation. Previous mission qualified instructors may requalify directly to instructor status in those mission areas previously instructor qualified.

4.4.2.3. Non-current 24-60 months (mission unqualified): Crewmembers must complete mission requalification requirements IAW **Chapter 3.** Previous mission qualified instructors may requalify directly to instructor status in those mission areas previously instructor qualified.

4.4.2.4. Non-current over 60 months (mission unqualified): Crewmembers must complete initial mission qualification requirements IAW **Chapter 3.** Previous instructors may not qualify directly to instructor status.

4.4.3. Special Mission Event and Instructor Certified Events Recurrency /Requalification. Special mission event and instructor certified events recurrency/ requalification training requirements are shown below. For instructor certified events, currency/qualification may be regained by showing proficiency in that event to an instructor. For a special mission event, loss of currency/qualification does not affect mission currency/qualification.

4.4.3.1. Non-current less than six months: Show proficiency in deficient items to an instructor.

4.4.3.2. Non-current greater than six months (unqualified in that special mission): Complete all initial training and evaluation requirements for that special mission event. Previously qualified instructors may requalify directly to instructor status in special mission events, if unqualified for a period less than 60 months.

4.5. Multiple Qualifications. Refer to AFI 11-202, Vol 2/AFSOC Sup1 for crew positions, evaluation requirements, and approval authority for multiple qualifications.

4.5.1. Multiple qualified aircrew members must complete 100% of the requirements of **Table 4.4.** (Semi-annual Basic Aircraft Qualification Training Requirements). Volume may be completed in either aircraft, but currency must be maintained in each aircraft. Pilots must accomplish a takeoff, approach and landing every 60 days (FTL A or B) or every 45 days (FTL C) in each MDS. Other crewmembers must accomplish a sortie every 60 days in each MDS.

4.5.2. Multiple qualified individuals will maintain Mission Ready status by completing 50% of the mission requirements for each MDS in which qualification is maintained.

4.5.3. Pilots, Navigators, Flight Engineers, and Loadmasters may satisfy the basic qualification currency requirements of **Table 4.4.** in either their primary aircraft or the C-130E/H. If basic semi-annual currency is lost (failure to complete the requirements of **Table 4.4.**), it is lost for both aircraft. Basic semi-annual currency training may be regained in either aircraft.

4.6. General Information. **Table 4.3.** designates ground training requirements for all aircrew members. Table notes specify the consequence for not accomplishing certain events, such as grounding, mission ready status, or training status (instructor required).

4.6.1. One-Time Requirements. Initial training that does not require refresher training.

4.6.2. Recurring Requirements. Crewmembers will comply with the time periods listed in **Table 4.3.** for recurring ground training requirements. Crewmembers who are being removed from active flying will comply with AFI 11-202 Vol 1, para **4.8.**

4.6.3. Semi-annual Requirements. Events required at intervals of 6 months, January-June and July-December, unless otherwise specified.

4.7. One Time Ground Training Requirements:

4.7.1. Combat Mission Training (Initial) [G071]. Initial CMT is an academic training requirement that provides crewmembers with the knowledge required to plan and execute special operations missions in various hostile environments. This training provides the groundwork for conducting the follow-on SOPEs and CATs. Crewmembers will complete initial training in conjunction with mission qualification training. The minimum required material to be included in the course and the knowledge level to be attained are listed in applicable AF Form 4111 and AFSOCI 11-207, **Table 3.1**, Combat

Training Mission Topics. Aircrew members who can certify that they have previously received initial training in some of the tasked requirements may credit that training towards completing initial CMT. Intelligence and tactics personnel should conduct this training.

4.7.2. Combat Survival Training [SS01]. Accomplish IAW ETCA.

4.7.3. Crew Resource Management (Initial) (CRM) [G231]. AFI 11-290 establishes requirements for developing and managing tailored, mission-specific CRM training programs and requires CRM training for all Air Force aircrew members. CRM training builds on the core CRM curriculum areas of situational awareness, crew coordination, communication, risk management/decision making, task management, and mission planning/debrief. Initial CRM training is a two-day course taught at all formal schools. Initial CRM training may be credited for aircrew members that have documentation of initial CRM at the 314 OG C-130 formal school.

4.7.4. Department of Defense (DoD) High Risk Training [SS25/SS24]. Peacetime Code of Conduct training is required for all AFSOC high risk operators (all aircrew members, special tactics personnel, etc.). High risk operators are those operators, because of the nature of their missions, tactics, and Area of Responsibility (AOR), have a high risk of capture, or due to access to sensitive information, plans or programs, are susceptible to foreign government, terrorist, or enemy exploitation. The training is managed and conducted by the Joint Services SERE Agency (JSSA) as the DoD Executive Agent Action Office or SERE and Code of Conduct Training. SS25 is the identifier for S-V91-A (Level C) training. SS24 is the identifier for S-V83-A training. Training includes information in how to deal with peacetime governmental detention and hostage/terrorist survival. The focal points between JSSA and the units requiring the training are the AFSOC, wing, and unit liaison's (LNOs). Wherever possible, LNOs will be Air Force SERE Training Instructors, who, following JSSA indoctrination and training, have the necessary core skills to effectively run this advanced survival training program.

4.7.5. Egress with ACDE [LL05]. During initial Chemical Defense Task Qualification Training (CDTQT), the crewmember will practice egressing the aircraft with the Aircrew Defense Ensemble (ACDE) donned.

4.7.6. Hanging Harness Training with ACDE [LS12]. Crewmembers must demonstrate the ability to remove ACDE while suspended in a parachute harness.

4.7.7. Night Vision Device (NVD) Initial [VV01]. Initial NVD Training must be completed by a trained instructor. Must include common NVG hazards, MDS specific hazards, limitations and pre-flight procedures (focusing on eye chart or Hoffman 20/20 tester). Normally, this training is followed by a NVD Orientation sortie in the EC-130.

4.7.8. Water Survival [WW01]. Accomplish IAW ETCA.

4.7.9. Fire Extinguisher Training [G022]. AFOSH Standard 127-56 requires this training upon arriving PCS to a new flying unit. This training will familiarize crewmembers in the use of the type of fire extinguishers onboard their assigned aircraft.

4.7.10. Life Support Familiarization Training [LL01]. One time event conducted prior to the first flight at home-station to familiarize crewmembers with local emergency equipment and rescue procedures IAW AFI 11-301, Vol 1.

4.7.11. Marshalling Exam [G002] Accomplish the marshalling exam every 4 years IAW AFI 11-218, *Aircraft Operations and Movement on the Ground*.

4.7.12. Unit/Theater Indoctrination Training (G001). Prior to performing unsupervised aircrew duties, crewmembers will complete a unit/theater indoctrination program. This training is a requirement for all newly assigned and TDY aircrew members. Each unit will publish a directive outlining specific ground and flight requirements. Design this training to prepare aircrew members for theater operations. This training will: familiarize them with the local flying area and facilities/support agencies available, introduce any theater/mission unique procedures, and review all theater unique instrument requirements. The instrument training portion will include theater unique instrument requirements and procedures, the use of MAJCOM approved non-DOD instrument approach procedures, required instrumentation for specific approaches, and theater weather conditions. Document unit/theater indoctrination training in ARMS for assigned and attached personnel.

4.8. Recurring Ground Training Requirements:

4.8.1. Aircrew Chemical Defense Training (ACDT) [LL04]. Conduct training IAW AFI 11-301, Vol 1. For further guidance, reference [Attachment 8](#) of this instruction.

4.8.2. Anti-Hijacking [G090]. Accomplish initial and refresher training every two years by reviewing AFI 13-207.

4.8.3. Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Training [G110]. This training is directed by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. All DoD personnel will receive predeployment AT/FP training prior to deployment to OCONUS locations. The goal is to standardize training and preparation actions; and bring consistency throughout the DoD. There are four levels of training. Level I is awareness training for all personnel; level II is for the unit AT/FP resource officer (AT/FP RO); level III is for commanders at the O-5/O-6 grades; and level IV is for O-6 to O-8 wing commander, Joint Task Forces, etc. All AFSOC personnel subject to deployment must receive level I training, conducted by AFOSI by way of force protection defensive briefings and/or level II trained POC, based on chapter 12, DoD 0-2000.12H. All individuals will also receive JS guide 5260 and antiterrorism individual protective measures folding wallet card. This is an annual ground training requirement for aircrew members. If an individual is deployed outside of the six month training window, OSI will conduct predeployment processing to ensure all deploying personnel have received level I training.

4.8.4. Authentication and Operations Code Systems [G081]. Units will develop local training programs and conduct initial and refresher training IAW AFKAO-5.

4.8.5. Buffer Zone(BZ) Procedures [G075]. Recurring training is accomplished IAW theater directives, before deploying to those appropriate theaters.

4.8.6. Chemical Defense Task Qualification Training (CDTQT) [LS17]. Accomplish initial and refresher CDTQT IAW [Attachment 8](#).

4.8.7. Combat Aircrew Training (CAT) [G069]. Accomplish IAW AFSOCI 11-207.

4.8.8. Combat Mission Training (Refresher) [G070]. Refresher training will contain unit mission, area of operation (AO), and theater specific information. The material in refresher training need only cover areas not routinely used and therefore require review. Training may be conducted via a biennial Special Operations Planning Exercise (SOPE).

4.8.9. Combat Survival Training (Refresher) [SS20]. Conduct IAW AFI 11-301.

4.8.10. Crew Resource Management (Refresher) [G230]. Refresher training is designed to reinforce the aircrew's CRM academic knowledge and refocus on skills that lead to successful mission accom-

plishment. CRM skills should be inseparable parts of operational practices. Those aircrew members who attend a simulator refresher course, which teaches CRM refresher as part of its program, can credit their CRM refresher requirement if the training is conducted with a thorough cross section of crewmembers. Otherwise, have a unit facilitator conduct CRM refresher with a thorough cross section of crewmembers at a location of choice. As a rule of thumb, try to have at least one crewmember per crew position present. The cross section in attendance can span other AFSOC weapon systems since shared experiences across the command are valuable and enhance training.

4.8.11. DoD High Risk Training (S-V83-A Refresher) [LS19]. Refresher training will be completed IAW the Risky Gazer Security Procedures and Classification Guide.

4.8.12. Egress Training, Non-ejection [LL03]. Aircrews will complete initial egress training (conducted by Life Support) during initial qualification training. All crewmembers will receive training prior to their first flight. Actual hands-on training will be accomplished in the aircraft and will include opening the crew entrance door, a paratroop door, an emergency escape hatch, a pilot's swing window, and the ramp and door. A qualified instructor LM or FE is required to be present during opening of the ramp and door. LMs and FEs may credit this event when they accomplish an aircraft preflight.

4.8.13. Emergency Parachute Training [SS06]. Conduct IAW AFI 11-301, Vol 1.

4.8.14. Flight Physical [PP01]. Accomplish this event IAW AFI 41-210.

4.8.15. Ground Chemical Defense Ensemble [G010]. Training conducted by DP personnel.

4.8.16. IFF/SIF Identify Friend or Foe/ Selective Identification Frequency Procedures [G082]. Training will include IFF/SIF loading and operation to include time changeover procedures and IFF on/off lines. This training will include MDS specific equipment operating procedures.

4.8.17. Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) [G120]. Accomplish a review IAW AFI 14-105.

4.8.18. Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) [G100]. Aircrew members will receive training in the principles and rules of LOAC IAW AFI 51-401. At a minimum, training will include subjects required by the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims and the Hague Convention IV respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907.

4.8.19. Life Support Equipment Training [LL06]. Accomplish annual refresher training on life support equipment carried onboard unit aircraft IAW AFI 11-301, Vol 1.

4.8.20. Marshalling Exam [G002] Accomplish the marshalling exam every 4 years IAW AFI 11-218.

4.8.21. NVD Refresher [VV02] Review common NVG hazards, MDS specific hazards, limitations and preflight procedures (focusing on eye chart or Hoffman 20/20 tester) with an instructor who is qualified to use NVGs. Completion of Initial NVD Training or receiving NVG issue from a qualified Life Support representative for use on a Mission/NVG training sortie satisfies this requirement.

4.8.22. Physiological Training (Refresher) [ARMS]. Conduct IAW AFI 11-403. Individuals with greater than 20 yrs. of flying service may elect to only attend the academic training portion.

4.8.23. Safe Passage [G062]. Training will include instruction on the following airspace and associated procedures: Airspace Coordination Areas, Restricted Operating Areas/Zones (ROA/ROZ), High Density Airspace Control Zones (HIDAZC), Base Defense Zones (BDZ), weapons free zones, Minimum Risk Routes (MRR). Training should include a discussion on current theater Air Tasking Order (ATO) safe passage procedures for frequently visited theaters.

- 4.8.24. Self Aid/Buddy Care [G941]. Conduct IAW AFI 36-2238.
- 4.8.25. Small Arms Training [G280(M-9/C), G281(M-9/B), G286(M-16)]. 193rd SOW aircrew members are considered Group B or C and must qualify on assigned weapons IAW AFI 36-2226, and AFI 36-2226/ANGSUP 1.
- 4.8.26. Special Operations Planning Exercise (SOPE) [G061]. Consists of a combat mission planning exercise and verification outbrief. Acquaints and refreshes crews with real world mission planning procedures. If possible, conduct SOPEs as an initial assessment in support of an operational or concept plan (OPLAN/CONPLAN) tasking. Tactics and intelligence personnel should prepare the required items and information to minimize the time required by the crew to accomplish the SOPE but maximize the training. Participation in the planning and briefing of an operational, contingency, or exercise mission may be substituted for a SOPE. This training may credit Combat Mission Training Refresher if applicable items are covered.
- 4.8.27. Tactical Employment/Threat Closed Book Test [G063]. All crewmembers will satisfactorily complete a 15 question closed book test derived from AFTTP 3-1, Volume 32.
- 4.8.28. Threat Signal Recognition Training System (TSRTS) [G073]. Navigators and pilots will review threat signals on the TSRTS.
- 4.8.29. Use of Force [G283]. IAW AFI 31-207 para **2.10.1.2**, all armed personnel must meet the level of firearms proficiency required by their arming group. Unit commanders will ensure that their personnel receive "Use of Force" training before being issued a firearm. As a minimum, this training will consist of a review of AFI 31-207 paragraph **2.12**.
- 4.8.30. Water Survival Continuation Training [LS03]. Refer to AFI 11-301, Vol 1. Consists of "hands on" training for each crewmember with all weapons system specific flotation devices and components available during an overwater emergency. The training emphasizes survivor needs using water survival related equipment and procedures. Personnel arriving PCS/Unit Gain during a period when water survival training is not available are waived from this requirement until 60 days following the next scheduled Water Survival Continuation Training Class.

4.9. Recurring Aircrew Refresher Training Requirements:

- 4.9.1. Pilot /Flight Engineer Simulator Refresher [G251]. Pilots and flight engineers will complete a simulator refresher course as outlined in this instruction in [Attachment 2](#).
- 4.9.1.1. Simulator refresher training is not required for aircrew members who will not be flying the same or similar aircraft beyond four months after their due date.
- 4.9.1.2. Instructors may credit simulator refresher when they instruct a full simulator refresher course.
- 4.9.1.3. Satisfactory completion of formal school basic qualification, requalification, aircraft commander, or instructor pilot upgrade course which includes instruction in a C-130 type simulator satisfies the simulator refresher course requirement.
- 4.9.2. Instrument Refresher Course (IRC) [G130]. All pilots will complete the IRC IAW AFI 11-202, Vol. 2 and AFMAN 11-210.
- 4.9.3. Navigator Refresher [G225]. Navigators will complete a refresher course as outlined in [Attachment 3](#).

4.9.4. Mission Control Chief (MCC) Refresher [G234]. MCCs will complete a refresher course as outlined in [Attachment 4](#). This training will be conducted during initial mission qualification training, then annually thereafter.

4.9.5. Airborne Electronic Communications Systems (ECS) Operator Refresher [G235]. ECSs will complete a refresher course as outlined in [Attachment 5](#). This training will be conducted by the formal school if the formal school has an operational ECS Refresher course.

4.9.6. Flight Engineer Systems Refresher [G223]. Flight engineers will complete an annual systems refresher course as outlined at [Attachment 6](#).

4.9.7. Loadmaster Refresher [G224]. Loadmasters will complete a loadmaster refresher course as outlined at [Attachment 7](#).

Table 4.3. Ground Training Requirements.

TRAINING EVENT TITLE	ARMS	CREW POSITIONS	NOTES
ONE TIME EVENTS			
Aircrew Chem Defense Initial (ACDT)	IL04	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
CIPRO Testing	CPO1	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
Combat Mission Training-Initial	G071	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
Combat Survival Training Initial-SV-80A	SS20	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
Crew Resource Management (CRM)-Init	G231	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	3
DoD High Risk Training Initial-SV-83A	SS24	P, N, FE, LM	6
Egress with ACDE	LL05	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2
Life Support Familiarization Training	LL01	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	1
Night Vision Device (NVD) Initial	VV01	P, N, FE, LM, ECS	2
Unit/Theater Indoctrination	G001	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	3, 9
VTRAT Initial	VT01	P, FE, LM, ECS	
Water Survival Initial-SV-86A	SS31	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	1
EVERY 5 YRS			
Physiological Training	PP11	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	1, 11
EVERY 4 YRS			
Fire Extinguisher Training	G022	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	3
Marshalling Exam	G002	P, N, FE, LM	3
EVERY 36 MONTHS			
Aircrew Chemical Defense Training	LL04	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2
Combat Survival Training Refresher	SS02	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
Emergency Parachute Training	SS06	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	1
Small Arms Training (M-9)	G280	P, N, MC, ECS, FS	2, 11

TRAINING EVENT TITLE	ARMS	CREW POSITIONS	NOTES
Water Survival Training Refresher	SS05	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
EVERY 24 MONTHS			
Anti-Hijacking	G090	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	
Self Aid/Buddy Care	G941	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	
Small Arms Training (M-9)	G281	FE, LM	2, 11
Special Operations Planning Exercise	G061	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	
EVERY 18 MONTHS			
S-V83-A Refresher	LS15	P, N, FE, LM	6
EVERY 17 MONTHS			
Aircrew Life Support Equipment Training	LL06	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2
Emergency Egress, Non-ejection	LL03	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	1
Instrument Refresher Course	G130	P, N	3, 5
NVD Refresher	GV02	P, N, FE, LM, ECS	2
Tactical Employment/Threat Test	G063	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
<u>FTL A & B: EVERY 24 MONTHS</u>		<u>FTL C: EVERY 17 MONTHS</u>	
Authentication/Ops Codes	G081	P, N, MC	
CDTQT	LS17	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2, 8
IFF/SIF	G082	P, N	3, 7
Safe Passage	G062	P, N, MC	2
<u>FTL A & B: EVERY 17 MONTHS</u>		<u>FTL C: EVERY 12 MONTHS</u>	
Combat Aircrew Training (CAT)	G069	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	
Combat Mission Training Refresher	G070	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
CRM Refresher	G230	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	3
ECS Refresher	G235	ECS	3, 4
FE Systems Refresher	G223	FE	3, 4
Loadmaster Refresher	G224	LM	3, 4
MCC Refresher	G234	MC	3, 4
Operational Risk Management (ORM)	G186	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	
Navigator Refresher	G225	N	3, 4
Pilot/FE Simulator Refresher Course	G251	P, FE	3, 4
Threat Signal Recognition (TSRTS)	G073	P, N	2
VTRAT Refresher	VT02	P, FE, LM, ECS	
EVERY 15 MONTHS			

TRAINING EVENT TITLE	ARMS	CREW POSITIONS	NOTES
Ground Chemical Weapon Defense	G010	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2, 11
EVERY 12 MONTHS			
Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection	G110	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2, 10
Flight Physical	PP01	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	1, 11
Law of Armed Conflict	G100	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	
Physical Fitness Test	PT01	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	
Use of Force	G283	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2
EVERY 6 MONTHS			
Buffer Zone/Identification Procedures	G075	P, N	7
ISOPREP	G120	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2
EVERY 90 DAYS			
SOF Duties	S01F		

NOTES:

1. **Grounding Status.** Crewmember will not fly until current in this training event.
2. **Mission Ready Status.** Crewmember may not fly on exercise, contingency, or operational missions until current in this training event. Non-current crewmembers may still deploy, with OG/CC approval. Squadrons will document any crewmembers that are deployed while non-current.
3. **Training Status.** Crewmembers must fly with an instructor until current in this event.
4. Completion of formal school qualification, requalification, aircraft commander, or instructor flight engineer upgrade, including C-130 simulator instruction satisfies the annual requirement.
5. Accomplished to coincide with instrument evaluation eligibility period. Expiration date should match expiration date for instrument evaluation (may exceed 17 months between events).
6. Crewmembers will not deploy for high-risk missions without this training.
7. Operations group will tailor this training to their theater of operations.
8. In flight training required for units equipped with AERPS modified aircraft.
9. Optional for HQ AFSOC or ANG personnel when conducting inspections or evaluations when accompanied by unit assigned and theater indoctrinated personnel.
10. Must be completed within six months prior to deployment to OCONUS locations.
11. These items may **not** be waived by Wing/Group Commander.

4.10. Use of the Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS). All units will develop local procedures to ensure aircrew ground and flying training is properly documented and updated in ARMS. Each

unit will provide a current copy of ground and flying training accomplishments/currencies to each individual prior to PCS/Unit Loss.

4.11. Instructor/Flight Examiner Training Requirements. Instructors and flight examiners will comply with [Table 4.4.](#), Semi-annual Basic Qualification, and the appropriate table for semi-annual mission ready flying requirements.

4.12. Basic Aircraft Qualification Event Definitions. The following event definitions apply to [Table 4.4.](#), Semi-annual Basic Qualification Flying Training Requirements:

4.12.1. Aircrew Proficiency Sortie [B010]. An aircrew proficiency sortie may be logged for an individual who is flying in a primary crew position and meets the following position specific criteria:

4.12.1.1. Pilots must accomplish at least three events from [Table 4.4.](#) or [Table 4.5.](#) to log an aircrew proficiency sortie. Credit multiple sorties on multi-leg missions with full-stop landings.

4.12.1.2. Navigators may log an aircrew proficiency sortie when they monitor a departure and approach. Minimum flying time is 30 minutes. A navigation profile may also be credited for a proficiency sortie. Navigators will not take credit for more than one navigation profile on any one flight. If more than one qualified navigator is on a flight, each may obtain sortie credit on the same flight provided each one occupies a navigator position and performs navigator duties.

4.12.1.3. Other aircrew members may credit a sortie when they perform appropriate preflight, inflight, and post-flight duties in their primary crew position. If more than one qualified crewmember, for the same crew position, is on a flight, each may obtain sortie credit on the same flight provided each performs appropriate crew position duties. Other crewmembers may credit same day sorties not requiring preflight/post-flight (credit multiple sorties on multi-leg missions with full-stop landings).

4.12.1.4. DELETED.

4.12.2. Pilot Local Proficiency Sortie (LPS) [B020]. A local training mission including at least one hour of primary or instructor time practicing instrument, transition, and emergency procedures. Fly maneuvers under the supervision of an IP and repeat them until an acceptable level of proficiency is attained or the LPS may not be credited. If the LPS is incomplete, the instructor will recommend whether the entire LPS or just the incomplete events must be reaccomplished. Instructors and Flight Examiners need not complete all LPS events on a single sortie. Credit a LPS when all events are complete. IPs and EPs are not required to fly with another IP to credit this event. Unit commanders may add to the following minimum LPS sortie criteria :

4.12.2.1. A review of boldface emergency procedures.

4.12.2.2. Two instrument approaches.

4.12.2.3. A holding pattern or procedure turn.

4.12.2.4. A circling approach (traffic permitting).

4.12.2.5. A simulated engine out landing.

4.12.2.6. A simulated engine out go-around.

4.12.2.7. A VFR traffic pattern (weather permitting).

4.12.2.8. 100%, 50%, and no flap landings (aircraft commanders).

4.12.3. **Category I Navigation Profile [B015]**. The sortie will be of adequate scope to allow the navigator to practice all procedures and mission tasks normally encountered on Category 1 missions. These tasks will include, but not be limited to, mission planning, pre-flight fuel planning, equal time point (ETP) computation, chart preparation, deviation checks, coast-in/out procedures, aircraft position fixing, using appropriate/available navigation aids, log work, dead reckoning, use of navigation systems/computers, in-flight fuel management, and other appropriate procedures. The sortie will include a minimum of three hours of Category 1 procedures.

Table 4.4. Semi-annual Basic Qualification Flying Training Requirements.

EVENT DESCRIPTION	ARMS	FTL A	FTL B	FTL C	NOTES
MCC, FE, LM, ECS, FS ONLY					
Aircrew Proficiency Sortie	B010	3	4	6	1, 2, 3
NAVIGATORS ONLY					
Aircrew Proficiency Sortie	B010	6	9	12	1, 2
Category 1 Nav Profile	B015	1	1	1	
PILOT ONLY					
Aircrew Proficiency Sortie	B010	6	9	12	1, 2
Local Proficiency Sortie	B020	1	1	1	
Takeoff, Total	B030	8	12	16	1
Night Takeoff	B050	2	3	4	
Holding Pattern	B060	1	1	2	4
Instrument Approach, Total	B070	8	12	16	1, 2
Precision Approach	B080	4	6	8	
Non-precision Approach	B100	4	6	8	
NDB	B112	1	1	1	
Circling Maneuver	B115	1	1	1	
Missed Approach	B110	1	1	2	2
Landing, Total	B150	8	12	16	1
Landing, Night	B170	2	3	4	

NOTES:

1. Pilots, assigned FTL A & B, must accomplish a takeoff, approach, and landing every 60 days. Pilots, assigned FTL C, must accomplish a takeoff, approach, and landing every 45 days. All other aircrew members must accomplish at least one of this event, in the primary aircrew position, every 60 days. Failure to accomplish this, within the specified time period, results in loss of basic aircraft currency.
2. Fifty percent of these events may be credited in an Aircrew Training Device but only for volume not currency (for example, up to 4/6/8 instrument approaches, depending on the FTL, may be credited but the instrument approach currency date will not be updated).
3. **Flight surgeons only:** must fly at least 50% of their annual requirements in the primary unit aircraft for the unit to which they are assigned/attached. May credit no more than one sortie per calendar day. Must credit a minimum of one night sortie (a sortie on which either takeoff or landing and at least 50% of flight duration or one hour, which ever is less, occur between the period of official sunset to official sunrise) per semi-annual period. 193 SOS/OSO will notify appropriate authority when time between flights exceeds 60 days.
4. Holding patterns consist of entry into a holding pattern and at least one complete circuit.

4.13. Mission Event Definitions and Accrediting Criteria (Table 4.5):

4.13.1. Combat Mission Profile [CT03]. The intent of this event is ensure all crewmembers are prepared to accomplish an operational mission. In addition to Commando Solo operations, flight crews may be tasked to support other packages. Each Combat Mission Profile should include an actual or simulated threat scenario; combat checklists should be accomplished. Crewmembers will credit this event for any sortie, flown on the EC-130E, accomplishing two of the four following components:

4.13.1.1. Air Refueling (AR): All AR checklists must be completed, as well as a rendezvous with the tanker. If equipment failures prevent contact and/or fuel transfer, this component of Combat Mission Profile is still valid.

4.13.1.2. Defensive Tactics/Threat Avoidance Maneuvers: The crew will accomplish at least one air-to-air engagement defensive scenario, as well as at least one ground-based threat avoidance scenario. Attempt to correlate the maneuvers with the threat scenario.

4.13.1.3. Mission Systems Operation: Any sortie with a mission crew (Commando Solo or other mission package), planned to include a minimum of one hour of mission system operation. For Commando Solo missions, plan to complete either a Trailing Wire, Narrowband, Wideband, or Program Technician event (actual or simulated).

4.13.1.4. Night Vision Goggles (NVG): Any sortie that includes a scheduled NVG profile in accordance with local procedures.

4.13.2. Trailing Wire Positions. Operate the MF/HF system into a dummy load or antenna. Supply, monitor, and record programming on an actual or simulated operational mission in accomplishment of a mission log line. (Include notes 1 through 5.)

4.13.3. Narrow Band Positions. Operate the VHF/UHF system into a dummy load or antenna. Supply, monitor, and record programming on an actual or simulated operational mission in accomplishment of a mission log line. (Include notes 1 through 5.)

4.13.4. Wide Band (1) Positions. Operate the VHF/UHF Video system into a dummy load or antenna and analyze output product as required to accomplish a mission log line. (Include notes 1 through 4.)

4.13.5. Wide Band (2) Positions. Operate the VHF/UHF Video system. Supply, monitor, and record programming from different video sources and analyze output product as required to accomplish a mission log line. (Include notes 1 and 5.)

4.13.6. Program Technician Positions. Supply, monitor, and record programming, support other positions, and assist Mission Control Chief when workload dictates on actual or simulated operational missions as required to accomplish a mission log line. (Include notes 1 and 5.)

NOTES:

1. Program Checks: Operator will ensure that tapes are labeled, program order and usable material established, system patching levels set, and material cued. (Credit one event per sortie per mission crew position.)
2. Antenna System Check: Operator will ensure operating frequency activity is checked. Also deploy and retrieve antenna systems and perform VSWR checks. (Credit one event per sortie per mission crew position.)

3. Amplifier Checks: Operator will perform reliability checks to include frequency and power levels. (Credit one event per sortie per mission crew position.)
 4. Systems Check: Operator will perform a transmitter analysis on modulation, input/output level quality checks, hum, noise, spurious and harmonics analysis. (Credit one event per sortie per mission crew position.)
 5. Event Operation: Operator will accomplish the timely application and mixing/switching of programming material. (Credit one event per sortie per mission crew position.)
- 4.13.7. Air Refueling (AR) [AR22/23]. Crewmembers will accomplish rendezvous, contact (except navigators), and post air refueling procedures to receive credit. Contact qualified pilots must maintain 10 minutes of contact time with no more than two inadvertent disconnects after initial contact. Contact qualified pilots may credit refueling events from either pilot seat.
- 4.13.8. Electronic Warfare Operations:
- 4.13.8.1. Ground Radar Event [EW02]. Engagement with a ground or shipborne SAM/AAA radar site or radar simulator. Multiple events per sortie may be credited if engagements are clearly distinct with respect to time and tactical situation. Each event will include a minimum of 10 minutes activity. This event will be accomplished utilizing actual engagements to the maximum extent possible. (Completion of the TSRTS may credit this event for one semi-annual period per year.)
 - 4.13.8.2. Expendable Events [EW04]. Accomplish these events in conjunction with airborne intercept, ground radar, IR events, or during aircraft defensive maneuvers versus ground based threat simulators to the maximum extent possible. Actual chaff or flares should be programmed and dropped to credit an event. If actual chaff and flares are not available, preflighting and dry firing the ALE-40 system will suffice. Each navigator per mission may credit only one event.

Table 4.5. Semi-Annual Mission Ready Flying Requirements.

EVENT DESCRIPTION	ARMS	FTL A	FTL B	FTL C	NOTES
ALL CREW POSITIONS—CORE MISSION EVENTS					
Combat Mission Profile	CT03	3	4	6	1, 6
PILOTS					
Self Contained Approach	NV02	2	2	2	2, 4
Go-around from SCA	NV02Y	1	1	1	2
NAVIGATORS					
Ground Radar Event	EW02	1	1	1	3
Expendable Event	EW04	1	1	1	1
Self Contained Approach	NV02	2	3	4	2, 4
Go-around from SCA	NV02Y	1	1	1	2
MCC ONLY					
Mission Planning	E01R	3	4	6	5
Pre/Post Flight	E05R	3	4	6	5
TW/NB/WB Dir. Mission	E10R	3	4	6	5
ECS ONLY—TRAILING WIRE POSITION					
Program Check	A01R	2	2	2	5
HTWA System Check	A05R	2	2	2	
VTWA System Check	A10R	2	2	2	
Amplifier Check	A15R	2	2	2	5
Systems Check	A20R	2	2	2	5
Event Operation	A25R	2	2	2	5
ECS ONLY—NARROW BAND POSITION					
Program Check	A30R	2	2	2	5
Antenna System Check	A35R	2	2	2	5
Amplifier Check	A40R	2	2	2	5
Systems Check	A45R	2	2	2	5
Event Operation	A50R	2	2	2	5
ECS ONLY—WIDEBAND 1 POSITION					
Program Check	A55R	2	2	2	5
Antenna System Check	A60R	2	2	2	5
Amplifier Check	A65R	2	2	2	5
Systems Check	A70R	2	2	2	5
ECS ONLY—WIDEBAND 2 POSITION					
Program Check	A75R	2	2	2	5

EVENT DESCRIPTION	ARMS	FTL A	FTL B	FTL C	NOTES
Event Operation	A80R	2	2	2	5
ECS ONLY—PROGRAM TECHNICIAN POSITION					
Program Check	A85R	2	2	2	5
Event Operation	A90R	2	2	2	5
SPECIAL MISSION EVENTS					
PILOTS					
Air Refueling, Total	AR22	4	4	4	2, 4
Air Refueling, Night	AR23	2	2	2	
NVG Takeoff	NV01	3	4	6	2, 7, 8
NVG Landing	NV05	3	4	6	2, 7, 8
NAVIGATORS					
Air Refueling, Total	AR22	2	2	2	2, 4
FLIGHT ENGINEERS					
Air Refueling, Total	AR 22	2	2	2	2
NVG Landing	NV05	2	3	4	8
LOADMASTERS					
NVG Airland Profile	NV06	3	4	6	

NOTES:

1. Non-currency in any event in this subarea results in loss of mission currency.
2. Non-currency in any event in this subarea results in loss of currency for this subarea only.
3. Non-currency in any event in this subarea results in loss of currency in only that event.
4. Time between events will not exceed 90 days.
5. May be accomplished in an Aircrew Training Device.
6. Only one event can be logged per crewmember, per sortie.
7. ACs will perform actual NVG takeoffs and landings; CPs will perform copilot duties.
8. Time between events must not exceed: FTL A (90 days), FTL B/C (60 days).

Table 4.6. Combatant Commander Area of Responsibility (AOR) Training Requirements.

Training	CENTCOM	EUCOM	SOUTHCOM	PACOM	ACOM
Level I Force Protection (Note 1)	X	X	X	X	X
Weapons Qualification	X	X	X	X	X
Threat/Safety/Assessment	X	X	X	X	X
Rules of Engagement	X	X	X	X	
Ground Chem Defense	X	X	X	X	
AERPS	X	X	X	X	
CDTQT	X	X	X	X	
Public Affairs			X	X	
Cultural Training	X				
Human Rights			X		
Self Aid/Buddy Care	X	X	X	X	X
Preventive Medicine	X	X	X	X	X

NOTE:

1. Required within six months of deployment date.

4.13.9. NVG Airland Profile [NV06]. IAW AFI 11-214, Aircrew, Weapons Director and Terminal Attack Controller Procedures for Air Operations, for conducting NVG airland training. Effective illumination will be at least 5% or .87 millilux. An NVG Airland profile may be logged for a loadmaster who is flying as a primary crew member and will consist of, at a minimum, all appropriate checklists and NVG ground operations.

4.13.9.1. NVG Landing [NV05]. Accomplish IAW applicable volumes of AFI 11-2EC-130CS and AFTTP 3-3. Covert lit landing zones will be used to the maximum extent possible. NVG landings may be used to credit [Table 4.4.](#) landing requirements.

4.13.9.2. NVG Takeoff [NV01]. Accomplish IAW applicable volumes of AFI 11-2EC-130CS and AFTTP 3-3. NVG takeoffs may be used to credit [Table 4.4.](#) takeoff requirements.

4.13.9.3. Self Contained Approach (SCA) [NV02]. . Accomplish IAW applicable volumes of AFI 11-2EC-130CS and AFTTP 3-3. SCAs may be credited if the pilot determines a landing could be made from the approach after reaching the minimum descent altitude (MDA) and prior to the missed approach point (MAP). Only the pilot flying the approach and navigator may credit this event. Pilots may not credit SCAs toward [Table 4.4.](#) approach requirements.

4.13.9.4. Go Around From SCA [NV02Y]. Perform IAW applicable tech order guidance and AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Vol 3.

Chapter 5

UPGRADE/SPECIALIZED TRAINING

5.1. General. This chapter identifies the prerequisites and training requirements for qualified aircrew members upgrading to additional levels of qualification.

5.2. Aircraft Commander Upgrade

5.2.1. General. The prerequisite flying time levels for upgrade are based on the copilot having gained the knowledge and judgment required to effectively accomplish the unit's mission. Unit commanders must ensure their continuation training programs emphasize these areas for their copilots. Flying experience should include left seat time prior to entering formal school upgrade training. Aircraft commander candidates must have acquired an in-depth knowledge of systems, procedures, and instructions prior to entry into the upgrade program. Normally, copilots selected for upgrade should be experienced enough to upgrade from mission ready copilot directly to mission ready aircraft commander. The upgrade program is primarily designed to teach aircraft commander duties, responsibilities, and provides left seat qualification.

5.3. Prerequisites:

5.3.1. If commanders select mission ready copilots to upgrade to basic qualification aircraft commander on an interim basis, the individual will maintain mission ready status as a copilot for SORTS purposes until qualified as a mission ready aircraft commander. Flying hour prerequisites for qualified copilots prior to beginning upgrade to aircraft commander are as follows:

TOTAL HOURS	C-130 HOURS*
1,900 or more	200
1,600-1899	300
1,300-1,599	400
1,000-1,299	800
* For EC upgrades: C-130 hours include any type C-130 aircraft hours.	

5.3.2. Copilots must have completed the Aircraft Commander Preparatory Course prior to formal aircraft commander upgrade training. This in-unit training consists of academic and flight training. The courseware should be maintained at the group training office.

5.4. Ground and Flight Training Requirements:

5.4.1. The primary method of aircraft commander upgrade is satisfactory completion of the appropriate formal course. Refer to paragraph 1.4. for secondary method approval process.

5.4.2. Copilots upgrading to mission AC must have completed basic qualification training and evaluation prior to beginning mission qualification flying training. Copilots may be upgraded and certified to basic aircraft qualification aircraft commanders prior to completion of final mission qualification.

Instructor Upgrade

5.5. Aircrew Instructor Program. A sound and practical aircrew instructor program is a prerequisite for effective training, standardization, and aircraft accident prevention. The aircrew instructor program includes individuals required to perform duties as an instructor for any aircrew position. Individuals designated for instructor duty are authorized to instruct at all levels of qualification. Select instructors based on their background, experience, maturity, and ability to instruct.

5.6. Instructor Qualifications. Unit commanders will personally review each instructor candidate's qualifications to ensure the individual possesses the following minimum prerequisites:

5.6.1. **Instructional Ability.** An instructor is a teacher and must understand the principles of instruction as outlined in the instructor upgrade courseware.

5.6.2. **Judgment.** Instructors must possess judgment necessary to meet unexpected or induced emergencies and the ability to exercise sound judgment through mature realization of their own, their student's, and the aircraft's limitations.

5.6.3. **Personal Qualities.** The instructor must have patience, tact, understanding, and the desire to instruct others. Instructors must have a personality which inspires and wins respect of each student.

5.6.4. **Technical Knowledge.** The instructor must be thoroughly familiar with respective aircraft systems and equipment, normal and emergency operating procedures, and for pilots and flight engineers, the prohibited maneuvers and aircraft performance under all conditions of flight. Additionally, all instructors must be thoroughly familiar with the applicable portions of USAF, AFSOC, and ANG flight management, flying training, and flying operations publications.

5.6.5. **Flying Experience.** Instructors must possess reasonable flying experience to include desired standards of skill and proficiency in both the aircraft and assigned missions. Flying hours alone cannot be accepted as criteria for selection to instructor.

5.6.6. **Tactical Experience.** The instructor must be familiar with the aircraft defensive systems, the employment of the EC-130E in threat areas, and AFTTP 3-1, Volume 32.

5.7. Instructor Responsibilities:

5.7.1. General. Instructors will be thoroughly familiar with all courseware and contents of the applicable attachments to this instruction for qualification, upgrade, and specialized training they are required to administer.

5.7.1.1. Instructors will review the student's training records, to include records of counseling and other evaluations or progress indicators, prior to performing each training flight or session.

5.7.1.2. Instructors are responsible for a thorough preflight briefing and critique; they will comply with requirements of mission outlines, as appropriate, for the type mission being flown.

5.7.1.3. Instructors must ensure all required upgrade training items are completed and signed off and that the required level of proficiency has been demonstrated before recommending the student for an evaluation or certifying that the student is qualified.

5.7.2. Instructor Pilots. Instructor pilots are responsible at all times for the conduct of the flight and safety of the aircraft. If at any time during the flight, the judgment or proficiency of the student at the controls raises a question in the instructor's mind as to the student's ability to safely complete a prescribed maneuver, the instructor will immediately take over the controls of the aircraft. The instructor should then explain and demonstrate proper methods of conducting the maneuver prior to the student resuming control of the aircraft. All instructors will place special emphasis on the procedures for positive identification of emergency conditions before initiating corrective action. In addition, instructors will place a high emphasis on the procedures for positive exchange of control; these procedures will be thoroughly briefed.

5.7.3. Instructor Aircrew Members (Other Than Pilots). Each instructor aircrew member is responsible for the safe execution of the duties of their respective crew position. At any time during the flight, if the judgment or proficiency of the student should raise a question in the instructor's mind as to the student's ability to safely execute the duties of the aircrew position, the instructor will immediately take over these duties. The instructor should then explain and demonstrate the proper method of executing these duties.

5.7.4. Instructor Deficiencies. Instructors who demonstrate deficiencies in their ability to instruct may be used in their primary crew position (provided the deficiency does not involve primary crew duties). Commanders will take the necessary action to either retrain or remove those individuals from instructor status IAW Air Force, AFSOC, and ANG directives.

5.8. Instructor Upgrade Prerequisites:

5.8.1. General. Instructors in basic qualification status may keep basic qualification instructor status during mission qualification training. However, before they can instruct in mission events, they must finish mission qualification training and satisfactorily complete an instructor flight evaluation on a tactical mission. Total flying hour requirements as posted in flying tables for pilots and flight engineers are flying hours in that crew position. All other crew positions are specified in their respective paragraphs. Basic flight engineer instructors may be certified as mission ready instructors by their unit commander when they finish mission qualification training.

5.8.2. Initial Candidates. All initial instructor upgrade candidates must be mission ready in their unit's mission for a minimum of six months.

5.8.2.1. Instructor Pilot. Have a minimum flying time as follows:

TOTAL HOURS	PMAI HOURS (AS AIRCRAFT COMMANDER)
Over 2,000	200
1,900-1,999	260
1,800-1,899	320
1,700-1,799	380
1,600-1,699	440
1,500-1,599	500

5.8.2.2. Instructor Navigator. Have a minimum of 1,500 hours total time and at least 300 PMAI hours.

5.8.2.3. Instructor Mission Control Chief. Have a minimum of 750 hours total time and at least 200 PMAI hours.

5.8.2.4. Instructor Flight Engineer. Have the following minimum flying time:

TOTAL HOURS	PMAI HOURS
Over 2,000	200
Less than 2,000	400

5.8.2.5. Instructor Airborne Electronic Communications Systems Operator (ECS). Have a minimum of 200 total hours total time and at least 100 PMAI hours.

5.8.2.6. Instructor Loadmaster. Have at least a 5-level loadmaster primary AFSC. Additionally, loadmasters will have a minimum of one year experience on AFSOC mission aircraft and at least 100 PMAI hours.

5.9. Ground and Flight Training Requirements. Crewmembers scheduled for instructor upgrade will complete ETCA prerequisites prior to upgrade. Comply with the following requirements:

5.9.1. Flight Instructor Preparatory (FIP). Aircrew members attending formal instructor upgrade training at Little Rock AFB will complete the ATS IPC course (PIP, NIP, FIP, LIP) prior to attending the course at Little Rock. Those aircrew members who do not attend formal training at the above formal school, and were not previously aircrew instructors with formal school attendance, will attend Academic Instructor Training Course (AITC) at Hurlburt Field followed by flying training at home station (secondary method).

5.9.2. Conduct flying training IAW applicable AF Form 4111.

5.9.3. Conduct flight evaluation IAW AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Volume 2.

Flight Examiner Upgrade

5.10. Flight Examiner Upgrade. Flight examiners are selected from the most qualified and competent instructors. Before being designated as a flight examiner, candidates will demonstrate satisfactory knowledge of command training and evaluation procedures.

Special Qualification Training

5.11. General. The commander will select those aircrew members qualified in the unit's mission to maintain additional special qualifications. Personnel previously special event qualified (to include pilots previously special event qualified as copilots) may requalify by demonstrating proficiency and accomplishing a flight evaluation, if applicable. Instructors are authorized to teach any special qualifications in which they are qualified and current unless specifically restricted. Conduct evaluations and certification for special events IAW AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Vol. 2, applicable AF Form 4111 and [Table 5.1.](#)

5.11.1. Air Refueling Contact (AR) Qualification. Conduct IAW the appropriate AF Form 4111 followed by a special mission evaluation IAW AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Volume 2. AR contact pilots are trained and qualified in both seats. AR pre-contact qualification is an instructor certified event. Units may select highly qualified pre-contact qualified pilots and copilots for upgrade to contact qualifica-

tion. Upon completion of training and evaluation, these pilots will maintain currency IAW AR aircraft commander criteria.

Table 5.1. Special Mission Evaluations and Instructor Certified Events.

SPECIAL MISSION EVALUATIONS	EC
Air Refueling Contact (P,CP)	X
INSTRUCTOR CERTIFIED EVENTS	EC
Air Refueling Instructor (P)	X
Air Refueling Precontact (P,CP)	X
Air Refueling (N,FE,)	X
Touch and Go Landings (P) (Note 1)	X

NOTE:

1. Aircraft Commanders must possess a minimum of 100 hours in command of C-130 type aircraft prior to certification.

Chapter 6

AIRCREW TRAINING RECORD

6.1. General. The AF Form 4109, **Aircrew Training Record**, contains the AF Form 4110, **Training Comments Record**, and the applicable AF Form 4111, **Training Progress Record**, for the type training and aircrew position. Comply with the following instructions for management of the AF Form 4109.

6.1.1. Initiate an AF Form 4109 for any aircrew member beginning:

6.1.1.1. Secondary method of an ETCA formal school course.

6.1.1.2. Mission qualification training.

6.1.1.3. Special mission event upgrade training.

6.1.1.4. Corrective action required as a result of a flight evaluation other than end-of-course evaluations. This requirement may be waived by the unit commander if corrective action is limited and would not warrant the initiation of a training folder. If initiated, the flight examiner who evaluated the aircrew member will enter comments pertinent to the training deficiency on the AF Form 4110.

6.1.2. Maintain "active" AF Forms 4109 in a location readily accessible to instructors, trainers, supervisors, and the individual aircrew members in training.

6.1.3. The formal school will, after the student's graduation, send the student's training folder to the gaining unit.

6.1.4. Unit training managers will retain AF Forms 4109 for 1 year after completion of training.

6.1.5. The instructor is responsible for documentation placed in the training folder. The training folder must be available for the student to review.

6.2. Instructions for Documenting Aircrew Training (AF Form 4109). Comply with the following instructions for documenting aircrew member training in the AF Form 4109, **Aircrew Training Record**.

6.2.1. **Student Information (Cover).** Provides student and course information.

6.2.1.1. Name/Grade. Self-explanatory.

6.2.1.2. Aircrew Position. Enter current aircrew position and level of qualification.

6.2.1.3. Unit of Assignment. Self-explanatory.

6.2.1.4. Type of Training. Enter formal course title, type of special mission event qualification, or type of in-unit training.

6.2.1.5. Course Number. Enter ETCA formal course number and/or training start date.

6.2.1.6. Class Number. Enter training completion date.

6.2.2. **Ground Training Summary (Inside Left).** This section provides a chronological record of ground training events. Record non-flying training events. Entries are required for special function trainer (SFT), part task trainer (PTT), cockpit procedures training (CPT), weapon system trainer (WST), mission rehearsal device (MRD), and ground training (GT). Entries are not required for in-unit academic instruction conducted IAW formal school courseware.

6.2.2.1. Date. Self-explanatory.

6.2.2.2. Training Period. Enter sequentially numbered training period designators; i.e., PTT-1, CPT-3, WST-2, GT-1, etc.

6.2.2.3. Status. Use the following codes to indicate student status:

6.2.2.3.1. Satisfactory (S). The student met or exceeded all the listed required proficiency levels (RPL) for that training period. Student advances to the next programmed lesson or training period. When using AF Form 4111 without pre-printed RPLs for each training period, instructors will use judgment to determine overall student status.

6.2.2.3.2. Training Record (T). The student fell below the listed RPL for one or more job elements. The job element was not graded below standard last time it was graded and additional training periods that include that job element remain in that phase. The student advances to the next programmed lesson or training period. When using AF Form 4111 without pre-printed RPLs for each training period, instructors will use judgment to determine overall student status.

6.2.2.3.3. Unsatisfactory (U). The student fell below the listed RPL on the same job element for two consecutive training periods, or fell below the listed RPL on any job element and no training periods remain prior to an evaluation, or if dangerous tendencies are noted. When using AF Form 4111 without pre-printed RPLs for each training period, instructors will use judgment to determine overall student status. The student requires a progress review before scheduling any additional training.

6.2.2.3.4. Incomplete (I). The overall grade will be incomplete under one of the following conditions:

6.2.2.3.4.1. All required training period job elements were not graded, the student has not previously attained the RPL of the missed job elements, and the RPL changes to a higher level on the next training period or it is the last training period in a block or phase. The student will repeat the lesson or training period.

6.2.2.3.4.2. The student was graded "I" on the previous training period and the missed job element(s) could not be accomplished during the current training period. The student will repeat the lesson or training period.

NOTE: Enter "I" for incomplete missions followed by the reason. Use the following codes: "MX" for maintenance abort or delay, "OPS" for an operations abort or delay, "SYM" for sympathetic abort or delay, "WX" for weather abort or delay, or "IN" for student requirements being incompatible with the sortie being flown. All entries of "I" will be fully explained on the AF Form 4109.

6.2.2.3.5. Proficiency Advancement (P). Awarded in lieu of actual job element accomplishment when warranted by student's previous performance and knowledge. The student advances to the next programmed lesson or training period.

6.2.2.3.6. Exceptional (E). The student met or exceeded all RPLs and events in an exceptional manner.

6.2.2.3.7. Other (X). Flying performed without accomplishing job elements, for example, an EC-130PMQ student who flies on a mission to support depot input/output on a trip to Robins AFB.

NOTE: Remedial training will be numbered the same as the deficient academic, simulator, or flying lesson followed by an “R” (Example: T4-R-1, T4-R-2, etc.). Remedial training flights resulting from Q2 or Q3 flight evaluations will also be numbered with an “R”.

6.2.2.4. Instructor or Trainer (Qual). Enter name of the instructor or trainer and aircrew qualification; i.e., EN, AC, EF, etc.

6.2.2.5. Training Time. Self-explanatory. Do not include time normally associated with prebriefing and debriefing SFT, CTD, PTT, CPT, WST, MRD or SNS training missions.

6.2.3. **Written Evaluations.** Record data on written evaluations required by the training program.

6.2.3.1. Date. Enter date that written evaluation was completed.

6.2.3.2. Type. Enter AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Volume 1 description or other appropriate identifier.

6.2.3.3. Grade. Make entry IAW AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Volume 2.

6.2.4. **Flying Training Summary (Inside Right).** This section provides a chronological record of flying training events. Record flight training events, both on training sorties and operational missions. Log all events scheduled, even if canceled by external factors (WX, MX).

6.2.4.1. Date. Self-explanatory. On operational missions, enter inclusive dates.

6.2.4.2. Training Period. Enter sequentially numbered training period designators; i.e., P-1, T-1, T-2, etc.

6.2.4.3. Status. Use the following codes to indicate student status:

6.2.4.3.1. Satisfactory (S). The student met or exceeded all the listed required proficiency levels (RPL) for that training period. Student advances to the next programmed lesson or training period. When using AF Form 4111 without pre-printed RPLs for each training period, instructors will use judgement to determine overall student status.

6.2.4.3.2. Training Record (T). The student fell below the listed RPL for one or more job elements. The job element was not graded below standard last time it was graded and additional training periods that include that job element remain in that phase. The student advances to the next programmed lesson or training period. When using AF Form 4111 without pre-printed RPLs for each training period, instructors will use judgement to determine overall student status.

6.2.4.3.3. Unsatisfactory (U). The student fell below the listed RPL on the same job element for two consecutive training periods, or fell below the listed RPL on any job element and no training periods remain prior to an evaluation, or if dangerous tendencies are noted. When using AF Form 4111 without pre-printed RPLs for each training period, instructors will use judgement to determine overall student status. The student requires a progress review before scheduling any additional training.

6.2.4.3.4. Incomplete (I). The overall grade will be incomplete under one of the following conditions:

6.2.4.3.4.1. All required training period job elements were not graded, the student has not previously attained the RPL of the missed job elements, and the RPL changes to a higher level on the next training period or it is the last training period in a block or phase. The student will repeat the lesson or training period.

6.2.4.3.4.2. The student was graded "I" on the previous training period and the missed job element(s) could not be accomplished during the current training period. The student will repeat the lesson or training period.

NOTE: Enter "I" for incomplete missions followed by the reason. Use the following codes: "MX" for maintenance abort or delay, "OPS" for an operations abort or delay, "SYM" for sympathetic abort or delay, "WX" for weather abort or delay, or "IN" for student requirements being incompatible with the sortie being flown. All entries of "I" will be fully explained on the AF Form 4109.

6.2.4.3.5. Proficiency Advancement (P). Awarded in lieu of actual job element accomplishment when warranted by student's previous performance and knowledge. The student advances to the next programmed lesson or training period.

6.2.4.3.6. Exceptional (E). The student met or exceeded all RPLs and events in an exceptional manner.

6.2.4.3.7. Other (X). Flying performed without accomplishing job elements, for example, an EC-130PMQ student who flies on a mission to support depot input/output on a trip to Robins AFB.

NOTE: Remedial training will be numbered the same as the deficient academic, simulator, or flying lesson followed by an "R" (Example: T4-R-1, T4-R-2, etc.). Remedial training flights resulting from Q2 or Q3 flight evaluations will also be numbered with an "R".

6.2.4.4. Instructor/Trainer (Qual). Enter name of the instructor or trainer and aircrew qualification.

6.2.4.5. Mission Time. Enter the total flight time of the training or operational mission in the top half of the block. If documentation of seat time is required, enter the time the student actually received instruction during the flight in the lower half of the block (ECS only).

6.2.4.6. Cumulative Time. Use this block to enter the individual's total cumulative flight time in the specific training course. Enter total cumulative instruction time in the top half of the block. For courses requiring documentation of seat time, enter the total cumulative instruction time in the lower half of the block (ECS only). The cumulative time block may start with total individual time when total time is a criteria to begin an upgrade.

6.2.5. Performance Evaluation Summary. Record data on required evaluations including reevaluations (if applicable).

6.2.5.1. Date Recommended. Enter date recommended for a performance evaluation (CPT, WST, flight).

6.2.5.2. Type Evaluation. Enter AFI 11-2EC-130CS evaluation description or other appropriate identifier.

6.2.5.3. Instructor/Trainer (Qual). Enter name of instructor or trainer and aircrew qualification.

6.2.5.4. Operations Review. Indicate, with the initials of the reviewer, that a records review has been accomplished by the operations officer or designated representative following recommendation for an evaluation.

6.2.5.5. Date Eval. Enter date the evaluation was completed.

6.2.5.6. Flight Examiner. Self-explanatory.

6.2.5.7. **Grade.** Make entry IAW AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Volume 1.

6.2.6. **Grading Standards/Definitions (Back Cover).** This section explains grading standards and training codes. Use the top section with the AF Form 4111.

6.2.7. **Training Period Designators.** Use the codes listed in the AF Form 4109 to describe training periods. Formal training schools may use more descriptive designators, if required.

6.2.8. **Remarks.** Indicate why an individual, enrolled in a training program, has not flown or has not been actively participating in the program (DNIF, TDY, etc). Use sufficient detail to document the reasons and time frame. Make other remarks as appropriate.

6.3. Instructions for Documenting Aircrew Training Comments (AF Form 4110). AF Form 4110, Training Comments Record, provides for narrative descriptions of training events and the means for documenting operations review of training progress.

6.3.1. **Name.** Self-explanatory.

6.3.2. **Date.** Self-explanatory.

6.3.3. **Training Period.** Enter the appropriate training period designator, numbered sequentially.

6.3.4. **Mission Profile/Strengths/Weaknesses/Recommendations.** Describe the mission scenario to accurately document each event. Local overprints are authorized. Comments should elaborate on student strengths and weaknesses, identify problem areas, record unusual circumstances, and indicate student progress. For formal school use, where preprinted RPLs are included, enter a comment whenever the student's performance level is below the printed RPL. Enter the authorization for progression on a proficiency basis. Recommendations should include tasks requiring further training and the type training required. The instructor will print and sign their name, rank, and crew qualification immediately following this entry.

6.3.5. **Student Review.** The student will initial on the last line of each training period's comments prior to the next training period, indicating awareness of training status. The student does not have to agree with the written comments before initialing form.

6.3.6. **Operations Review.** The appropriate unit training officers or course managers will conduct a monthly review of active status AF Forms 4109. The operations officer will review active status AF Forms 4109 at least once each calendar quarter. The monthly review is not required during the month in which the quarterly review is accomplished. Document reviews on the AF Form 4110. The reviewer will insert "monthly review" or "quarterly review" as applicable in the Training Period block. Include comments concerning the student's progress, status, and recommendations in the Mission Profile/Strengths/Weaknesses/Recommendations block. Following applicable comments, the reviewer will sign their name and indicate their position; i.e., Operations Officer, Training Officer, etc.

6.4. Instructions for Documenting Aircrew Performance (AF Form 4111). AF Form 4111, **Aircrew Performance**, provides for the overprint of task listings, scheduled training, and required end of course proficiency levels for each ground and flight training task. Use it also to record student proficiency levels on each training mission. Maintain AF Form 4111 on the right side of the AF Form 4109.

6.4.1. **Name.** Self-explanatory.

6.4.2. **Crew Position.** Self-explanatory.

6.4.3. **Course/Phase.** Enter in-unit qualification program description.

6.4.4. **Programmed Training Profile.** Provide the programmed training sequence to include SFT, CTD, PTT, CPT, WST, MRD, SNS, and flight training missions. Identify the type of training mission and number.

6.4.5. **Actual Training Profile.** Use this section to document the actual profile accomplished. Identify the training mission type and number (i.e., T-3).

6.4.6. **Task Listing.** Reflects the tasks and subtasks in the training program requiring specific student performance or knowledge proficiency standards. Use the left column to vertically identify a general area (i.e., ground operations, emergency procedures, etc).

6.4.7. **Minimum Events Required.** If appropriate, this number should reflect the minimum number of times a student should satisfactorily complete a specific task prior to course completion. The number of training tasks is a recommended minimum, which normally allows the student to achieve proficiency. It is neither intended to restrict the number of times the task must be accomplished nor restrict proficiency advancement.

6.4.8. **Performance Grade (P/Gr) and Knowledge Grade (K/Gr).** Enter a performance grade or knowledge grade, or both, by each task or subtask where performance and knowledge was demonstrated by the student. Use task performance and knowledge codes listed on the AF Form 4109. Non-instructor qualified trainers, i.e., aircraft commanders for copilots, will not enter performance or knowledge grades. Instead, they will use the "X" code described on the AF Form 4109. Formal schools and units may elect to use the last vertical column to document evaluation results. In these cases, enter the performance grade or knowledge grade or both by each task or subtask evaluated. Do not normally evaluate students until performance/knowledge levels are sustained at course standards. If overprints are used, strike through the overprint if student met programmed P/K. If student did not meet expected program level, write over the overprint with P/K actually achieved on that event.

NOTE: When the same AF Form 4111 is used to document more than one phase of training, end of phase required proficiency levels (end of simulator phase, etc.) for a task may be entered in the Performance Grade/Knowledge Grade blocks for that mission.

6.4.9. **Required Proficiency Levels (P/Gr and K/Gr).** These columns indicate the end of phase/course performance and knowledge proficiency standards required for each task and subtask. These will reflect the appropriate Master Task Listing standards.

6.5. AF Form 4111 Overprints. Maintain AF Form 4111 overprints on computer disk using the "FORM FLOW FILLER" or Microsoft Word program. HQ AFSOC/DOT is the OPR for the disk. Any unit desiring to update an AF Form 4111 will forward a copy of the revision through channels to HQ AFSOC/DOT for inclusion in the next issue of the disk.

6.6. Grading Standards:

6.6.1. **Grading Criteria.** Instructors will determine both individual mission element grades and the overall mission grade by assessing the student's performance against the RPLs. Use the grading criteria in the chart below.

6.6.2. Task Performance:

CODE	PERFORMANCE is:	DEFINITION
		Individual:
1	Extremely Limited	Can do most activities only after being told or shown how.
2	Partially Proficient	Can do most of the behaviors in activity, but not necessarily to the desired levels of speed, accuracy, safety.
3	Competent	Can do and show others how to do the behavior in activity at the minimum acceptable levels of speed, accuracy, and safety.
4	Highly Proficient	Can do all behaviors in activity at the highest level of speed, accuracy, and safety.

6.6.3. Task Knowledge:

CODE	KNOWLEDGE of:	DEFINITION
		Individual:
A	Facts/Nomenclature	Can identify basic facts and terms about the subject or when used with a performance code, can state nomenclature, simple facts, or procedures involved in an activity.
B	Principles/Procedures	Can explain relationship of basic facts and state general principles about the subject or when used with a performance code, can determine step-by-step procedures for set activities.
C	Analysis/Operating	Can analyze facts and principles and draw conclusions about the subject or principles when used with a performance code, can describe why and when each activity must be done and tell others how to accomplish activities.
D	Evaluation/Complete	Can evaluate conditions and create new rules or concepts about the subject, theory, or when used with a performance code, can inspect, weigh, and design solutions related to theory involved with activities.

6.6.4. Course Training Standards. Course training standards describe the minimum overall performance levels required to progress and graduate from a course. Each syllabus lists the course training standards that students must achieve for each sortie or block of sorties before progressing to subsequent training.

6.7. Forms Adopted. AF Form 8, DD Form 127, AF Form 847, AF Form 1042, AF Form 1381, AF Form 4109, **Aircrew Training Record**; AF Form 4110, **Training Comments Record**; AF Form 4111, **Training Progress Record**, DD Form 365-4, DD Form 2133.

RONALD E. KEYS, Lt General, USAF
DCS/Air & Space Operations

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

AFI 11-218, *Aircraft Operation and Movement on the Ground*
AFI 11-290, *Cockpit/Crew Resource Management Training Program*
AFI 11-301, *Aircrew Life Support (ALS) Program*
AFI 11-401, *Aviation Management*
AFI 11-403, *Aerospace Physiological Training Program*
AFI 13-201, *Air Force Airspace Management*
AFI 13-207, *Preventing and Resisting Aircraft Piracy (Hijacking)*.
AFI 14-105, *Unit Intelligence Mission and Responsibilities*
AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*
AFI 36-2238, *Self Aid and Buddy Care Training*
AFI 41-210, *Patient Administration Functions*
AFI 51-401, *Training and Reporting to Ensure Compliance with the Law of Armed Conflict*.
AFCAT 21-209, *Ground Munitions*
AFMAN 11-210, *Instrument Refresher Course (IRC) Program*
AFMAN 11-217, *Instrument Flight Procedures*
USAFEI 11-201, *USAFE Buffer Zone Procedures*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAA—Anti-Aircraft Artillery
A/C—Aircraft Commander
ACDE—Aircrew Defense Ensemble
ADIZ—Air Defense Identification Zone
AERPS—Aircrew Eye Respiratory Protection System
AFOSI—Air Force Office of Special Investigation
AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command
AIT—Aircrew Intelligence Training
AITC—Academic Instructor Training
ANG—Air National Guard
AOR—Area of Responsibility

AR—Air Refueling
ARCT—Air Refueling Control Time
ARMS—Aviation Resource Management System
ATD—Aircrew Training Device
AT/FP—Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Training
ATO—Air Tasking Order
ATS—Aircrew Training System
BAI—Backup Aircraft Inventory
CCT—Combat Control Team
CDTQT—Chemical Defense Task Qualification Training
COMM—Communications
CMT—Combat Mission Training
COMSEC—Communications Security
CONPLAN—Concept Plan
CP—Copilot
CPT—Cockpit Procedures Trainer
CRD—Currency Reference Date
CRM—Crew Resource Management
DNIF—Duty Not Involving Flying
DoD—Department of Defense
E—Exceptional
EC—Electronic Combat
ECM—Electronic Countermeasures
ECS—Airborne Electronic Communications System (ECS) Operator.
EOC—End of Course
ETCA—Education Training Course Announcements
EWO—Electronic Warfare Officer
FCIF—Flight Crew Information File
FCIS—Flight Crew Information Summary
FE—Flight Engineer
FEF—Flight Evaluation Folder
FS—Flight Surgeon

FTL—Flight Training Level

FYTC—Fiscal Year Training Cycle

GPS—Global Positioning System

GT—Ground Training

GTC—Gas Turbine Compressor

HF—High Frequency

HQ—Headquarters

HTWA—Horizontal Trailing Wire Antenna

I—Incomplete

IAW—In Accordance With

ICS—Interplane Communication System

IFF/SIF—Identify Friend or Foe/Selective Identification Feature

IMC—Instrument Meteorological Conditions

IN—Incompatible

INS—Inertial Navigation System

IP—Instructor Pilot

IPC—Instructor Preparatory Course

IRC—Instrument Refresher Course

ISOPREP—Isolated Personnel Report

JSSA—Joint Services SERE Agency

K/Gr—Knowledge Grade

LM—Loadmaster

LNO—Liaison Officer

LOAC—Law of Armed Conflict

LPS—Local Proficiency Sortie

MAJCOM—Major Command

MAP—Missed Approach Point

Max—Maximum

MC—Mission Capable

MCC—Mission Control Chief

MDA—Minimum Descent Altitude

MDS—Mission Design Series

METL—Mission Essential Task List
MOST—Mission Oriented Simulator Training
MPF—Military Personnel Flight
MR—Mission Ready
MX—Maintenance
NAV—Navigator
NCO—Non-Commissioned Officer
NDB—Non-Directional Beacon
OCONUS—Outside Continental United States
OG—Operations Group
OFP—Operational Flight Program
OPLAN—Operational Plan
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
OPS—Operations
OPSEC—Operations Security
P—Proficiency Advance
P/Gr—Performance Grade
PCS—Permanent Change of Station
PDO—Publication Distribution Office
PLF—Pounds per Linear Foot
POC—Point of Contact
PMAI—Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory
PTT—Partial Task Trainer
PSF—Pounds per Square Foot
PSYOPS—Psychological Operations
R—Remedial
RPI—Rated Position Indicators
RPL—Required Proficiency Level
S—Satisfactory
SAM—Surface to Air Missile
SCNS—Self Contained Navigation System
SERE—Survival Evasion Resistance Escape

SOFPARS—Special Operations Forces Planning and Rehearsal System

SOG—Special Operations Group

SOPE—Special Operations Planning Exercise

SOS—Special Operations Squadron

SOW—Special Operations Wing

STAN/EVAL—Standardization and Evaluation

SYM—Sympathetic (Abort)

TACAN—Tactical Air Navigation

TDY—Temporary Duty

TOA—Time Of Arrival

TOT—Time Over Target

TSRSTS—Threat Signal Recognition Training System

U—Unsatisfactory

UHF—Ultra-High Frequency

UMD—Unit Manning Document

UPT—Undergraduate Pilot Training

USSOCOM—United States Special Operations Command

UTA—Unit Training Assembly

VFR—Visual Flight Rules

VHF—Very High Frequency

VTWA—Vertical Trailing Wire Antenna

WST—Weapon System Trainer

WX—Weather

Zn—Zenith

Terms

Air National Guard (ANG)—All units, organizations, and members of the Air National Guard of the United States.

Air Refueling (AR)—For the purposes of this instruction, airborne fuel onload (simulated or actual) by EC-130 receiver aircraft.

Airborne Electronic Communications System (ECS) Operator—An electronic equipment operator on an EC-130 Commando Solo aircraft whose inflight duties involve the operation of broadcast equipment in commercial and military radio frequency bands, and commercial television in support of the unit's mission. This includes tuning/operation of transmitters, receivers, antenna systems, analyzers, audio, and video support equipment.

Backup Aircraft Inventory (BAI)—Aircraft assigned to a unit to assist in maintaining readiness. Aircraft designated as BAI assets do not receive funding or manning consideration for the unit.

Basic Qualification Aircrew Member—An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed qualification training in the basic aircrew position and maintains aircraft currency IAW this instruction.

Calendar Month—Requirements are due once per month and not necessarily associated with a 30/60 day requirement. For example, an aircrew member could accomplish the event on 1 February and then on 31 March the following month and still fulfill the requirement.

Conversion Training—Normally training accomplished when changing MDS's, however it can also be applied when differences between series is great enough to warrant the attendance of the formal school initial qualification course, i.e. C-130E to C-130J.

Core Mission Events—A crewmember must be qualified in all core mission events to be considered Mission Ready (MR) or Mission Capable (MC). To determine how non-currency in any core mission event affects overall mission currency, refer to the aircraft's mission currency Table ([Table 4.4](#)). Loss of qualification in any core mission event results in loss of overall mission qualification. A core mission event will be considered an instructor certified event when it is not required to be evaluated on the Initial Mission Evaluation. Squadrons will maintain at least 100 percent of their required manning as MR. AFSOC unit CC/DO will determine the status/qualification of crewmembers in excess of 100 percent manning requirement.

Differences Training—Training accomplished when changing between same design aircraft and the amount of training needed for qualification does not warrant attendance at a formal qualification course.

Dual Qualified—A crewmember who is qualified in more than one crew position in the same MDS.

Event—A training item to be accomplished. Multiple events may be completed and logged during a sortie unless specifically excluded elsewhere in this instruction.

Fiscal Year Training Cycle (FYTC)—Training period commencing 1 October of the current year through 30 September of the following year. All semi-annual, annual, biennial, and triennial ground training requirements are based about this cycle for ANG units.

Flight Training Level—The experience-based semi-annual training requirement level based on either flying hours or years of service.

Formal School Courseware—Training materials and programs developed for training aircrew members at formal schools. It includes all student study guides, workbooks, computer-based training lessons, , instructor guides, and AF Form 4111 and AFSOC Form 673, **Individual Mission Grade Record**, related to the specific course.

Instructor Certified Events—Training given to an aircrew member that requires an instructor to certify the student's attainment of the required proficiency and knowledge levels as specified in courseware and, if appropriate, AF Form 4111. Instructor certified events are documented in AF Form 1381.

Mission Capable Aircrew Member—An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed mission qualification and is maintaining 50 percent of the applicable mission qualification currency requirements of this instruction. Mission capable crewmembers may perform primary crew duties on any unilateral training mission. For other missions, the unit commander must determine the readiness of each mission capable crewmember to perform primary crew duties.

Mission Control Chief (MCC)—An electronic warfare officer whose inflight duties involve the direction and coordination of the mission crew on an EC-130 Commando Solo aircraft.

Mission Design and Series (MDS) for Aircraft—The first letter identifies the mission of the aircraft (i.e. A, E, H, M). The second letter and subsequent numbers identify the design of the aircraft (i.e. C-130, C-141, F-15). The last letter identifies the series of aircraft (i.e., E, H, N, P, U).

Mission Essential Task List (METL)—Combat-oriented training requirements. All AFSOC aircrew training requirements should be in support of unit METLs.

Mission Events—The squadron Doctrinal (DOC) Statement defines required crew capabilities. These capabilities/tactics/events can be categorized as either Core or Special Mission.

Mission Oriented Simulator Training—Training conducted in a WST or MRD that incorporates a full mission profile. The focus of this training should be crew coordination and problem solving.

Mission Ready Aircrew Member—An aircrew member who has satisfactorily completed mission qualification and is maintaining all of the applicable mission qualification currency requirements of this instruction.

Multiple Qualification—A crewmember who is qualified in more than one MDS.

Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory (PMAI)—Aircraft assigned to a unit for performance of its wartime mission. PMAI forms the basis for the allocation of operating resources to include manpower, support equipment, and funding of flying hours.

Special Mission Events—Some MR/MC crewmembers will carry additional qualifications in special mission events. Unit CC/DO will determine which crewmembers will be qualified in special mission events. Unit CC/DO will determine if special mission events have affected C-rating and report variations through Status Of Resources in Training (SORTS). Special mission requirements are also shown in [Table 4.4](#).

Total Flying Time—Total time for all aircraft flown in military service to include student time. Time accumulated must be in the aircrew member's current rating (i.e., pilot, navigator, etc.).

Training Status—A deficient status in which a crewmember must fly under the supervision of an instructor when occupying a primary crew position. Once deficient items are corrected, the crewmember is removed from training status.

Unit Training Assembly (UTA)—IAW ANG Instruction 36-2001, UTA's are drill periods consisting of four hours each. Normally four UTA's are scheduled on one weekend each calendar month.

Volume—For the purposes of this instruction, volume refers to the number of events an aircrew member must accomplish in a given period of time (i.e., quarterly or semi-annually).

Attachment 2

PILOT/FLIGHT ENGINEER SIMULATOR REFRESHER COURSE

A2.1. The simulator refresher course is designed to improve standardization and to provide maximum training on normal, instrument, and emergency procedures. The course is scheduled to be completed in 12 hours. The course consists of consecutive 4-hour simulator missions with an in-depth systems prebriefing and debriefing for each mission. The prebriefing and simulator mission will thoroughly review the areas below. Modifications may be made to meet unit aircraft differences. Mission-oriented simulator training (MOST) will also be included. Students will not be evaluated by Flight Examiners during this training.

A2.2. The mission prebriefing will include normal operations, limitations, and malfunctions of the following aircraft systems as well as associated emergency procedures:

A2.2.1. Oxygen System

A2.2.2. Smoke, overheat, and fire detection and extinguishing systems.

A2.2.3. Fuel system:

A2.2.3.1. Air refueling system (UARRSI).

A2.2.4. Environmental:

A2.2.4.1. Bleed Air.

A2.2.4.2. Air conditioning system.

A2.2.4.3. Pressurization system.

A2.2.5. Anti/deicing systems.

A2.2.6. Electrical system:

A2.2.6.1. AC power sources and buses.

A2.2.6.2. AC power distribution system.

A2.2.6.3. DC power distribution.

A2.2.6.4. Ground and emergency power.

A2.2.7. Engines:

A2.2.7.1. Engine oil system.

A2.2.7.2. Engine starting and ignition.

A2.2.8. Propellers.

A2.2.9. Instruments:

A2.2.9.1. Pitot-static systems.

A2.2.9.2. Compass system.

A2.2.10. Hydraulics:

A2.2.10.1. Hydraulic systems.

A2.2.10.2. Flight controls.

A2.2.10.3. Landing gear.

A2.2.10.4. Brake systems.

A2.2.10.5. Aft cargo door and ramp.

A2.2.11. Communication/navigation systems.

A2.2.12. Integrated flight control system:

A2.2.12.1. Autopilot.

A2.2.12.2. Flight director system.

A2.2.13. Adverse weather operation, hot and cold weather operations, thunderstorm avoidance, and windshear.

A2.2.14. Current trends of accidents, incidents, and equipment malfunctions.

A2.3. Thoroughly review the following additional areas:

A2.3.1. Crash landing.

A2.3.2. Bailout.

A2.3.3. Ditching.

A2.3.4. Performance data.

A2.3.5. Driftdown.

A2.3.6. Buddy start.

A2.3.7. Windmill taxi start.

A2.3.8. Three-engine takeoff.

A2.3.9. Stalls and recoveries. Devote a minimum of 30 minutes of academic classroom training to a discussion of:

A2.3.9.1. Situations in which the aircraft is most susceptible to stall.

A2.3.9.2. Avoiding stalls when encountering those situations.

A2.3.9.3. Importance of crew coordination in preventing stalls.

A2.3.9.4. Stall recognition and recovery procedures.

A2.3.9.5. Relationship and effects of density altitude, airspeed, gross weight, bank angles, wing loading, and how they effect stalls.

A2.3.9.6. How to prevent secondary stalls.

A2.3.9.7. Fin stalls.

A2.3.10. Mission profile briefing (prior to each mission).

A2.4. Simulator missions will include the following areas:

A2.4.1. Pilot judgment and quick decision problems:

A2.4.1.1. Minimum of one quick decision problem for each simulator period.

A2.4.1.2. Instrument approaches and engine out procedures with emphasis on instrument approaches.

A2.4.1.3. Minimum of two rejects and one engine failure after refusal speed per crew on each simulator mission.

A2.4.2. Minimum of two planned tactical missions where conditions can be altered or emergencies created that will test the crew's ability to think and plan during periods of stress. Emphasis should be placed on the appropriate conditions that Special Operations crews operate under, i.e. night, and air refueling.

A2.4.3. Minimum of one planned mission where runway length is critical, minimum altitude for terrain/obstacle clearance during climb, cruise, and descent is stressed, and examples of operating and experiencing emergencies at Emergency War Plan (EWP) weights is demonstrated.

A2.4.4. Emergencies and malfunctions will cover the following at least once during the length of the course. The items not covered in the simulator will be discussed during briefing and debriefing.

A2.4.4.1. GTC fire.

A2.4.4.2. Starting malfunctions.

A2.4.4.3. Engine fire on ground.

A2.4.4.4. Wing isolation and bleed air valve failure.

A2.4.4.5. Aborted takeoff.

A2.4.4.6. Engine fire or failure takeoff.

A2.4.4.7. Runaway pitch trim.

A2.4.4.8. Engine overheat.

A2.4.4.9. Precautionary engine shutdown.

A2.4.4.10. Engine failure or fire inflight.

A2.4.4.11. Air start.

A2.4.4.12. Fuel jettison.

A2.4.4.13. Cargo jettison.

A2.4.4.14. Fuselage fire.

A2.4.4.15. Smoke and fume elimination.

A2.4.4.16. Electrical malfunctions and fire, including four-engine power loss.

A2.4.4.17. Turbulence and thunderstorms.

A2.4.4.18. Engine, wing, and empennage icing.

A2.4.4.19. Air conditioning compartment overheat.

A2.4.4.20. Compass failure.

- A2.4.4.21. Oil system failure.
 - A2.4.4.21.1. Low quantity.
 - A2.4.4.21.2. Low pressure.
 - A2.4.4.21.3. High temperature.
- A2.4.4.22. Landing gear failure.
- A2.4.4.23. Flight control failure.
- A2.4.4.24. Asymmetric flaps.
- A2.4.4.25. Inflight door warning.
- A2.4.4.26. Rapid decompression.
- A2.4.4.27. Emergency descent.
- A2.4.4.28. Three-engine approach and go-around.
- A2.4.4.29. Two-engine approach and go-around.
- A2.4.4.30. No-flap approach.
- A2.4.4.31. Wheels up landing.
- A2.4.4.32. Prop malfunctions.
- A2.4.4.33. Windmill taxi start.
- A2.4.4.34. Three-engine takeoff.
- A2.4.4.35. Confidence Maneuvers - (steep turns, slow flight, approach to stalls, and stall recoveries).
 - A2.4.4.35.1. As a minimum, each pilot will accomplish the following:
 - A2.4.4.35.1.1. Power on and power off stalls with gear up/down for 0%, 50%, and 100% flap configurations.
 - A2.4.4.35.1.2. Stall will be performed for both straight and level flight and with varying bank angles (30, 45).
 - A2.4.4.35.1.3. Fin stalls.
 - A2.4.4.35.2. While stall training should be practiced at all altitudes, emphasize training at traffic pattern altitudes and lower. During recovery, stress minimum loss of altitude and avoiding entry into a secondary stall.
- A2.4.4.36. Unusual attitude, spatial disorientation, and partial panel training.
- A2.4.4.37. Controllability check (battle damage).

A2.5. The mission debriefing will include a full debriefing and completion of a student critique.

Attachment 3

NAVIGATOR REFRESHER COURSE

A3.1. General. The annual navigator refresher course is designed to improve standardization, provide maximum training to improve and refine navigator job skills, provide a review and update on threat systems, and provide training in threat identification. The course will be designed to cover the following areas as a minimum and is scheduled to be completed during the Fiscal Year Training Cycle (FYTC) using available simulators/computer-based instruction. This training should be scheduled during UTA's.

A3.2. Basic Qualification

A3.2.1. **Premission Planning.** Given a sample mission, prepare applicable charts and documents to fly the mission.

A3.2.2. **Preflight Fuel Management.** Given a completed flight plan and appropriate fuel planning documents, compute preflight fuel management using forms and procedures as outlined in AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Volume 3, Chapter 11. For AR qualified navigators, a multiple leg fuel plan is required.

A3.2.3. **In-flight Fuel Management.** Given appropriate fuel planning documents and forms, compute fuel entries IAW AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Volume 3, Chapter 11.

A3.2.4. **Calibration Checks.** Given a compass, true airspeed meter, true heading, indicated airspeed, and outside air temperature gauge, compute calibration checks for each instrument (as required).

A3.2.5. **Navigation Equipment.** Given appropriate navigation equipment and selected LOPs, cross-check and integrate all applicable navigation equipment to arrive at the most accurate position.

A3.2.6. **Pacing.** Given a simulator mission or classroom situation, perform/discuss inflight navigation duties with emphasis on staying ahead of the aircraft.

A3.2.7. **Instrument Approach and Departure Procedures.** Using DoD flight information publications for approach and departure, discuss the proper procedures for monitoring aircraft during approach and departure operations. Discuss flight publications that can be used in lieu of DoD FLIP products.

A3.2.8. **Publications Review.** Review contents of the Foreign Clearance Guide (Unclassified and Classified portions), FLIP Documents, Flight Information Handbook, and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) Chart Products Catalog. Review procedures for Due Regard.

A3.2.9. **Navigation Systems Review.** Review each component and interface of the applicable aircraft's navigation system.

A3.2.10. **Mapping and Geodesy.** Conduct a review of mapping theory to include datum conversion and GPS capabilities/limitations.

A3.2.11. **Execution Checklists, Air Tasking Orders, Special Instructions, and Communications Instructions/Matrix.** Conduct a review of the format, and content, emphasizing verification of data to insure mission information is complete, accurate, and deconflicted.

A3.3. Mission Qualification

A3.3.1. **Publications.** Using an instructor led discussion, review the following publications:

A3.3.1.1. MCM 3-1.

A3.3.1.2. AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Volume 3.

A3.3.1.3. AFSOCM 11-1, Volume 2, and applicable volumes.

A3.3.1.4. Conduct a review of the applicable intelligence publications.

A3.3.2. **Electronic Combat Principles.** Using an instructor led discussion, review the following EC principles:

A3.3.2.1. Radar cross-section (RCS), resolution cell, radar horizon, and maximum theoretical range.

A3.3.2.2. Discuss terrain masking techniques.

A3.3.2.3. Discuss the various types of scan techniques employed by radar, i.e. track-while-scan, conical, and monopulse.

A3.3.2.4. Discuss moving target indicator and pulse doppler.

A3.3.2.5. Discuss the types of countermeasures employed by unit assigned aircraft.

A3.3.2.6. Discuss electronic counter-counter measures which might be used to defeat the ECM systems onboard unit assigned aircraft.

A3.3.3. **Countermeasures – IRCM and Chaff.** Using an instructor led discussion, review the employment of IRCM and Chaff.

A3.3.3.1. Explain how flares are effective versus IR guided threats, i.e. micron range and rise time.

A3.3.3.2. Explain the techniques employed by IRCM to defeat infrared (IR) guided threats.

A3.3.3.3. Explain how chaff is effective versus threat radars, i.e. RCS, bloom time, frequency, and radar resolution cell.

A3.3.4. **Threats.** Using an instructor led discussion, review the following threat systems:

A3.3.4.1. Review the capabilities and limitations of the ground and sea based SAM systems in the unit's area of responsibility (AOR).

A3.3.4.2. Review the air-to-air threat systems in the unit's AOR.

A3.3.4.3. Review the ground and sea based AAA systems in the unit's AOR.

A3.3.5. **IRCM and Expendables Equipment.** Using an instructor led discussion, review the capabilities and limitations of unit assigned aircraft IRCM and expendables gear.

A3.3.5.1. AN/ALE 40.

A3.3.5.2. ALQ-157.

A3.3.6. **Tactics.** Using an instructor led discussion, review tactics versus different threat types. Considerations should include but not be limited to: day/night conditions, multiple weapons types per threat, i.e. guns, IR missiles, radar missiles. Conduct threat analysis for airborne threats, surface to air missiles, and anti-aircraft artillery.

A3.3.7. **Receiving Equipment.** Using an instructor led discussion, review the capabilities and limitations of unit assigned aircraft receiving equipment.

A3.3.7.1. AN/ALR-69.

A3.3.8. **Mission Planning.** Using an enemy order of battle, rules of engagement, target objectives, intelligence, support, and flight/mission planning materials and equipment, successfully plan a mission.

NOTE: This requirement can be fulfilled by completion of a SOPE when under the direction of an instructor.

A3.3.8.1. Using a mission planning computer:

A3.3.8.1.1. Construct a target area chart.

A3.3.8.1.2. Construct a route chart.

A3.3.8.1.3. Construct a flight plan.

A3.3.8.1.4. Build and load a data transfer module.

A3.3.8.2. Use all available intelligence sources.

A3.3.8.3. Prepare a briefing using mission planning computer information.

A3.3.8.4. Compile all mission planning data for future study.

A3.3.8.5. The instructor will designate a portion of the route to be manually mission planned, to include shadow graphing.

A3.3.9. **Communications Systems Equipment and Procedures.**

A3.3.9.1. KY-58.

A3.3.9.2. KYV-5 Automated Narrowband Digital Voice Terminal (ANDVT).

A3.3.9.3. Over-The-Air-Rekeying (OTAR) procedures.

A3.3.9.4. Have Quick procedures.

A3.3.9.5. SATCOM.

A3.3.9.6. CYZ-10 Data Transfer Device (DTD).

A3.3.9.7. HF Automatic Communications Processor (HF-ACP).

Attachment 4**MISSION CONTROL CHIEF REFRESHER COURSE**

A4.1. General. The annual MCC refresher course is designed to improve standardization and to provide training to improve and refine MCC job skills. The course will be designed to cover the following areas as a minimum and is scheduled to be completed during the Fiscal Year Training Cycle (FYTC) using available PTT/computer-based instruction. This training should be scheduled during UTA's. Students will not be evaluated during MCC Refresher Course.

A4.2. Systems 1 – MCC Systems.

A4.2.1. SCNS checklist.

A4.2.1.1. SCNS.

A4.2.2. Audio mixer panel.

A4.2.3. Circuit breaker panel.

A4.2.4. ARC-187 Secure comm checklist.

A4.2.4.1. ARC-187.

A4.2.5. WSC-3 Secure comm checklist.

A4.2.5.1. WSC-3.

A4.2.6. ARC-186 Secure comm training.

A4.2.6.1. ARC-186.

A4.2.7. Oxygen system.

A4.2.8. Antenna switch panel.

A4.2.9. Interphone panel.

A4.2.10. Emergency procedures.

A4.3. Systems 2 – Aircraft Systems.

A4.3.1. Aircraft systems.

A4.3.2. Special systems electrical network.

A4.3.3. Frequency converters.

A4.3.4. Aircraft performance/flight characteristics.

A4.4. Systems 3 – ECS Positions.

A4.4.1. Program technician.

A4.4.2. Trailing wire.

A4.4.3. Wideband.

A4.4.4. Narrowband.

A4.4.5. Troubleshooting.

A4.5. Systems 4 – Misc. Systems.

A4.5.1. Modulation.

A4.5.2. Antenna systems.

A4.5.3. Transmitters.

A4.5.4. Partial task trainer (PTT).

A4.6. Systems 5 – Planning Systems.

A4.6.1. Mission planning.

A4.6.2. Liaison duties.

A4.6.3. Mission systems data program.

Attachment 5**ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS OPERATORS (ECS)
REFRESHER COURSE**

A5.1. General The annual ECS refresher course is designed to improve standardization, provide a review of equipment and capabilities, and to provide training on systems, normal and emergency procedures. The course will be designed to cover the following areas as a minimum and is scheduled to be completed during the Fiscal Year Training Cycle (FYTC) using available PTT/computer-based/classroom instruction. This training should be scheduled during UTA's. Students will not be evaluated during ECS Refresher Course.

A5.2. Systems 1 – Trailing Wire.

A5.2.1. Program Check.

A5.2.1.1. RF and audio patch panels.

A5.2.1.2. Audio sources.

A5.2.1.3. Program material.

A5.2.2. Power-Up.

A5.2.2.1. Amplifiers, load, and switch matrix.

A5.2.2.2. Receivers.

A5.2.2.3. Analyzer and meter.

A5.2.2.4. MF/HF exciter.

A5.2.3. Amplifier Check.

A5.2.3.1. Transmitter.

A5.2.3.2. VSWR, power, and frequency.

A5.2.4. System Check.

A5.2.4.1. Modes.

A5.2.4.2. Modulation.

A5.2.4.3. VSWR, power, and harmonics.

A5.2.5. Antenna Systems Check.

A5.2.5.1. VTWA and HTWA.

A5.2.5.1.1. Bandpass.

A5.2.5.1.2. Control unit.

A5.2.5.1.3. Antenna extension.

A5.2.5.1.4. Antenna load.

A5.2.5.1.5. Antenna retrieval.

A5.2.5.2. Emergency procedures.

A5.2.6. Event Operation.

A5.2.6.1. Mode.

A5.2.6.2. Amp and load.

A5.3. Systems 2 – Narrow Band.

A5.3.1. Program Check.

A5.3.1.1. RF and audio patch panels.

A5.3.1.2. Audio sources.

A5.3.1.3. Program material.

A5.3.2. Power-Up.

A5.3.2.1. Amplifiers, loads, and switch matrix.

A5.3.2.2. Filter and circulator.

A5.3.2.3. Receiver.

A5.3.2.4. Analyzer.

A5.3.2.5. Signal generator.

A5.3.3. Amplifier Check.

A5.3.3.1. Transmitter.

A5.3.3.2. VSWR, frequency, and power.

A5.3.4. System Check.

A5.3.4.1. Modes.

A5.3.4.2. Modulation.

A5.3.4.3. Harmonics.

A5.3.5. Antenna System Check.

A5.3.5.1. Bandpass.

A5.3.5.2. Antenna load.

A5.3.6. Event Operation.

A5.3.6.1. Mode.

A5.3.6.2. Amp and load.

A5.4. Systems 3 – Wide Band.

A5.4.1. Program Check.

A5.4.1.1. RF, audio, video patch panels.

A5.4.1.2. Audio and video sources.

A5.4.1.3. Program material.

A5.4.2. Power-Up.

A5.4.2.1. Amplifiers, loads, and switch matrix.

A5.4.2.2. Filter, circulator.

A5.4.2.3. Receiver, demodulator.

A5.4.2.4. Analyzer, meter.

A5.4.2.5. Upconverter, signal generator.

A5.4.3. Amplifier Check.

A5.4.3.1. Transmitter.

A5.4.3.2. VSWR, power, and frequency.

A5.4.3.3. Modulation standard.

A5.4.4. System Check.

A5.4.4.1. Modes.

A5.4.4.2. Video, audio.

A5.4.4.3. Power, AGC, VSWR, frequency, and sync.

A5.4.5. Antenna System Check.

A5.4.5.1. Bandpass.

A5.4.5.2. Antenna load.

A5.4.6. Event Operation.

A5.4.6.1. Mode.

A5.4.6.2. Amp and load.

A5.5. Systems 4 - Special Topics / Annual Review.

A5.5.1. Review Mission Auxiliary Systems.

A5.5.1.1. Mission air conditioner system.

A5.5.1.2. Dry air system.

A5.5.2. Review Aircraft Emergency Procedures.

A5.5.2.1. Mission equipment.

A5.5.2.2. Aircraft emergencies.

A5.5.3. Review Current Trends.

A5.5.3.1. Combined/Joint psychological operations.

A5.5.3.2. Broadcast systems developments.

Attachment 6

FLIGHT ENGINEER SYSTEMS REFRESHER COURSE

A6.1. The annual system refresher course is designed to improve standardization and to provide maximum training on normal procedures, emergency procedures, and hostile environment repair. The course is scheduled to be completed during the Fiscal Year Training Cycle (FYTC). This training should be scheduled during UTAs. It consists of in-depth systems coverage and emergency procedures for each system. Modifications may be made to meet unit aircraft differences.

A6.2. The system refresher will include the following areas:

A6.2.1. The crewmember will review normal operations, limitations, and malfunctions of the following aircraft systems as well as associated emergency procedures:

A6.2.1.1. Warning systems.

A6.2.1.2. Oxygen systems.

A6.2.1.3. Smoke, overheat, and fire detection and extinguishing systems.

A6.2.1.4. Fuel system, Air-refueling.

A6.2.1.5. Environmental:

A6.2.1.5.1. Bleed air.

A6.2.1.5.2. Air conditioning system; including special systems.

A6.2.1.5.3. Pressurization system.

A6.2.1.6. Anti/de-icing systems; including special systems.

A6.2.1.7. Electrical system:

A6.2.1.7.1. AC power sources and buses; including special systems.

A6.2.1.7.2. AC power distribution system; including special systems.

A6.2.1.7.3. DC power distribution; including special systems.

A6.2.1.7.4. Ground and emergency power.

A6.2.1.8. Engines:

A6.2.1.8.1. Engine oil system.

A6.2.1.8.2. Engine starting and ignition.

A6.2.1.8.3. GTC.

A6.2.1.9. Propellers control systems.

A6.2.1.10. Instruments:

A6.2.1.10.1. Pitot-static systems.

A6.2.1.10.2. Radar limitation

A6.2.1.10.3. Radar pressurization.

A6.2.1.11. Hydraulics:

A6.2.1.11.1. Hydraulic systems.

A6.2.1.11.2. Flight controls.

A6.2.1.11.3. Landing gear.

A6.2.1.11.4. Brake systems.

A6.2.1.11.5. Aft cargo door and ramp.

A6.2.1.12. Communication/ICS.

A6.2.1.13. Integrated flight control system to include the flight director system.

A6.2.1.14. Current trends of accidents, incidents, and equipment malfunctions.

A6.2.1.15. Combat repair.

A6.2.2. Thoroughly review the following additional areas:

A6.2.2.1. Crash landing.

A6.2.2.2. Bailout.

A6.2.2.3. Ditching.

A6.2.2.4. Performance data.

A6.2.2.5. Driftdown.

A6.3. Emergencies and malfunctions will cover the following at least once during the length of the course.

A6.3.1. GTC fire.

A6.3.2. Starting malfunctions.

A6.3.3. Engine fire on ground.

A6.3.4. Wing isolation valve failure.

A6.3.5. Engine fire or failure takeoff.

A6.3.6. Engine overheat.

A6.3.7. Fuel jettison.

A6.3.8. Cargo jettison.

A6.3.9. Fuselage fire.

A6.3.10. Smoke and fume elimination.

A6.3.11. Electrical malfunctions and fire; including special systems.

A6.3.12. Engine, wing, and empennage icing.

A6.3.13. Air conditioning compartment overheat.

A6.3.14. Special Systems equipment.

A6.3.15. Oil system failure.

A6.3.15.1. Low quantity.

A6.3.15.2. Low pressure.

A6.3.15.3. High temperature.

A6.3.16. Landing gear failure.

A6.3.17. Flight control failure.

A6.3.18. Asymmetric flaps.

A6.3.19. Inflight door warning.

A6.3.20. Rapid decompression.

A6.3.21. Wheels up landing.

A6.3.22. Prop malfunctions.

A6.3.23. Component location and identification.

A6.4. The system refresher will include individual system written evaluations with a minimum passing grade of 85 percent, critique to 100 percent.

Attachment 7**LOADMASTER REFRESHER COURSE**

A7.1. General. The annual loadmaster refresher course is designed to improve standardization and provide training on loadmaster duties and responsibilities. The course is scheduled to be completed during the Fiscal Year Training Cycle (FYTC). This training should be scheduled during UTAs. Units will use formal school courseware when available and may add or delete items as applicable to their assigned aircraft and mission.

A7.2. Systems 1 - Publications / Aircraft Systems and Operations:

A7.2.1. Publications:

A7.2.1.1. Explain the use of publications required by loadmasters to perform their duties:

A7.2.1.1.1. Technical orders.

A7.2.1.1.2. AF publications.

A7.2.1.1.3. Command publications.

A7.2.1.1.4. FCIF and FCIS.

A7.2.1.2. State directives to be carried:

A7.2.1.2.1. Aircraft commanders mission kit (applicable portions).

A7.2.1.2.2. Loadmaster kit.

A7.2.1.3. Review loadmaster duties as outlined in applicable volume of AFSOCI 11-2EC-130 and AFJMAN 24-204, Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments.

A7.2.1.3.1. Border clearance requirements.

A7.2.1.3.2. Local directives.

A7.2.2. Aircraft Systems and Operations:

A7.2.2.1. Explain correct procedures, operational checks, and normal usage IAW LTM 1EC-130E(RH)-1, T.O. 1C-130A-9, T.O. 1C-130E-5, T.O. 1-1C-1-29, and T.O. 1-1C-1:

A7.2.2.1.1. Public address system.

A7.2.2.1.2. Interphone/ICS system.

A7.2.2.1.3. Hydraulic systems.

A7.2.2.1.4. Oxygen systems.

A7.2.2.1.5. Inflight Refueling systems.

A7.2.2.1.6. Air Conditioning systems.

A7.2.2.1.7. Lighting systems.

A7.2.2.1.8. Defensive systems (AN/ALE-40 & AN/ALQ-157).

A7.3. Systems 2 - Cargo Loading Systems and Aids / Structural Limitations / Weight & Balance:

A7.3.1. Cargo Loading Systems and Aids:

A7.3.1.1. Explain correct procedures, operational checks, and normal usage IAW T.O. 1C-130A-9 for cargo winching.

A7.3.1.1.1. Checklist procedures.

A7.3.1.1.2. Accessory kits.

A7.3.1.1.3. Winch installation.

A7.3.1.1.4. Internal winching configuration.

A7.3.1.1.5. External winching configuration.

A7.3.1.1.6. Self-winch configuration.

A7.3.1.2. Explain correct procedures, operational checks, and limitations of the 463L dual rail system IAW T.O. 1C-130A-9 and LTM 1EC-130E(RH)-1.

A7.3.1.2.1. Left and right side locks.

A7.3.1.2.2. Pallet weight limitation.

A7.3.1.2.3. Rail limitations with missing core bolts.

A7.3.2. Structural Limitations:

A7.3.2.1. Using the floor loading capacity chart in T.O. 1C-130A-9, determine the following:

A7.3.2.1.1. Contact area pressures (PSI).

A7.3.2.1.2. Contact area pressures (PSF).

A7.3.2.1.3. Linear foot limitations (PLF).

A7.3.2.1.4. Axle and wheel weight limits.

A7.3.2.1.5. Compartment load limits.

A7.3.2.2. Compute the area and PSI for specific items of cargo with and without shoring:

A7.3.2.2.1. Skid mounted cargo.

A7.3.2.2.2. Drums.

A7.3.2.2.3. Pneumatic tires.

A7.3.2.2.4. Solid rubber tires and steel wheels.

A7.3.3. Weight & balance:

A7.3.3.1. Determine formulas used for weight and balance and solve problems by using formulas to compute the center of gravity of an aircraft:

A7.3.3.1.1. Basic weight and balance formula.

A7.3.3.1.2. Center of gravity and load/shift formula.

A7.3.3.2. Select and use charts and graphs required to complete DD Form 365-4, **Aircraft Weight and Balance Clearance Form F - Transport**:

A7.3.3.2.1. LTM 1EC-130E(RH)-1, weight limitations charts.

A7.3.3.2.2. T.O. 1C-130E-5, loading charts.

A7.3.3.2.3. AFSOCI 11-2EC-130 appropriate volumes.

A7.4. Systems 3 - Airlift of Hazardous, Perishable, Classified Materials, and Cargo Requiring Special Handling:

A7.4.1. Using AFJMAN 24-204, state restrictions and precautions for handling, loading, and airlifting of hazardous materials:

A7.4.1.1. Restrictions from compatibility chart.

A7.4.1.2. Procedures for utilizing AF Form 127, **Traffic Transfer Receipt**.

A7.4.1.3. Safety precautions and Shippers Handling/Data Certification.

A7.4.1.4. Procedures for utilizing DD Form 2133, **Joint Airlift Inspection Record**.

A7.4.1.5. Protective clothing and equipment.

A7.4.2. IAW AFJMAN 24-204, state procedures for airlifting the following:

A7.4.2.1. Mail.

A7.4.2.2. Biological material.

A7.4.2.3. Classified material.

A7.5. Systems 4 - Load Planning / Applied Load Restraint:

A7.5.1. Load Planning:

A7.5.1.1. Review the basic principals of load planning and demonstrate the use of projection charts in T.O. 1C-130A-9.

A7.5.1.2. Load plan given mixed loads to include the following:

A7.5.1.2.1. Palletized cargo.

A7.5.1.2.2. Distributed cargo.

A7.5.1.2.3. Concentrated cargo.

A7.5.1.2.4. Hazardous cargo.

A7.5.1.2.5. Vehicles.

A7.5.1.2.6. Troops.

A7.5.1.3. Using load plan and chart E, compute DD Form 365-4.

A7.5.2. Applied Load Restraint:

A7.5.2.1. State Restraint Criteria and Tie-down Capacities. Using a tape measure, compute required restraint on selected items:

A7.5.2.1.1. Directional restraint requirements.

A7.5.2.1.2. Tie-down devices, straps.

A7.5.2.1.3. Use of chain bridle and chain gate.

A7.5.2.1.4. Use of barriers for spear type items.

A7.5.2.1.5. Using a rape measure, compute required restraint.

A7.5.2.1.6. Winch an item of rolling stock into the aircraft.

A7.6. Systems 5 - Fleet Service / Passenger Handling Techniques:

A7.6.1. Fleet Service:

A7.6.1.1. Review the joint responsibilities of fleet service and the loadmaster IAW AFJMAN 24-204, and applicable volumes of AFSOCR 55-19 and AFSOCI 11-2EC-130.

A7.6.1.1.1. Aircraft cleanliness.

A7.6.1.1.2. Supplies and equipment.

A7.6.1.1.3. Meals.

A7.6.1.1.4. Forms.

A7.6.2. Passenger Handling Techniques:

A7.6.2.1. Review the responsibilities and duties of the loadmaster for troop and medical evacuation flights.

A7.6.2.1.1. Seatings.

A7.6.2.1.2. Briefings.

A7.6.2.1.3. Meals and comfort items.

A7.6.2.1.4. Emergency procedures and equipment.

A7.6.2.1.5. In-flight duties.

A7.6.2.1.6. Passenger relations.

A7.7. Systems 6 - Emergency Procedures / Tactics:

A7.7.1. Emergency Procedures:

A7.7.1.1. Review emergency procedures outlined in LTM 1EC-130E(RH)-1, and T.O. 1-1C-1-29 that pertains to the loadmaster.

A7.7.1.1.1. Ground operations.

A7.7.1.1.2. Inflight.

A7.7.1.1.3. Landing.

A7.7.1.2. Review jettison procedures in LTM 1EC-130E(RH)-1 and T.O. 1C-130A-9.

A7.7.2. Tactics:

A7.7.2.1. Review equipment and procedures used in combat situations.

A7.7.2.1.1. Scanner duties.

A7.7.2.1.2. Threat recognition and avoidance tactics.

A7.7.2.1.3. Avoidance tactics.

Attachment 8

CHEMICAL DEFENSE TASK QUALIFICATION TRAINING (CDTQT)

A8.1. General. This attachment contains the initial and recurring aircraft CDTQT requirements for AFSOC aircrews. The purpose of CDTQT is to reinforce the crewmember's awareness of limitations and demonstrate physiological effects while wearing the aircrew chemical defense ensemble (ACDE). The complications of heat exhaustion, fatigue, hyperventilation, limited dexterity, and hampered communication can all be experienced during CDTQT. All aircrew members must complete initial aircrew life support chemical defense training prior to accomplishing initial CDTQT. Complete initial disaster preparedness training for the ground ensemble prior to CDTQT if the ground ensemble is used.

A8.2. CDTQT Procedures:

A8.2.1. Accomplish CDTQT inflight using the primary unit aircraft. Crewmembers will perform primary crew duties while wearing the ACDE. All profiles must be a minimum of 1 hour and accomplished on training missions only.

A8.2.2. The entire ACDE need not be used. Normally, wear the filter pack, cotton gloves, butyl rubber gloves, nomex gloves, and the protective hood, along with the CBO mask/AERPS and helmet (if applicable). Either the ACDE or ground ensemble may be worn during aircraft preflight. Ground ensembles will come from training assets.

A8.2.3. An observer is required to monitor each crewmember while accomplishing CDTQT. An instructor or flight examiner in each respective crew position, not wearing the chemical defense components, will act as the observer for initial CDTQT. During recurring CDTQT, if the crewmember can be directly observed by another primary crewmember, a dedicated observer is not required. The dedicated observer during recurring CDTQT may also wear AERPS for all crew positions except pilots (two non-pilot crewmembers wearing AERPS may observe one another).

Example: During an EC-130E flight with a full mission crew complement, all crewmembers, with the exception of one mission pilot occupying a pilot seat, may wear AERPS if all of these crewmembers have previously completed initial CDTQT. Dedicated observers not wearing AERPS for non-pilot crewmembers are not required in this case.

A8.2.3.1. An instructor or flight examiner pilot not wearing the chemical defense components will occupy the opposite seat during initial pilot CDTQT. During recurring CDTQT, a mission qualified pilot not wearing the chemical defense components will act as the observer and occupy the opposite seat.

A8.2.3.2. Observers will closely monitor crewmembers actions during CDTQT. If a crewmember experiences difficulties such as excessive thermal stress, headaches, hyperventilation, nausea, etc., the crewmember will remove the ensemble. The observer will notify the aircraft commander of any difficulties encountered.

A8.2.4. Pilots will accomplish a minimum of one approach and landing. Pilots may accomplish CDTQT in either seat.

A8.2.5. Flight engineers will accomplish inflight duties including running any checklists accomplished from before starting engines through after landing.

A8.2.6. All other crewmembers will credit CDTQT while performing their normal crew duties inflight.

A8.2.7. During initial CDTQT the crewmember will practice egressing the aircraft with ACDE/AERPS donned.

Attachment 9**SAMPLE UPGRADE NOMINATION LETTER****DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (AFSOC)**

MEMORANDUM FOR 193 SOW/DOT
193 OG/CC
HQ AFSOC/DOT
IN TURN

FROM: 193 SOS/DOT

SUBJECT: Nomination for Navigator Instructor Qualification

1. The 193 SOS nominates Capt. Stone Hands for ACQ class 00001. His personal information is as follows:

SSAN:

Billeting:

Security Clearance:

Mode of Travel:

Mailing Address: (unit)

2. Any questions may be directed to (unit training officer) at DSN XXX-XXXX.

Squadron DO or CC signature block

Forward this memo from the unit training office to the group training office (or equivalent) and group commander for coordination. Group training will forward a hard copy of the memo to HQ AFSOC/DOT (Fax number is DSN 579-2232).

Attachment 10**IC 2004-01 TO AFI 11-2EC-130CS, VOL 1, EC-130E (COMMANDO SOLO)
AIRCREW TRAINING****10 JUNE 2004*****SUMMARY OF REVISIONS***

This revision incorporates Interim Change IC 2004-01. This interim change updates training events which were changed by other governing agencies. It also corrects minor errors and omissions. A bar (|) indicates revision from the previous edition.

1.6.2. Waiver Authority: Ops Group Commander may waive:

4.2.1.1. FTL "A": Highly experienced mission ready aircrew members. Comply with **Table 4.1.** for the appropriate crew position.

4.2.1.2. FTL "B": Experienced mission ready aircrew members. Comply with **Table 4.1.** for the appropriate crew position.

Table 4.2. Prorating Training Requirements.

DAYS NOT AVAILABLE DURING TRAINING PERIOD		SEMI-ANNUAL PERIOD MONTHS REMAINING						QUARTERLY PERIOD MONTHS REMAINING				
0-14 Days		6						3				
15-45 Days		5						2				
46-75 Days		4						1				
76-105 Days		3						1				
106-135 Days		2						N/A				
136-165 Days		1						N/A				
166 Days to 6 Months		No Requirements (see para. 4.3.3.)						N/A				
MONTHS REMAINING SEMI-ANNUAL / QUARTERLY	NUMBER OF EVENTS REQUIRED FOR SEMI-ANNUAL CURRENCY											
	24	18	16	12	10	8	6	4	3	2	1	
REMAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR SEMI-ANNUAL/QUARTERLY PERIOD												
6	3	24	18	16	12	10	8	6	4	3	2	1
5	-	20	15	13	10	8	7	5	3	3	2	1
4	2	16	12	11	8	7	5	4	3	2	1	1
3	-	12	9	8	6	5	4	3	2	2	1	1
2	1	8	6	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
1	-	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 4.3. Ground Training Requirements

TRAINING EVENT TITLE	ARMS	CREW POSITIONS	NOTES
ONE TIME EVENTS			
Aircrew Chem Defense Initial (ACDT)	IL04	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
CIPRO Testing	CPO1	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
Combat Mission Training-Initial	G071	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
Combat Survival Training Initial-SV-80A	SS20	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
Crew Resource Management (CRM)-Init	G231	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	3
DoD High Risk Training Initial-SV-83A	SS24	P, N, FE, LM	6
Egress with ACDE	LL05	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2
Life Support Familiarization Training	LL01	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	1
Night Vision Device (NVD) Initial	VV01	P, N, FE, LM, ECS	2
Unit/Theater Indoctrination	G001	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	3, 9
VTRAT Initial	VT01	P, FE, LM, ECS	
Water Survival Initial-SV-86A	SS31	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	1
EVERY 5 YRS			
Physiological Training	PP11	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	1, 11
EVERY 4 YRS			
Fire Extinguisher Training	G022	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	3
Marshalling Exam	G002	P, N, FE, LM	3
EVERY 36 MONTHS			
Aircrew Chemical Defense Training	LL04	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2
Combat Survival Training Refresher	SS02	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
Emergency Parachute Training	SS06	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	1
Small Arms Training (M-9)	G280	P, N, MC, ECS, FS	2, 11
Water Survival Training Refresher	SS05	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
EVERY 24 MONTHS			
Anti-Hijacking	G090	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	
Self Aid/Buddy Care	G941	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	
Small Arms Training (M-9)	G281	FE, LM	2, 11
Special Operations Planning Exercise	G061	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	
EVERY 18 MONTHS			
S-V83-A Refresher	LS15	P, N, FE, LM	6

TRAINING EVENT TITLE	ARMS	CREW POSITIONS	NOTES
EVERY 17 MONTHS			
Aircrew Life Support Equipment Training	LL06	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2
Emergency Egress, Non-ejection	LL03	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	1
Instrument Refresher Course	G130	P, N	3, 5
NVD Refresher	GV02	P, N, FE, LM, ECS	2
Tactical Employment/Threat Test	G063	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
<u>FTL A & B:</u> EVERY 24 MONTHS <u>FTL C:</u> EVERY 17 MONTHS			
Authentication/Ops Codes	G081	P, N, MC	
CDTQT	LS17	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2, 8
IFF/SIF	G082	P, N	3, 7
Safe Passage	G062	P, N, MC	2
<u>FTL A & B:</u> EVERY 17 MONTHS <u>FTL C:</u> EVERY 12 MONTHS			
Combat Aircrew Training (CAT)	G069	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	
Combat Mission Training Refresher	G070	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	2
CRM Refresher	G230	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	3
ECS Refresher	G235	ECS	3, 4
FE Systems Refresher	G223	FE	3, 4
Loadmaster Refresher	G224	LM	3, 4
MCC Refresher	G234	MC	3, 4
Operational Risk Management (ORM)	G186	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS	
Navigator Refresher	G225	N	3, 4
Pilot/FE Simulator Refresher Course	G251	P, FE	3, 4
Threat Signal Recognition (TSRTS)	G073	P, N	2
VTRAT Refresher	VT02	P, FE, LM, ECS	
EVERY 15 MONTHS			
Ground Chemical Weapon Defense	G010	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2, 11
EVERY 12 MONTHS			
Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection	G110	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2, 10
Flight Physical	PP01	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	1, 11
Law of Armed Conflict	G100	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	
Physical Fitness Test	PT01	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	
Use of Force	G283	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2
EVERY 6 MONTHS			

TRAINING EVENT TITLE	ARMS	CREW POSITIONS	NOTES
Buffer Zone/Identification Procedures	G075	P, N	7
ISOPREP	G120	P, N, MC, FE, LM, ECS, FS	2
EVERY 90 DAYS			
SOF Duties	S01F		

NOTES

1. **Grounding Status.** Crewmember will not fly until current in this training event.
2. **Mission Ready Status.** Crewmember may not fly on exercise, contingency, or operational missions until current in this training event. Non-current crewmembers may still deploy, with OG/CC approval. Squadrons will document any crewmembers that are deployed while non-current.
3. **Training Status.** Crewmembers must fly with an instructor until current in this event.
4. Completion of formal school qualification, requalification, aircraft commander, or instructor flight engineer upgrade, including C-130 simulator instruction satisfies the annual requirement.
5. Accomplished to coincide with instrument evaluation eligibility period. Expiration date should match expiration date for instrument evaluation (may exceed 17 months between events).
6. Crewmembers will not deploy for high-risk missions without this training.
7. Operations group will tailor this training to their theater of operations.
8. In flight training required for units equipped with AERPS modified aircraft.
9. Optional for HQ AFSOC or ANG personnel when conducting inspections or evaluations when accompanied by unit assigned and theater indoctrinated personnel.
10. Must be completed within six months prior to deployment to OCONUS locations.
11. These items may **not** be waived by Wing/Group Commander.
- 4.12.1.3. Other aircrew members may credit a sortie when they perform appropriate preflight, inflight, and post-flight duties in their primary crew position. If more than one qualified crewmember, for the same crew position, is on a flight, each may obtain sortie credit on the same flight provided each performs appropriate crew position duties. Other crewmembers may credit same day sorties not requiring preflight/post-flight (credit multiple sorties on multi-leg missions with full-stop landings).
- 4.12.1.4. DELETED.

Table 4.4. Semi-annual Basic Qualification Flying Training Requirements.

EVENT DESCRIPTION	ARMS	FTL A	FTL B	FTL C	NOTES
MCC, FE, LM, ECS, FS ONLY					
Aircrew Proficiency Sortie	B010	3	4	6	1, 2, 3
NAVIGATORS ONLY					
Aircrew Proficiency Sortie	B010	6	9	12	1, 2
Category 1 Nav Profile	B015	1	1	1	
PILOT ONLY					
Aircrew Proficiency Sortie	B010	6	9	12	1, 2
Local Proficiency Sortie	B020	1	1	1	
Takeoff, Total	B030	8	12	16	1
Night Takeoff	B050	2	3	4	
Holding Pattern	B060	1	1	2	4
Instrument Approach, Total	B070	8	12	16	1, 2
Precision Approach	B080	4	6	8	
Non-precision Approach	B100	4	6	8	
NDB	B112	1	1	1	
Circling Maneuver	B115	1	1	1	
Missed Approach	B110	1	1	2	2
Landing, Total	B150	8	12	16	1
Landing, Night	B170	2	3	4	

NOTES

1. Pilots, assigned FTL A & B, must accomplish a takeoff, approach, and landing every 60 days. Pilots, assigned FTL C, must accomplish a takeoff, approach, and landing every 45 days. All other aircrew members must accomplish at least one of this event, in the primary aircrew position, every 60 days. Failure to accomplish this, within the specified time period, results in loss of basic aircraft currency.

2. Fifty percent of these events may be credited in an Aircrew Training Device but only for volume not currency (for example, up to 4/6/8 instrument approaches, depending on the FTL, may be credited but the instrument approach currency date will not be updated).

3. **Flight surgeons only:** must fly at least 50% of their annual requirements in the primary unit aircraft for the unit to which they are assigned/attached. May credit no more than one sortie per calendar day. Must credit a minimum of one night sortie (a sortie on which either takeoff or landing and at least 50% of flight duration or one hour, which ever is less, occur between the period of official sunset to official sunrise) per semi-annual period. 193 SOS/OSO will notify appropriate authority when time between flights exceeds 60 days.

4. Holding patterns consist of entry into a holding pattern and at least one complete circuit.

4.13.9. NVG Airland Profile [NV06]. IAW AFI 11-214, Aircrew, Weapons Director and Terminal Attack Controller Procedures for Air Operations, for conducting NVG airland training. Effective illumination will be at least 5% or .87 millilux. An NVG Airland profile may be logged for a loadmaster who is flying as a primary crew member and will consist of, at a minimum, all appropriate checklists and NVG ground operations.

4.13.9.1. NVG Landing [NV05]. Accomplish IAW applicable volumes of AFI 11-2EC-130CS and AFTTP 3-3. Covert lit landing zones will be used to the maximum extent possible. NVG landings may be used to credit **Table 4.4.** landing requirements.

4.13.9.2. NVG Takeoff [NV01]. Accomplish IAW applicable volumes of AFI 11-2EC-130CS and AFTTP 3-3. NVG takeoffs may be used to credit **Table 4.4.** takeoff requirements.

4.13.9.3. Self Contained Approach (SCA) [NV02]. . Accomplish IAW applicable volumes of AFI 11-2EC-130CS and AFTTP 3-3. SCAs may be credited if the pilot determines a landing could be made from the approach after reaching the minimum descent altitude (MDA) and prior to the missed approach point (MAP). Only the pilot flying the approach and navigator may credit this event. Pilots may not credit SCAs toward **Table 4.4.** approach requirements.

4.13.9.4. Go Around From SCA [NV02Y]. Perform IAW applicable tech order guidance and AFI 11-2EC-130CS, Vol 3.

Table 4.5. Semi-Annual Mission Ready Flying Requirements.

EVENT DESCRIPTION	ARMS	FTL A	FTL B	FTL C	NOTES
ALL CREW POSITIONS—CORE MISSION EVENTS					
Combat Mission Profile	CT03	3	4	6	1, 6
PILOTS					
Self Contained Approach	NV02	2	2	2	2, 4
Go-around from SCA	NV02Y	1	1	1	2
NAVIGATORS					
Ground Radar Event	EW02	1	1	1	3
Expendable Event	EW04	1	1	1	1
Self Contained Approach	NV02	2	3	4	2, 4
Go-around from SCA	NV02Y	1	1	1	2
MCC ONLY					
Mission Planning	E01R	3	4	6	5
Pre/Post Flight	E05R	3	4	6	5
TW/NB/WB Dir. Mission	E10R	3	4	6	5
ECS ONLY—TRAILING WIRE POSITION					
Program Check	A01R	2	2	2	5
HTWA System Check	A05R	2	2	2	
VTWA System Check	A10R	2	2	2	
Amplifier Check	A15R	2	2	2	5
Systems Check	A20R	2	2	2	5
Event Operation	A25R	2	2	2	5
ECS ONLY—NARROW BAND POSITION					
Program Check	A30R	2	2	2	5
Antenna System Check	A35R	2	2	2	5
Amplifier Check	A40R	2	2	2	5
Systems Check	A45R	2	2	2	5
Event Operation	A50R	2	2	2	5

EVENT DESCRIPTION	ARMS	FTL A	FTL B	FTL C	NOTES
ECS ONLY—WIDEBAND 1 POSITION					
Program Check	A55R	2	2	2	5
Antenna System Check	A60R	2	2	2	5
Amplifier Check	A65R	2	2	2	5
Systems Check	A70R	2	2	2	5
ECS ONLY—WIDEBAND 2 POSITION					
Program Check	A75R	2	2	2	5
Event Operation	A80R	2	2	2	5
ECS ONLY—PROGRAM TECHNICIAN POSITION					
Program Check	A85R	2	2	2	5
Event Operation	A90R	2	2	2	5
SPECIAL MISSION EVENTS					
PILOTS					
Air Refueling, Total	AR22	4	4	4	2, 4
Air Refueling, Night	AR23	2	2	2	
NVG Takeoff	NV01	3	4	6	2, 7, 8
NVG Landing	NV05	3	4	6	2, 7, 8
NAVIGATORS					
Air Refueling, Total	AR22	2	2	2	2, 4
FLIGHT ENGINEERS					
Air Refueling, Total	AR 22	2	2	2	2
NVG Landing	NV05	2	3	4	8
LOADMASTERS					
NVG Airland Profile	NV06	3	4	6	

NOTES

1. Non-currency in any event in this subarea results in loss of mission currency.

2. Non-currency in any event in this subarea results in loss of currency for this subarea only.
3. Non-currency in any event in this subarea results in loss of currency in only that event.
4. Time between events will not exceed 90 days.
5. May be accomplished in an Aircrew Training Device.
6. Only one event can be logged per crewmember, per sortie.
7. ACs will perform actual NVG takeoffs and landings; CPs will perform copilot duties.
8. Time between events must not exceed: FTL A (90 days), FTL B/C (60 days).