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CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS



CAREER FIELD EDUCATION AND TRAINING PLAN

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**CAREER FIELD EDUCATION AND TRAINING PLAN
CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS
AFSC 1B4X1**

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PART I

Preface

1. This Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP) is a comprehensive education and training document that identifies life-cycle education/training requirements, training support resources and minimum core task requirements for this specialty. The CFETP will provide personnel a clear career path to success and instill rigor in all aspects of career field training.
2. The CFETP documents the career field training program and consists of two parts. Management uses both parts in conjunction with Training Business Area (TBA) to plan, manage and control training within the career field. **NOTE:** Civilians occupying associated positions will use Part II to support duty position qualification training.
 - 2.1. Part I provides information necessary for overall management of the specialty. Section A explains how everyone will use the plan; Section B identifies career field progression information, duties and responsibilities, training strategies and career field path; Section C associates each level with specialty qualifications (knowledge, education, experience, training and other); Section D indicates resource constraints (e.g., funds, manpower, equipment, facilities); and Section E identifies transition training guide requirements for SSgt through MSgt.
 - 2.2. Part II includes the following: Section A identifies the Specialty Training Standard (STS) and includes duties, tasks, Training References (TRs) to support training, AETC-conducted training, wartime course and core task and correspondence course requirements. Section B contains the Course Objectives List (COL) and training standards supervisors will use to determine if Airmen satisfied training requirements. Section C identifies available support materials (e.g., Qualification Training Package, which may be developed to support proficiency training). Section D identifies a training course index supervisors can use to determine resources available to support training. Included here are both mandatory and optional courses; and Section E identifies MAJCOM-unique training requirements supervisors can use to determine additional training required for the associated qualification needs. At unit level, supervisors and trainers will use Part II to identify, plan and conduct training commensurate with the overall goals of this plan.
3. Use of the guidance provided in this CFETP provides the foundation for effective and efficient training for individuals in this career field at the appropriate points in their careers. This plan enables the Air Force to train today's work force for tomorrow's jobs.

Abbreviations/Terms Explained

This section provides a common understanding of the terms that apply to the Cyber Warfare Operations CFETP.

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

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

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

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

Air Force Enlisted Classification Directory (AFECD). The official directory for all military enlisted classification descriptions, codes, and identifiers. Establishes the occupational structure of the Air Force enlisted force. The occupational structure is flexible to permit enlisted personnel to specialize and develop their skills and abilities while allowing the Air Force to meet changing mission requirements. Individual enlisted personnel have a joint responsibility with commanders and supervisors at all levels to fully develop their abilities consistent with Air Force needs and within the established patterns of specialization.

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

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

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

Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (AFTTP). AFTTPs describe the proper employment of specific Air Force assets, individually or in concert with other assets, to accomplish detailed objectives.

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

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

Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP). A CFETP is a comprehensive core training document that identifies: life-cycle education and training requirements; training support resources; and minimum core task requirements for a specialty. The CFETP aims to give personnel a clear path and instill a sense of industry in career field training. CFETPs are officially posted at <http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/>.

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

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

Command Line Interface (CLI). A command-line interface (CLI) is a means of interaction with a computer program where the user (or client) issues commands to the program in the form of successive lines of text (command lines).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO). Passive and active cyberspace operations intended to preserve the ability to utilize friendly cyberspace capabilities and protect data, networks, net-centric capabilities, and other designated systems (JP 1-02).

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

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

Duty Position Tasks. The tasks assigned to an individual for the position currently held. These include, as a minimum, all core tasks that correspond to the duty position as directed by the AFCFM or MFM, and tasks assigned by the supervisor.

Education and Training Course Announcement (ETCA). Located at <https://etca.randolph.af.mil>, the ETCA contains specific MAJCOM procedures, fund cite instructions, reporting instructions, and listings for those formal courses the MAJCOMs or FOAs conduct or manage. The ETCA contains courses the Air Force and reserve forces conduct or administer and serves as a reference for the Air Force, DoD, other military services, government agencies, and security assistance programs.

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

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

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

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

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

Functional Area Manager (FAM). The individual accountable for the management and oversight of all personnel and equipment within a specific functional area to support the operational planning and execution. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, developing and reviewing policy; developing, managing, and maintaining Unit Type Codes (UTC); developing criteria for and monitoring readiness reporting; force posturing; and analysis. At each level of responsibility (Headquarters Air Force, MAJCOM, Air Component, FOA, DRU, and Unit), the FAM should be the most highly knowledgeable and experienced person within the functional area and have the widest range of visibility over the functional area readiness and capability issues.

Functional Manager. An individual assigned collateral responsibility for training, classification, utilization, and career development of enlisted personnel. AFSC Functional Managers exist at MAJCOM, NAF and base level. (AFI 33-101, *Commanders Guidance and Responsibilities*)

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

Individual Training Plan (ITP). Using AF Form 623, *On-the-Job Training Record* in conjunction with TBA. The AF Form 623 reflects past and current qualifications, and is used to determine training requirements. It is intended to be a complete history of past training and current qualifications. Supervisors will ensure all documentation is accurate and comprehensive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Offensive Cyberspace Operations (OCO). Operations intended to project power by application of force in and through cyberspace (JP 1-02).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section A - General Information

1. Purpose of the CFETP. This CFETP provides the information necessary for AFCFMs, MAJCOM Functional Managers (MFM), commanders, training managers, supervisors, trainers and certifiers to plan, develop, manage and conduct an effective and efficient career field training program. The plan outlines the initial skills, upgrade, qualification, advanced and proficiency training that individuals in AFSC 1B4X1 should receive in order to develop and progress throughout their careers. Initial skills training is the AFS specific training an individual receives upon entry into the AF or upon retraining into this specialty for award of the 3-skill level. This training is provided by the 333th Training Squadron (TRS) at Keesler AFB, MS. Upgrade training identifies the mandatory courses, task qualification requirements, Career Development Course (CDC) completion and correspondence courses required for award of the 5-, 7-, or 9-skill level. Qualification training is actual hands-on task performance training designed to qualify an airman in a specific duty position. This training program occurs both during and after the upgrade training process. It is designed to provide the performance skills and knowledge required to do the job. Advanced training is formal specialty training used for selected airmen. Proficiency training is additional training, either in-residence or exportable advanced training courses, or on-the-job training provided to personnel to increase their skills and knowledge beyond the minimum required for upgrade. The CFETP has several purposes, some of which are:

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

2. Use of the CFETP. The CFETP is maintained by the 1BXXX Air Force Career Field Manager (AFCFM), SAF/CIO A6SF. MAJCOM FMs and AETC review the plan annually to ensure currency and accuracy and forward recommended changes to the AFCFM. Using the list of courses in Part II, they determine whether duplicate training exists and take steps to eliminate/prevent duplicate efforts. Career field training managers at all levels use the plan to ensure a comprehensive and cohesive training program is available for each individual in the career ladder.

- 2.1.** AETC training personnel develop/revise formal resident and exportable training based upon requirements established by the users and documented in the STS. They also develop procurement and acquisition strategies for obtaining resources needed to provide the identified training.
- 2.2.** MAJCOM FMs ensure their training programs complement the CFETP mandatory initial skill and upgrade requirements. They also identify the needed AFJQSs/AFQTPs to document unique upgrade and continuation training requirements. Requirements are satisfied through OJT, resident training, contract training, or exportable courseware/courses. MAJCOM developed training to support this AFSC must be included into this plan.
- 2.3.** 81 TRSS/TSQ Qualification Training Flight (Q-Flight) personnel develop training packages (AFJQSs/AFQTPs) based on requests submitted by the MAJCOMs and according to the priorities assigned by the AFCFM.

2.4. Unit training managers and supervisors manage and control progression through the career field by ensuring individuals complete the mandatory training requirements for upgrade specified in this plan and supplemented by their MAJCOM. The list of courses in Part II is used as a reference for planning continuation or career enhancement training.

2.5. Submit recommended CFETP corrections to the 81 TRSS Q-Flight Customer Service Desk at 81 TRSS/TSQS, 601 D Street, Keesler AFB MS 39534-2235 or call DSN 597-3343. To contact electronically send email to: qflight.customer.service@us.af.mil.

2.6. Submit recommended CFETP additions/deletions through your MAJCOM Functional Manager.

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

Section B - Career Field Progression and Information

4. Specialty Description. Performs duties to develop, sustain, and enhance cyberspace capabilities to defend national interests from attack and to create effects in cyberspace to achieve national objectives. Conduct Offensive Cyberspace Operations (OCO) and Defensive Cyberspace Operations (DCO) using established tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs) to achieve COCOM and national objectives. Executes command and control (C2) of assigned cyberspace forces and de-conflict cyberspace operations across the kinetic and non-kinetic spectrum. Supports cyberspace capability development, testing and implementation. Partners with DoD, interagency and Coalition Forces to detect, deny, disrupt, deceive, and mitigate adversarial access to sovereign national cyberspace systems. Related DoD Occupational Subgroup: 153100

5. Skills and Career Progression.

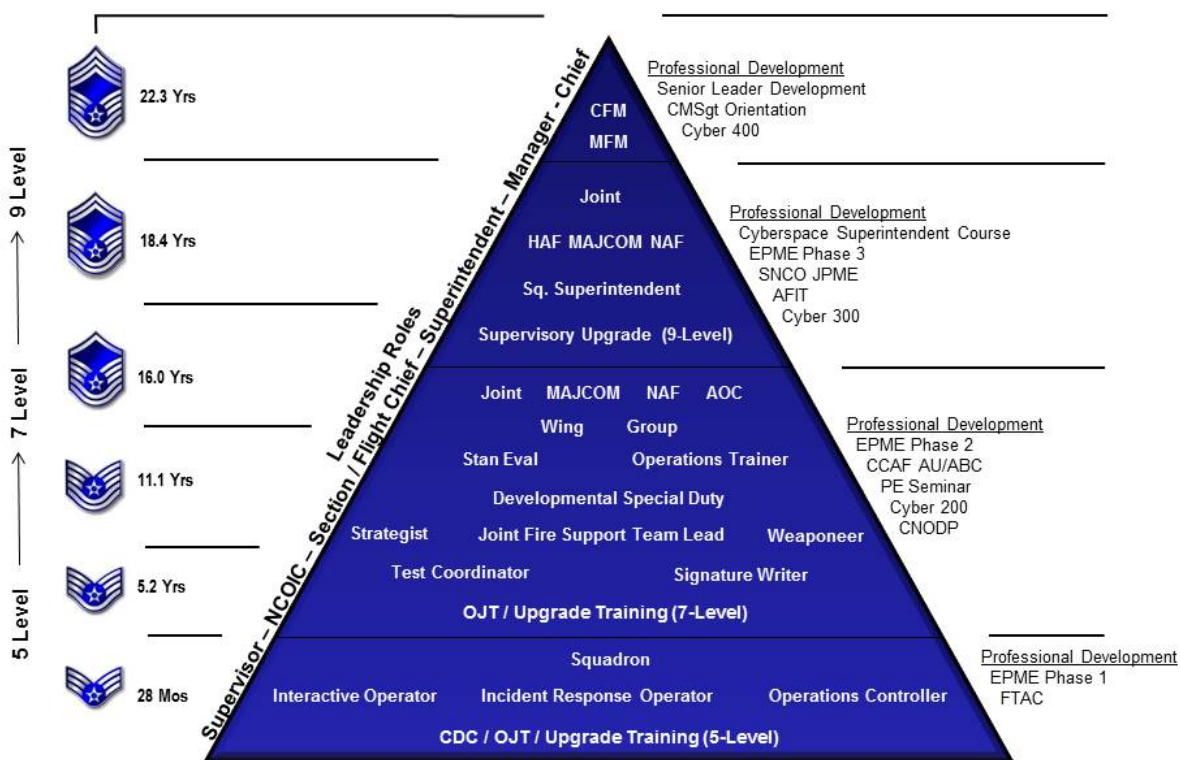
5.1. Cyber Warfare Operations Apprentice (1B431). The apprentice skill level is awarded at completion of the 1B4X1 Cyber Warfare Operations Initial Skills Course. Apprentices should be assigned to tactical level units into positions such as incident response operator, interactive operator or other entry level positions. Entry into the 1B451 CDC is mandatory.

5.2. Cyber Warfare Operations Journeyman (1B451). The journeyman skill level is awarded upon completion of the 1B451 CDC, required core tasks and the required upgrade training time period.

5.3. Cyber Warfare Operations Craftsman (1B471). The craftsman skill level is awarded upon completion of the 1B471 CDC, required core tasks and the required upgrade training time period. Minimum rank is SSgt (SrA with line number for SSgt will be entered into 7-skill level upgrade training.).

5.4. Cyber Warfare Operations Superintendent (1B491). The superintendent skill level is awarded upon, required core tasks and the required upgrade training time period. Minimum rank is SMSgt (MSgt with line number for SMSgt will be entered into 9-skill level upgrade training.)

1B4X1 Career Path Chart



6. Training Decisions.

6.1. Three-Skill Level Course. The 3-skill level course has been overhauled in order to continue the evolution of the Cyber Warfare Operations career field. The CFM and MAJCOM Functional Managers concur on the course changes.

6.2. Five-Skill Level Upgrade Requirements. 5-level core task requirements as well as CDC requirements have been adjusted to meet the needs of the operational community.

6.3. Seven-Skill Level Upgrade Requirements. The CFM and MAJCOM Functional Managers approved the implementation of 7-level CDCs in order to better develop leaders within the career field.

6.4. Nine-Skill Level Upgrade Requirements. Completion of the Cyberspace Superintendent Course has been removed as a 9-level upgrade requirement. The Cyberspace Superintendent Course will be made available to MSgts as warranted to support specific duty positions.

7. Community College of the Air Force (CCAF) Academic Programs. Enrollment in CCAF occurs upon completion of basic military training. CCAF provides the opportunity for all enlisted members to obtain an Associate in Applied Science degree. Refer to the AF Virtual Education Center (accessible via the AF Portal, <https://www.my.af.mil>) for CCAF credits earned for technical training courses attended. In order to be awarded a CCAF AAS degree, students must complete the program before they separate from the Air Force, retire, or are commissioned as an officer.

7.1. The Cybersecurity (0CYC) program applies to the 1B4X1 career field.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.4. See the current CCAF General Catalog for details regarding the Associates of Applied Science in Cybersecurity. The catalog is available at your education office.

7.5. Additional off- duty education is a personal choice that is encouraged for all. Individuals desiring to become an AETC Instructor must possess as a minimum an associate degree or should be actively pursuing an associate degree. Special Duty Assignment (SDA) requires an AETC instructor candidate to have a CCAF degree or be within one year of completion (45 semester hours). A degreed faculty is necessary to maintain accreditation through the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

8. Career Field Path. Table 8.1. identifies career milestones for the 1B4X1 Air Force specialty.

Table 8.1. 1B4X1 CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS CAREER PATH

	GRADE REQUIREMENTS			
<i>Education and Training Requirements</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Average Sew-On</i>	<i>Earliest Sew-On</i>	<i>High Year Of Tenure (HYT)</i>
Basic Military Training School (BMTS)				
Apprentice Technical School (3-Skill Level)	A1C	16 months		
Upgrade To Journeyman (5-Skill Level) MANDATORY - Minimum 9 months OJT training for retrainees. - Complete appropriate CDC. - Specific AFJQSs/AFQTPs for equipment at assigned location by duty position. (see NOTE 2) OPTIONAL AETC Supplemental training courses as determined by MAJCOM.	A1C SrA	16 months 3 years	28 months	8 years
EPME Phase 1 - Airman Leadership School - Resident course. - 3-6 years time in service. * Refer to AFI 36-2301, <i>Developmental Education</i> .	Trainer - Qualified and certified to perform the task to be trained. - Must attend formal AF Training Course. - Recommended by the supervisor.			
Upgrade To Craftsman (7-Skill Level) MANDATORY - Minimum rank of SSgt. - 12 months OJT. - 6 months OJT for retrainees.	SSgt	5.5 years	3 years	15 years

Table 8.1. 1B4X1 CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS CAREER PATH				
	GRADE REQUIREMENTS			
<i>Education and Training Requirements</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Average Sew-On</i>	<i>Earliest Sew-On</i>	<i>High Year Of Tenure (HYT)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete appropriate CDC. - Specific AFJQSs/AFQTPs for equipment at assigned location by duty position. <p>OPTIONAL</p> <p>AETC Supplemental training courses as determined by MAJCOM.</p>				
<p>EPME Phase 2 – Non-Commissioned Officer Academy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance learning 7-12 years time in service. - Resident Intermediate Leadership Experience 8-12 years time in service. <p>* Refer to AFI 36-2301, <i>Developmental Education</i>.</p>	TSgt	11.4 years	5 years	20 years
<p>EPME Phase 3 - USAF Senior NCO Academy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance learning 12-18 years time in service. - Resident Advanced Leadership Experience 13-18 years time in service. <p>* Refer to AFI 36-2301, <i>Developmental Education</i>.</p>	MSgt	17.5 years	8 years	24 years
<p>Upgrade To Superintendent (9-Skill Level)</p> <p>MANDATORY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum rank of SMSgt. 	SMSgt	21.8 years	11 years	26 Years

Table 8.1. 1B4X1 CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS CAREER PATH				
	<i>GRADE REQUIREMENTS</i>			
<i>Education and Training Requirements</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Average Sew-On</i>	<i>Earliest Sew-On</i>	<i>High Year Of Tenure (HYT)</i>
Chief Enlisted Manager (CEM)	CMSgt	22.9 years	14 years	30 years

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

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

Section C - Skill Level Training Requirements

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

10. Specialty Qualification Requirements.

10.1. Apprentice (3-Level) Training.

KNOWLEDGE	<p>Computer Operating Systems Software Applications Database Concepts Common Programming Languages Hardware Components Networking Fundamentals Protocols Network Addressing Network Infrastructure Telecommunications Theory Data Communications Wireless Technologies Cryptography Cyber Operation Laws</p>
EDUCATION	<p>For entry into this specialty, completion of high school is mandatory. Additional courses in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) is desirable. Associate degree or higher in related fields or Information Technology (IT) Certification is desirable.</p>
TRAINING	<p>Completion of the Cyber Warfare Operations Apprentice course (See Part II, Section B for Course Objective List)</p>
EXPERIENCE	<p>None required</p>
OTHER	<p>Minimum score of 60 on the Air Force Electronic Data Processing Test. Requires routine access to Top Secret material or similar environment, completion of a current Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI) according to AFI 31-501, <i>Personnel Security Program Management</i>, is mandatory for award and retention of this skill level. NOTE: Award of the 3-skill level without a completed SSBI is authorized provided an interim Top Secret clearance has been granted according to AFI 31-501. For award and retention of 1B431, must attain and maintain a minimum Information Assurance Technical Level II certification according with AFMAN 33-285, Information Assurance Workforce Improvement Program.</p>
IMPLEMENTATION	<p>Attendance at the Cyber Warfare Operations Apprentice course is mandatory for award of the 3-skill level unless waived by the 1B AFCFM</p>

10.2. Journeyman (5-Level) Training.

KNOWLEDGE	All 1B431 knowledge qualifications apply to the 1B451 requirements
TRAINING	Completion of the 1B451 Career Development Course. Completion of all STS core tasks. Completion of applicable AFJQS/AFQTPs. Completion of all local tasks assigned for the duty position to include Crew Position Certification if required for duty position.
EXPERIENCE	Qualification in and possession of AFSC 1B431 Experience performing Cyber Warfare Operations functions as outlined in Section B, para. 4.
OTHER	Requires routine access to Top Secret material or similar environment, completion of a current Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI) according to AFI 31-501, <i>Personnel Security Program Management</i> . For award and retention of 1B451, must attain and maintain a minimum Information Assurance Technical Level II certification according with AFMAN 33-285, Information Assurance Workforce Improvement Program.
IMPLEMENTATION	Entry into formal journeyman upgrade training is accomplished once individuals are assigned to their first duty station. Qualification training is initiated anytime individuals are assigned duties for which they are not qualified. Use OJT, CDCs, CFETP, CBTs, and AFJQSs/AFQTPs concurrently to obtain the necessary qualification for refresher and cross-utilization training.

10.3. Craftsman (7-Level) Training.

KNOWLEDGE	All 1B451 knowledge qualifications apply to the 1B471 requirements
TRAINING	Completion of the 1B471 Career Development Course. Completion of all STS core tasks. Completion of applicable AFJQS/AFQTPs. Completion of all local tasks assigned for the duty position to include Crew Position Certification if required for duty position.
EXPERIENCE	Qualification in and possession of AFSC 1B451 Experience performing or supervising Cyber Warfare Operations functions as outlined in Section B, para. 4.
OTHER	Requires routine access to Top Secret material or similar environment, completion of a current Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI) according to AFI 31-501, <i>Personnel Security Program Management</i> , is mandatory for award and retention of this skill level. For award and retention of 1B471, must attain and maintain a minimum Information Assurance Technical Level II certification according with AFMAN 33-285, Information Assurance Workforce Improvement Program.
IMPLEMENTATION	Entry into OJT is initiated when individuals obtain the necessary rank and skill level. Qualification training is initiated anytime an individual is assigned duties for which they are not qualified. Use OJT, CBTs, CDCs, CFETP, and AFJQSs/AFQTPs concurrently to obtain the necessary qualification for refresher and cross-utilization training.

10.4. Superintendent (9-Level) Training.

KNOWLEDGE	Resource Management Manpower and Organization Training Management Deployment Management Base/Unit Functional Management
TRAINING	None
EXPERIENCE	Qualification in and possession of AFSC 1B471 Managing and directing Cyber Warfare Operations personnel and processes.
OTHER	Requires routine access to Top Secret material or similar environment, completion of a current Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI) according to AFI 31-501, <i>Personnel Security Program Management</i> , is mandatory for award and retention of this skill level.
IMPLEMENTATION	Entry into OJT is initiated when individuals are selected for the rank of SMSgt. Qualification training is initiated anytime individuals are assigned duties for which they are not qualified.

10.5. Training Sources.

10.5.1. AFSC specific training - 333 TRS, Keesler AFB, MS at <https://etca.randolph.af.mil/>.

10.5.2. CDCs 1B4X1 are available for upgrade purposes through the Unit Training Manager. For individual qualification and cross-utilization training, CDCs are ordered through the unit training office.

10.5.3. AFJQSs/AFQTPs are Air Force publications and are mandatory for use by personnel in upgrade or qualification training. They are developed by the 81 TRSS (Q-Flight), Keesler AFB, MS and may be downloaded from https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/20946/AFKN_Docs/Forms/AllItems.aspx.

10.5.3.1. Procedures for requesting development of AFJQSs/AFQTPs are contained in AFI 33-154, *Air Force On-the-Job Training Products for Cyberspace Support Enlisted Specialty Training*. AFJQSs/AFQTPs are listed in Part II, Section C, of this CFETP.

Section D - Resource Constraints

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

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

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

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

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

Section E - Transition Training Guide

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

PART II

Section A - Specialty Training Standard

1. Implementation. This STS will be used for technical training provided by AETC for the 3-level class beginning 01 October 2015.

2. Purpose. As prescribed in AFI 36-2201, *Air Force Training Program*, this STS:

2.1. Lists in column 1 (Task, Knowledge, and Technical Reference) the most common tasks, knowledge, and technical references necessary for Airmen to perform duties in the 3-, 5-, 7-, and 9-skill level. Column 2 (Core Tasks) identifies, by skill level specialty-wide training requirements. NOTE: Core tasks are minimum task training requirements for upgrade.

2.2. Provides certification for OJT. Column 3 is used to record completion of tasks and knowledge training requirements. Use automated training management systems to document qualifications, if available. For initial certification or transcribing documentation complete the columns in accordance to AFI 36-2201.

2.3. Shows formal training and correspondence course requirements. Column 4 shows the proficiency to be demonstrated on the job by the graduate as a result of training on the task/knowledge and the career knowledge provided by the correspondence course. See the Air Force Career Development Academy (AFCDA) CDC/eCDC catalog maintained at https://cs3.eis.af.mil/sites/AE-ED-02-37/AFKN_Docs/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2Fsites%2FAE%2DED%2D02%2D37%2FAFKN%5FDocs%2Fe%2DCDC%5FCDC%20Catalog for current CDC listings.

2.4. Qualitative Requirements. Attachment 3 contains the tasks, knowledge, and proficiency levels referenced in paragraph 2.1. Columns are marked with a proficiency code to indicate subjects taught. An X in the proficiency code column indicates a lack of student man years and instructor resources. Trainees without prerequisites specified in Education and Training Course Announcement (ETCA) cannot be expected to meet proficiency levels indicated.

PREREQUISITES: Possession of DoD 8570.1M qualifying certification as well as completion of IT Fundamentals (Attachments 2 and 1).

2.5. Becomes a job qualification standard (JQS) for on-the-job training when placed in AF Form 623, *Individual Training Record* folder, and used according to AFI 36-2201, *Air Force Training Program*.

2.6. Is a guide for development of promotion tests used in the Weighted Airman Promotion System (WAPS). Specialty Knowledge Tests (SKT) are developed at the AETC Airmen Advancement Division by senior NCOs with extensive practical experience in their career fields. The tests sample knowledge of STS subject matter areas judged by test development team members as most appropriate for promotion to higher grades. Questions are based upon study references listed in the Enlisted Promotion References and Requirements Catalog (EPRRC). Individual responsibilities are listed in chapter 1 of AFI 36-2605, *Air Force Military Personnel Testing System*. WAPS is not applicable to the Air National Guard or Air Reserve Forces.

3. Recommendations. Comments and recommendations are invited concerning the quality of AETC training. A Training Feedback Hotline has been installed for the supervisors' convenience. For a quick response to concerns, call our Training Feedback Hotline at DSN 597-4566, , or e-mail us 81trg-tget@us.af.mil.. Reference this STS and identify the specific area of concern (paragraph, training standard element, etc).

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

OFFICIAL

WILLIAM J. BENDER, Lieutenant General, USAF
Chief, Information Dominance and
Chief Information Officer

Attachments:

1. IT Fundamentals Course Training Standard (CTS)
2. Security+ Certification CTS
3. Specialty Training Standard (STS) 1B4X1

PREFACE

NOTE 1: Dashed items in this CTS are not part of the original CTS created at the March 2009 IT Fundamentals conference however, they are the specific objectives taught in the IT Fundamentals course designed to meet the CTS requirements.

NOTE 2: Unless otherwise stated, students may be allowed two assists from the instructor and still successfully achieve the proper level of proficiency. An instructor assist is anytime an instructor must intercede to provide guidance to a student which leads to a satisfactory completion of the objective or to prevent the student from continuing in a manner that will lead to an unsatisfactory conclusion, safety violation, or damage to equipment.

NOTE 3: All 3-level tasks will be trained if a wartime surge is ordered.

Proficiency Code Key		
	Scale Value	Definition: The individual
Task Performance Levels	1	Can do simple parts of the task. Needs to be told or shown how to do most of the task. (EXTREMELY LIMITED)
	2	Can do most parts of the task. Needs only help on hardest parts. (PARTIALLY PROFICIENT)
	3	Can do all parts of the task. Needs only a spot check of completed work. (COMPETENT)
	4	Can do the complete task quickly and accurately. Can tell or show others how to do the task. (HIGHLY PROFICIENT)
*Task Knowledge Levels	a	Can name parts, tools, and simple facts about the task. (NOMENCLATURE)
	b	Can determine step-by-step procedures for doing the task. (PROCEDURES)
	c	Can identify why and when the task must be done and why each step is needed. (OPERATING PRINCIPLES)
	d	Can predict, isolate, and resolve problems about the task. (ADVANCED THEORY)
**Subject Knowledge Levels	A	Can identify basic facts and terms about the subject. (FACTS)
	B	Can identify relationship of basic facts and state general principles about the subject. (PRINCIPLES)
	C	Can analyze facts and principles and draw conclusions about the subject. (ANALYSIS)
	D	Can evaluate conditions and make proper decisions about the subject. (EVALUATION)
Explanations		
* A task knowledge scale value may be used alone or with a task performance scale value to define a level of knowledge for a specific task. (Example: b and 1b)		
** A subject knowledge scale value is used alone to define a level of knowledge for a subject not directly related to any specific task, or for a subject common to several tasks. This mark is used alone instead of a scale value to show that no proficiency training is provided in the course or CDC.		
X This mark is used alone in course columns to show that training is required but not given due to limitations in resources.		
NOTE: All tasks and knowledge items shown with a proficiency code are trained during wartime.		

1. ELECTRONICS SUPPORT SUBJECTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1.1. Safety | B |
| 1.2. First Aid | A |
| 1.3. Personal and Family Countermeasures (CM) | A |

2. DIGITAL NUMBERING SYSTEMS (Internal Data Representation)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 2.1. Conversions | |
| 2.1.1. Binary | B |
| 2.1.2. Hexadecimal | B |
| 2.1.3. Binary Coded Decimal | A |
| 2.2. Calculate Hexadecimal Numbers | X |

3. BASIC COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3.1. Communications/Network Protocols | |
| 3.1.1. Connection Oriented Communication | A |
| 3.1.2. Connectionless Oriented Communication | A |
| 3.1.3. International Standards Organization (ISO) Open Systems Interconnect (OSI) Model | A |
| 3.1.4. TCP/IP | A |
| 3.1.5. Department of Defense (DoD) Standards Protocol | A |
| 3.1.6. IPV4/IPV6 | A |
| 3.1.7. Ports (IP) | A |
| 3.2. Network Theory/Components | |
| 3.2.1. Components | |
| 3.2.1.1. Component Principles | B |
| 3.2.1.2. Central Processing Unit (CPU) | A |
| 3.2.1.3. Computer memory | A |
| 3.2.1.4. Input/output (I/O) Devices | A |
| 3.2.1.5. Storage Devices | A |
| 3.2.1.6. Peripherals (Printers, FAX, Scanners, etc) | A |
| 3.2.2. Network Types | |
| 3.2.2.1. Wired (LAN, WAN, MAN) | A |
| 3.2.2.2. Wireless | A |
| 3.2.2.3. Virtual Private Network (VPN) | A |
| 3.2.2.4. Video Teleconference | A |

3.2.2.5. Topologies (Star, Ring, Bus, Hybrid, etc)	A
3.3. Data Terminal Equipment/Data Communications Equipment (DTE/DCE)	
3.3.1. Modems	A
3.3.2. Converters	A
3.3.3. Gateways	A
3.3.4. Switches	A
3.3.5. Bridges/Routers	A
3.3.6. Encryption/COMSEC Devices (Data and Voice)	A
3.3.7. Communications Mediums	A
3.3.8. Multiplexing	
3.3.8.1. Multiplexers	A
3.3.8.2. Wave Division Multiplexing	A
3.3.8.3. Time Division Multiplexing	A
3.4. Software	
3.4.1. Operating Systems (UNIX, Windows, LINUX, etc.)	A
3.4.2. Applications (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, SharePoint, etc.)	A
3.4.3. Infectious and Malicious Software	A
4. CRYPTOLOGY (Bound & Unbound)	
4.1. Bulk Encryption	A
4.2. Information Encryption Techniques	A
4.3. Separation Requirements	A
5. NETWORK FAULT ISOLATION TECHNIQUES	
5.1. Network Error Detection	1a
5.2. Network Error Correction	1a
5.3. Network Flow Control	1a
5.4. Transmission Impairments	1a
5.5. Network Management Concepts and Responsibilities	B
6. CYBER SECURITY	
6.1. Cyber Vulnerabilities	A
6.2. Vulnerability Preventative Measures	A
6.3. Identity Management	A
6.4. Wireless Network Security	A

7. COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS

- 7.1. Organizations A
- 7.2. Communications Competencies A
- 7.3. Expeditionary Communications X

8. RISK MANAGEMENT (RM) TR: AFIs 90-802, 91-203, 91-302

- 8.1. RM A

9. PUBLICATIONS AND DIRECTIVES TR: AFINDs 5 & 8; AFIs 33-Series

- 9.1. Department of Defense (DoD) X
- 9.2. Air Force X
- 9.3. Commercial/Vendor publications X
- 9.4. DISA Publications X
- 9.5. Technical Orders (TO) X
- 9.6. Standard Installation Practices Technical Order (SIPTO) X
- 9.7. Enterprise Information Architecture (EIA)/ Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) X
- 9.8. Military Standard (MIL STD) X

10. LEGAL/ETHICS TR: USC TITLE 10, 18 and 50; Joint Information Doctrine (Joint Pub 3-13); AF Information Operations Doctrine 3-13; Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

- 10.1. US Codes (e.g. Titles 10, 15, 18, 32, 50) (e.g. Constitutional Authority, legal aspects of rules of engagement, homeland defense, Posse Comitatus, US Charter Paradigm, Schmidt Analysis) A
- 10.2. Rules of Engagement (ROE)
 - 10.2.1. Policy A
 - 10.2.2. Security Tools A
 - 10.2.3. Cyber Management Ethics A
 - 10.2.4. System Monitoring A
- 10.3. Special Data Protection (i.e. sensitive personnel information) A

11. C4I SECURITY TR: ACP 122; AFIs 10-712, 33-129, 33-102, 33-332 33-138; AFKAG-1&2; AFMAN 33-326; DOD 5200.1-R

- 11.1. Operations Security (OPSEC) TR: AFI 10-701; ACPD 10-7
 - 11.1.1. Definition X
 - 11.1.2. Relationship of OPSEC to other security programs X
 - 11.1.3. Vulnerabilities X

11.1.4. Critical Information	X
11.2. Information Security TR: AFI 31-401; AFPD 31-4, 33-2	
11.2.1. Information safeguards	
11.2.1.1. Unclassified	
11.2.1.1.1. Privacy Act (PA)	A
11.2.1.1.2. For Official Use Only (FOUO)	A
11.2.1.1.3. Sensitive Unclassified	A
11.2.1.2. Classified	A
11.3. Communications Security (COMSEC) TR: AFI 31-401; AFPDs 33-2 and 31-4	
11.3.1. Definition	A
11.3.2. Vulnerabilities	A
11.3.3. Safeguarding Information	A
11.4. Emission Security (EMSEC) TR: AFI 33-203 (V1), AFPD 33-2	
11.4.1. Definition	A
11.4.2. Notifications	A
11.4.3. Vulnerabilities	A
11.4.4. Protected Distribution System (PDS)	A
11.5. Computer Security (COMPUSEC) TR: AFI 33-200; AFMAN 33-282; AFPD 33-2	
11.5.1. Definition	A
11.5.2. Vulnerabilities	A
11.6. Physical Security TR: AFI 31-101; AFPD 31-1	
11.6.1. Definition	A
11.6.2. Secure Area Access Management	X
11.6.3. Facility Security Requirements	X
11.6.4. Classified Material Control	
11.6.4.1. Storage	A
11.6.4.2. Transport	A
11.6.4.3. Handling	A
11.6.4.4. Destruction	X
11.6.4.5. Classified Waste	X
11.7. Information Assurance TR: AFI 33-200	

11.7.1. Definition	A
11.7.2. Threats and Vulnerabilities	A
11.7.3. Protective Measures	A
11.8. Information Conditions (INFOCON)	A
12. AIR AND SPACE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (AEF)	
12.1. Equipment (e.g. LOGDET)	X
12.2. Personnel (e.g. MANFOR)	X
13. ENTERPRISE SYSTEMS TR: AFI 13 Series	
13.1. Defense Information Systems Network (DISN)	A
13.2. Defense Switched Network (DSN)	A
13.3. Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) TR: DISACs 370-P120-3, 310-P70-73, 310-P70-74, 310-P70-75	A
13.4. Secure Networks	
13.4.1. Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET)	A
13.4.2. Defense Red Switch Network (DRSN)	A
14. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	
14.1. Communication Squadron	X
14.2. Combat Communications Squadrons	X
14.3. Expeditionary Communications Squadron	X
14.4. Air Force Network Operations (AFNETOPS)	X
14.5. Air Force Network Operations Center (AFNOC)	X
14.6. Integrated Network Operations Security Center (INOSC)	X
14.7. Enterprise Service Unit (ESU)	X
14.8. Area Processing Center (APC)	X
14.9. Enterprise Service Desk (ESD)	X
15. CYBER OPERATIONS	
15.1. Structure	A
15.2. Missions	
15.2.1. Offensive	A
15.2.2. Defensive	A
15.2.3. Exploitation	A
15.2.4. Other (e.g. Influence Operations (IFO), Electronic Warfare (EW))	A
15.3. Network Warfare Fundamentals	

15.3.1. Control Systems (e.g. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) networks)	A
15.3.2. Tactical Data Link (TADL) networks	A
15.3.3. Network Exploitation Capabilities	A
15.4. Cyber Capabilities	
15.4.1. Affects on adversary decision makers	A
15.4.2. Role of cyber operations in achieving military and national goals and objectives	A
15.4.3. Information Superiority	X
15.4.4. Role of 624th Operations Center	X
15.4.5. Role of 67th Cyberspace Wing	X
15.4.6. Role of 688th Cyberspace Wing	X
15.4.7. Role of an Air Operations Center (AOC)	X
15.4.8. Ops Defensive Measures	A
15.4.9. Ops Capabilities	A

Code	Definition
K	Subject Knowledge Training - The verb selection identifies the individual's ability to identify facts, state principles, analyze, or evaluate the subject.
P	Performance Training - Identifies that the individual has performed the task to the satisfaction of the course; however, the individual may not be capable of meeting the field requirements for speed and accuracy.
pk	Performance Knowledge Training - The verb selection identifies the individual's ability to relate simple facts, procedures, operating principles, and operational theory for the task.
-	No training provided in the course or CDC.
X	Training is required but not provided due to limitations in resources.
Each STS element is written as a behavioral statement. The detail of the statement and verb selection reflects the level of training provided by resident training and CDCs.	

Table source: AFI 36-2201, figure A4.4.

Task, Knowledge, and Proficiency Level

1. SECURITY+ CERTIFICATION

1.1. Network Security

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1.1.1. Implement security configuration parameters on network devices and other technologies | pk |
| 1.1.2. Given a scenario, use secure network administration principles | pk |
| 1.1.3. Explain network design elements and components | K |
| 1.1.4. Given a scenario, implement common protocols and services | pk |
| 1.1.5. Given a scenario, troubleshoot security issues related to wireless networking | pk |

1.2. Compliance and Operational Security

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1.2.1. Explain the importance of risk related concepts | K |
| 1.2.2. Summarize the security implications of integrating systems and data with third parties | K |
| 1.2.3. Given a scenario, implement appropriate risk mitigation strategies | pk |
| 1.2.4. Given a scenario, implement basic forensic procedures | pk |
| 1.2.5. Summarize common incident response procedures | K |
| 1.2.6. Explain the importance of security related awareness and training | K |
| 1.2.7. Compare and contrast physical security and environmental controls | K |
| 1.2.8. Summarize risk management best practices | K |
| 1.2.9. Given a scenario, select the appropriate control to meet the goals of security | pk |

1.3. Threats and Vulnerabilities		
1.3.1.	Explain types of malware	K
1.3.2.	Summarize various types of attacks	K
1.3.3.	Summarize social engineering attacks and the associated effectiveness with each attack	K
1.3.4.	Explain types of wireless attacks	K
1.3.5.	Explain types of application attacks	K
1.3.6.	Analyze a scenario and select the appropriate type of mitigation and deterrent techniques	pk
1.3.7.	Given a scenario, use appropriate tools and techniques to discover security threats and vulnerabilities	pk
1.3.8.	Explain the proper use of penetration testing versus vulnerability scanning	K
1.4. Application, Data and Host Security		
1.4.1.	Explain the importance of application security controls and techniques	K
1.4.2.	Summarize mobile security concepts and technologies	K
1.4.3.	Given a scenario, select the appropriate solution to establish host security	pk
1.4.4.	Implement the appropriate controls to ensure data security	pk
1.4.5.	Compare and contrast alternative methods to mitigate security risks in static environments	K
1.5. Access Control and Identity Management		
1.5.1.	Compare and contrast the function and purpose of authentication services	K
1.5.2.	Given a scenario, select the appropriate authentication, authorization or access control	pk
1.5.3.	Install and configure security controls when performing account management, based on best practices	pk
1.6. Cryptography		
1.6.1.	Given a scenario, utilize general cryptography concepts	pk
1.6.2.	Given a scenario, use appropriate cryptographic methods	pk
1.6.3.	Given a scenario, use appropriate PKI, certificate management and associated components	Pk

<p><i>THIS BLOCK IS FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY</i></p> <p>Personal Data – Privacy Act of 1974</p>		
PRINTED NAME OF TRAINEE (<i>Last, First, Middle Initial</i>)	INITIALS (<i>Written</i>)	LAST 4 OF SSAN
PRINTED NAME OF TRAINER AND CERTIFYING OFFICIAL AND WRITTEN INITIALS		
N/I	N/I	
N/I	N/I	
N/I	N/I	
N/I	N/I	
N/I	N/I	
N/I	N/I	

PROFICIENCY CODE KEY		
	SCALE VALUE	DEFINITION: The individual
Task Performance Levels	1	Can do simple parts of the task. Needs to be told or shown how to do most of the task. (EXTREMELY LIMITED)
	2	Can do most parts of the task. Needs help only on hardest parts. (PARTIALLY PROFICIENT)
	3	Can do all parts of the task. Needs only a spot check of completed work. (COMPETENT)
	4	Can do the complete task quickly and accurately. Can tell or show others how to do the task. (HIGHLY PROFICIENT)
*Task Knowledge Levels	a	Can name parts, tools, and simple facts about the task. (NOMENCLATURE)
	b	Can determine step by step procedures for doing the task. (PROCEDURES)
	c	Can identify why and when the task must be done and why each step is needed. (OPERATING PRINCIPLES)
	d	Can predict, isolate, and resolve problems about the task. (ADVANCED THEORY)
**Subject Knowledge Levels	A	Can identify basic facts and terms about the subject. (FACTS)
	B	Can identify relationship of basic facts and state general principles about the subject. (PRINCIPLES)
	C	Can analyze facts and principles and draw conclusions about the subject. (ANALYSIS)
	D	Can evaluate conditions and make proper decisions about the subject. (EVALUATION)
Explanations		
<p>* A task knowledge scale value may be used alone or with a task performance scale value to define a level of knowledge for a specific task. (Example: b and 1b)</p> <p>** A subject knowledge scale value is used alone to define a level of knowledge for a subject not directly related to any specific task, or for a subject common to several tasks. This mark is used alone instead of a scale value to show that no proficiency training is provided in the course or CDC.</p> <p>(-) This mark is used alone in Proficiency Codes Course columns to show that training is required but not given due to limitations in resources.</p> <p>NOTE: All tasks and knowledge items shown with a proficiency code are trained during wartime.</p> <p>(-) When this code is used in the Core & Wartime Tasks Column it indicates that the qualification is a local determination.</p> <p>(5) When this code is used in the Core & Wartime Tasks Column it indicates the CFM has mandated this task as a core 5-level requirement. The training to satisfy this requirement is either provided through OJT, CBTs, CDCs, or a combination.</p> <p>(7) When this code is used in the Core & Wartime Tasks Column it indicates the CFM has mandated this task as a core 7-level requirement. The training to satisfy this requirement is either provided through OJT, CBTs, CDCs, or a combination.</p>		

CDC Column. The use of proficiency coding indicates the level of knowledge training provided by the CDCs. Information pertaining to the meaning of the code can be located in the STS coding system table.

1. TASKS, KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNICAL REFERENCES	2. CORE TASKS	3. OJT				4. PROFICIENCY CODES USED TO INDICATE TRAINING/INFORMATION PROVIDED			
		A	B	C	D	3 SKILL LEVEL	5 SKILL LEVEL	7 SKILL LEVEL	9 SKILL LEVEL
		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
1. CYBER WARFARE OPERATIONS CAREER FIELD TR: AFH 33-337; AFIs 10-400, 10-252 33-100, 33-101, 33-115 Vols 1 & 3, 33-150, 36-2201, 38-201; AFMAN 36-2108; 1B4X1 CFETP; AFECD; AFOCD									
1.1. Structure	5					A	A	-	-
1.2. Progression within Air Force Specialty Code 1B4X1	5					A	A	-	-
1.3. Read CFETP 1B4X1 Part I	5					-	-	-	-
1.4. Air Force Specialty Code 1B4X1									
1.4.1. Explain Duties of AFSC	5					A	A	-	-
1.4.2. Explain Responsibilities of AFSC	5					A	A	-	-
1.4.3. AFSC Core Competencies	5					-	-	-	-
1.5. Related Cyber Career Fields									
1.5.1. Enlisted	5					A	-	-	-
1.5.2. Officer	5					A	-	-	-
1.5.3. Civilians, Contractors	5					A	-	-	-
1.6. Supervisory Duties									
1.6.1. Personnel Assignment Tools									
1.6.1.1. Unit Manpower Document (UMD)	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.1.2. Unit Personnel Management Roster (UPMR)	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.1.3. Authorization Change Request (ACR)	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.2. Orient Newly Assigned Personnel to Organization, Mission, Training and Certification Requirements	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.3. Establish Duty Schedules	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.4. Mobility/Contingency Operations/Readiness									
1.6.4.1. Unit Type Code (UTC)									
1.6.4.1.1. Manpower Force (MANFOR)	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.4.1.2. Logistics Details (LOGDET)	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.4.1.3. Mission Capabilities (MISCAP)	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.4.2. Deployment Readiness Manning Document (DRMD)	7					-	-	A	-

1. TASKS, KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNICAL REFERENCES	2. CORE TASKS	3. OJT				4. PROFICIENCY CODES USED TO INDICATE TRAINING/INFORMATION PROVIDED			
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		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
1.6.4.3. Operations Plan (OPLAN)/Time Phased Force Deployment Document (TPFDD)	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.4.4. AEF Reporting Tool (ART)	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.4.5. Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS)	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.4.6. Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS)	7					-	-	A	-
1.6.5. Training									
1.6.5.1. Air Force Training Program	7					-	-	B	-
1.6.5.2. Plan and Schedule On the Job Training (OJT)	7					-	-	-	-
1.6.5.3. Coordinate with Unit Training Manager	7					-	-	-	-
1.6.5.4. Conduct Initial Evaluation	7					-	-	-	-
1.6.5.5. Evaluate Adequacy of Training	7					-	-	-	-
1.6.5.6. Administer the CDC Program	7					-	-	-	-
1.6.5.7. Use Current CFETP	7					-	-	-	-
1.6.5.8. Conduct OJT	7					-	-	-	-
1.6.5.9. Evaluate OJT	7					-	-	-	-
1.6.5.10. Manage OJT Documentation	7					-	-	-	-
1.6.5.11. Identify Additional Formal Training Requirements	7					-	-	A	-
2. NETWORKING CONCEPTS TR: AFI 33-150; Cisco CCNA/CCENT Exam 640-802, 640-822, 640-816 Prep Kit; IEEE 802									
2.1. Digital Numbering Systems (Internal Data Representation)									
2.1.1. Formats									
2.1.1.1. Binary	-					B	B	-	-
2.1.1.2. Hexadecimal	-					B	B	-	-
2.1.2. Physical Representation of Numbers	-					A	-	-	-
2.1.3. Convert Digital Numbers Across Formats	-					2b	b	-	-
2.1.4. Boolean Logic Arguments	-					B	B	-	-
2.2. Standards and Frameworks									
2.2.1. OSI Model	5					B	B	-	-
2.2.2. Protocol Data Units	-					A	-	-	-

1. TASKS, KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNICAL REFERENCES	2. CORE TASKS	3. OJT				4. PROFICIENCY CODES USED TO INDICATE TRAINING/INFORMATION PROVIDED			
		A	B	C	D	3 SKILL LEVEL	5 SKILL LEVEL	7 SKILL LEVEL	9 SKILL LEVEL
		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
2.2.3. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standards									
2.2.3.1. IEEE 802	-					A	-	-	-
2.2.3.2. IEEE 802.1X	-					A	-	-	-
2.2.3.3. IEEE 802.3	-					A	-	-	-
2.2.3.4. IEEE 802.11	-					A	-	-	-
2.3. TCP/IP Suite							-	-	-
2.3.1. Encapsulation/Decapsulation	5					B	B	-	-
2.3.2. Structure	5					B	B	-	-
2.4. Network Addressing									
2.4.1. Data-Link Layer									
2.4.1.1. Media Access Control (MAC)									
2.4.1.1.1. Address Structure	-					B	B	-	-
2.4.1.1.2. Ethernet Frame Structure	-					B	B	-	-
2.4.2. Network Layer									
2.4.2.1. Internet Protocol (v4 & v6)									
2.4.2.1.1. Address Structure	-					B	B	-	-
2.4.2.1.2. Packet Structure	-					B	B	-	-
2.4.2.1.3. Classful	-					B	B	-	-
2.4.2.1.4. Classless	-					B	B	-	-
2.4.2.1.5. Private/Public	-					B	B	-	-
2.4.2.1.6. Perform IPv4 Subnetting	5					2b	b	-	-
2.4.2.1.7. IPv6 Subnetting	-					A	-	-	-
2.4.2.1.8. Supernetting	-					A	-	-	-
2.5. Routing Protocols									
2.5.1. Interior	-					B	-	-	-
2.5.2. Exterior	-					B	-	-	-
2.5.3. Link-state	-					B	-	-	-
2.6. Networks									
2.6.1. Physical and Logical Topology									
2.6.1.1. Bus	-					B	-	-	-
2.6.1.2. Star	-					B	-	-	-
2.6.1.3. Mesh	-					B	-	-	-
2.6.1.4. Hybrid	-					B	-	-	-
2.6.2. Media Access Control Protocols	-					B	B	-	-

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		A	B	C	D	3 SKILL LEVEL	5 SKILL LEVEL	7 SKILL LEVEL	9 SKILL LEVEL
		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
2.6.3. Packet Switched Networks	-					B	B	-	-
2.6.4. Circuit Switched Networks	-					A	A	-	-
2.6.5. Transmission Methods and Medium	-					A	A	-	-
2.6.6. Inter-Networking	-					A	B	-	-
2.6.7. Intra-Networking	-					A	B	-	-
2.7. 802.3 Local Area Networking									
2.7.1. Cisco Router and Switch									
2.7.1.1. Navigate Cisco IOS command line interface	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.2. Configure Cisco Device Security IAW Applicable STIG	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.3. Manipulate Networking Devices									
2.7.1.3.1. Interface Address	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.3.2. VLAN	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.3.3. Routing Protocol	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.4. Enumerate Configuration and Connected Devices	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.5. Utilize MAC Table	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.6. Copy Device Configuration	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.7. Erase Device Configuration	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.8. Implement Access Control List	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.9. Implement Port Security	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.10. Configure Port Mirroring	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.11. Copy System Image	-					2b	-	-	-
2.7.1.12. Enable Secure Remote Configuration Access	-					2b	-	-	-
2.8. Virtual Private Network									
2.8.1. Protocols	-					B	B	-	-
2.8.2. Components	-					B	B	-	-
2.9. 802.11 Wireless Networking									
2.9.1. Fundamentals									
2.9.1.1. Topology	-					B	B	-	-
2.9.1.2. Components	-					B	B	-	-
2.9.1.3. Security	-					B	B	-	-
2.9.2. Manipulate Wireless Access Point									
2.9.2.1. Connectivity	-					2b	-	-	-

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		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
2.9.2.2. Security	-					2b	-	-	-
2.10. Network Traffic Analysis									
2.10.1. Fundamentals	5					B	B	-	-
2.10.2. Network Traffic Analysis Process									
2.10.2.1. Capture Traffic	5					2b	-	-	-
2.10.2.2. Analyze Traffic	5					2b	-	-	-
2.10.2.3. Implement Session Recovery from Raw Traffic	-					2b	-	-	-
2.10.2.4. Identify Encoded Traffic	-					2b	-	-	-
2.10.2.5. Identify Malicious Traffic	-					2b	-	-	-
2.10.2.6. Identify from Network Traffic the Hardware Manufacturer	-					2b	-	-	-
2.10.2.7. Identify from Network Traffic the OS Version	-					2b	-	-	-
2.10.2.8. Identify from Network Traffic Patch Release of OS Software	-					2b	-	-	-
2.10.2.9. Identify Services and Applications on a Network	5					2b	-	-	-
3. OPERATING SYSTEM CONCEPTS TR: AF e-Learning, Linux: Basic System Administration Learning Track; UNIX Essentials Learning Track; Microsoft Windows 7 Learning Track									
3.1. Operating System Types									
3.1.1. Windows (Desktop/Server)									
3.1.1.1. Components									
3.1.1.1.1. Kernel	5					B	B	-	-
3.1.1.1.2. Registry	5					B	B	-	-
3.1.1.1.3. Drivers	5					B	B	-	-
3.1.1.1.4. Boot Process	5					B	B	-	-
3.1.1.2. File Structure									
3.1.1.2.1. FAT	5					B	B	-	-
3.1.1.2.2. NTFS	5					B	B	-	-
3.1.1.3. Utilize CLI	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.1.4. Utilize GUI	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.1.5. Manipulate System									
3.1.1.5.1. User Accounts	5					2b	-	-	-

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		A	B	C	D	3 SKILL LEVEL	5 SKILL LEVEL	7 SKILL LEVEL	9 SKILL LEVEL
		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
3.1.1.5.2. File Systems	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.1.5.3. Network Shares	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.1.5.4. Network Settings	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.1.5.5. Services	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.1.5.6. Firewall	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.1.5.7. Logs	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.1.6. Utilize Registry	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.2. *NIX									
3.1.2.1. Components									
3.1.2.1.1. Kernel	5					B	B	-	-
3.1.2.1.2. Drivers	5					B	B	-	-
3.1.2.1.3. Boot Process	5					B	B	-	-
3.1.2.1.4. /proc	5					B	B	-	-
3.1.2.2. File Structure	5					B	B	-	-
3.1.2.3. Utilize CLI	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.2.4. Utilize GUI	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.2.5. Manipulate System									
3.1.2.5.1. User Accounts	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.2.5.2. File Systems	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.2.5.3. Network Shares	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.2.5.4. Network Settings	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.2.5.5. Services	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.2.5.6. IP tables	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.2.5.7. Packages	5					2b	-	-	-
3.1.2.5.8. Logs	-					2b	-	-	-
3.1.2.6. Utilize /proc	-					B	-	-	-
3.1.3. Mobile OSs									
3.1.3.1. Overview	-					B	-	-	-
3.1.3.2. Components	-					B	-	-	-
3.1.3.3. File Structure	-					-	-	-	-
3.2. Virtualization	-					B	-	-	-
3.3. Scripting									
3.3.1. Batch	-					A	-	-	-
3.3.2. Create Powershell Script	-					2b	-	-	-
3.3.3. Create Bash Script	-					2b	-	-	-
3.3.4. Create Python Script	-					2b	-	-	-

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		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
4. CYBER WARFARE CONCEPTS AND FUNDAMENTALS TR: AFTTP 3-1.CWO; AFDD 3-12; AFD 10-17; AFI 10-1701, 33-150; CJCSM 6510.01B; JP 3-12									
4.1. Fundamentals									
4.1.1. Doctrine, Policy, TTPs and Guidance	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.2. National Strategy	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.3. Command and Control	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.4. Department of Defense Information Network (DoDIN)	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.5. Cyber Organizations and Missions	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.6. Cyber Mission Force									
4.1.6.1. Definitions and Roles/Responsibilities	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.6.2. Command and control	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.6.3. Mission Areas									
4.1.6.3.1. Defend the Nation	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.6.3.2. Operate and Defend the DODIN	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.6.3.3. Combatant Command Support	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.6.4. Mission Forces									
4.1.6.4.1. National Mission Force	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.6.4.2. Protection Force	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.6.4.3. Combat Mission Force	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.7. Cyber Warfare Operations	5					A	B	-	-
4.1.8. Information Operations	5					A	B	-	-
4.2. Threat Types									
4.2.1. Internal	5					A	B	-	-
4.2.2. External	5					A	B	-	-
4.2.3. State Sponsored	5					A	B	-	-
4.2.4. Non-State Sponsored	5					A	B	-	-
4.2.5. Intelligence Sources	7					-	-	B	-
4.2.6. Intelligence Reports	7					A	-	B	-
4.2.7. Tactics from Intel Sources	-					A	-	-	-
4.3. OCO/DCO Theory and Methodology									
4.3.1. Offensive Theory	5					B	B	B	-

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		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
4.3.2. Defensive Theory	5					B	B	B	-
4.3.3. Offensive Methodology	5					B	-	-	-
4.3.4. Defensive Methodology	5					B	-	-	-
4.3.5. Identify Offensive Methods									
4.3.5.1. Buffer Overflow Tactics and Techniques	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.5.2. Privilege Escalation	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.5.3. Rootkits	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.5.4. Redirection, Triggering, and Exfiltration	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.5.5. Social Engineering	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.5.6. Persistent Access	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.5.7. Man-in-the-Middle	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.5.8. (Distributed) Denial of Service	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.5.9. Obfuscation	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.6. Identify Defensive Methods									
4.3.6.1. Encryption	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.6.2. Secure Configurations	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.6.3. Secure Enclaves	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.6.4. Vulnerability Scanning	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.6.5. Boundary Protection	5					B	B	-	-
4.3.6.6. Intrusion Detection/Pretention (Host/Network)	5					B	B	-	-
4.4. Utilize Tools									
4.4.1. Reconnaissance	-					2b	-	-	-
4.4.2. Vulnerability Assessment	-					2b	-	-	-
4.4.3. Password Cracking	-					2b	-	-	-
4.4.4. Exploitation	-					2b	-	-	-
4.4.5. Wireless	-					2b	-	-	-
4.4.6. Persistent Access	-					2b	-	-	-
4.4.7. Reverse Engineering	-					2b	-	-	-
4.4.8. Forensics	-					2b	-	-	-
4.4.9. Honeypots	-					2b	-	-	-
4.4.10. Intrusion Detection	-					2b	-	-	-
4.5. Information Assurance									
4.5.1. Roles and Responsibilities	5					B	B	-	-
4.5.2. Emissions Security	5					-	B	-	-

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		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
4.5.3. Communication Security	5					-	B	-	-
4.5.4. Computer Security	5					-	B	-	-
4.5.5. Operations Security	5					B	B	-	-
4.5.6. Physical Security	5					-	B	-	-
4.5.7. Information Security	5					-	B	-	-
4.6. Crew Operations									
4.6.1. Operations Training	5					B	B	-	-
4.6.2. Standardization and Evaluation	5					B	B	-	-
4.6.3. Operational Procedures	5					B	B	-	-
4.6.4. Crew Resource Management	7					A	-	B	-
5. LAWS AND ETHICS TR: AFDD 3-13; AFD 10-7; AFD 10-17; USC TITLE 10, 17, 18, 50; Joint Pub 3-13, Information Operations; Joint Pub 3-12, Cyberspace Operations; AFDD 3-13, Information Operations; Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)									
5.1. US Codes (Titles 10, 15, 17, 18, 32, 50)	5					A	B	-	-
5.2. Rules of Engagement (ROE)									
5.2.1. Policy	5					A	B	-	-
5.2.2. Security Tools	5					A	B	-	-
5.2.3. Cyber Management Ethics	5					A	B	-	-
5.2.4. System Monitoring	5					A	B	-	-
5.3. Special Data Protection (i.e. Sensitive Personnel Information)	-					A	-	-	-
5.4. Policy and Law									
5.4.1. Executive Orders	5					A	B	-	-
5.4.2. International Laws Affecting Electronic Communications	5					A	B	-	-
5.4.3. US Law									
5.4.3.1. Military Law	5					A	B	-	-
5.4.3.2. Intellectual Property Laws	5					A	B	-	-
5.4.3.3. US Law Specific to Electronic Crimes	5					-	-	-	-

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		A	B	C	D	3 SKILL LEVEL	5 SKILL LEVEL	7 SKILL LEVEL	9 SKILL LEVEL
		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
6. CYBER SYSTEMS TR: AFTTP 3-1.CWO; AFDD 3-12; AFD 10-17; AFI 31-401; JP 1-02; JP 3-12									
6.1. Capabilities									
6.1.1 Workstations/Servers	5					B	B	-	-
6.1.2. Data Networks	5					B	B	-	-
6.1.3. Voice Networks	5					B	B	-	-
6.1.4. Space Networks	-					-	B	-	-
6.1.5. Battlefield Networks	-					-	B	-	-
6.1.6. Industrial Systems	-					A	B	-	-
6.1.7. AFNET	5					B	B	-	-
6.1.8. Websites/Databases	5					B	B	-	-
6.2. Vulnerabilities									
6.2.1. Workstations/Servers	5					B	B	-	-
6.2.2. Data Networks	5					B	B	-	-
6.2.3. Voice Networks	5					B	B	-	-
6.2.4. Space Networks	-					-	B	-	-
6.2.5. Battlefield Networks	-					-	B	-	-
6.2.6. Industrial Systems	-					A	B	-	-
6.2.7. AFNET	5					B	B	-	-
6.2.8. Websites/Databases	5					B	B	-	-
6.3. Components									
6.3.1 Workstations/Servers	-					B	-	B	-
6.3.2. Data Networks	-					B	-	B	-
6.3.3. Voice Networks	-					B	-	B	-
6.3.4. Space Networks	-					-	-	B	-
6.3.5. Battlefield Networks	-					-	-	B	-
6.3.6. Industrial Systems	-					A	-	B	-
6.3.7. AFNET	-					B	-	B	-
6.3.8. Websites/Databases	-					B	-	B	-
6.4. Design									
6.4.1 Workstations/Servers	-					B	-	B	-
6.4.2. Data Networks	-					B	-	B	-
6.4.3. Voice Networks	-					B	-	B	-
6.4.4. Space Networks	-					-	-	B	-
6.4.5. Battlefield Networks	-					-	-	B	-
6.4.6. Industrial Systems	-					A	-	B	-

1. TASKS, KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNICAL REFERENCES	2. CORE TASKS	3. OJT				4. PROFICIENCY CODES USED TO INDICATE TRAINING/INFORMATION PROVIDED			
		A	B	C	D	3 SKILL LEVEL	5 SKILL LEVEL	7 SKILL LEVEL	9 SKILL LEVEL
		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
6.4.7. AFNET	-					B	-	B	-
6.4.8. Websites/Databases	-					B	-	B	-
6.5. Security									
6.5.1. Workstations/Servers	-					B	-	B	-
6.5.2. Data Networks	-					B	-	B	-
6.5.3. Voice Networks	-					B	-	B	-
6.5.4. Space and Satellite Networks	-					-	-	B	-
6.5.5. Battlefield Networks	-					-	-	B	-
6.5.6. Industrial Systems	-					A	-	B	-
6.5.7. AFNET	-					B	-	B	-
6.5.8. Websites/Databases	-					B	-	B	-
7. JOINT PLANNING TR: JP 1-0; JP 2-0; JP 5-0; JP 3-12; CJCSM 3122.07 Vol I/II									
7.1. Lines of Operations									
7.1.1. DODIN	7					A	A	B	-
7.1.2. DCO	7					A	A	B	-
7.1.3. OCO	7					A	A	B	-
7.2. Joint Command and Planning Process									
7.2.1. Structure and Organization	7					A	A	B	-
7.2.2. Levels of War	7					A	A	B	-
7.2.3. Roles and Responsibilities	-					A	A	B	-
7.3. Command and Control (C2)	7					-	-	B	-
7.4. Authorities	7					-	-	B	-
7.5. Orders	7					A	A	B	-
7.6. Planning Process Defined (JOPP)									
7.6.1. Deliberate Planning	7					A	A	B	-
7.6.2. Crisis Action Planning	7					A	A	B	-
7.7. Integrated Joint Special Technical Operations (IJSTO)									
7.7.1. Process	-					A	A	B	-
7.7.2. Roles and Responsibilities	-					A	A	B	-
7.8. Cyberspace Operational Planning									
7.8.1. Cyber C2	5					B	-	B	-
7.8.2. Synchronization	7					A	B	B	-
7.8.3. Weaponeering	7					A	B	B	-

1. TASKS, KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNICAL REFERENCES	2. CORE TASKS	3. OJT				4. PROFICIENCY CODES USED TO INDICATE TRAINING/INFORMATION PROVIDED			
		A	B	C	D	3 SKILL LEVEL	5 SKILL LEVEL	7 SKILL LEVEL	9 SKILL LEVEL
		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
7.8.4. Asset/Target Analysis	7					-	-	B	-
7.8.5. Intelligence Gain/Loss	5					A	A	B	-
7.8.6. Technical Gain/Loss	5					A	A	B	-
7.8.7. Deconfliction	7					A	B	B	-
7.8.8. Conduct OCO and DCO Mission Planning	-					b	b	-	-
7.8.9. Cyber Ops Assessments									
7.8.9.1. MOP/MOE	7					A	B	B	-
7.8.9.2. Conducting Ops Assessment	7					A	B	B	-
7.8.9.3. Battle Damage Assessment	7					A	B	B	-
8. CONDUCT OCO/DCO TR: AFTTP 3-1.CWO; AFDD 3-12; AFD 10-17; AFI 31-401; JP 1-02; JP 3-12									
8.1. Generate a Deny, Degrade, Disrupt, Destroy, or Deceive Effect									
8.1.1. Workstations/Servers	-					2b	-	-	-
8.1.2. Data Networks	-					2b	-	-	-
8.1.3. Voice Networks	-					-	-	-	-
8.1.4. Wireless Networks	-					2b	-	-	-
8.1.5. Websites/Databases	-					2b	-	-	-
8.1.6. Space Networks	-					-	-	-	-
8.1.7. Battlefield Networks	-					-	-	-	-
8.1.8. Industrial Systems	-					1a	-	-	-
8.2. Actively Defend									
8.2.1. Workstations/Servers	-					2b	-	-	-
8.2.2. IP Networks	-					2b	-	-	-
8.2.3. Voice Networks	-					-	-	-	-
8.2.4. Wireless Networks	-					2b	-	-	-
8.2.5. Websites/Databases	-					2b	-	-	-
8.2.6. Space Networks	-					-	-	-	-
8.2.7. Battlefield Networks	-					-	-	-	-
8.2.8. Industrial Systems	-					1a	-	-	-
8.2.9. AFNET	-					2b	-	-	-
9. INCIDENT RESPONSE TR: AFTTP 3-1.CWO; AFDD 3-12; AFD 10-17; AFI 31-401; JP 1-02; JP 3-12									
9.1. Methodology	5					B	-	-	-
9.2. Incident Categories	5					B	-	-	-

1. TASKS, KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNICAL REFERENCES	2. CORE TASKS	3. OJT				4. PROFICIENCY CODES USED TO INDICATE TRAINING/INFORMATION PROVIDED			
		A	B	C	D	3 SKILL LEVEL	5 SKILL LEVEL	7 SKILL LEVEL	9 SKILL LEVEL
		START DATE	STOP DATE	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS	Course	CDC	CDC	Course
9.3. Remote Evidence Collection	-					-	-	-	-
9.4. Reporting	-					-	-	-	-
9.5. Forensics	-					B	-	-	-
9.6. Conduct Investigation	-					-	-	-	-
9.7. Incident Recovery	-					-	-	-	-
10. CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT TR: AFTTP 3-1.CWO; AFDD 3-12; AFD 10-17; AFI 31-401; JP 1-02; JP 3-12									
10.1. Fundamentals	-					B	-	-	-
10.2. Secure Programming	-					-	-	-	-
10.3. Agile Development Process	-					-	-	-	-
10.4. Reverse Engineering	-					B	-	-	-
10.5. Weaponization	-					-	-	-	-
10.6. Provisioning	-					-	-	-	-
10.7. Operational Frameworks	-					-	-	-	-
10.8. Functional Evaluation Fundamentals	-					-	-	-	-
10.9. Fuzzing Fundamentals	-					-	-	-	-
10.10. Real-Time Operations and Innovation	-					-	-	-	-

Section B - Course Objective List

4. Measurement. Each objective is indicated as follows: W indicates task or subject knowledge which is measured using a written test, PC indicates required task performance which is measured with a performance progress check, and PC/W indicates separate measurement of both knowledge and performance elements using a written test and a progress check.

5. Standard. The standard is 70% on written examinations. Standards for performance measurement are indicated in the objective and delineated on the individual progress checklist. Instructor assistance is provided as needed during the progress check, and students may be required to repeat all or part of the behavior until satisfactory performance is attained.

6. Proficiency Level. Most task performance is taught to the “2b” proficiency level which means the student can do most parts of the task, but does need assistance on the hardest parts of the task (partially proficient). The student can also determine step by step procedures for doing the task.

Section C - Support Materials

7. There are currently no support materials. This area is reserved.

Section D - Training Course Index

8. Purpose. This section of the CFETP identifies training courses available for continuation/supplemental training. For information on all formal courses, refer to the Air Force Education and Training Course Announcements (ETCA) database, at <https://etca.randolph.af.mil/>

9. Air Force In-Residence Courses.

<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
IOS-INWT 001	Intermediate Network Warfare Training	Hurlburt Field AFB, FL
WCYBER200	Cyberspace 200	Wright Patterson AFB, OH
WCYBER300	Cyberspace 300	Wright Patterson AFB, OH
E3OAR17D4 0A1A	Cyberspace 400	Washington DC

10. Air University A4/A6 Courses.

For a current listing of Air University A4/6 courses go to <http://www.au.af.mil/au/afiadl/>.

11. Exportable Courses.

For a current list of the available CBT courses refer to *AF e-Learning* at <https://www.my.af.mil/>.

Section E - MAJCOM Unique Requirements

12. There are currently no MAJCOM unique requirements. This area is reserved.