

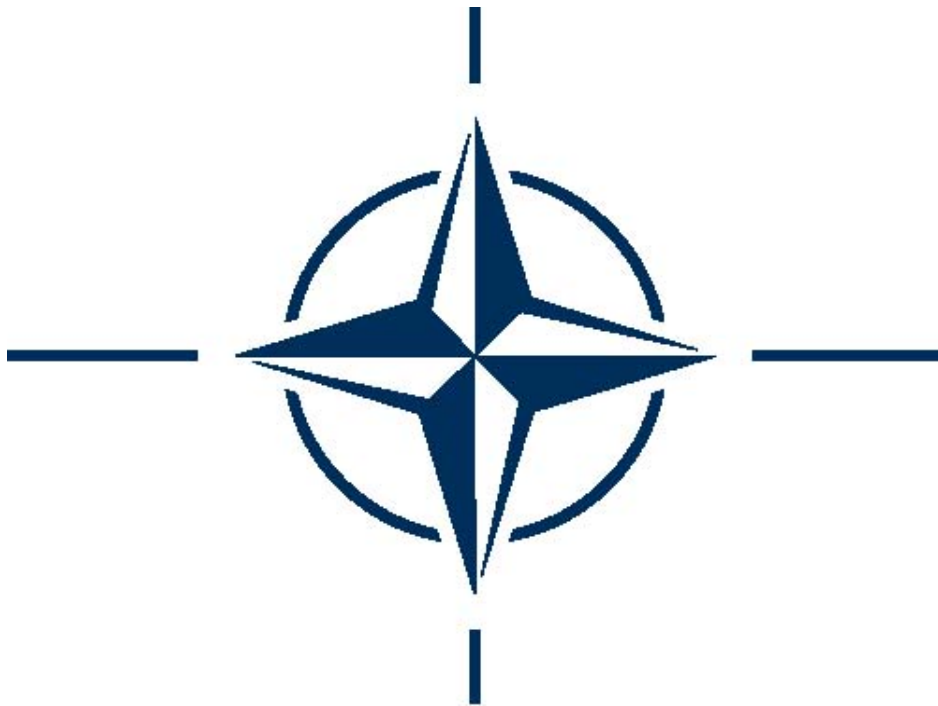
NATO STANDARD

ATP-80

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS FOR FORWARD AIR CONTROLLERS & LASER OPERATORS IN SUPPORT OF FORWARD AIR CONTROLLERS

Edition A Version 1

JULY 2013



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ALLIED TACTICAL PUBLICATION

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NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

10 July 2013

1. The enclosed Allied Tactical Publication ATP-80, Edition A, Version 1, Minimum Qualifications for Forward Air Controllers & Laser Operators in Support of Forward Air Controllers, which has been approved by the nations in the MCASB, is promulgated herewith. The agreement of nations to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 3797.
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Dr. Cihangir AKSIT, TUR Civ
Director, NATO Standardization Agency

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RECORD OF SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS

NATION	SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS
CANADA	<p>While Canada agrees with the principles of ATP-3.3.2.1 and the requirements of STANAG 3797/ATP-80, Canada also bases its principles of Close Air Support (CAS) on JP 3-09.3 and uses the Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) as one of the standardized training requirements for Canadian Forward Air Controllers (FAC). Therefore Canada states the following reservations :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ch 1 Para 1.4.c. and Chap 5 - Canada does not have LASER Operators (LOs), and may use personnel to range, mark, or designate targets who do not meet the qualifications criteria laid out in this document; ii. Ch 1 Para 1.4.g. – Canada also recognizes the Joint Fire Support Executive Steering Committee’s (JFS ESC) JTAC/FAC capabilities including schoolhouses, phased programs and simulators, JFS ESC has a MOU with HQ Allied Air Command and will conduct combined assessments for nations which are dual signatories; iii. Ch 3 Para 3.1(2)b – Canada does not recognize the definition of the categories for types of CAS aircraft; and iv. Annex A – Canadian (FAC) Joint Mission Essential Task List (JMTL) is based on principles of CAS as described in both JP 3.09.3 and ATP-3.3.2.1, and is inclusive to both.
DENMARK	<p>Chapter 5 (LASER OPERATOR): Will not be able to comply with certification and qualification requirements for Laser Operators in support of Forward Air Controllers.</p> <p>Annex A (FAC MISSION ESSENTIAL TASK LIST): Will not be able to comply with requirements involving assets which are not in the Danish Armed Forces inventory.</p>

NATION	SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS
ITALY	<p>a. Certifications Requirements. All references to the requirement for the exclusive use of FAC-INS for the 12 required controls during the Certification Process.</p> <p>b. Qualification requirements (Chapter 4, 4.2., par.5.). A supervised successful control counts only for the supervised FAC.</p> <p>c. Qualification Requirements (Chapter 4, 4.2., par.1.). A FAC will remain qualified provided that 12 successful control are performed [...]. The 12 controls must consist of the following: [...] Minimum of two must expend live, inert or training ordnance.</p> <p>d. METL (Annex A. – A.2. Duty Area 03 “CAS Execution” – Sub Task 03.11.6, Pg. A-22). Control day and night AC-130 CAS missions. Perform a day and night AC-130 control during a dry or live terminal attach control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day and night AC-130 control.</p>
USA	<p>While the USA agrees with the principles of ATP-3.3.2.1 and the requirements of ATP-80/STANAG 3797, the USA bases its principles of CAS on JP 3-09.3 and uses the Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) as the standardized training requirements for USA terminal attack controllers (NATO forward air controller [FAC] equivalent). The following reservations are sourced from this MOA:</p> <p>Para 1.4.c., 3.1.2.g., 3.1.2.h. and Ch 5 - USA does not have LASER Operators (LOs), and may use personnel to range, mark, or designate targets who do not meet the qualification criteria laid out in this document.</p> <p>Para 1.4.g. - USA also recognizes the Joint Fire Support Executive Steering Committee's (JFS ESC) JTAC Standardization Team as authorized to conduct comprehensive assessments of national JTAC capabilities. JFS ESC has a MOU with HQ Allied Air Command and will conduct combined assessments for Nations which are dual signatories.</p> <p>Para 3.1.2.b. - USA does not categorize types of CAS aircraft.</p> <p>Para 3.1.2.o. and 4.2.5. - USA JTAC Instructor (JTAC-I) instructing a trainee may count the control towards qualification requirements at his discretion. A control which involves both a qualified JTAC and a qualified FAC-Airborne (FAC[A]) may be counted by both. A FAC(A) who is also a qualified JTAC may count FAC(A) controls towards JTAC currency.</p>

NATION	SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS
	<p>Para 3.2.1.d. - USA does not have Supervisory FACs (SUP-FAC) and recognizes the qualification JTAC Evaluator (JTAC-E) and JTAC-I as equivalent to a NATO SUP-FAC.</p> <p>Para 4.1.3. and Annex B - USA JTAC initial certification training requires six fixed-wing instead of six CAS aircraft controls, one instead of two ground laser designators, four instead of two must expend live or training ordnance, and two instead of four must be day.</p> <p>Para 4.2.1. and Annex B - USA JTAC qualification training requires six controls per six-month period, requires fixed-wing instead of CAS aircraft controls, does not list a requirement for minimum day controls, and has no requirement for an annual supervised control.</p> <p>Para 4.4.1.a. and b. - A USA JTAC who is unqualified (controls) for more than six months but less than 24 months, must complete the USA six-month qualification requirements under the supervision of a qualified JTAC.</p> <p>Para 4.4.2. - A USA JTAC who is unqualified for 24 consecutive months must regain qualification by completing an approved refresher syllabus and the USA six-month qualification requirements (except two fixed wing controls) under supervision of a qualified JTAC-1.</p> <p>Throughout, the document states "effects are achieved". This wording is inconsistent with AJP-3, which states "effects are created" to "achieve objectives".</p>
<p>Note: The reservations listed on this page include only those that were recorded at time of promulgation and may not be complete. Refer to the NATO Standardization Document Database for the complete list of existing reservations.</p>	

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. PREAMBLE

1. This edition reflects a task based approach (ability and proficiency) qualification standard for Forward Air Controllers¹ (FACs).
2. English is the language to be used when controlling NATO aircraft. Therefore, FACs need adequate knowledge of and proficiency in the English language to the equivalent of NATO STANAG 6001 Level 3. The competency examination should be biased towards military, particularly FAC, terminology.² LASER Operators (LOs)³ who are required to speak to aircrew will also adhere to this standard.
3. In accordance with the Bi-Strategic Command (Bi-Sc) NATO Forward Air Controller (FAC) Standardisation Programme Directive, HQ AC Ramstein established a recognized FAC Standardisation Team in order to ensure the provision of capable personnel to our operational commanders.
4. Although a qualified FAC meets the minimum requirements of this allied standard, before deployment, the participation of FACs at additional advanced training events and/or specific national theatre pre-deployment training is highly recommended.⁴
5. Furthermore, a strict adherence to the proficiency levels established by the Mission-Essential Task List (METL) for FAC trainees and FACs controlling CAS in a permissive and non-permissive environment is paramount during the certification and qualification process.
6. Participating nations are encouraged to set higher standards than the minimum requirements established by this allied standard wherever possible.

¹ The term "Forward Air Controller" is taken in this document to be synonymous to the USA terms "Terminal Attack Controller" and "Joint Terminal Attack Controller."

² The implementation of a national specific "FAC specialized language course," based on the STANAG 6001 descriptors and requirements (but specifically focused on operational English for FACs), is highly recommended.

³ The term "Laser Operator" is taken in this document to only pertain to ground based LOs in support of a FAC.

⁴ National FAC pre-deployment training should be biased towards specific training, theatre oriented academics with particular emphasis on current theatre Special Instructions (SPINS), Rules of Engagement (ROEs), Tactical Directives, SOPs, examples of current operation orders, etc. and practical exercises for all the Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) members. Close coordination with the ground forces and Ground Commander is also recommended.

1.2. AIM

1. The aim of this allied standard is to define the minimum criteria under which FACs and ground based LOs attain certification and maintain qualification to fulfil their role in Close Air Support (CAS) operations as defined in ATP 3.3.2.1.
2. This will promote safety, flexibility, and increase the combat effectiveness of NATO forces when conducting CAS.

1.3. SCOPE

1. This allied standard covers the following:
 - a. Certification and qualification of a FAC.
 - b. Loss of qualification and/or certification of a FAC.
 - c. Re-qualification and re-certification of a FAC.
 - d. Certification and qualification of a ground based LO.
 - e. Loss of certification and/or qualification of a ground based LO.
 - f. Re-qualification and re-certification of a ground based LO.
2. This allied standard does not cover FAC(A) training requirements; however, it is recommended that Nations certify FAC(A)s in accordance with their respective regulations and directives using the FAC approved METL in this allied standard.

1.4. AGREEMENT

The participating nations agree:

- a. To acknowledge a qualified FAC as being capable of effectively controlling CAS missions if the requirements established in this allied standard are fulfilled.
- b. To ensure FAC schools train FACs at least to the level of proficiency detailed within the METL provided as ANNEX A in this allied standard.
- c. To acknowledge a LO as being capable of effectively executing ground laser missions if the minimum associated qualifications established in this allied standard are fulfilled. An individual, who is not a qualified LO, may not range, mark or designate targets for aircraft with a GLD except during an approved LO training program.
- d. To adhere to the general rules and minimum criteria for certification and qualification of both FACs and LOs as described in this allied standard.

- e. To recognize that NATO's operational commanders may stipulate specific additional training requirements for qualified FACs and LOs prior to deployment to their AOO.
- f. NATO nations are responsible to implement a national regulation/manual which outlines policies and personnel responsibilities for certification and qualification training of FACs, FAC(A), SUP-FACs, FAC/FAC(A) Instructors, LOs and LO-INS.
- g. To recognize, in accordance with the Bi-SC Directive 75-8, the NATO FAC Standardisation Team as the delegated authority for conducting comprehensive assessments of national FAC capabilities, including FAC schoolhouses, FAC phased programs and FAC simulators.

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CHAPTER 2 ASSESSMENT OF STANDARDS

Quality assurance for FACs will be checked against the criteria established in the Forward Air Controller Mission Essential Task List (METL) included in this allied standard. Additionally, in accordance with the Bi-SC Directive 75-8, for assessment purposes, a detailed assessment criteria matrix and standardisation team checklist will be used by the NATO FAC Standardisation Team (FST). These detailed standard criteria matrixes and the standardisation checklists are reported in the HQ AC Ramstein "NATO FAC Standardisation Team SOPs." This SOP is available upon request and will be used for assessing the compliance of FAC schoolhouses, Air Ground Operations Schools (AGOSs), and FAC phased training programs as well as for accrediting FAC simulators.

- a. The NATO FAC Standardisation Team (FST) will assess the compliance with the current NATO standards of FAC schoolhouses that demonstrate conformity with academic, practical, and live CAS control training requirements in accordance with this allied standard and the NATO FAC Standardisation Team SOP. The NATO FST can also assess compliance with this allied standard of nationally defined phased FAC programs for nations/signatories without a FAC schoolhouse.⁵ In this case, for certification/qualification and currency purposes, FAC trainees/FACs have to successfully complete a NATO compliant FAC schoolhouse course and follow a FAC management program which meets the current NATO requirements.
- b. The Bi-SC Directive 75-8 provides direction pertaining to the NATO FAC Standardisation Team (FST). The NATO FST will provide assistance and assessment of national FAC training programs. Additionally, the NATO FST SOPs provide general criteria to plan, to prepare and to execute FAC standardisation and simulator accreditation visits.
- c. The NATO FST maintains the current list of organizations/training processes which are currently recognized as being in compliance with the NATO standards. This information is available upon request.

⁵ Nations can formally request a FAC Standardisation Team visit through the FAC Capability Section at HQ AC Ramstein. An example request format is provided in the NATO FAC Standardisation Team SOP.

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CHAPTER 3 DEFINITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. DEFINITIONS

1. AAP-6 is the main NATO reference for definitions. For “Close Air Support” and “Forward Air Controller” definitions consult AAP-6.

2. ATP-3.3.2.1 is the main reference for this allied standard and describes the basic considerations and requirements for the conduct of CAS. It also details the roles, functions and positions of a FAC. In addition to the terms and definitions in ATP-3.3.2.1, the following terms and definitions are only applicable within the context of this allied standard:

- a. Accredited Simulation Device. A simulator which has been assessed and accredited by the NATO FAC Standardisation Team to replace a defined number of live controls, for qualification training only, in accordance with this allied standard.
- b. Categories for Close Air Support Aircraft.

Type of Aircraft	Definition
Close Air Support Aircraft	Military combat aircraft (fixed, rotary wing aircraft and RPA) capable of employing live/training weapons operated by current front line and/or experienced CAS aircrew executing CAS TTPs in accordance with ATP-3.3.2.1.
Training Aircraft	Any aircraft (fixed, rotary wing and RPA) capable of emulating: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) specific CAS platform performance capabilities (e.g. speed and maneuverability), and/or b) CAS aircraft sensors' and/or c) CAS aircraft weapons' capabilities, operated by trained CAS aircrew and executing CAS TTPs in accordance with ATP-3.3.2.1. ⁶

⁶ Nations using contracted air for certification and currency training are requested to verify the aircrew's CAS competency. Whenever possible, participation of civil contracted pilots (as students) in the FAC certification course and/or dedicated training sessions is highly recommended.

- c. Digitally Aided CAS. The machine-to-machine exchange of required Close Air Support mission data (e.g. aircraft check-in, 9-line, BDA) between FAC (or FAC(A)) and CAS platform (or C2 node) for the purpose of attacking a surface target.
- d. Dry Terminal Attack Control. Control of live aircraft where air-to-ground munitions are not present or the release of an actual weapon is not intended.
- e. FAC Phased Training Program. An accredited phased training program may be used for FACs certification/qualification training. Certification requirements are accomplished by successful completion of an NATO compliant FAC schoolhouse academic curriculum, meeting minimum control requirements and receiving an initial evaluation under the supervision of a FAC-INS. The phased training program used must be assessed as compliant with the NATO requirements by the NATO FAC Standardisation Team and must be in accordance with the national regulation/manuals.
- f. Instructor Demo. A training event during which an instructor demonstrates the skills associated with correct use of equipment, tactics, techniques and procedures.
- g. Laser Operator. An individual who is qualified to conduct laser marking and designation missions from the ground in support of FACs. For the purpose of this document the term LO is defined as a person who operates a ground laser designator (GLD).
- h. Laser Operator Instructor (LO-INS). An LO who is assigned to an instructor position within an nationally authorized LO Certification programme. The LO-INS must have successfully completed a nationally authorized LO-INS training programme/upgrade and a laser safety course within an authorized national training programme.
- i. Live Terminal Attack Control. Control of live aircraft where air-to-ground munitions (live, inert or training ordnance) are present and the release of an actual weapon is intended.
- j. Live Fire Exercise. A training event with live aircraft, (it may include surface-to-surface fires) where air-to-surface munitions (live, inert or training ordnance) are used allowing FACs and FAC trainees to demonstrate the skills associated with correct use of equipment, tactics, techniques and procedures.

- k. Practical Exercise (PE). A training event (e.g. sand table, simulator, table-top or field exercise) which allows FACs and FAC trainees to demonstrate the skills associated with correct use of equipment, tactics, techniques and procedures.
- l. Simulation. The use of a device designed to train to a specific task such as a part-task trainer or a simulator. Simulators have the capability to operate on virtual terrain and take the place of weapon systems.
- m. Simulated Terminal Attack Control. Control of a simulated aircraft in a virtual environment used to enhance procedural training and mission rehearsal.
- n. Successful Terminal Attack Control. A terminal attack control is to be considered successful if the FAC performs the control in accordance with ATP-3.3.2.1. TTPs.
- o. Terminal Attack Control. Consists of at least one aircraft (fixed/rotary wing/RPA) attacking a surface target. The control begins with a CAS briefing from an FAC/FAC trainee, also known as the “9-Line Briefing” (ATP 3.3.2.1 standard) and ends with a “cleared hot,” “continue dry,” “cleared to engage” or an “abort” call on a final attack run. No more than two controls (lead aircraft and wingman) can be counted per CAS briefing per target.
- p. Terminal Attack Control in a Non-permissive Environment. A control where the tactical situation dictates that aircraft must maintain stand-off distances prior to target attack run. Must use a tactical scenario which requires a full nine line CAS brief (IP to target area).⁷
- q. Terminal Attack Control in a Permissive Environment. A control where the tactical situation does not dictate aircraft maintain stand-off distances prior to target attack run. Tactical scenario permits the aircraft to hold over the target area for target talk-on or re-attack.

⁷ Non permissive controls can be performed also in the case of bad weather conditions for low weather ceilings where an IP to target run is required. During “non permissive controls” the enhanced target description technique may be used.

3.2. TYPES OF FAC

1. The following definitions describe the various types of FACs.
 - a. Forward Air Controller Trainee. Individual identified to attend the appropriate service or partner nation academic syllabus, practical and live CAS control training requirements of a core FAC training curriculum (FAC Course) in accordance with this allied standard, with the intent of being certified as a FAC.
 - b. Certified Forward Air Controller (FAC). A trainee who has satisfactorily completed a national FAC academic syllabus, completed the practical and live control training requirements of a core FAC training curriculum, completed an initial FAC theoretical and practical examination, under the supervision of FAC Instructors, and has demonstrated the knowledge and skill to apply FAC procedures in a tactical environment in accordance with this allied standard . Certification is granted by a national appointed authority. Certification is a national responsibility. A FAC trainee who successfully completes the certification process is also initially qualified, unless otherwise specified by national regulations and/or directives⁸, for the next 12 months.⁹
 - c. Qualified Forward Air Controller (FAC).¹⁰ Once a FAC has achieved his initial qualification he must maintain his qualification by accomplishing the established minimum annual training and the recurring evaluation requirements (both theoretical and practical), in accordance with this allied standard.¹¹ A qualified FAC must be able to perform the duties of a FAC, without supervision, in a complex tactical scenario.
 - d. Supervisory Forward Air Controller (SUP-FAC).¹² A qualified FAC who has at least one year of continuous experience as a FAC, or a qualified FAC who has one year of continuous experience as an operational FAC(A), or a qualified FAC who has one year of continuous experience as a CAS-platform aircrew member and has accomplished additional academic training in air operations, airspace control and teaching/training techniques within a nationally authorized SUP-FAC training programme. He is authorized to supervise the qualification training (not certification training) of the FACs under his responsibility.

⁸ National regulations can be more restrictive.

⁹ No more than 6 months can pass between successful controls.

¹⁰ In accordance with the METLs at annex A, a qualified FAC must also be able to plan and execute LASER operations using a GLD, additionally the employment of qualified LASER Operators as members of the TACP in support of FACs, especially when deployed in theatre of operations, is highly recommended.

¹¹ Minimum qualification requirements are reported at Annex B. Annex E provides a standard form that may be used to document the required and recurring annual evaluations.

¹² FAC Supervisor, and FAC Instructor waiver authority will be in accordance with national directives.

- e. Forward Air Controller Instructor (FAC-INS).¹³ A qualified SUP-FAC, or a qualified FAC who has one year of continuous experience as an operational FAC(A) or a qualified FAC who has one year of continuous experience as a CAS-platform aircrew member, and has successfully completed a specific nationally authorized instructor training programme to be assigned to an instructor position within a nationally authorized (and NATO compliant) FAC training program.¹⁴

3.3. FAC PRE-SCREENING RECOMMENDATIONS

1. FAC training programs utilizing a FAC trainee pre-screening process, to assist in identifying appropriate candidates to attend a formal FAC course, have shown to significantly reduce student attrition. The implementation of national FAC pre-screening processes/pre-selection courses focused, for example, on English language skills, map reading tests, basic CAS procedures and psycho-attitudinal tests is highly recommended.
2. Prior to commencing FAC training, it is recommended for a FAC trainee to have a minimum of one year in a position with fire support experience, or be an aircrew member with at least one year of operational flying experience.

¹³ FAC Supervisor, and FAC Instructor waiver authority will be in accordance with national directives.

¹⁴ A FAC instructor can be assigned to and located in a FAC schoolhouse or in specific units as part of a FAC phased program of instruction or part of a national FAC management program.

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CHAPTER 4 FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER CERTIFICATION / QUALIFICATION

4.1. CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Nations will certify FACs in accordance with their respective regulations and directives, as aligned with established FAC guidelines, using the Mission Essential Task List (METL) included in this allied standard.

2. FAC certification requires the trainee to successfully complete a FAC training course at a multi-national or national training establishment. The instruction must be based on the principles for CAS as described in AJP-3.3.2, the procedures and techniques for CAS as described in ATP-3.3.2.1 and detailed in the related FAC METL at Annex A of this allied standard. All certification requirements may be accomplished, in compliance with the NATO standards, either by successful completion of a FAC schoolhouse or by a phased program, which will include successful completion of a FAC schoolhouse course.

3. During certification a trainee must conduct a minimum of 12 successful controls under the supervision of a qualified FAC-INS and complete an initial FAC evaluation by a designated FAC-INS.

The 12 controls must consist of the following:¹⁵

- Minimum of six Type 1 controls
- Minimum of two Type 2 control*
- Minimum of six CAS Aircraft controls
- Minimum of two controls must employ a ground laser designator**
- Minimum of two must expend live, inert or training ordnance
- Minimum of four controls in a non-permissive environment***
- Minimum of four must be day
- Minimum of two must be at night

* *Remote observer or video downlink may be used when available.*

** *Laser shall be utilized throughout weapon delivery or dry attack run or to mark a target for an aircraft with a laser spot tracker or a see spot device. Intent is to utilize laser equipment and laser terminology.*

Note - Nations without GLD are exempt until such fielding occurs. However the FAC must still achieve the total number of 12 controls.

*** *Two of the non-permissive controls should use enhanced target description procedures with the CAS platform utilizing low level tactics.*

¹⁵ A maximum of two type 3 controls can be counted towards certification requirements at the discretion of the signatory.

4. FAC schoolhouses will provide course completion documentation. The FAC schoolhouse is responsible for providing a deficiency letter in the case that not all the training has been accomplished, listing which of the requirements was not accomplished and specifying the reason why (e.g.: only 6 of the 12 controls were completed due to weather). For certification purposes, the FAC schoolhouse is also responsible to provide guidance for follow-on training in order to complete certification.¹⁶ FAC-INSs must supervise all training until the certification process is completed.

5. Only FAC-INS are permitted to instruct FAC trainees in terminal attack controls that involve live aircraft. Subject Matter Experts other than FAC-INS may instruct FAC trainees on course topics which support CAS operations, but are not directly associated with controlling of aircraft (examples: fire support coordination measures, airspace management, and airspace command and control). During certification and requalification, when instructing FAC trainees in terminal attack controls, the instructor will be physically located with the individual being trained and be able to take control, if necessary.

6. The use of FAC simulators is highly recommended to enhance procedural training and mission rehearsal, but will not be used to replace live controls during the certification process.

4.2. QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. The qualification period starts the day after initial certification requirements have been met. A FAC will remain qualified provided that 12 successful controls are performed, in accordance with proficiency requirements detailed at Annex A, within the next 12 months period and all recurring evaluation requirements are satisfactorily accomplished. It is recommended that the control descriptions detailed on the CAS control cards located in Annex D are utilized for qualification controls. No more than 6 months may pass between consecutive controls.

The 12 controls must consist of the following¹⁷:

- Minimum of four Type 1 controls
- Minimum of one evaluated control under the supervision of SUP-FAC*
- Minimum of two Type 2 controls**
- Minimum of six CAS Aircraft controls
- Minimum of two controls must employ a ground laser designator ***
- Minimum of two must expend live, inert or training ordnance
- Minimum of four controls in a non-permissive environment****
- Minimum of four must be day

¹⁶ The national FAC training regulation must define the procedure by which training deficiencies are resolved.

¹⁷ Type 3 controls can be counted toward qualification at the discretion of the signatory for a maximum of two controls.

- Minimum of two must be at night

** Nations may extend the evaluated control period to up to 18 months.*

*** Remote observer or video downlink may be used when available.*

**** Laser shall be utilized throughout weapon delivery or dry attack run or to mark a target for an aircraft with a laser spot tracker or a see spot device. The intent is to utilize laser equipment and laser terminology during a practical or live fire exercise. If accomplished in a simulator, it must be accredited with form/fit/function. Note - services, partner nations without GLD are exempt until such fielding occurs. However the FAC must still achieve the total number of 12 controls.*

***** Two of the non-permissive controls should use enhanced target description procedures with the CAS platform utilizing low level tactics.*

2. FACs should satisfy their qualification requirements with ground maneuver units whenever possible. Commanders are encouraged to establish guidance and goals within local constraints aimed at achieving greater joint interoperability.

3. To retain qualification, the FAC must pass an annual theoretical and a practical evaluation.¹⁸ Nations are responsible for the content of this evaluation. A FAC who fails an evaluation is considered unqualified until he passes a subsequent evaluation. Annex E reports a standard form that can be used to document these recurring evaluations. Evaluation documentation (i.e.: results of theoretical and practical examinations) must be collected in the “six part documentation system” of the FAC Evaluation Folder.

4. For qualification and re-qualification purposes, simulators accredited by the NATO FAC Standardization Team in accordance with Annex H, references (g) and (h), may be used to replace a maximum of four live controls annually. However, simulation will not be used to replace the following live controls: the controls to be performed with CAS aircraft, the two night controls, the two controls requiring expenditure of live or training ordnance, four Type 1, two Type 2, four non-permissive.

5. A supervised successful control counts only for the supervised FAC.

6. Only qualified FACs will be allowed to deploy in support of combat/contingency operations. FACs are considered qualified for the duration of the deployment (even if the FAC is unable to maintain the required number of controls during the deployment) and the evaluation requirement is exceptionally waived. All deployed FACs who do not maintain qualification requirements are considered unqualified upon return from the deployment. It is a national responsibility to manage and complete the re-qualification training and validation of

¹⁸ The annual evaluation must be performed under the supervision of a SUP-FAC or FAC-INS. Nations may extend the evaluated control period to up to 18 months.

this individual in the immediate period thereafter. Whenever possible, FAC training should be continued throughout the period of deployment.

4.3. PRE-DEPLOYMENT TRAINING

A qualified FAC can be deployed and support combat operations, but it is highly recommended that CAS pre-deployment training be conducted prior to deployment. This training, which will include academics and practical exercises, should be focused on theatre specific scenarios, theatre specific CAS aircraft and ordnance, surface to surface fires, and should allow FACs to employ all types of CAS controls. This training should include ground commanders and fire support command and control if available. Additionally, during the pre-deployment training the usage of actual equipment/devices which will be used/required in the theatre of operations is essential.

4.4. LOSS OF CERTIFICATION / QUALIFICATION

1. If a qualified FAC fails to meet the qualification requirements in Annex B, the FAC is considered unqualified and must re-qualify in accordance with national guidance:

- a. If the time elapsed from the last successful control is greater than 6 months but less than 12 months, the FAC must only make up for the deficit towards the annual Qualification requirements to regain qualified status, where the first control is supervised by an SUP-FAC or a FAC-INS. If proficiency is not demonstrated, the SUP-FAC/FAC-INS will order additional training.
- b. If the time elapsed from the last successful control is greater than 12 months, the FAC must accomplish full re-qualification requirements as per Annex B, to regain qualified status, where each control is supervised by an SUP-FAC or a FAC-INS.

2. If a FAC has not regained his qualification within 24 months after his last qualifying control, the FAC certification/qualification is void. In order to regain certification, he must follow an approved refresher course or repeat the initial FAC training programme achieving as a minimum the number of certification controls detailed in Annex B.

3. A FAC who fails to satisfactorily complete an evaluation, must successfully complete a subsequent re-evaluation prior to being considered re-qualified. Certification is void for the FAC who fails two evaluations consecutively. In this case the FAC must follow a nationally approved refresher course or repeat the FAC certification course

4.5. FAC EVALUATION FOLDER

To properly document FAC certification and qualification standards, an individual FAC evaluation folder/logbook will be issued in accordance with national directives. It will be maintained by the individual and signed by an appropriate authority. This FAC evaluation folder/logbook will be taken along by the individual to each duty assignment and deployment to provide unit commanders and commanding officers a reference of the individual's FAC certification and qualification status. It will be used to record and maintain appropriate FAC records during each assignment and deployment. It will contain reference to this allied standard, details of the training, date of issue, type of control technique, and must be in the English language. This is to include confirmation of the number of successful and unsuccessful controls, and qualifications. It will contain the following 6-part documentation system:

- Part I: TABLE OF CONTENTS
- Part II: COMMANDERS' DESIGNATION LETTERS – This section contains a copy of the FAC's current designation letter/appointment details and a copy of any previous designation letters/appointment details as applicable (see example at Annex F).
- Part III: FAC CAS LOG – This section contains a record of all controls in legible format. This section should contain records of all controls performed since certification and must be in the English language. (See example at Annex C.)
- Part IV: DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING – All continuation training and refresher training should be documented in Part IV to include academics and testing.
- Part V: DOCUMENTATION OF EVALUATIONS – This section contains documentation of all evaluations conducted since certification.
- Part VI: FAC FORMAL SCHOOL DIPLOMAS – This section contains copies of any certificates received from attending a formal course of instruction pertaining to CAS or terminal attack control.

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CHAPTER 5 LASER OPERATOR

5.1. LASER OPERATOR CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. To be certified as an LO or LO-INS, the individual has to successfully complete a specific, nationally authorized LO or LO-INS training course. The syllabus of the training course must include the principals and procedures for GLD procedures. It must also cover the safety aspects of ground laser operations.

2. In the LO training course, the LO trainee must successfully execute a minimum of two marks using laser-guided weapons (live, inert or training), the assistance of laser spot tracker/locator capable aircraft or a “See Spot” capable device. All marks must be supervised and signed-off by a Laser Operator Instructor (LO-INS).

3. Upon successful completion of the LO training course, the LO trainee will be considered GLD certified. A log will be issued and maintained containing reference to this allied standard, details of training, date of course completion and type and number of laser missions. It must be in the English language.

5.2. LASER OPERATOR QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

To retain qualification, the LO must execute a minimum of two laser missions per year using either laser-guided weapons (live, inert or training), the assistance of laser spot tracker/locator capable aircraft or a “See Spot” capable device.

5.3. LASER OPERATOR LOSS OF QUALIFICATION

An LO loses qualification upon failure to execute two laser missions per year using either laser-guided weapons (live, inert or training), the assistance of laser spot tracker/locator capable aircraft or a “See Spot” capable device. To regain qualification, the LO must follow an nationally approved refresher course or repeat the initial LO training programme under supervision of an LO-INS.

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CHAPTER 6 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

This allied standard is implemented when a nation has issued the necessary orders/ instructions to the forces concerned, putting the procedures detailed in this agreement into effect.

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ANNEX A FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER MISSION ESSENTIAL TASK LIST
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The following Mission-Essential Tasks have been identified for a FAC and will be the basis for the schoolhouse training syllabus for FAC Certification. The METL will also be used for assessments of compliance of FAC schoolhouses by the NATO FAC Standardization Team. The Mission-Essential Tasks are divided into duty areas and are listed by task and associated sub-tasks. Demonstrating knowledge of the following tasks during the conduct of a written examination and/or through its application in practical exercises and simulations is essential, using appropriate reference material when required.

METL's tasks and sub-tasks are intended for CAS training in both permissive and non permissive environments.

All tasks listed in the METL must be performed to a satisfactory level for FAC certification but they may be accomplished through either live controls/scenarios or in an academic or simulator environment.

The following terms are defined for the purpose of this mission essential task list:

- a. Standard. Criteria for how well a task or learning objective must be performed. The standard specifies how well, completely, or accurately a process must be performed or product produced.
- b. Task. A clearly defined and measurable activity accomplished by individuals and organizations. It must be specific; usually has a definite beginning and ending; may support or be supported by other tasks; generally is performed in a relatively short time (however, there may be no time limit or there may be a specific time limit); and it must be observable and measurable. The task title must contain an action verb and object and may contain a qualifier.
- c. Condition. Describes the classroom or field conditions under which the task will be performed. The condition expands on the information in the task title by identifying when, where and why the individual performs the task and what materials, personnel, and equipment the individual must have to perform the task.

The proficiency level required for certification is provided in the METL. The levels indicated can be described as follows:

Performance level	Description
Understand	The trainee has a sound theoretical understanding of his task; however, he may still lack practical experience due to national service structure, requirements or capabilities which may restrict his practice within this field. Therefore further training, assistance and supervision may be required for these tasks during mission preparation.
Proficient	The trainee is able to accomplish the items, maneuvers and/or operations correctly and efficiently without assistance.

A.1. DUTY AREA 01 - CAS Planning

Sufficient knowledge shall be demonstrated for each task and associated sub-task during the conduct of written evaluations with an overall score of 80% or practical application in exercises and simulations, using appropriate NATO and national reference material as required.

TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
01.1		Advise ground commander on Close Air Support assets in support of ground scheme of maneuver.	
	01.1.1	<p>Advise ground commander on Fixed-Wing (FW) / Rotary-Wing (RW) CAS capabilities / limitations / employment.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of the capabilities, limitations, and employment of fixed wing/rotary wing CAS during a written evaluation (e.g. Tornado, Harrier, Mirage 2000, Eurofighter, Rafale, F-15E, F-16, A-10, B-1, B-52, AC-130. RW: AH-1W/Z, AH-64A/D, UH-1N/Y.</p> <p>Note: This list is not exhaustive. Nations may perfect/improve it based on their national specific requirements). FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on capabilities, limitations, and employment of FW/RW CAS platforms.</p>	Proficient
	01.1.2	<p>Advise ground commander on FAC (A) capabilities / limitations / employment.</p> <p><i>Note – For Nations without FAC(A)s an “Understand” proficiency level is required.</i></p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of the capabilities, limitations, and employment of fixed wing/rotary wing FAC (A) during a written evaluation. Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of supporting and supported forces when integrating an FAC (A). FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the capabilities, limitations, and employment of FW/RW FAC (A).</p>	Proficient

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	01.1.3	Advise ground commander on remote observer (i.e. National Forward Observer or Joint Forward Observer) capabilities / limitations / employment. Demonstrate knowledge of the capabilities, limitations, and employment of a remote observer (e.g. COLT, FIST, SOF) during a written evaluation. Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of supporting and supported forces when integrating a remote observer. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on remote observer capabilities, limitations, and employment.	Proficient
	01.1.4	Advise ground commander on Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) capabilities/limitations/employment. Demonstrate knowledge of the capabilities, limitations, and employment of RPA during a written evaluation. Include using RPA for targeting and marking and employment of CAS weapons: (e.g. MQ-1, MQ-9). FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the capabilities, limitations, and employment of RPA IAW ATP 3.3.2.1.	Understand
	01.1.5	Advise ground commander on aviation weapon capabilities / limitations / employment. Demonstrate knowledge of CAS weapon's capabilities, limitations, and employment methods of aviation delivered ordnance. (General purpose bombs, laser guided munitions, Inertially aided munitions, aircraft guns, rockets, flares, Air to ground missiles) during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on weapons capabilities, limitations, and employment IAW ATP 3.3.2.1.	Proficient
	01.1.6	Advise ground commander on effects of weather, terrain, and threat on CAS capabilities and assets. Demonstrate knowledge of weather, terrain and threats when employing CAS assets during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on mission impacts of weather, terrain and threats when employing CAS assets IAW ATP 3.3.2.1.	Proficient
	01.1.7	Advise ground commander on effects of electronic warfare on CAS capabilities. Demonstrate knowledge of airborne and ground based electronic warfare (EW) effects during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on EW effects, location of electronic warfare planners, the request process and how to submit an EW request when employing CAS assets.	Understand

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	01.1.8	<p>Advise ground commander on the use and timely submission of air strike requests (ASR).</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of the Air Tasking Order planning cycle and its effects on ASR submission during the conduct of a written evaluation. Address what an ATO is, the information listed and how to access the document. The trainee should also understand the process to get a preplanned mission on the ATO. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the Air Tasking Order planning cycle and its effects on ASR submission.</p>	Proficient
	01.1.9	<p>Advise ground commander on Battle Damage Assessment (BDA) and Mission Reporting (MISREP) procedures.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of the information required to successfully complete a BDA (e.g. observed damage (enemy/civilian)), re-attack recommendation, BDA log, and MISREP procedures* during the conduct of a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the information required to successfully complete BDA report to CAS aircraft that includes: Size, Activity, Location, Time, Remarks — Munitions expended, observed damage (number of tanks destroyed, number still active, and recommendation), Mission Number, and Mission accomplishment (SUCCESSFUL, UNSUCCESSFUL or UNKNOWN). *Currently no formal standard exist.</p>	Proficient
01.2		<p>Advise ground commander on types of Terminal Attack Control.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of how tactical situation, aircrew, aircraft, and weapons capabilities/limitations determine appropriate types of CAS control during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the types of CAS control and the factors that determine the type of control to use in a given situation.</p>	Proficient
01.3		<p>Advise ground commander on integration of CAS with indirect fires.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of the integration of indirect fires (surface to surface) with CAS during a written evaluation. Address deconfliction methods which facilitate simultaneous multi-ship/platform CAS and indirect fire operations. Must be well versed in ACA terminology and have knowledge of all applicable ACAs in use. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on separation techniques that deconflict airspace to provide a reasonably safe operating space for aircraft to maneuver and attack targets.</p>	Proficient

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
01.4		<p>Advise ground commander on the impact of fire support coordination measures (FSCM) on CAS mission planning.</p> <p>Given a tactical scenario (e.g. operations order) assess the impact of FSCMs on CAS operations in support of the ground commander's concept of operations during a written evaluation. Address, at a minimum, the definition and proper employment of permissive and restrictive FSCMs to expedite the attack of targets. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on FSCMs used during CAS operations.</p> <p><i>Note: Students should be briefed on Kill box terminology, but a kill box will not be established for close air support (CAS) missions. If a CAS mission is required within an established kill box, the portion of the kill box requiring detailed integration should be closed.</i></p>	Proficient
01.5		<p>Advise ground commander on airspace command and control (Joint and Component) procedures and their impact on CAS mission planning.</p>	
	01.5.1	<p>Advise ground commander on the various components of airspace command and control and their impact on CAS mission planning.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of airspace command and control components and their impact on CAS mission planning during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the primary command and control agencies and their roles and responsibilities within the associated Command and Control System.</p>	Understand
	01.5.2	<p>Advise ground commander on Airspace Control Order (ACO), Airspace Control Measures (ACM), Air Tasking Order (ATO), Special Instructions (Spins), and their impact on CAS mission planning.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of ACO, ACM, ATO, and SPINS during a written evaluation. Address, at a minimum, the definition and application of ACO, ACM, ATO, and SPINS. Also cover the standard time required to submit an ASR for approval and inclusion in the ATO (e.g. air tasking cycle). FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the functions of the ACO, ACM, ATO, and SPINS.</p>	Proficient

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
01.6		<p>Apply intelligence products to CAS mission planning.</p> <p>Given a tactical scenario, operations order, apply intelligence products to support CAS mission planning in support of the ground commander's concept of operations during a written evaluation. Describe how intelligence supports air operations, available intelligence products (e.g. order of battle, maps, ISR imagery) and the importance of including Intel early in the planning process. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the intelligence products used to support CAS mission planning.</p>	Understand
01.7		<p>Apply the products of the targeting process to CAS mission planning</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of the targeting process during a written evaluation. Address the process which the supported commander selects and prioritize targets and match appropriate effects. Lesson should focus on the products the FAC will use when planning the employment of CAS (tactical level). FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the targeting process products. (i.e. Target list)</p>	Proficient
01.8		<p>Plan CAS missions with precision and non-precision weapons, in support of the ground scheme of manoeuvre .</p>	
	01.8.1	<p>Plan a laser guided weapon delivery.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of laser guided weapons employment during a written evaluation. Address the standard laser brevity terms and procedures for ground designating, and the proper employment of laser guided weapons. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on laser guided weapons employment IAW ATP 3.3.2.1. TTPs.</p>	Proficient
	01.8.2	<p>Plan inertial aided munitions deliveries.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of inertial aided munitions employment during a written evaluation. Address the unique characteristics and limitations of inertially aided/GPS guided weapons. Lesson will also cover target location error (TLE), Bomb on Coordinate (BOC), and Bomb on Target (BOT). FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on inertial aided munitions employment.</p>	Proficient

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	01.8.3	<p>Plan an airborne laser designated weapon delivery.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of airborne Laser Target Designators (LTDs) (e.g. Target Pods, RPA) and their proper employment during a written evaluation. Address the standard laser brevity terms, procedures, and the process used to verify correct target location through the use of FMV downlink and or laser spot trackers/devices. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on planning considerations for using an airborne LTD to provide terminal weapons guidance for laser guided weapons.</p>	Proficient
	01.8.4	<p>Plan non-precision weapons deliveries.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of non-precision weapons employment during a written evaluation. Address the capabilities, limitations and employment of general purpose weapons. Considerations must be given to host aircraft navigation/weapons system accuracy. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on non-precision weapons employment.</p>	Proficient
01.9		<p>Plan the use of digital systems in support of weapons deliveries.</p> <p>*Note - Nations without fielded digital CAS systems are exempt until such fielding occurs.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of digitally aided CAS/Fires systems to facilitate weapons employment during a written evaluation. Address the capabilities, limitations and proper use of National-fielded DACAS systems. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the use of DACAS systems.</p>	Understand
01.10		<p>Plan engagement with appropriate weapon in order to achieve desired effects, proportional response, and minimize collateral damage.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of aviation ordnance capabilities and effects during a written evaluation. Lesson will present scenarios where ordnance is appropriately matched to targets to achieve ground commanders desired results and comply with Rules of Engagement (ROE) and restrictions. Theatre specific ROE, restrictions and lessons learned should be briefed. Reinforcement through practical application is required during simulated and/or live controls. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on aviation ordnance capabilities and effects.</p>	Proficient
01.11		<p>Plan day CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of manoeuvre.</p>	

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	01.11.1	Plan day FW CAS missions. Demonstrate knowledge of day, FW CAS planning factors, to include heavy bombers, during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on day, FW and heavy bomber CAS planning factors.	Proficient
	01.11.2	Plan day RW CAS missions. Demonstrate knowledge of day, RW CAS planning factors during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on RW CAS planning factors.	Proficient
	01.11.3	Plan day RPA missions in support of CAS. Demonstrate knowledge of day, RPA planning factors in support of CAS during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on RPA planning factors in support of CAS.	Understand
	01.11.4	Plan CAS missions in a non permissive environment with CAS platforms utilizing low level tactics. Demonstrate knowledge to plan CAS mission in a non permissive environment utilizing enhanced target description procedures with CAS platforms utilizing low level tactics during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on day enhanced target description procedures.	Proficient
01.12		Plan night CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of manoeuvre.	
	01.12.1	Plan night FW CAS missions. Demonstrate knowledge of night, FW CAS planning factors during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on night, FW CAS planning factors.	Proficient
	01.12.2	Plan night RW CAS missions. Demonstrate knowledge of night, RW CAS planning factors during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on night, RW CAS planning factors.	Proficient
	01.12.3	Plan Illumination in support of night CAS missions.	

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
		01.12.3.1 Plan ground-delivered Illumination. Demonstrate knowledge of ground-delivered illumination, in support of CAS during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures on how to employ illumination via surface based fire support systems in support of CAS missions (Artillery, Mortars, and Naval Surface Fires). FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on surface-delivered illumination, in support of CAS.	Proficient
		01.12.3.2 Plan aviation-delivered Illumination. Demonstrate knowledge of aviation-delivered illumination, in support of CAS during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures on how to employ illumination via aviation assets in support of CAS missions (e.g.: Airborne delivered flares, Illumination rockets). FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on aviation-delivered illumination, in support of CAS.	Understand
	01.12.4	Plan night RPA missions in support of CAS. Demonstrate knowledge of night, RPA planning factors in support of CAS during a written evaluation. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on RPA planning factors in support of CAS.	Understand
01.13		Incorporate CAS mission planning factors for operations in limited visibility/adverse weather. Demonstrate knowledge of the effects of limited visibility and adverse weather conditions on CAS missions during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures on how to execute a CAS mission during limited visibility and adverse weather conditions. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on limited visibility/adverse weather effects on CAS.	Proficient
01.14		Incorporate CAS mission planning factors for operations in an urban environment. Demonstrate knowledge of CAS mission planning factors for operations in an urban environment during a written evaluation. Address planning factors, techniques and procedures on how to execute a CAS mission in the urban environment FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on urban CAS planning factors.	Proficient
01.15		Plan AC-130 fire missions in support of the ground scheme of maneuver. Demonstrate knowledge of AC-130 fire missions during a written evaluation. Address planning factors, techniques and procedures on how to employ the AC-130. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on AC-130 capabilities, Call for Fire procedures and proper employment.	Understand

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
01.16		Plan integrated attack by multiple fire support assets to support CAS.	
	01.16.1	Plan target marking for CAS assets.	
		01.16.1.1 Plan target marking for CAS with indirect fire assets. Demonstrate knowledge to effectively plan visual target marking for CAS with indirect fire during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures on how to use indirect fire (e.g. artillery, mortars) to provide visual marks (e.g. smoke, illumination) to execute a CAS mission. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on target mark timing, airspace management (deconflicting fires from CAS platforms) and use of smoke, high explosive, illumination or other visual means.	Understand
		01.16.1.2 Plan target marking for CAS with an airborne asset. Demonstrate the ability to effectively target mark (e.g. LTD, IR pointer, rockets) with an airborne asset (e.g. Targeting Pod, RPA, FAC(A)) during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures to authorize the use of aircraft targeting pods and RPA to mark targets (LTD, IR pointer) and the process used to verify correct target location through the use of FMV downlink, laser spot or NVD. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on techniques and procedures to use aircraft, targeting pods and RPA to mark targets.	Understand
		01.16.1.3 Plan target marking with ground LASER designator/IR pointer for CAS assets. Demonstrate the ability to effectively plan ground laser designator/IR pointer target marking for CAS during the conduct of a written evaluation. Address the standard Laser/IR pointer brevity terms, procedures for ground designating, and the proper employment of Laser Target Designator/IR pointer. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on safety zone, optimal attack zones, hellfire designator exclusion zone and laser/IR pointer safety.	Proficient
	01.16.2	Plan Suppression Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD) for CAS attack. Demonstrate the ability to effectively plan SEAD for CAS during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures on how to use indirect fire (e.g. artillery, mortars) to provide SEAD in support of a CAS mission. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on definition of SEAD, timing, and airspace management (deconflicting surface fires from CAS platforms).	Proficient

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	01.16.3	<p>Plan coordinated attacks by multiple flights of aircraft to support CAS.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge to effectively coordinate attacks by multiple flights of aircraft and deconflict them from each other during simultaneous and sequential attacks to support CAS during a written evaluation. Address type of attack (Combined/Sectored), timing and procedures on how to deconflict flights. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on methods of deconflicting CAS platforms from each other during simultaneous and sequential attacks.</p>	Proficient
01.17		<p>Plan terminal attack control in support of CAS attack.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of terminal attack control procedures in support of CAS planning during a written evaluation. Address planning factors, techniques and procedures on how to conduct terminal attack control of a CAS mission. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on established terminal attack control procedures, situation update, and CAS Brief.</p>	Proficient
01.18		<p>Plan target location procedures with the understanding of target location errors (TLE) in support of attack.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of target location procedures and target location errors (TLE) in support of CAS planning during a written evaluation. Address planning factors, techniques and procedures on how to most efficiently and effectively locate targets; stress the importance of a targets associated TLE. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on procedures, equipment used to determine target location, and TLE categories.</p>	Proficient
01.19		<p>Request CAS via ASR.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of the ASR during a written evaluation. Address the proper routing and processing of the request through the command and control system. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on the procedures to fill out and route an ASR.</p>	Proficient
01.20		<p>Request CAS via ASR using digital CAS systems.</p> <p>*Note - Nations without fielded digital CAS systems are exempt until such fielding occurs.</p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of how to correctly complete and submit an ASR using digital CAS systems during a written evaluation. Address techniques and procedures for using Service-specific digital CAS systems. FAC trainee will be able to successfully answer questions on how properly request CAS via ASR in accordance with ATP 3.3.2.1 and/or specific national documentation.</p>	Understand

A.2. DUTY AREA 02 - CAS Preparation

This Duty Area focuses on the minimum CAS preparation to be demonstrated through a practical, dry or live terminal attack control. Trainees should use the same FAC equipment in training as they are required to operate during combat operations. Appropriate material will be supplied to the trainees to facilitate CAS mission planning. A Performance level of proficient is required for each task and sub-task of this duty area.

TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
02.1		Operate organic FAC equipment.	Proficient
	02.1.1	Operate organic FAC communications equipment. Demonstrate the ability to operate all required organic communications equipment necessary for requesting, coordinating and controlling CAS missions during practical exercise. FAC Trainees will demonstrate proficiency in operating communications equipment as designated by their Nation. FACs will have the skills to operate in the required frequency bands in secure voice, Anti Jam and with digital information exchange capabilities.	
	02.1.2	Operate organic FAC target marking equipment. *Note – Nations without FAC target marking equipment are exempt until such fielding occurs. Demonstrate the ability to operate target marking equipment in support of CAS during practical exercise. FAC Trainees will demonstrate the ability to operate laser target designators (LTD), IR pointers, radar beacons and other designated target marking equipment currently in use by their Nation.	
	02.1.3	Operate organic FAC target location equipment. Demonstrate the ability to operate target location equipment and knowledge of its accuracy in support of CAS during practical exercise. FAC Trainees will demonstrate the ability to operate Laser Range Finders, GPS systems, Targeting Software and other target location equipment designated by their Services/Nation.	

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	02.1.4	<p>Operate organic FAC Full Motion Video equipment. *Note – Nations without Full Motion Video equipment are exempt until such fielding occurs.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to operate video downlink equipment in support of CAS during practical exercise. FAC Trainees will demonstrate the ability to operate video downlink equipment designated by their Services /Nation.</p>	
	02.1.5	<p>Operate organic digital aided CAS/Fires systems. *Note – Nations without fielded digital aided CAS systems are exempt until such fielding occurs.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to operate digitally aided systems in support of CAS and CFF missions during live and or simulated training events, using appropriate reference material when required. FAC Trainees will demonstrate the ability to operate digitally aided systems in support of CAS and CFF missions during live and/or simulated training events, using designated equipment and software by their Nation.</p>	
02.2		Apply the products of Operational planning in support of CAS execution.	Proficient
	02.2.1	<p>Apply intelligence products in support of CAS execution.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to apply intelligence products (e.g. ISR support, ground order of battle, air order of battle, missile order of battle, maps, charts (1:50, GRG)) during practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC Trainee will understand which products of the intelligence/deliberate planning cycle are available to him in order to devise a plan to ensure CAS resources are used against appropriate targets based on the commander's intent. (e.g. Target List).</p>	
	02.2.2	<p>Apply the products of the fire support plan in support of CAS execution.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to apply the products of the fire support plan (e.g., FSCMs) during practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC Trainees will understand what role they play in developing a fire support plan, ensuring CAS is fully integrated and be able to use the products that result from fire support planning (e.g. target lists, FSCMs).</p>	
	02.2.3	<p>Apply the products of the Airspace Control Order in support of CAS execution.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to apply the products of the ACO (e.g. ACMs) during practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainees will be able to extract and apply the applicable information contained in the ACO required to safely and effectively conduct a CAS mission.</p>	

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	02.2.4	Apply the products of communications planning in support of CAS execution. Demonstrate the ability to apply a communications plan (e.g., Tactical Air Direction (TAD), Tactical Air Request Net (ARN), Air Support Request (ASR), TACP Local (L), etc.), during practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will establish and maintain all applicable communications nets required to plan, coordinate and execute a CAS mission. FAC trainee will understand communications plans and be able to extract communications network data from applicable sources.	
	02.2.5	Apply the products of the ATO in support of CAS execution. Demonstrate the ability to apply the ATO (e.g., aircraft, time on station, SPINS) during practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will read an ATO and be able to identify and extract the information needed to execute a CAS mission.	

A.3. DUTY AREA 03 - CAS Execution

This Duty Area focuses on the minimum practical, dry, or live terminal attack controls to be conducted. Trainees should use the same FAC equipment in training as they are required to operate during combat operations. Appropriate material will be supplied to the trainees to facilitate CAS mission planning and execution. Each Task and Sub-Task will be covered in the exercise.

TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
03.1		Targeting	Proficient
	03.1.1	Target Acquisition	

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
		<p>03.1.1.1 Execute target acquisition via aided and unaided during daytime conditions.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets based on ground commander's CAS target nominations aided (e.g. LRF, LTD, electro-optical (EO), IR) and unaided (e.g. eyes, binoculars) during a day time practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will visually identify CAS targets based on ground commander's CAS target nominations under day conditions.</p>	
		<p>03.1.1.2 Execute target acquisition via aided and unaided during night time conditions.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets aided (e.g., NVGs, IR, thermal) and unaided (e.g. eyes, binoculars) during a night time practical dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will visually identify CAS targets based on ground commander's CAS target nominations under night conditions. Unaided may involve the use of artificial illumination.</p>	
		<p>03.1.1.3 Execute target acquisition via remote observer.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets via remote observer (e.g. Scout, FIST, SOF) during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to work successfully with a remote observer (e.g. FO, Scout) to acquire targeting information (e.g. target location, threats, friendlies) and other critical information needed to build situational awareness in order to successfully conduct a type 2 CAS mission.</p>	
		<p>03.1.1.4 Execute target acquisition via remote real-time sensor video downlink information.</p> <p>*Note – Nations without VDL equipment are exempt until such fielding occurs.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to acquire targets via remote real-time sensor video downlink (e.g., FMV and targeting pod) during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully use video downlink to receive full motion video, still photos, imagery or other media to acquire targeting information (e.g. target coordinates, threats, friendlies, etc.) needed to build situational awareness in order to successfully conduct a type 2 CAS mission.</p>	
	03.1.2	Target Location	Proficient
		<p>03.1.2.1 Determine target location via map plot.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to determine target location via map plot during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully determine target coordinates within 100 m accuracy in open terrain with identifiable terrain features out to 3500 m using only binoculars map and compass.</p>	

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
		<p>03.1.2.2 Determine target location via coupled GPS/LRF system.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to determine target location via coupled GPS/LRF during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully determine target coordinates using a coupled GPS/LRF with at least the following accuracy: 50-80 m at 1 km.</p>	
		<p>03.1.2.3 Determine target location via tactical targeting system</p> <p><i>Note - Nations without fielded tactical targeting systems are exempt until such fielding occurs. If Nations employ tactical targeting systems that produce precision coordinates, proficiency with that equipment must be demonstrated IAW National regulations.</i></p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to determine target location via tactical targeting system during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully determine target location coordinates within 10 m accuracy using a tactical targeting system.</p>	
03.2		<p>Match target location accuracy / format to desired weapons system.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to determine accuracy of target location (e.g. TLE) and proper coordinate format to desired weapons system during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will determine target location error (TLE) associated with the procedure or equipment used to determine target location coordinates. Match coordinates format and best weapon to target based on accuracy and capability.</p>	Proficient
03.3		<p>Coordinate CAS missions.</p>	Proficient
	03.3.1	<p>Integrate CAS missions with ground scheme of maneuver.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability to integrate CAS missions with ground scheme of maneuver during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to effectively integrate CAS into the ground scheme of maneuver by meeting the commanders' intent for CAS, without limiting the employment of maneuver, aviation or fire support assets.</p>	

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	03.3.2	Integrate CAS missions with surface-based fires. Demonstrate the ability to integrate CAS missions with surface-based fires during a practical, dry, live terminal attack control or live fire exercise. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to effectively integrate CAS with supporting or complementary surface fires into the ground scheme of maneuver by meeting the commander's intent for Fire Support.	
	03.3.3	Integrate CAS missions with existing fire support coordination measures. Demonstrate the ability to integrate CAS missions with existing fire support coordination measures during a practical, dry, live terminal attack control or live fire exercise. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to effectively use fire support coordination measures to deconflict CAS with all fire support and aviation assets, to meet the commander's intent for maneuver and fire support.	
	03.3.4	Integrate CAS missions with existing airspace coordination measures. Demonstrate the ability to integrate CAS missions with existing airspace coordination measures during a practical, dry, live terminal attack control or live fire exercise. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to effectively use airspace coordination measures to deconflict CAS with all fire support and aviation assets, to meet the commander's intent for maneuver and fire support.	
03.4		Coordinate CAS Target engagement.	Proficient
	03.4.1	Receive aircraft check-in brief. Demonstrate the ability to receive aircraft check-in brief during a dry or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to receive CAS aircraft check-in brief in accordance with ATP 3.3.2.1 TTPs and apply information to the CAS mission as required.	
	03.4.2	Provide situation update to CAS aircraft. Demonstrate the ability to provide situation update to CAS aircraft during a dry or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to pass a Situation Update to CAS aircraft in accordance with ATP 3.3.2.1 TTPs to update the aircrews' situational awareness of the target area.	

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	03.4.3	Provide CAS Brief. Demonstrate the ability to provide CAS brief during a dry or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to pass a CAS 9-line briefing to CAS aircraft IAW ATP 3.3.2.1 TTPs.	
	03.4.4	Provide weaponeering recommendation to achieve desired effects. Demonstrate the ability to provide weaponeering recommendation, based on ground commander's intent, to achieve desired effects during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to make appropriate weapons recommendations to CAS aircraft to ensure effects achieve the ground commanders desired results and comply with ROE and restrictions. FAC trainee will also demonstrate the ability to apply risk management measures.	
03.5		Execute de-confliction of aviation assets.	Proficient
	03.5.1	Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation. Demonstrate the ability to effectively de-conflict aircraft during a dry or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to use appropriate airspace management procedures IAW ATP 3.3.2.1 TTPs, to ensure safe operation of aircraft in the Battlespace during CAS operations.	
	03.5.2	Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation from fires. Demonstrate the ability to effectively de-conflict aircraft from fires during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to use appropriate fire support coordination measures IAW ATP 3.3.2.1 TTPs, to ensure safe operation of aircraft in the Battlespace during CAS operations.	
	03.5.3	Execute procedural control in a non permissive environment, using enhanced target description procedures with aircraft utilizing low altitude tactics. Demonstrate the ability to effectively control an aircraft in a non permissive environment, using enhanced target description procedures with aircraft utilizing low altitude tactics during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to use appropriate enhance target description procedures.	
03.6		Integrate/Execute target marking for CAS assets.	Proficient

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	03.6.1	Integrate visual target marking for CAS with indirect fire assets. Demonstrate the ability to effectively integrate targets marking via visual means with indirect fire during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to mark a target using a visual indicator (e.g. smoke (WP, RP), high explosive (HE), illumination) to allow a CAS aircraft to visually acquire the target area.	
	03.6.2	Execute target marking for CAS with a ground laser designator*/IR pointer**. *Note – Nations without GLD are exempt until such fielding occurs. Demonstrate the ability to effectively mark a target with a ground based LTD and IR pointer during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully mark a target using a LTD and IR pointer to allow a CAS aircraft to acquire the target. ** If accomplished in a FAC simulator, it must be accredited with a form/fit/function device.	
	03.6.3	Integrate target marking for CAS with an airborne asset. Demonstrate the ability to effectively mark a target (e.g. LTD, IR pointer) with an airborne asset (e.g. aircraft targeting pod, RPA) during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully mark a target using an airborne LTD or IR pointer which allows a CAS aircraft to acquire the target.	
03.7		Integrate SEAD during the execution of CAS missions. Demonstrate the ability to effectively integrate SEAD with CAS during a practical, dry, live terminal attack control or live fire exercise. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully integrate SEAD during a CAS mission.	Proficient
03.8		Execute appropriate terminal attack control procedures.	Proficient
	03.8.1	Execute Type 1 terminal attack control procedures. Perform Type 1 terminal attack control of CAS aircraft during a dry or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a type 1 CAS control.	
	03.8.2	Execute Type 2 terminal attack control procedures. Perform Type 2 terminal attack control of CAS aircraft during a dry or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a type 2 CAS control.	

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	03.8.3	Execute Type 3 terminal attack control procedures. Perform Type 3 terminal attack control of CAS aircraft during a practical, dry or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a type 3 CAS control.	
03.9		Control CAS aircraft with precision weapons in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	
	03.9.1	Control CAS aircraft employing laser guided weapons .* Perform a laser guided weapon control utilizing a ground based LTD during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control, using appropriate reference material when required. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a laser guided weapon control using ground based laser target designator. Laser shall be utilized throughout weapon delivery or dry attack run. The intent is to utilize laser equipment and laser terminology in the field. *If accomplished in a simulator, it must be accredited with form/fit/function.	Proficient
	03.9.2	Control CAS aircraft employing inertial aided munitions. Perform an inertial aided munitions control during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform an inertial aided munitions control.	Proficient
	03.9.3	Control CAS aircraft employing sensor-guided weapons. Perform a sensor-guided munitions control during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a sensor-guided control.	Understand
03.10		Control CAS aircraft with non-precision weapons in support of the ground scheme of maneuver. Perform a non-precision weapon control during a dry or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a non-precision weapons control.	Proficient
03.11		Control day and night CAS missions, in support of the ground scheme of maneuver.	
	03.11.1	Control day and night FW CAS missions. Perform a day and night fixed-wing control during a dry or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day and night fixed-wing control.	Proficient

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
	03.11.2	Control day or night RW CAS missions. Perform a day or night rotary-wing control during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day or night rotary-wing control IAW ATP 3.3.2.1 and appropriate national references.	Proficient
	03.11.3	Control day or night CAS missions with RPA support. Perform a day or night CAS control with RPA support during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day or night CAS control utilizing a RPA as the targeting source and/or the weapons employment platform.	Proficient
	03.11.4	Control day or night CAS missions with the support of a remote observer. Perform a day or night Type 2 control with the support of a remote observer (e.g. scout, COLT, FIST, SOF) during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day or night Type 2 control with the support of a remote observer.	Proficient
	03.11.5	Control day or night CAS missions with the support of a FAC(A). <i>Note - Nations without FAC(A)s and a FAC/JTAC simulator are exempt until such fielding occurs.</i> Perform a day or night control with the support of a FAC(A) during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day or night control with the support of a FAC(A).	Understand
	03.11.6	Control day and night AC-130 CAS missions. Perform a day and night AC-130 control during a dry or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day and night AC-130 control.	Understand
	03.11.7	Control day or night FW and RW CAS missions in a non permissive environment. Perform a day or night fixed-wing and Rotary Wing control during a dry or live terminal attack control in a non permissive environment using enhanced target description procedures with the CAS aircraft utilizing low level controls. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a day or night fixed-wing and rotary wing control in a non permissive environment.	Proficient

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TASK	SUBTASK	CONDITION	Proficiency Level Required
03.12		Integrate air and ground-delivered illumination in support of night CAS missions. Demonstrate the ability to effectively integrate air and ground-delivered illumination in support of CAS during practical, dry, or live terminal attack control.	Understand
03.13		Control a CAS mission in an urban environment in support of the ground scheme of maneuver. Perform a CAS control in an urban environment during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a CAS control in an Urban environment.	Proficient
03.14		Employ service digital aided CAS/Fires systems. <i>Note - Nations without fielded digital CAS systems are exempt until such fielding occurs.</i> Demonstrate the ability to control CAS missions (e.g. Friendly deconfliction/attack geometry, target acquisition/location/accuracy determination/passage, CFF, A/C check in/OSR, CAS 9-Line brief and BDA passage), using digital aided CAS systems during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to successfully perform a digital aided CAS control.	Proficient
03.15		Control adverse weather CAS missions in support of the ground scheme of manoeuvre. Demonstrate the ability to effectively control CAS missions in adverse weather conditions during live and/or simulated training events.	Proficient
03.16		Attack Assessment.	Proficient
	03.16.1	Conduct Battle Damage Assessment (BDA) and attack assessment reporting. Demonstrate the ability to provide accurate BDA (e.g. observed damage (enemy/civilian)), re-attack recommendation and maintain a log of all BDA collected during a practical, dry, or live terminal attack control, using appropriate reference material when required. FAC trainee will demonstrate the ability to provide BDA report to CAS aircraft that includes: Size, Activity, Location. Time, Remarks — Munitions expended, observed damage (number of tanks destroyed, number still active, and recommendation), mission number, and mission accomplishment (SUCCESSFUL, UNSUCCESSFUL or UNKNOWN). Demonstrate also the ability to report mission information through appropriate command and control agencies in accordance with CAS Tactics, Techniques and Procedures.	

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A.4. MISSION ESSENTIAL TASK LIST - ATP 3.3.2.1. (C) REFERENCE TABLE

The following table may be used as guidance for the treatment of subjects included in the Mission essential Task List with reference to the ATP 3.3.2.1 (C). This table is not intended to be an exhaustive reference. The study/consultation of additional NATO publications and reference documents may be required to achieve the Mission Essential Task List appropriate proficiency level.

TASK	SUBTASK	Reference ATP 3.3.2.1 (C)
Duty Area 01 – CAS Planning		
01.1	01.1.1	Pages 4-2 / 4-25
	01.1.2	Pages 4-44 / 4-51
	01.1.3	Pages 2-11, 2-20, 2-28, 3-19 / 3-21, 3-27
	01.1.4	Pages 4-39/4-44
	01.1.5	Page 2-4
	01.1.6	Pages 2-8/2-13, 3-10/3-14, 3-20/3-33, 4-1/4-22, 4-26/4-31, 4-59/4-63
	01.1.7	E-1/E-9, Lexicon 7, Lexicon 9
	01.1.8	Pages 2-15/2-20
	01.1.9	Pages 2-4, 3-32/3-33
01.2		Pages 3-19/3-23
01.3		Pages 3-2/3-11, 3-26
01.4		Pages 1-5/1-8, and p.3-2, Killbox pages 5-4/5-9
01.5	01.5.1	Pages 2-13/2-20
	01.5.2	Pages 2-3/2-4, 2-16, 3-4, Lexicon 1/Lexicon 5
01.6		Pages 2-14
01.7		Pages 2-2, 2-23, 3-3
01.8	01.8.1	Pages 4-52/4-62, 4-68, B6-B7
	01.8.2	Pages 3-28, 4-62, 4-66
	01.8.3	Pages 4-31, 4-52/4-62, B6 – B7
	01.8.4	Pages 4-2/4-9, 4-17/4-25
01.9		Pages 3-33/3-34
01.10		Pages 1-8/1-9, 2-11, 3-31/3-32, D-1
01.11	01.11.1	Pages 4-2/4-17
	01.11.2	Pages 4-17/ 4-25
	01.11.3	Pages 4-39/4-43
	01.11.4	Pages 3-16/3-17
01.12	01.12.1	Pages 3-25 /3-26, 4-26 /4-31
	01.12.2	Pages 3-25 /3-26, 4-26/4-31
	01.12.3	Pages 2-12, 4-26 /4-27
	01.12.4	Pages 4-39/4-43
01.13		Pages 2-11/2-13, 4-26/4-31
01.14		Pages 4-13, 4-31 – 4-38, E-8
01.15		Pages 4-15/ 4-17

TASK	SUBTASK	Reference ATP 3.3.2.1 (C)
Duty Area 01 – CAS Planning		
01.16	01.16.1	16.1.1 : Pages 2-2/2-4, 3-11/3-28, 4-27/4-29 // 16.1.2 : Pages 4-13, 4-29, 4-44/4-50 // 16.1.3 : Pages 3-24/3-27, 4-28/4-29
	01.16.2	Pages 2-8, 2-28, 3-11, 3-13, 4-44
	01.16.3	Pages 2-27/2-28, 3-8, 4-8
01.17		Pages 3-12/3-23
01.18		Pages 3-15, 4-55, 4-62/4-65, National documentation for specific equipment.
01.19		Pages 2-15/2-20, Appendix F
01.20		Pages 3-33/3-34 and National documentation for specific equipment.

TASK	SUBTASK	Reference ATP 3.3.2.1 (C)
Duty Area 02 – CAS Preparation		
02.1	02.1.1	Pages 2-24/2-25 // National approved checklist, manuals and documentation.
	02.1.2	Pages 3-23/3-30, 4-53/4-59, 4-68/4-69 // National equipment checklist, manuals and documentation.
	02.1.3	Pages 4-64/4-66 // National equipment checklist, manuals and documentation
	02.1.4	Pages 4-69/4-73 // National equipment checklist, manuals and documentation
	02.1.5	Pages 3-33/3-34 // National equipment checklist, manuals and documentation
02.2	02.2.1	Pages 4-34//4-38
	02.2.2	Pages 1-6/1-8, 3-1/3-11, 5-3/5-9
	02.2.3	Pages 1-6/1-8, 3-1/3-11, 5-3/5-9
	02.2.4	Pages 2-24/2-25
	02.2.5	Pages 2-15/2-20

TASK	SUBTASK	Reference ATP 3.3.2.1 (C)
Duty Area 03 – CAS Execution		
03.1	03.1.1	03.1.1.1:Pages 2-8/2-13, 2-22 // 03.1.1.2: Pages 2-8/2-13, 2-22 // 03.1.1.3 : Pages 3-19/3-23 // 03.1.1.4 Pages 3-19/3-23, 4-69/4-73
	03.1.2	1.2.1 Pages 2-10/2-11, 2-21/2-22, 2-26, 3-1 // 1.2.2 Pages 2-26, 3-28, 3-33, 4-55-4-66 //1.2.3 National documentation
03.2		Pages 4-64/4-66
03.3	03.3.1	Pages 1-1/1-9, 2-3/2-15, 2-27/3-11
	03.3.2	Pages 3-3/3-11
	03.3.3	Pages 1-5/1-8, 3-2/3-11, 5-4/5-9
	03.3.4	Pages 1-5/1-8, 3-2/3-11, 5-4/5-9
03.4	03.4.1	Page 3-12
	03.4.2	Pages 3-12/3-14
	03.4.3	Pages 3-14/3-17
	03.4.4	Pages 3-18, D-1 – D-2
03.5	03.5.1	Pages 3-2/3-11, 4-2/4-25
	03.5.2	Pages 3-2/3-11, 4-2/4-25
	03.5.3	Pages 3-16/3-17
03.6	03.6.1	Pages 2-2/2-4, 3-11/3-28, 4-27/4-29
	03.6.2	Pages 3-24/3-27, 4-28/4-29
	03.6.3	Pages 4-44/4-50
03.7		Pages 2-8, 2-28, 3-11, 3-13, 4-44
03.8	03.8.1	Pages 3-18/3-23
	03.8.2	Pages 3-18/3-23
	03.8.3	Pages 3-18/3-23
03.9	03.9.1	Pages 3-24/3-25, 4-52/4-62
	03.9.2	Pages 4-62/4-66
	03.9.3	Pages 2-8, 4-4, 4-11, 4-13, 4-23, 4-54/4-66, 4-67/4-73
03.10		Pages 4-2/4-10
03.11	03.11.1	Pages 2-5/2-13, 4-2/4-17, 4-26/4-31
	03.11.2	Pages 4-17/4-25
	03.11.3	Pages 4-25, 4-39/4-43
	03.11.4	Pages 3-19/3-22
	03.11.5	Pages 4-44/4-51
	03.11.6	Pages 3-27, 3-29, 4-15/4-17, D-2
	03.11.7	Pages 2-8, 2-9, 4-20, B-4
03.12		Pages 3-24, 3-26/3-27

TASK	SUBTASK	Reference ATP 3.3.2.1 (C)
Duty Area 03 – CAS Execution		
03.13		Pages 4-31/4-38.
03.14		Pages 3-33/3-34
03.15		Pages 2-11/2-13, 4-26/4-31
03.16	03.16.1	Pages 2-4, 3-32/3-33, 2-13

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ANNEX B TABLE OF MINIMUM CERTIFICATION QUALIFICATION AND RE-QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The number of controls for certification and qualification specified in this annex are meant to be an absolute minimum, and it may be necessary for FAC trainees to accomplish additional controls to demonstrate satisfactory knowledge and skill as specified in the METL.

Controls should be executed with a variety of targets, aircraft, and different attack profiles from different control positions and utilizing a tactical situation. Utilization of the CAS control cards in Annex D is recommended for each control.

The following table lists the minimum FAC certification and qualification annual requirements¹⁹.

Forward Air Controller Certification/Qualification

Minimum Successful Controls Required within the Total											
Total ²⁰	CAS Aircraft ²¹	Type 1	Type 2 ²²	GLD ²³	Live or training ordnance	Non perm. controls ²⁴	Day	Night	Supervised By FAC-INS	Supervised by SUP-FAC	Evaluations
Certification Requirements											
12	6	6	2	2	2	4	4	2	12	-	1
Qualification Requirements^{25 26}											
12	6	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	-	-	1
Re - Qualification Requirements											
(Time elapsed from the last successful control greater than 6 months but less than 12 months)											
12	6	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	-	1 st	1
Re - Qualification Requirements											
(Time elapsed from the last successful control greater than 12 months but less than 24 months)											
12	6	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	-	12	1

¹⁹ A maximum of two type 3 controls can be counted towards certification requirements at the discretion of the signatory.

²⁰ If terminal attack controls are performed with AC-130s, RPAs, or rotary wing, they can be counted for a maximum of 4 controls. When controls are executed with rotary wing aircraft, CAS TTPs must be in use and in accordance with ATP 3.3.2.1. Close Combat Attack (CCA) procedures can be used but cannot be counted toward certification or currency training.

²¹ Minimum of 4 CAS fixed wing.

²² Remote observer or video downlink may be used when available.

²³ LASER shall be utilized throughout weapon delivery or dry attack run or to mark a target for an aircraft with a LASER Spot Tracker (LST) and/or a SEE-SPOT device. Intent is to utilize LASER equipment, LASER TTPs and laser terminology. If accomplished in a simulator the GLD device must be accredited with form/fit/function (count for qualification training only). Nations without GLD are exempt until such fielding occurs. However the FAC must still achieve the total number of 12 controls.

²⁴ Two of the non-permissive controls should use enhanced target description procedures with the CAS platform utilizing low level tactics.

²⁵ If more than 6 months pass between successful controls, the FAC will be monitored by a SUP-FAC or FAC-INS for the next control.

²⁶ If a FAC does not meet the annual qualification requirements, he must complete the remaining requirements monitored by a SUP-FAC or FAC-INS.

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ANNEX C EXAMPLE FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER CLOSE AIR SUPPORT LOG (PART III)

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER AND AIRCRAFT TYPE	TYPE OF ORDNANCE	NUMBER OF CONTROLS	TOTAL	TOTAL Successful	TYPE OF CONTROL/MARK/DAY/NIGHT/OTHER (Specify) ²⁷	FAC SUPERVISOR DETAILS & SIGNATURE (Legible)	REMARKS ²⁸
02 Mar 2011	Salisbury Plains, UK	2 x GR-7s	3 KG Prac Bomb	1	68	44	1/IR/N		
28 Mar 2011	Baumholder, Germany	2 x F-16s	Dry	4	72	47	2/NM/D		
10 Apr 2011	Grafenwoer, Germany	2 x GR-4s	3 KG Prac Bomb	2	74	49	1/LD/D		
22 Apr 2011	Coleman, Ft Bragg NC	2 x A-10s	AGM-65B	1	75	50	1/LD/N		

²⁷ This column should be completed in the following order: Type of Control/Type of Mark/Day or Night Mission.
 Controls: Type 1 Control = 1, Type 2 Control = 2, Type 3 Control = 3; Digitally Aided Control: DA; Full Motion Video = FMV;
 Marks: Ground Laser Designation = GLD, IR = IR, White Phosphorous = WP, Red Phosphorous = RP, Illumination = IL, Indirect Fire or Artillery = IF, No Mark = NM, Direct Fire = DF; Talk On = TO; Day Control = D; Night Control = N; Simulated terminal attack control = SIM; Non Permissive Control = NP; Enhanced Target Description = ETD.
 Other = O (Specify Service or Coalition training requirement).

Example: a Type 1 CAS mission using illumination on the ground during the daytime would be annotated as 1/IL/D.

²⁸ This column should be used by the SUP-FAC to comment on the FAC's performance and potential.

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**ANNEX D EXAMPLE CLOSE AIR SUPPORT CONTROLS FOR
CERTIFICATION TRAINING**

METL Duty area 03 - CAS Execution lists the required actions that a FAC must successfully complete to be certified as an FAC. It further defines the sub-tasks to be demonstrated and performed during the CAS Control phase of training. A trainee must achieve a minimum of 12 successful controls for initial FAC certification. Listed below are examples of CAS Controls which support METL requirements and utilize a building block approach to training. This is not intended to specify national training programmes, but to provide example control descriptions and standards that support the METL. This also is not intended to restrict training programmes from completing controls in a different sequence or to higher performance standards.

D.1. CAS CONTROLS – 01 & 02: Evaluated, FW aircraft, Day

Goal: Conduct terminal attack control with FW aircraft in a permissive threat environment on a marked or unmarked target.

Requirement: Given a simple tactical scenario, control a FW aircraft in a permissive threat environment. Indirect fire marking rounds should be used. Two type 1 terminal attack controls are required for completion.

Performance Standards: Using doctrinal control procedures, successfully coordinate and control a FW aircraft on a marked or unmarked target. Procedures must include:

- Receive aircraft check-in brief.
- Provide situation update to CAS aircraft.
- Provide CAS Brief.
- Provide weaponeering guidance to achieve desired effects. (TLE and Collateral Damages should be considered)
- Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation of aircraft and fires.
- Execute visual target talk-on or mark for CAS assets.
- Provide "CLEARED HOT," "CONTINUE DRY," or "ABORT."
- Conduct BDA.

Prerequisite: Class room academics and simulation (if available).

Desired Ordnance: Free fall bombs (High Explosive (HE) or inert). Two indirect fire marking rounds (White Phosphorous (WP), Runway Piercing (RP), or Illumination).

External Syllabus Support: One firing unit of artillery or mortars (may be simulated). One (two preferred) FW aircraft.

D.2. CAS CONTROL – 03: Evaluated, FW aircraft, Day

Goal: Conduct terminal attack control with FW aircraft in a permissive threat environment on a Laser marked target.

Requirement: Given a simple tactical scenario, control a FW aircraft in a permissive threat environment. Laser marking devices shall be utilized to mark the target. One type 1 or 2 terminal attack control required for completion.

Performance Standards: Using doctrinal control procedures and Laser CAS brevity terms, successfully coordinate and control a FW aircraft on a Laser marked target.

Procedures must include:

- Receive aircraft check-in brief.
- Provide situation update to CAS aircraft.
- Provide CAS Brief.
- Provide weaponeering guidance to achieve desired effects. (Implications of the use of LASER devices, such as terrain and weather effects, GLD, target location error, orientation and composition and collateral damages should be considered).
- Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation of aircraft.
- Execute Laser target mark for CAS assets.
- Provide “CLEARED HOT,” “CONTINUE DRY,” or “ABORT.”
- Conduct BDA.

Prerequisite: Class room academics and simulation (if available). CAS Control 01.

Desired Ordnance: 1 laser guided training round or laser guided bomb.

External Syllabus Support: Laser and operator. One (two preferred) laser spot tracker capable FW aircraft.

D.3. CAS CONTROL – 04: Evaluated, Aircraft (FW or RW), Night

Goal: Conduct terminal attack control with FW aircraft in a permissive threat environment at night utilizing night vision devices (NVDs).

Requirement: Given a simple tactical scenario, control a FW or RW aircraft in a permissive threat environment at night while utilizing NVDs. IR pointer and/or laser marking devices shall be utilized to mark the target. One successful type 1 or 2 terminal attack control required for completion.

Performance Standards: Using doctrinal control procedures, and Night IR CAS brevity terms, successfully coordinate and control attacks from CAS platforms on a target marked by an infrared pointer at night. Procedures must include:

- Receive aircraft check-in brief.
- Provide situation update to CAS aircraft.
- Provide CAS Brief.
- Provide weaponeering guidance to achieve desired effects. (TLE & Collateral Damages should be considered).
- Execute procedural control of aircraft at night to provide safe separation of aircraft and fires.
- Execute IR pointer target mark for CAS assets.
- Provide “CLEARED HOT,” “CONTINUE DRY,” or “ABORT.”
- Conduct BDA.

Prerequisite: Class room academics and simulation (if available). CAS Control 01 & 02.

Desired Ordnance: Free fall bombs (HE or inert). Indirect fire marking rounds (WP, RP, or Illumination) may also be utilized to enhance FAC training.

External Syllabus Support: One firing unit of artillery or mortars (may be simulated). One (two preferred) NVD capable FW or RW aircraft.

D.4. CAS CONTROLS – 05 & 06: Evaluated, Aircraft (FW), Day

Goal: Conduct terminal attack control in a non-permissive threat environment on a marked or unmarked target.

Requirement: Given a simple tactical scenario, control a FW aircraft in a non-permissive threat environment on a marked target. Indirect fire marking rounds should be used.

One successful type 1 (CAS aircraft utilize low altitude tactics) and one type 2 terminal attack controls recommended for completion.

Performance Standards: Using doctrinal control procedures successfully coordinate and control a FW aircraft utilizing low altitude tactics on a marked target. Procedures must include:

- Receive aircraft check-in brief.
- Provide situation update to CAS aircraft.
- Provide CAS Brief with enhanced target description.
- Provide weaponeering guidance to achieve desired effects. (TLE & Collateral Damages should be considered).
- Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation of aircraft and fires*.
- Execute visual target talk-on or mark for CAS assets.
- Provide “CLEARED HOT,” “CONTINUE DRY,” or “ABORT.”
- Conduct BDA.

* Control must use entire 9-line (e.g. CP to IP to TGT).

Prerequisite: Class room academics and simulation (if available). CAS Control 01 & 02.

Desired Ordnance Free fall bombs (HE or inert). Two indirect fire marking rounds (WP, RP, or Illumination).

External Syllabus Support: One firing unit of artillery and/or mortars (may be simulated). One (two preferred) FW aircraft.

D.5. CAS CONTROL – 07: Evaluated, Aircraft (FW), Day

Goal: Conduct terminal attack control in a non-permissive threat environment while employing SEAD fires.

Requirement: Given a complex tactical scenario, control a FW aircraft in a nonpermissive threat environment on a marked target. Coordinate SEAD with a surface indirect fire asset. One successful type 1 (CAS aircraft utilize low altitude tactics) and one type 2 terminal attack controls recommended for completion.

Performance Standards: Using doctrinal control procedures successfully coordinate and control a FW aircraft utilizing low altitude tactics on a marked target while employing SEAD.

Procedures must include:

- Receive aircraft check-in brief.
- Provide situation update to CAS aircraft.
- Provide CAS Brief with enhanced target description.
- Provide weaponeering guidance to achieve desired effects. (TLE & Collateral Damages should be considered).
- Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation of aircraft and fires*.
- Execute SEAD plan.
- Execute visual target talk-on or mark for CAS assets.
- Provide "CLEARED HOT," "CONTINUE DRY," or "ABORT."
- Conduct BDA.

* Control must use entire 9-line (e.g. CP to IP to TGT).

Prerequisite: Class room academics and simulation (if available). CAS Control 01, 02, & 05.

Desired Ordnance: Free fall bombs (HE or inert). Two indirect fire marking rounds (WP, RP, or Illum) and 5 HE suppression rounds.

External Syllabus Support: One firing unit of artillery and/or mortars (may be simulated). One (Two preferred) FW aircraft.

D.6. CAS CONTROL – 08: Evaluated, Aircraft (FW or RW), Night

Goal: Conduct terminal attack control in a non-permissive threat environment at night utilizing NVDs.

Requirement: Given a complex tactical scenario, control a FW or RW aircraft in a non-permissive threat environment at night while utilizing NVDs. IR pointer and/or laser marking devices shall be utilized to mark the target. One successful type 1 or 2 terminal attack control required for completion.

Performance Standards: Using doctrinal control procedures, and laser/night IR CAS brevity terms, successfully coordinate and control attacks from CAS platforms on a target marked by an IR Pointer and/or LASER mark at night.

Procedures must include:

- Receive aircraft check-in brief.
- Provide situation update to CAS aircraft.
- Provide CAS Brief with enhanced target description.
- Provide weaponeering guidance to achieve desired effects. (TLE & Collateral Damages should be considered).
- Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation of aircraft and fires*.
- Execute IR Pointer and/or Laser target mark for CAS assets.
- Provide "CLEARED HOT," "CONTINUE DRY," or "ABORT."
- Conduct BDA.

* Control must use entire 9-line (e.g. CP to IP to TGT).

Prerequisite: Class room academics and simulation (if available). CAS Control 01, 02, 04, & 05.

Desired Ordnance: Free fall bombs (HE or inert). Indirect fire marking rounds (WP, RP, or Illumination) shall also be utilized to enhance FAC training.

External Syllabus Support: One firing unit of artillery and/or mortars (may be simulated). One (two preferred) FW or RW aircraft.

D.7. CAS CONTROLS – 09 & 10: Evaluated, Aircraft (FW & RW), Day or Night

Goal: Conduct a terminal attack control with FW and RW (or additional FW) aircraft in a permissive threat environment integrating ground forces and ground fire assets on a marked or unmarked target.

Requirement: Given a complex tactical scenario, control a FW and RW (or additional FW on a different TOT) aircraft in a permissive threat environment. Ground maneuver unit and indirect fire marking rounds should be used. Two successful type 1 or 2 terminal attack controls required for completion.

Performance Standards: Using doctrinal control procedures, successfully coordinate, integrate and control a FW and RW (or additional FW) aircraft on a marked or unmarked target as required by the tactical scenario.

Procedures must include:

- Receive aircraft check-in brief.
- Provide situation update to CAS aircraft.
- Provide CAS Brief to each aircraft.
- Provide weaponeering guidance to achieve desired effects. (TLE & Collateral damages should be considered).
- Execute coordinated types of attack (Combined & Sectored (Simultaneous/Sequential))
- Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation of aircraft and fires.
- Execute visual target talk-on or mark for CAS assets.
- Provide “CLEARED HOT,” “CONTINUE DRY,” or “ABORT.”
- Conduct BDA.

Prerequisite: Class room academics and simulation (if available). CAS Control 01, 02, 04.

Desired Ordnance: Free fall bombs, rockets, precision guided munition, 100 rds. (HE or inert).

Two indirect fire marking rounds (WP, RP, or Illumination).

External Syllabus Support: One firing unit of artillery or mortars (may be simulated). Ground manoeuvre unit (may be simulated). One FW and one RW aircraft (two FW & RW aircraft preferred).

D.8. CAS CONTROL – 11: Evaluated, Aircraft (FW & Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)), Day

Goal: Conduct a terminal attack control with FW aircraft in a permissive threat environment with UAV targeting support on a marked or unmarked target.

Requirement: Given a simple tactical scenario, control a FW aircraft in a permissive threat environment with UAV targeting support. FMV and/or VDL devices and procedures should be used. Indirect fire marking rounds should be used. Two successful type 1 or 2 terminal attack controls required for completion.

Performance Standards: Using doctrinal control procedures, successfully coordinate and control a FW aircraft with UAV targeting support on a marked or unmarked target as required by the tactical scenario.

Procedures must include:

- Receive aircraft check-in brief.
- Provide situation update to CAS aircraft.
- Provide CAS Brief.
- Provide weaponeering guidance to achieve desired effects. (TLE & Collateral Damages should be considered).
- Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation of aircraft and fires.
- Execute visual target talk-on or mark for CAS assets.
- Provide "CLEARED HOT," "CONTINUE DRY," or "ABORT."
- Conduct BDA.

Prerequisite: Class room academics and simulation (if available). CAS Control 01.

Desired Ordnance: Free fall bombs (HE or inert). Two indirect fire marking rounds (WP, RP, or Illumination).

External Syllabus Support: One firing unit of artillery or mortars (may be simulated). Ground manoeuvre unit. One FW and one UAV aircraft (two FW preferred, ground manoeuvre unit and UAV may be simulated).

D.9. CAS CONTROL – 12: Evaluated, Aircraft (FW or RW), Day

Goal: Evaluate trainee's proficiency to perform the duties of a FAC without supervision.

Requirement: Given a complex tactical scenario, control a FW aircraft. Indirect fire marking rounds should be used. One successful type 1 terminal attack control required for completion.

Performance Standards: Using doctrinal control procedures, successfully coordinate and control a FW or RW aircraft on a marked or unmarked target as required by the tactical scenario.

Procedures must include:

- Receive aircraft check-in brief.
- Provide situation update to CAS aircraft.
- Provide CAS Brief.
- Provide weaponeering guidance to achieve desired effects. (TLE & Collateral damages should be considered).
- Execute procedural control of aircraft to provide safe separation of aircraft and fires.
- Execute visual target talk-on or mark for CAS assets.
- Provide Provide "CLEARED HOT," "CONTINUE DRY," or "ABORT."
- Conduct BDA.

Prerequisite: Class room academics and simulation (if available). CAS Control 01 - 11.

Desired Ordnance: Free fall bombs (HE or inert). Two indirect fire marking rounds (WP, RP, or Illumination).

External Syllabus Support: One firing unit of artillery or mortars (may be simulated). Ground manoeuvre unit (may be simulated). One FW or RW aircraft (two preferred).

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ANNEX E FAC EVALUATION FORM AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

E.1. EVALUATION FORM

FAC evaluations will ensure compliance with the qualification standards and mission essential task list (METL) from this allied standard. The following is an example of a form that may be used as a basis for certification and the recurring evaluations. Each task should be graded with a Q, Q-, or U (Unsatisfactory). Criteria for each task for these grades is also included. The overall evaluation grade is an overall assessment of the trainee by the instructor and is not necessarily related to the number of "Q-" grades received in the evaluated tasks. In all cases, however, the grade of "U" on any task will result in an overall "U." Furthermore, the grade of "Q-" is not acceptable in the CRITICAL areas. Any grade less than a "Q" in the CRITICAL areas will result in an overall grade of "U."

(See form on next pages)

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TERMINAL ATTACK CONTROL EVALUATION							
Part I – Personal Data							
Name (Last, First, MI)			Unit		Overall Qualification		
					<input type="checkbox"/> FAC <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FACP		
Part II – Evaluation Data							
Evaluation Location			Evaluation Date		Evaluation Type		
					<input type="checkbox"/> FAC <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-INS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FACP		
Qualification Date		Type	Notification				
		<input type="checkbox"/> Initial <input type="checkbox"/> Recurring	<input type="checkbox"/> Prior Notice <input type="checkbox"/> No Notice				
Part III – Evaluation							
A. Event Description:							
B. Evaluation Tasks and Grades:							
Task	Grade			Task	Grade		
	Q	Q-	U		Q	Q-	U
1. Mission Planning				23. Night CAS Operations			
2. Equipment Preparation				24. Safety			
3. Comm Equipment Ops				25. SUP-FAC-Exam Eval Criteria			
3.1 GPS Operations				25.1 Compliance w Manuals			
4. Xmit/Receive Procedures				25.2 Evaluation Briefing			
5. Authentication Procedures				25.3 Discrepancies and Grades			
6. CAS Request Submission				25.4 Performance Assessment			
7. Target Analysis				25.5 Assignment of Add Trng			
8. Threat Analysis				25.6 Mission De-brief			
9. Ground Force Staff Coord				25.7 Supervisor Debrief			
10. Ground Commander Coord				25.8 Completed Eval Documentation			
11. Fires/Airspace Mgt				26. FAC-INS Eval Criteria			
12. Airspace Management				26.1 Equipment Preparation			
13. Use of Signaling Devices				26.2 Lesson Overview Objectives			
14. FAC to CAS aircraft brief				26.3 Instruction Effectiveness			

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14.1 Digital aided CAS/Fires systems				26.4 Procedures – Technique			
15. Weapons Utilization				26.5 Training Aids			
16. CAS Aircraft Control				26.6 Knowledge of Subject			
17. Ordnance Adjustment				26.7 Communication			
18. Post Attack Assessment				26.8 Time Management			
19. Area Procedures				26.9 Live CAS Instruction			
20. FAC(A)/FAC Interface				26.10 Admin Grade/Document			
21. Laser Operations				26.11 Safety			
22. Coordinate-Dependant Munitions							
C. Items Requiring Additional Training:							
Training Due Date (training must be completed by the following date):				Training Completion Date:			
Part IV – Remarks							
FAC-INS/SUP-FAC Name and Rank (Legible)		FAC-INS/SUP-FAC Signature			Evaluation Grade		
					Q	Q-	U
Part V – Certification							
Billet	Name and Rank	Concur	Do Not Concur	Signature	Date		
Program Manager							
Commanding Officer							

E.2. FAC, FAC-INS and SUP-FAC Evaluation Criteria

FAC, FAC-INS and SUP-FAC Evaluation Criteria			
	Q	Q-	U
AREA 1. Mission Planning.	Checked all factors applicable to mission (i.e. ATO, weather, timing, frequencies, map datum, range procedures, call signs, airspace and special requirements). Aware of alternatives if mission cannot be completed as planned.	Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.	Major error of omission/commission precluded mission accomplishment or unnecessarily endangered personnel or equipment.
AREA 2. Equipment Preparation.	All equipment needed for mission accomplishment properly prepared and inspected. Unsatisfactory items identified and appropriate corrective actions taken.	Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.	Major error of omission or commission precluded mission accomplishment or unnecessarily endangered personnel or equipment.
AREA 3. Communications Equipment Operations.	Able to operate all required communications equipment secure and non-secure necessary for requesting, coordinating and controlling CAS missions.	Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.	Major errors that precluded mission accomplishment or unnecessarily endangered personnel or equipment.
AREA 4. Global Positioning System Operations. (CRITICAL)	Successfully turned on, initialized and performed operator checks. Able to determine individual location using MGRS and Latitude/longitude in seconds and decimal minutes. Able to determine distant location using slant range calculations from a known point to an unknown point. Properly loaded waypoints. Able to properly load or verify encryption fill. Able to configure GPS to proper map datum/ ellipsoid and convert coordinates between map datums. Demonstrates complete knowledge of battery fault conditions/ procedures.		Unsuccessfully turned on, initialize and/or operated GPS. Unable to determine individual location using MGRS and Latitude/ longitude in seconds and decimal minutes. Unable to determine distant location using slant range calculations from known point to an unknown point. Unable to properly load waypoints. Unable to properly load or verify encryption fill. Unable to configure GPS to proper map datum/ ellipsoid or unable to convert coordinates between map datums. Unable to explain battery fault conditions or procedures.

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AREA 5. Transmit/ Receive Procedures.	Communications clear, concise, and understandable. Promoted mission effectiveness.	Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.	Deviation from acceptable communications procedures impaired mission effectiveness.
AREA 6. CAS Request Submission.	Demonstrated in-depth knowledge of CAS request procedures. Submitted the request in a timely, thorough, and effective manner.	Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.	Unfamiliar with CAS request procedures. Unable to properly or effectively compile, prepare, and transmit CAS requests.
AREA 7. Target Analysis.	Analyzed target for CAS employment procedures (i.e. ID, description, location, suitability, and collateral damage,).	Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.	Could not recommend appropriate CAS employment procedures for the target. Errors that precluded mission accomplishment or unnecessarily endangered personnel or equipment.
AREA 8. Threat Analysis.	Recognized ground to air threats capable of engaging CAS aircraft. Plan mitigated threat to the survivability of the aircraft.	Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.	Failed to recognize ground to air threats capable of engaging CAS aircraft. Plan did not mitigate threat to the survivability of the aircraft.
AREA 9. Ground Force Staff Coordination.	Demonstrated timely coordination procedures with appropriate ground force staff agencies (i.e. S-2, S-3, FSE, NSFS, ADA, Aviation LNOs, etc.).	Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.	Coordination with appropriate agencies not completed before attack commenced. Delays caused by untimely coordination degraded or prevented successful mission accomplishment.
AREA 10. Ground Commander Coordination.	Demonstrated timely coordination with ground commander or designated representative. Accurately explained to the ground commander CAS mission data and dangers to friendly forces. Understood ground commander's scheme of maneuver. Requested timely ground commander attack clearance.	Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.	Did not adequately coordinate with ground commander/designated representative. Provided inaccurate data regarding CAS mission data/dangers to friendly forces. The information provided or not provided impacted mission effectiveness or exposed friendly forces to hazards. Didn't request or receive ground commander attack clearance prior to weapons release.

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<p>Area 11. Fire Support and Airspace Management.</p>	<p>Demonstrated timely coordination for fire support (i.e. SEAD). Recognized and deconflicted attack aircraft with formal or informal airspace coordination measures.</p>	<p>Slow to coordinate fire support. Recognized but didn't deconflict attack aircraft with formal or informal airspace control measures. Did not impact mission or aircraft survivability.</p>	<p>Did not coordinate fire support. Did not recognize or deconflict attack aircraft with formal and informal airspace control measures.</p>
<p>AREA 12. Airspace Management.</p>	<p>Integrate attack aircraft with formal or informal airspace coordination measures.</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Did not recognize or integrate attack aircraft with formal and informal airspace control measures.</p>
<p>AREA 13. Use of Signaling Devices.</p>	<p>Thorough working knowledge of signaling devices day/night. Selected most appropriate device for tactical situation. Enhanced mission effectiveness.</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Not familiar with signaling devices. Use of signaling device inappropriate to tactical situation.</p>
<p>AREA 14. FAC to CAS Aircraft Briefing.</p>	<p>Provided the attack aircraft, via voice or data transmission, with a complete, concise, and effective briefing with enhanced mission effectiveness i.e., CAS 9-line or theater specific briefing, and mission check-in.</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Briefing compromised safety or mission effectiveness due to erroneous information or errors of omission/commission. Tactics briefed inappropriate to situation and precluded effective mission completion and jeopardized survivability.</p>
<p>AREA 14.1 Digital aided CAS/Fires systems</p>	<p>Thoroughly understood and utilized digital systems to aid the Fires delivery process. Able to generate target coordinates, receive OSR, send 9-line, track A/C, send BDA, conduct CFF and integrate applicable FSCMs, ACMs and closest friendly position on equipment display.</p>	<p>Minor deficiencies observed, did not preclude mission success. Equipment was utilized to some level.</p>	<p>Failed to understand and/or utilize Digitally Aided CAS/Fires equipment in any capacity.</p>

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<p>AREA 15. Attack Weapons Utilization.</p>	<p>Demonstrated thorough knowledge of weapons characteristics, capabilities, and effects. Used weapons most suitable to target. Employed weapons in the correct manner. Considered aircraft and ground forces survivability. Delivery sequence of ordnance enhanced mission effectiveness. Understood risk-estimate distances.</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Discrepancies in knowledge and/or employment with impact on mission effectiveness. Did not understand risk-estimate distances, and exposed friendly forces to unacceptable risk. Failed to achieve desired results (due to FAC's action/inaction). Mission resulted in unwanted collateral damage.</p>
<p>AREA 16. CAS Aircraft Control.</p>	<p>Exercised thorough situational awareness and control of assigned aircraft throughout mission. Clearance or aborts issued in a positive and timely manner. Reestablished abort code after aborting an attack.</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Control instructions were not timely, clear, and accurate or were unsafe. Loss of situational awareness or actions resulted in either degraded or ineffective mission.</p>
<p>AREA 17. CAS Aircraft Ordnance Adjustment.</p>	<p>CAS Aircraft ordnance adjust instructions were clear, concise, and timely. All attack restrictions placed on attack aircraft were appropriate and necessary.</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Adjustment instructions were not timely, clear, and accurate or were unsafe. Actions resulted in either degraded or ineffective mission.</p>
<p>AREA 18. Post Attack Assessment.</p>	<p>Battle damage assessment was realistic, accurate, and timely. Attack flight and appropriate agencies were provided a concise report in accordance with governing directives.</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Unrealistic. Reports contained major errors or omissions. Reports were not timely.</p>
<p>AREA 19. Area Procedures.</p>	<p>Complied with all area procedures, range/MOA safety requirements and restrictions. Knowledgeable of emergency procedures (i.e. hung bombs, off range release, fire on range, MEDEVAC, etc.). Ensured aircraft briefed on applicable restrictions.</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Violated range procedures. Was not knowledgeable of range requirements. Incomplete knowledge of emergency procedures. Gave incomplete restrictions to fighters.</p>
<p>AREA 20. FAC(A)/ FAC Interface.</p>	<p>Readily understood FAC(A)/ FAC requests and promptly provided information in a concise and timely manner. Successfully functioned as an air-ground interface to enhance mission effectiveness.</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Failed to understand FAC(A)/ FAC requests. Did not provide required data. Hampered the mission effectiveness of the FAC(A)/ FAC.</p>

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<p>AREA 21. Laser Operations.</p>	<p>Readily understood laser procedures (target distance, safety zone, etc.) from an effective location, using proper LTD code, terminology and timely coordination.</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness or safety. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Actions caused unsafe terminal environment or deficiencies noted precluded mission success.</p>
<p>AREA 22. Coordinate- Dependant Munitions Operations.</p>	<p>Readily understood coordinate-dependent munitions procedures (coordinate format, coordinate reliability, target elevation, final attack clearance, and final attack headings/angle).</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness or safety. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Actions caused unsafe terminal environment or deficiencies noted precluded mission success.</p>
<p>AREA 23. Night CAS Operations.</p>	<p>Readily understood night CAS procedures and tactics that enhanced mission effectiveness.</p>	<p>Minor errors of omission/commission that did not detract from mission effectiveness or safety. Need for study in some areas is indicated.</p>	<p>Actions caused unsafe terminal environment or deficiencies noted precluded mission success.</p>
<p>AREA 24. Safety. (CRITICAL)</p>	<p>Employed all available methods to ensure safety of flight and ground personnel. Analyzed emergency situations and implemented emergency procedures. Used equipment, to include signaling devices, laser target designators and IR marking devices, in a safe manner.</p>		<p>Any dangerous act. Disregarded safety procedures. Did not use equipment in a safe manner. Did not comply with safety requirements.</p>

AREA 25. SUP-FAC-Examiner Evaluation Criteria.			
Use the following grading criteria when conducting SUP-FAC Evaluations. SUP-FAC must be evaluated on Areas 01 to 25.			
AREA 25.1 Compliance with Pertinent Manuals.	Complies with all manuals pertaining to the administration of a FAC evaluation.	Complied with most manuals. Deviations did not jeopardize the effectiveness of the evaluation or safety.	Failed to comply with manuals or allowed safety to be jeopardized.
AREA 25.2 Evaluation Briefing.	Thoroughly briefed the examinee on the conduct of the evaluation.	Omitted items during the briefing causing minor confusion. Did not fully brief the examinee as to the conduct and purpose of the evaluation.	Failed to adequately brief the examinee.
AREA 25.3 Identification of Discrepancies and Assignment of Area Grades.	Identified all discrepancies and assigned proper area grade.	Most discrepancies were identified. Failed to assign Q-grade when appropriate. Assigned discrepancies for performance that was within standards.	Failed to identify discrepancies related to discipline or deviations that merited an unqualified grade. Assigned Q- grades that should have been U or assigned U grades for performance within standards.
AREA 25.4 Assessment of Overall Performance.	Awarded the appropriate overall grade based on the examinee's performance.	Awarded an overall grade without consideration of cumulative deviations in the examinee's performance.	Did not award a grade commensurate with overall performance.
AREA 25.5 Appropriate Assignment of Additional Training.	Assigned proper additional training if warranted.	Additional training assigned was insufficient to ensure the examinee would achieve proper level of qualification.	Failed to assign additional training when warranted.
AREA 25.6 Mission Debrief.	Thoroughly debriefed the examinee on all aspects of the evaluation.	Failed to discuss all deviations and assigned grades. Did not advise the examinee of additional training, if required.	Did not discuss any assigned area grades or overall rating. Changed grades without briefing the examinee.
AREA 25.7 Briefing the Supervisor on the Evaluation.	Thoroughly debriefed the examinee's supervisor.	Debriefed supervisor, but failed to discuss all discrepancies, grades, or additional training.	Failed to debrief the examinee's supervisor on an unsatisfactory evaluation.
AREA 25.8 Completed Evaluation Documentation	Correctly completed all documentation required in accordance with manuals	Completed documentation with minor errors.	Failed to properly document evaluation in accordance with manuals.

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AREA 26. FAC-Instructor Evaluation Criteria.			
Use the following grading criteria to conduct FAC-INS Evaluations. FAC-INS must be evaluated on Areas 01 to 26.			
AREA 26.1 Equipment Preparation.	All equipment needed for mission accomplishment properly prepared and inspected. Unsatisfactory items identified and appropriate corrective actions taken.	Minor errors did not detract from mission / training effectiveness.	Major error precluded mission accomplishment or unnecessarily endangered personnel or equipment.
AREA 26.2 Lesson Overview with Statement of Objectives	Thoroughly briefed the lesson overview and clearly stated the objective.	Minor errors did not detract from mission / training effectiveness.	Major omissions precluded mission / training success.
AREA 26.3 Instruction Effectiveness	Assured student understood material and relationship to job performance	Minor errors did not detract from mission / training effectiveness.	Instruction was ineffective, precluded mission / training success.
AREA 26.4 Identified Procedures vs. Technique.	Thoroughly explained instructions as procedures and technical methods as techniques.	Minor errors did not detract from mission / training effectiveness.	Confused procedures with techniques, precluded mission / training success.
AREA 26.5 Training Aids	Training aids were used in a manner that enhanced the training outcome.	Minor errors did not detract from mission / training effectiveness.	Training aids were omitted, precluded mission / training success.
AREA 26.6 Knowledge of Subject Matter	Demonstrated thorough knowledge of the subject matter and used examples to clarify / enhance subject areas.	Minor errors did not detract from mission / training effectiveness.	Lack of knowledge or could not provide examples, precluded mission / training success
AREA 26.7 Communication	Communications clear, concise, and understandable. Promoted effective training.	Minor errors did not detract from mission / training effectiveness.	Unacceptable communications impaired mission / training effectiveness.
AREA 26.8 Time Management.	All objectives covered with no time wasted.	Minor errors did not detract from mission / training effectiveness.	Did not cover all objectives or manage time wisely.
AREA 26.9 Live or Dry CAS Control Instruction.	Provided proper instruction and feedback throughout the live-fly CAS mission.	Minor errors did not detract from mission / training effectiveness.	Improper CAS instruction and incorrect feedback precluded mission effectiveness.
AREA 26.10 Administered Student Grade and Documentation	Assigned proper grade and completed training documentation correctly.	Minor errors did not detract from mission / training effectiveness.	Failed to assign proper grade when appropriate. Unable to complete training documentation correctly.
AREA 26.11 Safety	Employed all available methods to ensure safety of flight and ground personnel. Used equipment, to include signaling devices, laser target designators and IR marking devices, in a safe manner.	Minor errors did not detract from mission / training effectiveness.	Any dangerous act. Disregarded safety procedures. Did not use equipment in a safe manner. Did not comply with safety requirements.

ANNEX F COMMANDER'S DESIGNATION LETTER
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Official Letter Head

_____ **Protocol Number** _____
Date - dd.mm.yyyy

To: FAC (*rank, name and position title*)

Subject: Forward Air Controller's (FAC) Designation Letter.

References: (a) STANAG 3797 current edition and related documents;
(b) National training regulation / National FAC Certification/
Qualification requirements [*specify if available*].

1. You are hereby designated as a Forward Air Controller (FAC) in support of [*specific Unit or Mission*].
2. You are responsible to keep your immediate Ground Commander informed about your currency status. If any issues, with reference to your capability to perform as a FAC arise, you are responsible to immediately inform your chain of command. You are also responsible for staying current on NATO doctrine and TTPs. If designated as a FAC in support of a specific mission, the clear understanding of any documentation related to the theatre of operation (Rules of Engagements (ROEs), Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Special Instructions (SPINS), etc.) is also requested.
3. Remarks: (*i.e.: Additional duties/recommendations/tasks*)

[*Signature block*]
Rank, name of FAC's Commanding Officer

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ANNEX G LEXICON OF ABBREVIATIONS
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This lexicon contains abbreviations relevant to this allied standard and is not meant to be exhaustive.

The definitive and more comprehensive list of NATO agreed abbreviations is documented in AAP-15.

AAP	Allied Administrative Publication
ACO	Airspace Control Order
ACM	Airspace Control Means
ADA	Air Defense Artillery
AGL	Above Ground Level
ATO	Air Tasking Order
ATP	Allied Tactical Publication
BDA	Battle Damage Assessment
DaCAS	Digitally Aided CAS
CAS	Close Air Support
CDE	Collateral Damage Estimate
COLT	Combat Observation and Lasing Team
DMPI	Desired Mean Point of Impact
ETD	Enhanced Target Description
FAC	Forward Air Controller
FAC(A)	Forward Air Controller (Airborne)
FAC-INS	Forward Air Controller Instructor
FIST	Fire Support Team
FMV	Full Motion Video
FSCM	Fire Support Coordination Measure
FSE	Fire Support Element
FW	Fixed-Wing
GLD	Ground Laser Designator
GPS	Global Positioning System
HE	High Explosive
IR	Infrared
LGB	Laser Guided Bomb
LO	Laser Operator
LRF	Laser Range Finder
LST	Laser Spot Tracker
METL	Mission-Essential Task List
MISREP	Mission Report
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NSA	NATO Standardization Agency
NSFS	Naval Surface Fire Support
NVD	Night Vision Device

NVG	Night Vision Goggle
ROE	Rules of Engagement
RP	Red Phosphorous
RPA	Remotely Piloted Aircraft
RW	Rotary-Wing
SEAD	Suppression of Enemy Air Defences
SOF	Special Operation Forces
SPINS	Special Instructions
STANAG	Standardization Agreement
SUP-FAC	Supervisory Forward Air Controller
TACP	Tactical Air Control Party
TLE	Target Location Error
TOT	Time On Target
VDL	Video Down Link
WP	White Phosphorous

ANNEX H RELATED DOCUMENTS

- a. Allied Administrative Publication (AAP-6), NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)
- b. AAP-15, NATO Glossary of Abbreviations Used in NATO Documents and Publications
- c. AAP-42, NATO Standardization Glossary
- d. Allied Joint Publication-3.3.2, Air Interdiction and Close Air Support
- e. Allied Tactical Publication (ATP)-3.3.2.1, Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for Close Air Support and Air Interdiction
- f. STANAG 6001, Language Proficiency Levels
- g. Bi-SC 75-8 Directive, Bi-Strategic Command (Bi-Sc) NATO Forward Air Controller (FAC) Standardisation Programme
- h. NATO FAC Standardisation Team SOPs (Allied Air Command Ramstein)

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