COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

This instruction implements policy and procedures contained in AFPD 36-22, *Military Training*; and AFI 36-2201, *Developing, Managing and Conducting Training*, and AFPD 16-12, *Pararescue*. It defines Pararescue training categories, prescribes procedures for managing Pararescue training activities, identifies training reporting requirements, and standardization/evaluation activities. It applies to all Pararescue personnel. [The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force.] This instruction requires collecting and maintaining information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 authorized by Title 10 United States Code Section 8013. Privacy Act system of records notice F036 AF PC C, Military Personnel Record System applies. Records Disposition. Maintain and dispose of all records created by processes prescribed in this instruction IAW AFMAN 37-139, "*Records Disposition Schedule*."

Section A—Training

1. Introduction.

1.1. Trained people are a critical resource with which organizations accomplish their Air Force missions. This operating instruction is established to ensure the Pararescue force is capable of meeting its operational commitments through effective training and quality control.

1.2. The objective of Pararescue training is to attain and maintain the highest standard of wartime readiness. All training must be structured to provide mission capability based on employment concepts identified in Joint Pub (JP) 3-50.2, *Doctrine for Combat Search and Rescue*; JP 3-50.3, *Joint Doctrine for Evasion and Recovery*; Air Force Doctrine Document (AFDD) 2-1.6, *Combat Search and Rescue Operations* (formerly AFDD 34); AFPD 16-12, *Pararescue*; AFDD 2-7 Special Operations (formerly AFDD 35), the unit Designed Operational Capability (DOC) statement; and approved unit Mission Essential Task Listing (METL).

1.3. Waiver authority:

1.3.1. HQ USAF Career Field Manager is waiver authority for Career Field Education and Training Plan core skills.

1.3.2. Waiver authority for all other training is the MAJCOM Functional Manager. Submit all requests for waiver to MAJCOM Functional Manager for coordination.

1.4. Forward recommendations for changes on AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*, to MAJCOM Functional Manager for coordination.

2. **Responsibilities.**

2.1. HQ USAF:

2.1.1. The AFCFM reviews and maintains all MAJCOM Supplements.

2.1.2. Identifies, formats, collects and disseminates trend analysis information to MAJCOM Functional Managers.

2.2. MAJCOMS:

2.2.1. Fulfill responsibilities identified in paragraphs 4.6.and 4.7.of AFI 36-2201, *Developing, Managing, and Conducting Training.*

2.2.2. Coordinate revisions to the Career Field Education and Training Plan and Career Development Courses.

2.2.3. Conduct training staff assistance visits to units to enhance effectiveness of training programs.

2.2.4. Approve unit Initial Familiarization (IFAM) and Mission Readiness training program. (AETC exempt).

2.2.5. Develop qualification, proficiency, and mission readiness training requirements.

2.2.6. Review and approve unit Mission Essential Task Lists (METLs) and tasks, conditions, and standards (TCS). (AETC exempt)

2.2.7. Forecast formal training quotas for Pararescue continuation training.

2.2.8. Develop MAJCOM Master Job Qualification Standard (JQS).

2.2.9. Develop MAJCOM METL and TCS to support the METL. (AETC exempt)

2.2.10. Review unit trend analysis. (AETC exempt)

2.2.11. AETC will provide copies of all Pararescue formal course control documents and Career Development Course Charts to MAJCOM functional managers

2.2.12. Develop MAJCOM Pararescue specific operational risk management (ORM) program.

2.3. UNITS:

2.3.1. Develop IFAM training programs.

2.3.2. Develop unit METL and TCSs.

2.3.3. Maintain Pararescue qualification summary (e.g. letter of certification).

2.3.4. Ensure training programs are mission oriented and incorporate ORM.

2.3.5. Ensure compliance with On-the-Job Training (OJT) responsibilities IAW AFI 36-2201, *Developing, Managing, and Conducting Training.*

2.3.6. Provide feedback on Formal Education and Training. Identify tasks that were not adequately trained. The supervisor will identify training deficiencies using an IN TURN memo if a graduate evaluation survey is unavailable. This will be accomplished with 90 days of the individual arriving on station. The memo will be routed through the unit training manager, DO, CC, Group, and MAJCOM. The data will then be forwarded to HQ AETC who will forward to HQ AF/XOOP.

3. Documentation:

3.1. An AF Form 623 (**Individual Training Record**) will be maintained for all Pararescue personnel.

3.2. Divide the AF Form 623 into sections using tabs identified in the 1T2X1 CFETP.

3.3. Supply of forms. AF forms used in this regulation are obtained through the base publications distribution office.

4. Training Requirements:

4.1. Categories of Pararescue training are IFAM, Mission Readiness, and Continuation.

4.1.1. IFAM. IFAM training is designed to provide newly assigned personnel position experience and task certification. Depending on previous qualifications, this program can vary from local procedures training to a complete review of Pararescue procedures. Table 1 shows the recommended training timeline for newly assigned Pararescuemen.

Table 1. Initial Familiarization Training.

DAY	LEVEL OF TRAINING
1	Arrival on station
1-30	In-processing (Normally accomplished in the first 30 days)
30-60	IFAM/position experience/task certification (for 3 Levels only)

4.1.2. Pararescue NCOIC/Superintendent will develop specific IFAM programs that include, as a minimum, the following:

4.1.2.1. Initial assignment interview.

4.1.2.2. MAJCOM missions, roles, and assets; service/command relationships.

4.1.2.3. Military vehicle operators license, permits, and authorizations.

4.1.2.4. Mobility procedures and training.

4.1.2.5. All pertinent directives and publications, and operating instructions.

4.1.2.6. Required ancillary training.

4.1.2.7. Communications and operations security.

4.1.2.8. Pararescue procedures overview.

4.1.2.9. Practical Training. Practical training includes participation in unit essential tasks and equipment familiarization.

4.1.2.10. During upgrade to a higher skill level, personnel will become mission ready at the new skill level following certification in all JQS tasks for that skill level and completion of any new special qualification requirements.

4.2. Mission Readiness Training.

4.2.1. Mission Ready (MR). Status attained by an individual when certified in all core tasks and special qualifications required for performance of command and unit missions.

4.2.2. Mission readiness training programs are developed at the unit level to support core tasks, MAJCOM and unit METLs.

NOTE: Individuals who are decertified in any core task are considered non-mission ready. Individuals in this situation will complete necessary training to reacquire certification in the core skill under the supervision of a trainer/certifier. Training priority should be directed towards reacquisition of mission ready status.

4.3. Minimum Pararescue Training.

4.3.1. Pararescue skills are highly perishable. Personnel maintain these skills through regularly scheduled training to develop the necessary degree of proficiency. Maintaining this proficiency is important for qualified personnel otherwise, mission capability and safety may suffer. Currency does not necessarily equate to proficiency. All MAJCOM, wing, group, squadron commanders/ superintendents are responsible for insuring their personnel complete sufficient training to remain proficient. All Pararescuemen will accomplish the training identified in Table 2. This training is the minimum required for the Pararescue Air Force specialty.

Table 2. Minimum Pararescue Training.

EVENT	FREQUENCY
MFF Parachute Deployment	1/90 days
Open Circuit Scuba Dive	1/annual

NOTE: Individuals overdue tasks in this table will accomplish the event within 30 days under the supervision of a trainer/certifier. If an individual fails to accomplish the tasks within this time period he will be decertified in this core skill (refer to paragraph 4.2.).

Section B—Evaluations

5. Introduction.

5.1. The Pararescue Evaluation Program (PEP) provides a method of quality control in a force maintaining many skills and qualifications. A structured program with clearly defined guidelines, division of responsibilities, and coordinated efforts by personnel at all levels builds quality into the commander's evaluation program. Utilizing and reinforcing the OJT evaluation program achieves program support from Air Force-level downwards and avoids making policies and procedures that do not correlate with Air Force training principles. The PEP provides an indicator of training effectiveness and unit capability. The program also ensures assigned Pararescuemen are capable of performing duties in support of the unit's Mission Essential Task List (METL). Specific objectives include:

5.1.1. Ensuring continuity of METL capability by establishing inter-command standards.

5.1.2. Providing a system to assess both individual and unit proficiency levels.

5.1.3. Recommending improvements to training programs, lesson plans, standard operating procedures, and directives based on evaluation results.

5.1.4. Providing after action review feedback to senior, lateral, and subordinate headquarters through cross-command, cross-tell reports.

5.2. Program Structure. The PJ evaluation program works in conjunction with the Air Force OJT system.

NOTE: See para **7.1.1.2.** for exemptions

6. Responsibilities.

6.1. MAJCOMs:

6.1.1. Assign a Pararescueman as the program administrator responsible for overall management and administration of the command evaluation program.

6.1.2. Review and maintain evaluation publications and supplements.

6.1.3. Establish and monitor command evaluation programs.

6.1.4. Supervise the evaluation functions in ARC gained units ensuring unit programs comply with gaining command evaluation program.

6.1.5. Conduct training and evaluation program staff assistance visits for subordinate units.

6.1.6. Consolidate unit trend analysis annually and provide feedback to the units.

6.2. UNITS.

6.2.1. Ensure safety is not compromised and enforce standards.

6.2.2. Analyze evaluation data semi-annually for adverse trends and recommend corrective action.

6.2.3. Maintain cross-tell program.

6.2.4. Ensure individuals maintain established standards of qualification and proficiency through evaluation and observation.

6.2.5. Develop evaluation scenarios.

6.2.6. Provide feedback to examinees on results of examinations and evaluations.

6.2.7. Provide semi-annual trend analysis to MAJCOM functional manager (not later than 15 September and 15 March each year).

6.2.8. Evaluate effectiveness of unit training programs.

6.2.9. Appoint by letter (kept in the AF Form 623), the Chief, Certifier/Evaluation Pararescueman. While the chief certifier works directly for the superintendent, he is the Commander's representative and helps execute the training and evaluation program. This individual should be a highly experienced Pararescueman with a clear understanding of the training and METL system. This individual should be trained and proficient in both career progression and METL tasks, but it is not required that he be qualified in all aspects. The chief certifier relies upon trained certifiers and trainers to perform the bulk of the duties. He may delegate duties but not responsibility.

6.3. Certifiers.

6.3.1. Evaluation begins by selecting people who have a higher degree of experience and by separating training and evaluation functions. By separating the training and evaluation functions, consistency and objectivity are gained.

6.3.2. Certifiers are individuals who have received training in an AF task certifier course and are trained to conduct task evaluations for those tasks in which they are qualified. Commanders formally appoint task certifiers by letter and ensure they are trained and certified to effectively evaluate and certify training.

6.3.2.1. Ensure individuals maintain established standards of proficiency through evaluation and observation.

6.3.2.2. Evaluation scenarios should be to the tasks, conditions, and standards set by the Pararescue superintendent and Chief Certifier Pararescueman. (AFSOC members should submit scenarios to their Stan/Eval Monitor)

6.3.2.3. Develop and recommend improvements for unit operations and procedures.

6.3.2.4. Evaluate task and advanced skill qualifications through the use of spot evaluations.

6.3.2.5. Evaluate effectiveness of unit training programs.

6.3.2.6. Provide feedback to examinee on the results of the evaluation.

7. Evaluations.

7.1. Evaluations ensure Pararescue personnel have the qualifications and capability to safely and effectively accomplish their assigned mission. Team evaluations should focus on the unit's METL tasks. Other evaluations (spot and task) should be related to tasks required for upgrade, unit mission qualifications, or task proficiency.

7.1.1. In order for the evaluations to be effective and objective, the system relies (when possible) on evaluation by someone other than the immediate supervisor/trainer. This provides checks and balances and precludes self-evaluation.

7.1.1.1. An evaluation will not be changed to a training mission to avoid recording unsatisfactory performance, or a scheduled training mission, to an evaluation, to record satisfactory performance. If a certifier observes a procedure that jeopardizes safety, they will immediately relieve the individual responsible and either appoint another qualified individual or assume the duties if qualified.

7.1.1.2. Active duty Chief Master Sergeants, MAJCOM staff, and AETC Instructor Pararescuemen are exempt from evaluation requirements except for the PT test. Air National Guard and Reserve component Functional Managers identify individuals who must accomplish additional evaluations.

7.1.1.3. Pararescuemen will not exceed 18 months between core evaluations.

7.1.1.3.1. Pararescuemen, who are operationally deployed when due for evaluation, maintain currency until returning to home station, as approved by the commander.

NOTE: Refer to Table 2 Note.

7.2. Core Evaluations.

7.2.1. Core Evaluations are a periodic evaluation administered to Pararescuemen as a quality control measure. They are designed to evaluate members' proficiency in core and mission essential tasks. The minimum requirements for the core evaluations are a closed book examination, PT test, and a team employment evaluation. The team employment evaluation will be administered to two or more Pararescuemen. Team employment evaluation scenarios should be structured to evaluate as many of the unit's mission tasks as possible to include the air, land, and sea environments. Tactical profiles should include practice or rehearsal in the related tactics and procedures which are common to, and directly associated with the planning, preparation, insertion, execution, and extraction phases of a tactical rescue operation. Evaluations should be conducted in geographic areas that are not normally used for routine proficiency training.

7.2.1.1. Minimum requirements for an employment evaluation are: a mission briefing, equipment preparation, insertion, tactical event, extraction, and debriefing.

7.2.1.2. Team employment evaluations may be conducted during scheduled exercises, with the prior concurrence of exercise planners. Certifiers should not be included as team members in the tactical scenario.

7.2.1.3. Inability to complete the insertion/extraction because of weather, aircraft cancellation, or other uncontrollable circumstances will not result in failure of the employment. The employment may be evaluated as long as the briefing was completed, the insertion was attempted, tactical event completed, the extraction was attempted, and a debriefing was conducted.

7.2.1.4. Grading. Team employment evaluations are graded pass/fail.

7.2.1.5. Substandard Performance. errors, incorrect procedures, and minor safety violations will be critiqued by the certifier after the debriefing. A major safety violation is grounds for failure and will be corrected on the spot. Annotate areas requiring improvement and corrective action. Individuals who fail the employment evaluation, will be placed in a non-mission ready status. Those who fail will only be tasked to participate in training missions under direct supervision of an OJT trainer or certifier. Failures will be re-evaluated within 7 duty days (for the RC, within two Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs)). Those who fail the reevaluation will be recommended for review board action

7.2.2. Closed Book Examinations. Closed book examinations should be oriented towards those areas important to the safe conduct of operations and ensure the individual retains a broad knowledge of Pararescue operations. The Pararescue Chief Certifier develops and administers closed book examinations. The Chief Pararescue Certifier should develop at least three tests. These are used to permit re-testing in the event of failure.

7.2.2.1. The minimum requirement for the closed book evaluation is twenty questions on emergency/safety related procedures. The questions should be related to the unit mission and Pararescue role.

7.2.2.2. Unit level examinations are controlled items. Certifiers are responsible for the integrity of the examination.

7.2.2.3. The minimum passing score is 85 percent. Incorrect answers will be reviewed after grading.

7.2.2.4. The unit OJT evaluation section will keep completed tests for a minimum of 18months.

7.2.2.5. Individuals who fail the written test, will be placed in a non-mission ready status. Those who fail the test will only be tasked to participate in training missions under direct supervision of an OJT trainer or certifier. Failures will be re-tested within 7 duty days (for the RC, within two Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs)). Those who fail the retest will be recommended for review board action.

7.2.3. PT Test. Combat requires physical fitness. The capacity for skillful and sustained performance, and the ability to recover from exertion rapidly, is important to successfully accomplishing physically challenging Pararescue missions. Pararescuemen should be afforded 2 hours each duty day for physical training. Each Pararescueman will be administered a PT test consisting of the exercises shown in Table 3, Physical Fitness Evaluation Criteria. The recommended order for conducting the evaluation is: chin–ups, sit–ups, pushups, 3-mile run, and 1500 meter swim. Calisthenics events will be tested one immediately after the other with approximately a 2-minute time rest between events. Upon completion of all calisthenics events, a rest of approximately 10 minutes is given prior to starting the 3–mile run. Upon completion of the 3–mile run, a rest of approximately 30 minutes is given prior to starting 1500M swim. A Pararescueman must meet the requirements for all events to pass the PT test successfully. Failure to meet the physical fitness standard for any event constitutes failure of the entire test. Individuals who fail the test, will be placed in a non-mission ready status. Those who fail the test will only be tasked to participate in training missions under direct supervision of an OJT trainer or certifier. Failures will be re-tested within 7 duty days (for the RC, within two Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs)). Those who fail the retest will be recommended for review board action.

Table 3. Physical Fitness Evaluation Criteria.

CALISTHENICS (count)				3 MILE RUN		1500 METER SWIM	
PUSH UP (2)	SIT UP (2)	CHIN UP (2)	POINTS	TIME (min:sec)	POINTS	TIME (min:sec)	POINTS
85	100	16	100	20:00	200	26:00	200
80	95	15	90	20:30	190	27:00	190
75	90	14	80	21:00	180	28:00	180
70	85	13	75	21:30	170	29:00	170
65	80	12	70	22:00	160	30:00	160
60	75	11	65	22:30	150	31:00	150
55	70	10	60	23:00	140	32:00	140
50	65	9	55	23:30	130	33:00	130
45	60	8	50	*24:00	120	*34:00	120
40	55	7	45	**25:00	110	**34:30	110
35	50	6	40	***26:00	100	***35:00	100

*Indicates MAXIMUM allowable times for Pararescuemen under 30 years of age.

**Indicates MAXIMUM allowable times for Pararescuemen 30 but under 40 years of age.

***Indicates MAXIMUM allowable times for Pararescuemen over 40 years of age.

7.2.3.1. Chin–ups (time limit: two minutes). This exercise is executed on a pull–up bar. The individual grasps the bar with the palms toward the face about shoulder width apart. This is a two-count exercise. The exercise begins in the "dead hang" position. Count one, pull the

body directly upward until the chin is over the bar. Count two, lower the body until the body is again in the "dead hang" position. Individuals will not swing excessively or bicycle feet as the chin is pulled over the bar. Repeat as many times as possible. This exercise is designed to measure strength and endurance in the back and biceps muscles.

7.2.3.2. Sit–ups (time limit: four minutes). Start with the back flat on the ground, fingers interlocked behind the head, head off the ground and knees bent at approximately a 90 degree angle. Another individual will hold the feet during the exercise. This is a two-count exercise. Count one, sit up until the back is vertical to the ground. Count two, return to the starting position. There is no authorized rest position. If an individual raises buttocks from ground or his fingers are not interlocked behind head during a repetition, the repetition is not counted. This exercise is designed to measure strength and endurance in abdominal and hip flexor muscle groups.

7.2.3.3. Pushups (time limit: two minutes). This exercise starts from the front leaning rest position. The body must be maintained straight from head to heels with knees together. This is a two-count exercise. Count one, flex the elbows, lowering the body until the elbows form a 90 degree angle. Count two, raise the body until the elbows are straight and locked. Repeat this exercise as many times as possible. Event is stopped when individual lifts an arm or leg or touches a knee. The only authorized rest position is the starting position. This exercise is designed to measure the strength and endurance of the chest and triceps muscles.

7.2.3.4. Three-Mile Run. This is performed with running shoes and running shorts. This exercise is designed to measure aerobic endurance.

7.2.3.5. 1500 Meter Swim. The swim will be performed with swim trunks, face mask, or goggles, and fins using any stroke. If swim is performed in open water, a life preserver/flotation device must be worn and 10 minutes will be added to maximum times in **table 3.**. This exercise is designed to measure aerobic endurance and swimming ability.

7.2.3.6. Grading. Exercise and run/swim times will be rounded off to the next lower point value. A composite score of all events determines the overall score. Performance scale is as follows: 565-700, Outstanding; 435-560, Excellent; and 320-430, Satisfactory.

7.2.3.7. Substandard Performance. Pararescuemen who fail the PT test will not perform operational tasks until a re-certification evaluation is successfully completed. They will satisfactorily complete the entire evaluation within 60 calendar days of the failure (for RC, within 60 days or two UTAs, whichever is longer). Those who fail the re-test will be recommended for review board action.

7.3. Initial Evaluation.

7.3.1. An initial evaluation is required for all newly assigned personnel. The majority of training has been completed in the specific Air Force Specialty course curriculum, but additional training may be required before assuming operational duties. The initial evaluation identifies required training areas. This evaluation may also be used to qualify an individual in the command or unit mission. All personnel should receive an initial evaluation prior to assuming operational duties (mission ready). The initial evaluation will consist of the following:

7.3.1.1. Closed Book Examination.

7.3.1.2. Physical Fitness Evaluation.

7.3.1.3. Employment Evaluation.

7.4. Task Evaluations.

7.4.1. Task evaluations are used to provide feedback to an individual's supervisor or trainer on the task competency of that individual and the effectiveness of a supervisor or trainer's training program. Task evaluations are also used as a method of providing the commander feedback on an individual's advanced skills or a specific team's mission capabilities through random evaluations of mission training and exercises. They may be conducted at any time. Personnel or teams receiving spot evaluations must be notified prior to the start of the mission briefing. Areas found to be substandard will result in de-certification with additional training required prior to re-certification. Document task evaluations on AF Form 803 (**Report of Task Evaluation**).

7.5. Evaluation Briefings and Debriefings.

7.5.1. Certifiers will brief and debrief examinees on all aspects of evaluations. They will ensure examinees understand what is to be evaluated and the parameters of the evaluation. During debriefs, certifiers ensure the examinee understands all comments or remarks. The examinee's supervisor should be present during debrief. If not present, the supervisor will review the results of the evaluation. Each person present at debrief should be given an opportunity to contribute their comments, observations, and recommendations. Conducting a proper debrief allows maximum benefit from the information collected and may be used to identify excellence or deficiencies in a training segment. Debriefings may be documented.

7.6. Documentation Procedures.

7.6.1. AF Form 803 (**Report of Task Evaluation**). The AF Form 803 is used to record an evaluation using brief and concise statements. It is maintained in the individual's AF Form 623. All entries must be legible and initialed by the trainee and certifier in order to be valid. Self-explanatory blocks are not addressed. When additional comments are required, they are referenced and filed with the original AF Form 803, on an AF Form 623a (**On-the-Job Training Record Continuation Sheet**). All entries must be legible and initialed by the trainee and certifier in order to be valid.

7.6.1.1. Job Qualification Standard Task Items Evaluated. Write in the appropriate type of evaluation (initial, recurring, re-certification, or spot), reference if applicable, and task evaluated.

7.6.1.2. Remarks. Fill in a concise and factual history of tasks accomplished and the conditions in which they were accomplished. Annotate results of the evaluation (mission ready/non mission ready).

Section C—Review Boards

8. General. The Chief Pararescue Certifier conducts the review board. The review board consists of the operations officer and the senior enlisted Pararescueman/Pararescue Superintendent. If a board member cannot be present, the commander may designate an alternate. The alternate will be the next senior ranking Pararescueman available. The pararescueman's direct supervisor may observe the proceeding of the board, however, he is a nonvoting member. The commander may observe the proceedings as a nonvoting member since the board recommends action to the commander. Review boards are designed to look at the

overall evaluation or training process to deliver an impartial judgment. Review boards look at the trainee and the training process to see if the failure is personal, institutional or procedural.

9. Review Board Actions. The board will evaluate and analyze all factors bearing on a situation and provide the commander with recommendations.

   9.1. Convene a Review Board when:

      9.1.1. Directed by the commander or pararescue superintendent/senior pararescueman.

      9.1.2. A member fails any re-certification evaluation given due to task decertification.

      9.1.3. Any incident that compromised safety or resulted in injury to personnel or damage to equipment through negligence or violation of directives occurs.

   9.2. The review board will determine the circumstances and adequacy of training and submit recommendations to the commander for further action. Recommendations may include removal of an advanced skill qualification, additional supervised training, or removal of the AFSC. Board findings will be maintained on file for 18 months.

   9.3. Actions resulting in the recommendation for removal of an AFSC will be forwarded to the next higher headquarters or MAJCOM level as appropriate.

                    MARVIN R. ESMOND,   Lt General, USAF
                    Deputy Chief of Staff, Air & Space Operations

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

JP 3-50.2, *Doctrine for Combat Search and Rescue*

JP 3-50.3, *Joint Doctrine for Evasion and Recovery*

AFDD 2-1.6, *Combat Search and Rescue*

AFDD 2-7, *Special Operations*

AFPD 16-12, *Pararescue*

AFPD 36-22, *Military Training*

AFI 36-2201, *Developing, Managing and Conducting Training*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAR—After-action report

AFI—Air Force instruction

AFSC—Air Force specialty code

ANG—Air National Guard

ATC—Air traffic control

DOCV—Standards division

HQ—Headquarters

IAW—In accordance with

IG—Inspector General

LZ—Landing zone

MAJCOM—Major command

METL—Mission essential tasks list

OP—Observation post

OPR—Office of primary responsibility

OJT—On-the-job-training

PT—Physical training

STG—Special Tactics Group

TCS—Tasks, conditions, and standards

TM—Team member

Terms

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

Mission-ready—Synonymous with operationally ready, with respect to missions or functions performed in combat. (JP1-02)

Core Evaluations—Core evaluations consist of the closed book examination, physical training test (PT Test), and a team employment evaluation.

Failure—An individual fails an evaluation when he is unable to satisfactorily complete any phase of an evaluation.

Initial Evaluation—An evaluation administered to personnel who have never been qualified combat ready IAW with this instruction and respective MAJCOM training directives.

Mission Ready—Status attained by an individual when certified in all core tasks and special qualifications required to perform command and unit missions.

Mission Essential Task List—The complete list of mission essential tasks (METs) for any organization. Also called METL.

Non-mission-ready—A status resulting from failure in core evaluations or decertification in a core task.

OJT—Individual training in designated job skills provided to individual members when serving in job positions in operational units. (AFDD 1-2)

Qualification Expiration—The date qualification expires, normally, the last day of month, 18 months from the last successful evaluation.

Recurring Evaluation—An evaluation administered within a specified period of time on a recurring basis (e.g. annually, semi-annually).

Re-certification Evaluation—An evaluation required due to an unsatisfactory rating on a previous evaluation or an evaluation expiration.

Task Evaluation—An evaluation given as a quality control measure to evaluate members on specific tasks or qualifications, but not to satisfy a recurring evaluation requirement.

Standard—An exact value, physical entity or abstract concept that authority, custom, or common consent sets up and defines to serve as a reference, model, or rule in measuring qualities or quantities, developing practices or procedures, or evaluation results. A fixed quality or quantity.

Tasks, Conditions, and Standards—A method of evaluating performance. Defines a specific task to be accomplished, the conditions the task is to be accomplished under, and the standard that is to be met for the task.

Trainee—An individual who is undergoing training.

Trainer—A trained and qualified person who teaches others to perform specific tasks.

Unit Evaluation Monitor—An individual appointed by the commander to oversee the standards and evaluation program.