TALONS

AIR FORCE ROTC DETACHMENT 157
EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL UNIVERSITY

Train to Fight, Fight for Others

Detachment 157 Mission:

To commission the most prepared and driven second lieutenants in the U.S. Air Force or Space Force

Cadet Name:_____

Squadron:_____

Squadron Commander:_____

Wingman:_____

Phone Number:_____

Email:_____

"In order for one group of sovereign people to reap the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, there must be another group. Another group who are willing to sacrifice and forgo those sacred rights…Those are our warriors."

-Lieutenant Commander Jocko Willink, USN

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What is Talons?

Talons is a booklet containing a multitude of supplementary information that is not typically offered by any other AFROTC detachment in the nation. It is with this knowledge that you will sharpen your mind as a future officer in the United States Air Force. **You are a wingman, a leader, and a warrior.** Although you are a cadet, you should think in terms of being an officer candidate preparing to meet the United States near peer adversaries. The knowledge within this booklet contains highly pertinent information that can be related to active duty. This booklet is divided into two sections. Section 1 contains all the material that is considered to be testable. You will receive further guidance on what to study and when to study it. For aircraft recognition, you will only be formally tested on visual recognition of the aircraft, primary function, and crew capacity. Section 2 consists of important additional information that will aide you in understanding your role as an officer candidate and eventually a 2d Lt in the United States Air or Space Force as well as enhance your leadership traits and put you in the mindset to lead your peers.

Why Read Talons?

It is imperative that you begin the process of familiarizing yourself with the many assets of the United States Air Force. Regardless of what AFSC you intend to enter, the information contained in this booklet will no doubt develop you as a leader. It will allow you to learn discipline and a strong work ethic. The motto for this semester is Train to Fight, Fight for Others. We are the Detachment 157 Soaring Eagles. **An eagle's greatest asset is its Talons, and an officer's greatest asset is their mind.**

Air Force Core Values

Integrity First

Service Before Self

Excellence in All We Do

Space Force Core Values

Character, Connection, Commitment, and Courage

Airman's Creed

I am an American Airman.
I am a Warrior
I have answered my Nation's call.

I am an American Airman.
My mission is to Fly, Fight and Win.
I am faithful to a proud heritage,
A tradition of honor,
And a legacy of valor.

I am an American Airman,
Guardian of freedom and justice,
My Nation's sword and shield,
Its sentry and avenger.
I defend my country with my life.

I am an American Airman:
Wingman, Leader, Warrior.
I will never leave an Airman behind,
I will never falter,
And I will not fail.

Air Force Song

Off we go into the wild blue yonder,
Climbing high into the sun;
Here they come zooming to meet our thunder,
At ‘em now, give ‘em the gun!
Down we dive, spouting our flame from under,
Off with one helluva roar!
We live in fame or go down in flame. Hey!
Nothing’ll stop the U.S. Air Force!

Brilliant minds fashioned a crate of thunder,
Sent it high into the blue;
Valiant hands blasted the world asunder;
How they lived God only knew!
Boundless souls dreaming of skies to conquer,
Gave us wings, ever to soar!
With scouts before and bombers galore. Hey!
Nothing’ll stop the U.S. Air Force!

Here’s a toast to the host
Of those who love the vastness of the sky.
To a friend we send a message of the brave who serve on high.
We drink to those who gave their all of old,
Then down we roar to score the rainbow’s pot of gold.
A toast to the host of those we boast, the U.S. Air Force!

Off we go into the wild sky yonder,
Keep the wings level and true;
If you’d live to be a gray-haired wonder
Keep the nose out of the blue!
Fly to fight, guarding the nation’s border,
We’ll be there, followed by more!
In echelon we carry on. Hey!
Nothing’ll stop the U.S. Air Force!

Space Force Song

We're the mighty watchful eye,

Guardians beyond the blue.

The invisible front line,

Warfighters brave and true.

Boldly reaching into space,

There's no limit to our sky.

Standing guard both night and day,

We're the Space Force from on high!

"Bottom line, we must protect space… It underpins every instrument of national power — diplomatic, information, military and economic."

-General John W. Raymond, USSF Retired

"…Integrated deterrence means working seamlessly across all domains and across the full spectrum of conflict, in lockstep with our unparalleled network of allies and partners, to make it clear to any potential adversary that the risks and the costs of aggression far outweigh any conceivable gains. And the United States Space Force is crucial to integrated deterrence."

-The Honorable Lloyd J. Austin III

AFROTC Cadet Ranks

Title	Abbreviation	Insignia
Cadet Fourth Class	C/4C	
Cadet Third Class	C/3C	
Cadet Second Lieutenant	C/2d Lt	
Cadet First Lieutenant	C/1st Lt	
Cadet Captain	C/Capt	
Cadet Major	C/Maj	
Cadet Lieutenant Colonel	C/Lt Col	
Cadet Colonel	C/Col	

Officer Rank Structure

Grade	Title		Insignia
	Air Force/Space Force/Marines/Army	Navy	
O-1	Second Lieutenant (2d Lt)	Ensign (ENS)	
O-2	First Lieutenant (1st Lt)	Lieutenant Junior Grade (LTJG)	
O-3	Captain (Capt)	Lieutenant (LT)	
O-4	Major (Maj)	Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)	
O-5	Lieutenant Colonel (Lt Col)	Commander (CDR)	
O-6	Colonel (Col)	Captain (CAPT)	
O-7	Brigadier General (Brig Gen)	Rear Admiral, Lower Half (RDML)	
O-8	Major General (Maj Gen)	Rear Admiral, Upper Half (RADM)	
O-9	Lieutenant General (Lt Gen)	Vice Admiral (VADM)	
O-10	General (Gen)	Admiral (ADM)	

Air Force Enlisted Rank Structure

Grade	Title	Insignia
E-1	Airman Basic (AB)	N/A
E-2	Airman (Amn)	
E-3	Airman First Class (A1C)	
E-4	Senior Airman (SrA)	
E-5	Staff Sergeant (SSgt)	
E-6	Technical Sergeant (TSgt)	
E-7	Master Sergeant (MSgt) *Diamond denotes First Sergeant*	
E-8	Senior Master Sergeant (SMSgt) *Diamond denotes First Sergeant*	
E-9	Chief Master Sergeant (CMSgt) *Diamond denotes First Sergeant* *Star denotes Command Chief (CCM)* *Eagle denotes Chief Master Sergeantof the Air Force (CMSAF)*	 

Space Force Enlisted Rank Structure

Grade	Title	Insignia
E-1	Specialist 1 (Spc1)	
E-2	Specialist 2 (Spc2)	
E-3	Specialist 3 (Spc3)	
E-4	Specialist 4 (Spc4)	
E-5	Sergeant (Sgt)	
E-6	Technical Sergeant (TSgt)	
E-7	Master Sergeant (MSgt)	
E-8	Senior Master Sergeant (SMSgt)	
E-9	Chief Master Sergeant (CMSgt) *Space Force logo denotes Chief Master Sergeant of the Space Force (CMSSF)*	

Chain of Command

Commander-in Chief: The Honorable Joseph R. Biden Jr.

Secretary of Defense: The Honorable Lloyd J. Austin III

Secretary of the Air Force: The Honorable Frank Kendall III

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: Gen Charles Q. Brown Jr.

Chief of Staff of the Air Force: Gen David W. Allvin

Chief of Space Operations: Gen B. Chance Saltzman

AETC Commander: Lt Gen Brian S. Robinson

Air University Commander: Lt Gen Andrea D. Tullos

Holm Center Commander: Brig Gen Houston R. Cantwell

AFROTC Commander: Col Corey M. Ramsby

Southeast Region Commander: Col Aaron L. Ruona

Det 157 Commander: Col W.R. Alan Dayton

Det 157 Operations Officer: Capt Ryan M. Vickers

Aircraft Recognition

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A-10C Thunderbolt II

Manufacturer: Fairchild Republic

Primary Function: Close Air Support and Attack

Crew: 1 Pilot

Armament: GAU-8 Avenger 30 mm Rotary Cannon

11 Hardpoints for Rockets, Missiles or Guided/Unguided Bombs

Powerplant: 2x General Electric TF-34-GE-100A Turbofans

Top Speed: 381 kts

Range: 220 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: High mounted engines, low mounted straight wings, 30mm Barrel Protruding from the nose

A-29 Super Tucano

Manufacturer: Embraer

Primary Function: Light Attack, Counter Insurgency Aircraft & Trainer

Crew: 1 Pilot, 1 Combat Systems Officer

Armament: 2 internal wing-mounted .50-caliber machine guns (200 rd each), up to 3,714 lb of external weapons on four wing and 1 centerline station.

Powerplant: Pratt & Whitney Canada PT6

Top Speed: 320 kts

Range: 720 NM

Distinguishing Features: Single 5 Bladed Propeller at front of aircraft, Bubble canopy

AC-130J Ghostrider

Type of Aircraft: C-130

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: Close air support and air interdiction with associated collateral missions

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Combat Systems Officers, 1 Weapon System Operator, 1 Sensor Operator and four Special Mission Aviators

Armament: Precision Strike Package with 30mm and 105mm cannons and Standoff Precision Guided Munitions (i.e. GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb, GBU-69 Small Glide Munition, AGM-114 Hellfire missile and AGM-176 Griffin missile)

Powerplant: 4x Rolls-Royce AE 2100D3 Turboprops

Top Speed: 362 kts

Range: 3,000 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: 30mm and 105mm Guns protruding from left side of the aircraft

AC-130W Stinger II

Type of Aircraft: C-130H

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: Close air support and air interdiction with associated collateral missions

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Combat Systems Officers, 1 Weapon System Operator, 1 Sensor Operator and four Special Mission Aviators

Armament: Precision Strike Package with 30mm and 105mm cannons and Standoff Precision Guided Munitions (i.e. GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb, GBU-69 Small Glide Munition, AGM-114 Hellfire missile and AGM-176 Griffin missile)

Powerplant: 4x Rolls-Royce AE 2100D3 Turboprops

Top Speed: 300 kts

Range: 2,500 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: 30mm and 105mm Guns protruding from left side of the aircraft, four blade props distinguish from Ghostrider

OA-1K Sky Warden

Type of Aircraft: Air Tractor AT-802

Manufacturer: Air Tractor and L3Harris

Primary Function: Light Attack/Armed Reconnaissance

Crew: 2 Pilots

Armament: 10 Hardpoints for Light Munitions like rockets or bombs,

Powerplant: 1x Pratt and Whitney PT6A-67F Turboprop

Top Speed: 213 kts

Range: 1,303 NM

Distinguishing Features: Fixed Tailwheel Gear setup, 5 Bladed Turboprop Engine

B-1B Lancer

Manufacturer: Boeing, North America (formerly Rockwell International, North American Aircraft)

Primary Function: Long-range, multi-role, heavy bomber

Crew: 2 Pilots and 2 Combat Systems Officers

Armament: Up to 50,000 lbs of guided/unguided bombs or standoff munitions, no longer nuclear capable

Powerplant: Four General Electric F101-GE-102 turbofan engine with afterburner

Top Speed: 721 kts (Mach 1.2 at sea level)

Range: 2,993 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Variable swept wings, large stabilators halfway up tail, four engines mounted below the swept wings

B-2A Spirit

Type of Aircraft: Fixed Wing- Bomber

Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman Corp.

Primary Function: Stealth Bombing Missions

Crew: 2 Pilots

Armament: Up to 50,000 lbs of guided/unguided bombs or standoff munitions, and possess nuclear capabilities

Powerplant: Four General Electric F118-GE-100 engines

Top Speed: 550 kts

Range: 6,900 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Flying wing design, black paintjob

B-52H Stratofortress

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: Strategic Bombing

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Weapons System Officer, 1 Navigator, 1 Electronic Warfare Officer

Armament: Up to 70,000 lbs of guided/unguided bombs or standoff munitions, and possess nuclear capabilities

Powerplant: 8x Pratt & Whitney TF33-P-3/103 Turbofans

Top Speed: 560 kts

Range: 7,600 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Eight turbofan engines mounted in pairs, long slender fuselage

B-21 Raider

Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman

Primary Function: Stealth Strategic Bombing

Crew: Unknown

Armament: Conventional and nuclear weapons

Powerplant: Unknown

Top Speed: Unknown

Range: Unknown

Distinguishing Features: Flying wing design similar to B-2

Footnote: Expected Entry Service Date is 2027

C-5M Galaxy

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: Outsize Cargo Transport

Crew: 2 Pilots, 2 Flight Engineers and 3 Loadmasters

Powerplant: 4x F-138-GE100 General Electric engines

Top Speed: 462 kts

Range: 4,800 NM with 120,000 lbs of cargo, AR capable

Max Cargo Load: 281,001 lbs

Distinguishing Features: Large fuselage, large tail with horizontal stabilizers mounted at top

C-12J Huron

Type of Aircraft: Raytheon 1900C Regional Airliner

Manufacturer: Raytheon Aircraft Company (formerly the Beech Aircraft Corporation)

Primary Function: Passenger & cargo airlift or Aeromedical Evacuation

Crew: 2 Pilots

Powerplant: 2x Pratt & Whitney PT6A-65B turboprop engines

Top Speed: 289 kts

Range: 1,450 NM

Max Cargo Load: 3,500 lbs

Distinguishing Features: Turboprop engines mounted on the low wings on either side of the fuselage, high mounted horizontal stabilizer

C-17A Globemaster III

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: Cargo & Troop Transport

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Loadmaster

Powerplant: 4x Pratt & Whitney F117-PW-100 turbofan engines

Top Speed: 450 kts

Range: 2,420 NM with 157,000 lbs of cargo, AR capable

Max Cargo Load: 170,900 lbs

Distinguishing Features: Four engines mounted on the high wing with large winglets at the tip of each wing, T-Tail

C-130J Super Hercules

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: Global Airlift

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Loadmaster

Powerplant: 4x T56-A turboprop engines

Top Speed: 356 kts

Range: 2,000 NM, AR capable

Max Cargo Load: 44,500 lbs

Distinguishing Features: Four turboprop engines mounted on the high wing design, horizontal stabilizers mounted at bottom of tail

Footnote: Crew differs for the older C-130E/H models

C-146A Wolfhound

Type of Aircraft: Dornier 328

Manufacturer: Dornier

Primary Function: Flexible, Rapid, Intra-Theater Mobility for Special Operations Forces

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Loadmaster

Powerplant: 2x Pratt & Whitney PW119C turboprops

Top Speed: 270 kts

Range: 1,500

Max Payload: 27 PAX, or 6,00 lbs of cargo, or 4 litter patients

Distinguishing Features: Twin engines mounted on high wings, with T-tail on back

CV-22 Osprey

Manufacturer: Bell Helicopter and Boeing

Primary Function: Special operations forces long-range infiltration, exfiltration and resupply

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 or 2 Flight Engineers/Crew Chiefs/Loadmaster/Gunner

Armament: 1 .50 cal machine gun on-ramp

Powerplant: 2x Rolls-Royce T406-AD-400 turboprop/turboshaft engines

Top Speed: 280 kts

Range: 500 NM, AR capable

Max Payload: 24 PAX seated, 32 PAX on the floor, 10K lbs of cargo

Distinguishing Features: Tilt-rotor engines**,** extendable refueling probe

E-3 Sentry (AWACS)

Type of Aircraft: Boeing 707/320

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: Airborne battle management, command and control

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Navigator, 1 Flight Engineer and 13-19 Specialists (mission crew size varies according to mission)

Powerplant: 4x Pratt and Whitney TF33-PW-100A turbofan engines

Top Speed: 461 kts

Range: 4,000 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Large Radar disk on the top of the aircraft

Footnote: AWACS stands for Airborne Warning and Control System

E-4B Nightwatcher

Type of Aircraft: Boeing 747-200

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: Airborne operations center

Crew: 4 Aircrew and 108 mission specialists, including a joint-service operations team, Air Force flight crew, maintenance and security comp1nt, communications team and selected augmentees

Powerplant: 4x General Electric CF6-50E2 turbofan engines

Top Speed: 523 kts

Range: 6,200 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Large hump on top of fuselage, four underwing engines

Footnote: Airborne Operations mission is used as the National Military Command System in the event of a crisis and can also be used for Nuclear Command and Control

E-7A Wedgetail

Type of Aircraft: Boeing 737

Manufacturer: Boeing and Northrop Grumman

Primary Function: Airborne battle management, command and control

Crew: 2 Pilots, 6-10 Mission Specialists (mission crew size varies according to mission)

Powerplant: 2x CFM International CFM56-7B27A turbofans

Top Speed: 460 kts

Range: 4,000 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Large fixed wedge-shaped radar array on top

Footnote: The E-7A is set to replace the E-3 with the first entering service in 2027

E-8C JSTARS

Type of Aircraft: Boeing 707-300

Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman Corp.

Primary Function: Airborne battle management and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance

Crew: 2 pilots, 1 Navigator, 1 Flight Engineer and 18 mission specialists, 15 Air Force and 3 Army (crew size varies according to mission)

Powerplant: 4x Pratt and Whitney TF33-102C

Top Speed: 510 kts

Range: 4,000 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Large ground radar below the fuselage of the aircraft, four engines on the low wing

Footnote: JSTARS stands for Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, and is used as an airborne platform to monitor ground assets in support of the Joint Mission

E-9A Widget

Type of Aircraft: Bombardier Dash 8

Manufacturer: Bombardier and Sierra Research

Primary Function: Airborne telemetry support

Crew: 2 Pilots and 2 Mission Operators

Powerplant: 2x Pratt & Whitney PW-120A turboprop engines

Top Speed: 243 kts

Range: 869 NM

Distinguishing Features: High wings with two mounted turboprop engines, T-Tail, Large Sensor outfit on the side/bottom of the fuselage

Footnote: Only two are operated in AF inventory, in limited mission set and capacity

E-11A

Type of Aircraft: Bombardier Global Express 6000

Manufacturer: Bombardier

Primary Function: Battlefield Airborne Communications Node

Crew: 2 Pilots, unknown number of mission specialists

Powerplant: 2x Rolls-Royce BR710

Top Speed: 504 kts

Range: 6,000 NM

Distinguishing Features: Two turbofan engines mounted at the rear of the aircraft, large sensor suite below the fuselage

EC-130H Compass Call

Type of Aircraft: C-130

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin and BAE Systems

Primary Function: Electromagnetic Warfare and Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses

Crew: 2 Pilot, 1 Navigator, 1 Flight Engineer, 2 Electronic Warfare Officers, 1 Mission Crew Supervisor, 4 Crypto Linguists, 1 Acquisition Operator, 1 Airborne Maintenance Technician

Powerplant: 4x Allison T56-A-15 Turboprops

Armament: Non-kinetic Energy Waveforms

Top Speed: 260 kts

Range: 2,641 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: 4 bladed propellers, underwing pods at the end of wings

EC-130J Commando Solo

Type of Aircraft: C-130

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: Information Operations and Electronic Attack

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Combat Systems Officer, 6 Mission Specialists

Powerplant: 4x Rolls-Royce AE 2100D3 Turboprops

Top Speed: 348 kts

Range: 2,300 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Sensors on tail, large underwing pods at the end of the wings

F-15C Eagle

Manufacturer: The Boeing Company

Primary Function: Air Superiority Fighter

Crew: 1 Pilot

Armament: 1 internally mounted M-61A1 20-mm, six-barrel cannon with 940 rounds of ammunition; four AIM-9 Sidewinder and four AIM-120 AMRAAMs or eight AIM-120 AMRAAMs, carried externally.

Powerplant: 2x Pratt & Whitney F100-PW-200/229 Turbofans with afterburners

Top Speed: Mach 2.54

Range: 3,000 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: 2 vertical tails, 2 engines, single seat cockpit, lighter paint

Footnote: The F-15C is set to be replaced by the F-15EX in the coming years

F-15E Strike Eagle

Manufacturer: The Boeing Company

Primary Function: Multirole Strike Fighter

Crew Size: 1 Pilot, 1 Weapons Systems Officer

Armament: 1 20mm multibarrel gun mounted internally with 500 rounds of ammunition. Four AIM-9 Sidewinder missiles and four AIM-120 AMRAAM or eight AIM-120 AMRAAM missiles. Any air-to-surface weapon in the Air Force inventory (nuclear and conventional)

Powerplant: 2x Pratt & Whitney F100-PW-200/229 Turbofans with afterburners

Top Speed: Mach 2.5+

Range: 2,100 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: 2 vertical tails, 2 engines, tandem seat cockpit, conformal fuel tanks on fuselage, darker paint

F-16 Fighting Falcon

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: Multirole Fighter

Crew: 1 Pilot

Armament: M-61A1 20mm cannon; external stations can carry up to six air-to-air missiles, conventional air-to-air and air-to-surface munitions and electronic countermeasure pods

Powerplant:1x Pratt and Whitney F100-PW-200/220/229 or General Electric F110-GE-100/129

Top Speed: Mach 2

Range: 2,277 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Single seat, single vertical stabilizer, single engine, large bubble canopy, cropped-delta wing design

Footnote: The F-16CJ is used in Suppression of Enemy Air Defense (SEAD) Missions, under the code name Wild Weasel

F-22A Raptor

Manufacturer: Lockheed-Martin

Primary Function: Air Dominance and Multi-Role Fighter

Crew: 1 Pilot

Armament: M61A2 cannon; 2x AIM-9; 6x AIM-120; 2x GBU-32; 2x AIM-120

Powerplant: 2x Pratt & Whitney F119-PW-100 turbofan engines with afterburners and 2-dimensional thrust vectoring nozzles

Top Speed: Mach 2.25

Range: 1,600 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Twin vertical stabilizers canted outward, light grey paint, squared off flight control surfaces

F-35A Lighting II

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: Multi-Role Fighter

Crew: 1 Pilot

Armament: Internal and external capability. Munitions carried vary based on mission requirement.

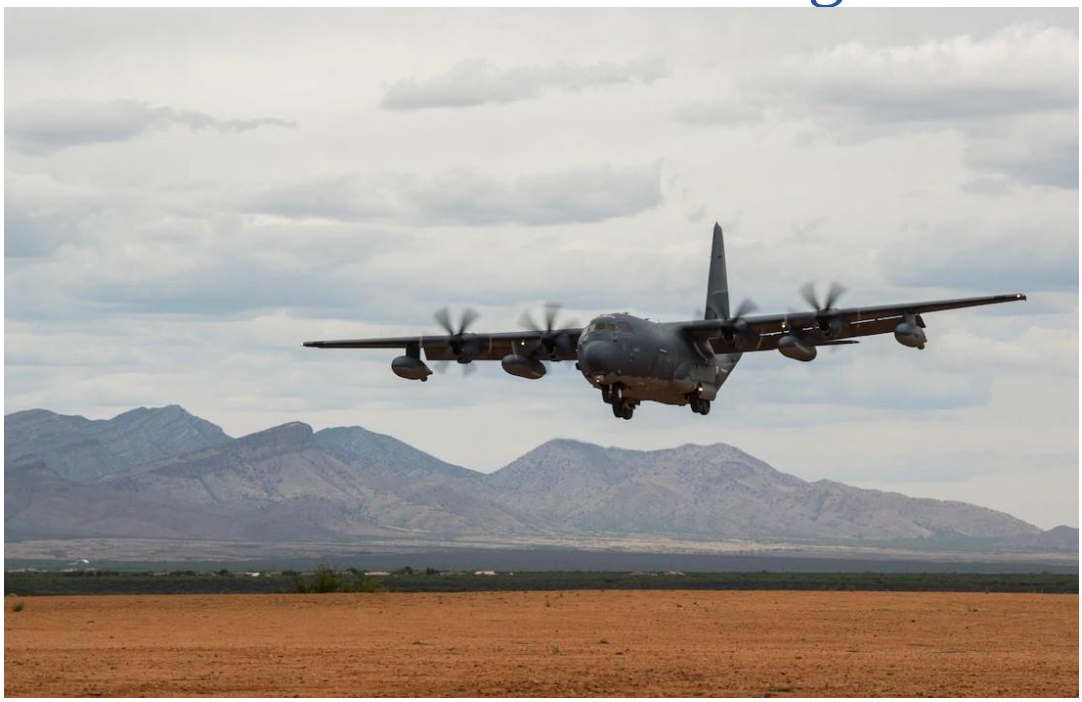
Powerplant: 1x Pratt & Whitney F135-PW-100 turbofan engine

Top Speed: 1.6 Mach

Range: 1,500 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Twin vertical stabilizers canted outward, single engine, wider appearance

HC-130J Combat King II



Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: Fixed-wing Personnel Recovery platform

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Combat Systems Officer, 2 Loadmasters

Powerplant: 4x Rolls Royce AE2100D3 turboprop engines

Top Speed: 330 kts

Range: 4,500 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Modified C-130 with 4 underwing pods

HH-60 Pave Hawk

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin Sikorsky

Primary Function: Armed, All-Weather Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR)

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Flight Engineer, 1 Gunner

Armament: 2x 7.62 mm miniguns or 2x .50-caliber machine guns

Powerplant: 2x GE Aviation T700-GE-701D turboshafts

Top Speed: 159 kts

Range: 504 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Modified Blackhawk with long aerial refueling prob on front

KC-10A Extender

Type of Aircraft: DC-10

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: Aerial Tanker and Transport

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Flight Engineer, 1 Boom Operator

Powerplant: 3x General Electric CF6-50C2 turbofans

Top Speed: 468 kts

Maximum Cargo Payload: 170,000 Pounds

Maximum Fuel Load: 356,000 pounds

Range: 3,800 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Only tanker in USAF with fuselage mounted engine

KC-46A Pegasus

Type of Aircraft: Boeing 767

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: Aerial Refueling and Airlift/Aeromedical Evacuation

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Boom Operator

Powerplant: 2x Pratt & Whitney PW4062 turbofan

Fuel Capacity: 212,299 pounds

Cargo Capacity: 65,000 pounds, 58 Passengers

Top Speed: 560 kts

Range: 6,385 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Only 2 engine tanker

KC-135 Stratotanker

Type of Aircraft: Boeing 707

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: Aerial Refueling and Airlift

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Boom Operator

Powerplant: 4x CFM International CFM-56 turbofan engines

Max Fuel: 200,000 pounds

Max cargo: 83,000 pounds

Top Speed: 504 kts

Range: 1,303 NM

Distinguishing Features: 4 engine tanker with black nose

MC-130J Commando II

Type of Aircraft: C-130

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: Infiltration, exfiltration and resupply of special operations forces by airdrop or airland, air refueling of SOF helicopter/tilt rotor aircraft.

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Combat Systems Officer, 2 Loadmasters

Powerplant: 4x Rolls-Royce AE 2100D3 turboprops

Top Speed: 362 kts

Range: 3,000 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: C-130 with 4 underwing pods

MQ-9B Reaper

Manufacturer: General Atomics

Primary Function: Intelligence and Reconnaissance, Precision Strike

Crew: 1 Pilot, 1 Sensor Operator

Armament: Combination of AGM-114 Hellfire missiles, GBU-12 Paveway II, GBU-38 Joint Direct Attack Munitions, GBU-49 Enhanced Paveway II, and GBU-54 Laser Joint Direct Attack Munitions

Powerplant: 1x H1ywell TPE331-10GD turboprop

Top Speed: 240 kts

Range: 1,000 NM

Distinguishing Features: No cockpit, Y-shaped tail, and rear mounted pusher engine

MC-12W Liberty

Type of Aircraft: Beechcraft C-12/King Air 350

Manufacturer: Hawker Beechcraft

Primary Function: Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Combat Systems Officer, 1 Tactical Systems Operator

Powerplant: 2x Pratt & Whitney PT6A-60A turboprops

Top Speed: 312 kts

Range: 2,400 NM

Distinguishing Features: Twin engines, upward wingtips and sensor bubble on top of fuselage

RC-135V/W Rivet Joint

Type of Aircraft: Boeing 707

Manufacturer: Boeing and L3 Communications

Primary Function: Reconnaissance

Crew: 3 Pilots, 2 Navigators, 3 Electronic Warfare Officers, 14 Intel Operators, 4 Inflight Engineers

Powerplant: 4x CFM International F108-CF-201 turbofans

Top Speed: 504 kts

Range: 3,389 nm, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: 4 engines, elongated, black nose

RQ-4B Global Hawk

Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman

Primary Function: High Altitude, long-endurance ISR

Crew: 1 Launch and Recovery Element (LRE) Pilot, 1 Mission Control Element (MCE) Pilot, 1 Sensor Operator

Powerplant: 1x Rolls Royce F137-RR-100 turbofan

Top Speed: 310 kts

Range: 12,300 NM

Distinguishing Features: Large bulbous nose, and V-shaped tail

U-2S Dragon Lady

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: High Altitude Reconnaissance

Crew: 1 Pilot

Powerplant: 1x General Electric F118-101 turbofan

Top Speed: 412 kts

Range: 6.090 NM

Distinguishing Features: Long, straight wings, with large vertical stabilizer, and long protruding nose

T-1A Jayhawk

Type of Aircraft: Hawker/Beechjet 400

Manufacturer: Raytheon

Primary Function: Advanced trainer for airlift and tanker pilots

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Instructor

Powerplant: 2x Pratt and Whitney JT15D-5B turbofan engines

Top Speed: 468 kts

Range: 2,900 NM

Distinguishing Features: Twin, rear mounted engines, and back slopping vertical stabilizer, with high mounted elevators

T-6A Texan II

Manufacturer: Raytheon Aircraft

Primary Function: Entry-level trainer

Crew: 1 Pilot, 1 Instructor

Powerplant: 1x Pratt & Whitney Canada PT6A-68 turboprop

Top Speed: 280 kts

Range: 900 NM

Distinguishing Features: Front mounted prop, low mounted wings, large glass canopy

T-7 Red Hawk

Manufacturer: Boeing/Saab

Primary Function: Supersonic Jet Trainer

Crew: 1 Pilot, 1 Instructor

Powerplant: 1x General Electric F404-GE-103 afterburning turbofan

Top Speed: Mach 1.05

Range: 990 NM

Distinguishing Features: High mounted wings, single engine, V shaped tail

Footnote: This aircraft is expected to enter service from 2025 to 2027

T-38 Talon

Manufacturer: Northrop Grumman

Primary Function: Advanced Jet Trainer

Crew: 1 Pilot, 1 Instructor

Powerplant: 2x General Electric J85-GE-5 afterburning turbojet

Top Speed: Mach 1.3

Range: 991 NM

Distinguishing Features: Low mounted swept wing, twin engines at back

UH-1N Huey

Type of Aircraft: UH-1 Huey

Manufacturer: Bell Helicopter/ Textron Inc**.**

Primary Function: Light Lift Utility

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Flight Engineer

Powerplant: 2x Pratt and Whitney T400-CP-400 turboshaft engines

Top Speed: 130 kts

Range: 260 NM

Distinguishing Features: Landing skids, twin bladed rotor, protruding nose with back slopping cockpit

U-28A Draco

Type of Aircraft: Pilatus PC-12

Manufacturer: Pilatus

Primary Function: Special Operations Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Combat Systems Officer, 1 Tactical Systems Operator

Powerplant: 1x Pratt-Whitney PT6A-67B

Top Speed: 220 kts

Range: 1,500 NM

Distinguishing Features: Low mounted wings, twin camera bundle underneath, front mounted prop

C-21 Learjet

Type of Aircraft: Learjet 35A

Manufacturer: Learjet

Primary Function: Passenger and Cargo Airlift

Crew: 2 Pilots

Powerplant: 2x Garrett TFE-731-2-2B turbofans

Max Payload: 8 passengers and 3,153 pounds of cargo or 1 litter or 5x ambulatory aeromedical evac patients

Top Speed: 461 kts

Range: 2,000 NM

Distinguishing Features: High mounted engines, wingtip pods

VC-25A Air Force 1

Type of Aircraft: Boeing 747

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: Presidential Transport

Crew: 30 crew members—2 Pilots, 1 Flight Engineer, 1 Navigator

Passengers: 71

Powerplant: 4x General Electric CF6-80C2B1 Turbofans

Top Speed: 547 kts

Range: 6,800 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Blue paintjob, 4 engines, upper deck at front of aircraft

C-32 Air Force 2

Type of Aircraft: Boeing 757

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: Vice-Presidential/VIP Transport

Crew: 2 Pilots, plus Cabin/Mission Crew

Powerplant: 2x Pratt and Whitney PW2000-40 turbofans

Top Speed: 526 kts

Range: 5,650 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Blue paintjob, twin underwing engines, upward winglets

C-40

Type of Aircraft: Boeing 737

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: High-priority personnel transport

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Loadmaster

Max load: 26-32 for C-40B and 42-111 for C-40C

Powerplant: 2x General Electric CFM 56-7B27 turbofans

Top Speed: 534 kts

Range: 4,000 NM

Distinguishing Features: Low to ground, twin underwing engines, upward winglets

WC-130J Weatherbird

Type of Aircraft: C-130

Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: Weather Reconnaissance

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Combat Systems Officer, 1 Weather Officer, 1 Loadmaster

Powerplant: 4x Rolls-Royce AE 2100D3 turboprops

Top Speed: 362 kts

Range: 1,600 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: Twin underwing pods, black nose

WC-135 Constant Phoenix

Type of Aircraft: Boeing 707

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: Air Sampling and Collection Operations

Crew: 2 Pilots, 1 Navigator, 1 Flight Engineer, plus Varying Mission Crew

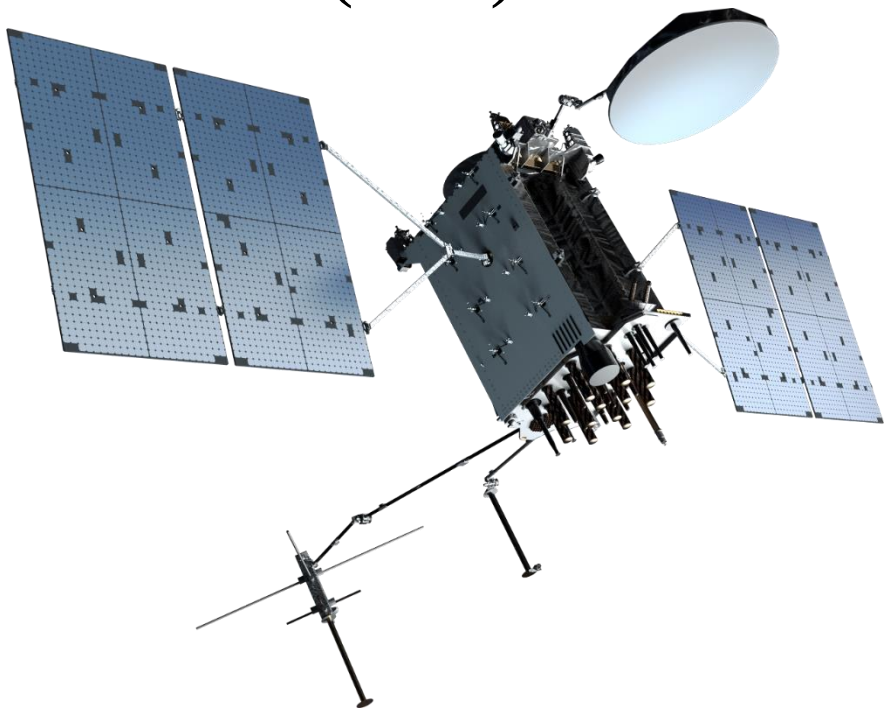
Powerplant: 4x Pratt and Whitney TF33-P-9 turbofans

Top Speed: 350 kts

Range: 4,000 NM, AR capable

Distinguishing Features: 4 underwing engines, black nose

GLOBAL POSITIONING SATELLITE (GPS)



Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Bus: LM2100 Combat Bus

Primary Function: Position, Navigation, Timing (PNT)

Operators: 2nd Space Operations Squadron (2 SOPS) and 19 SOPS

Constellation Size: 31 Satellites

Orbit: Medium Earth Orbit-11,000 miles in altitude

Period: 12 Hours

Additional Capabilities: Search and Rescue Payload, Nuclear Detonation Detection Payload, 6 Dedicated Ground Stations

WIDEBAND GLOBAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (WGS)

Manufacturer: Boeing

Primary Function: Provides worldwide, flexible, high-capacity communications for US Government Agencies, DOD, multiple International Partners, and NATO

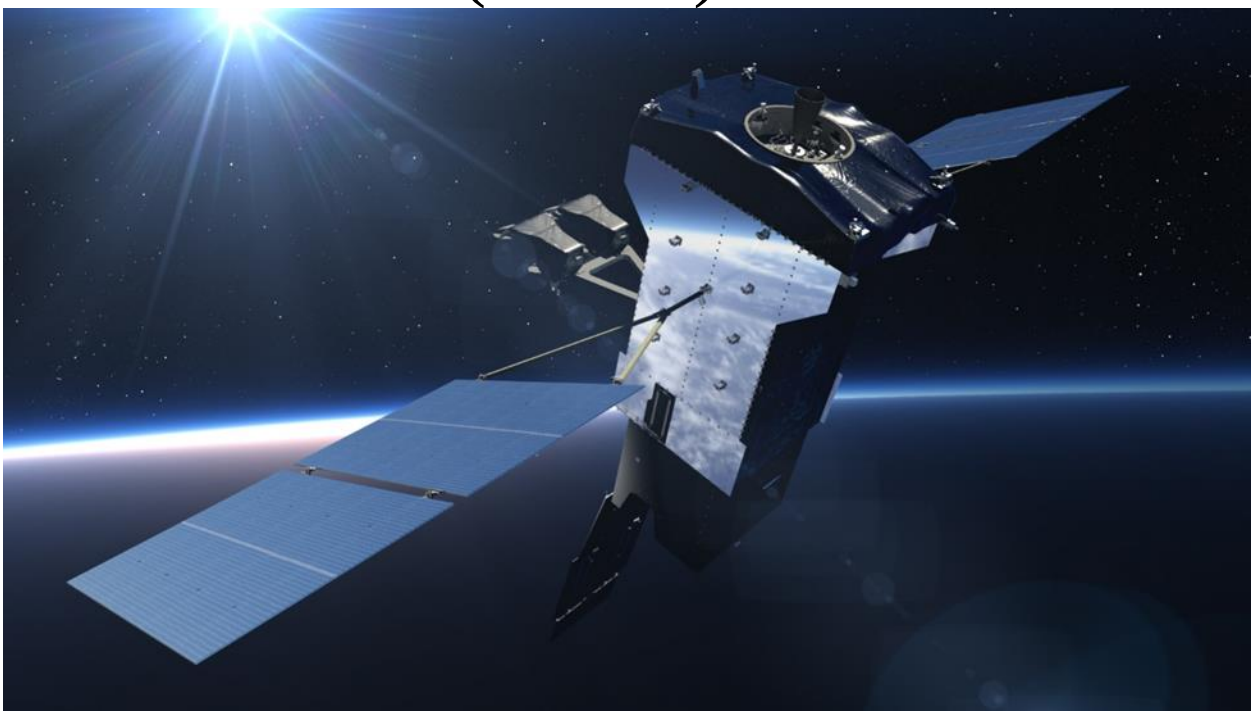
Operators: Delta 8's 4th Space Operations Squadron (4 SOPS) and the 53rd Space Operations Squadron (53 SOPS)

Constellation Size: 10 Current Satellites

Orbit: High Earth Orbit-22,300 miles in altitude

Additional Capabilities: 4.875 GHz of instantaneous switchable bandwidth, supports continuous 24-hour-per-day wideband satellite services to thousands of tactical SATCOM fixed, transportable, ground mobile, air mobile and ship-based SATCOM terminals

SPACE-BASED INFRARED SYSTEM (SBIRS)



Manufacturer: Lockheed Martin

Primary Function: Meet jointly-defined requirements of the Defense and Intelligence communities in support of the Missile Early Warning, Missile Defense, Battlespace Awareness and Technical Intelligence mission areas

Constellation Size: 6 Satellites

Orbit: Geosynchronous Earth Orbit (GEO) and Highly Elliptical Orbit (HEO)

Additional Details: The SBIRS program consists of the space segment of Geosynchronous Earth Orbit satellites, Highly Elliptical Orbit sensors riding on host satellites, legacy DSP satellites and the associated world-wide deployed ground systems

SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK (SCN)

Primary Function: Provides support for the operation, control, and maintenance of a variety of DOD and some non-DoD satellites

Operators: USSF Delta 6

Make-up: Consists of satellite control centers, tracking stations, and test facilities located around the world. Satellite Operations Centers (SOCs) are located at Schriever Space Force Base near Colorado Springs, Colorado

Additional Capabilities: Continual execution of Telemetry, Tracking, and Commanding (TT&C) operations, provides prelaunch checkout and simulation, launch support, and early orbit support while satellites are in initial or transfer orbits and require maneuvering to their final orbit

COUNTER COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (CCS)

Primary Function: Space Force's only ground-based space control platform providing an Electromagnetic Attack (EA) capability in space

Operators: 4th Electromagnetic Warfare Squadron (EWS), 114 EWS (FLANG), 138 EWS (COANG), 216 EWS (CAANG)

Make-up: 16 transportable systems

Additional Capabilities: CCS is a deployable ground-based system that denies communications from satellites in orbit. The result is the ability to jam an adversary's communications during a conflict, creating a safer and more secure environment for U.S. warfighters across every domain

BOUNTY HUNTER

Primary Function: Electromagnetic support, Monitor, Detect, Characterize, and Geolocate Electromagnetic Interference

Operators: 16th Electromagnetic Warfare Squadron and 380th Space Control Squadron

Additional Information: The system directly supports multiple mission and strategic priorities across multiple Combatant Commands by ensuring the squadron has combat-ready forces and accelerating the squadron's readiness through sophisticated training.

"Leadership and learning are indispensable to each other."

-John F. Kennedy, thirty-fifth President of the United States

Air Force & Space Force Specialty Codes

11X	• Pilot • Fly missions in multitude aircraft types (trainers, bombers, fighters, mobility, helicopters, surveillance, etc.) • Leads flight crew and ensures mission accomplishment
12X	• Combat Systems Officer (CSO) • Operates navigation, weapons systems, surveillance systems, electronic warfare systems, etc. • Work onboard multitude of specialized aircraft or with RPA
13B	• Air Battle Manager (ABM) • Control and sequence aircraft over a given battlespace • Utilize multiple air assets to determine outcome of a battle
13M	• Airfield Operations • Perform and lead airfield operations (AO) teams of Air Traffic Control (ATC), Airfield Management (AM), and Radar, Airfield, and Weather Systems (RAWS) Airmen within national and international, peacetime and combat environments • Advise commanders on the effective use of AO assets
13N	• Nuclear and Missile Ops • Monitor and control nuclear and missile operations • Coordinate nuclear and missile operations policy, activities and programs
13S	• Space Operations • Encompasses operating and managing systems involved in space surveillance, spacelift, ballistic space warning, and satellite command and control • Manage space flight planning, training and mission control, along with launching and recovering spacecraft.
14X	• Intelligence • Collect, interpret and act upon collected data to brief mission leaders • Establish viability of missions and advise on mission execution, give orders to execute missions on targets or threats
17X	• Cyberwarfare • Monitor cyber threats to national security • Manage offensive and defensive cyber capabilities to thwart adversarial threats
19Z	• Special Tactics • Special Tactics Officer (STO), Combat Rescue Officer (CRO), Tactical Air Control Party Officer (TACP-O) • Conduct combat and rescue missions in cooperation with joint forces
21A	• Aircraft Maintenance Officer • Direct aircraft maintenance and reparation activities • Formulate maintenance plans and conduct periodic inspections

21R	• Logistics Readiness Officer • Compute and analyze current and projected materiel requirements • Direct distribution management operations, contingency, fuel management, aerial port and vehicle management operations
31P	• Security Forces Officer • Lead and organize security forces operations to include leading airmen and managing posts, training activities and base / asset security • Protect nuclear, missile, aircraft, infrastructure and Air Force personnel
63E	• Developmental Engineer • Conduct design studies and manage studies contracted to subcompanies, while coordinating engineering and technical managing activities • Continuously analyze technical policies and procedures, products and services to improve customer support
63A	• Acquisitions Manager • Oversee and manage acquisitions projects for aircraft, vehicles, weapons systems, software, etc. • Work with civilian contractors to establish and monitor contracts along with advising senior military leaders on progress and streamlining processes
64P	• Contracting Officer • Formulate contracting policy and procedures while establishing organizational structure and personnel • Select contract sources, negotiate terms and ensure contract compliance

"If It's endurable, then endure it. Stop complaining… You can endure anything your mind can make endurable."

-Marcus Aurelius

Honor Code

"We will not lie, steal, or cheat, nor tolerate among us anyone who does." This honor code is to be upheld at all times, including specific circumstances related to alcohol violations and cadet relationships as described below.

The Purpose of the Honor Code is to foster an environment based upon a personal sense of honesty and integrity. Implementation of the Honor Code means not only can you be trusted but that you also have the moral courage to confront those who violate these standards.

Lying: Lying is any statement of untruth or omission of the truth, which is meant to deceive or mislead.

Stealing: The act of wrongfully taking, obtaining, or withholding someone else's property without their permission, with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive another of said property.

Cheating: Cheating is taking unfair advantage of another. Cheating violates the competitive sense of 'fair play'.

Toleration: Toleration means the conditional acceptance of, or non-interference of, wrongdoings. Failing to report or confront a matter of lying, stealing, or cheating is to potentially be guilty of toleration.

Cheating/Integrity Violations: All instances including but not limited to lying, cheating, copying, and plagiarizing are considered integrity violations. Infractions of these kind compromise your integrity as an officer candidate and will not be tolerated. Issues that arise will be dealt with accordingly by both Cadet Wing Staff and Cadre.

Alcohol Violations: Alcohol Violations of any kind will not be tolerated and will be reported to Cadre immediately. Violations include but are not limited to underage drinking, supplying alcohol to those underage, and driving under the influence. Although being a bystander to underage drinking is not against the law, it is an integrity violation and reflects poorly on your judgement. Alcohol and integrity violations put your career as an officer in the Air and Space Force at risk.

Cadet Relationships: While relationships between cadets are allowed, they are prohibited within the chain of command (CoC). That means that cadets may not operate in the same CoC as someone they are involved with. If a relationship develops within the CoC, it must be reported to the Cadet Vice Wing Commander so the issue can be resolved, and cadets can be rearranged appropriately. Failure to report relationships within the CoC is an integrity violation.

Important Events

Important Air Force Dates:

- 17 December 1903: The Wright Brothers complete the first powered flight.
- 1 August 1907: US Army Signal Corps established its aeronautical division, the first military division focused on the development of military aircraft.
- 24 May 1918: Army Air Service is created, the military's aeronautical division in WW1
- 20 June 1941: Army Air Forces is established, the military's aeronautical division in WW2, the predecessor to the US Air Force.
- 18 April 1942: The Doolittle raid occurs against Imperial Japan.
- 18 September 1947: The Air Force is created as a branch of the US military.
- 14 October 1947: Chuck Yeager breaks the sound barrier in the XS-1.
- 24 June 1948-12 May 1949: The Berlin Airlift occurs.
- 24 February 1965: Operation Rolling Thunder begins.
- 6 April 1972: Operation Linebacker begins.
- 6 August 1990: Operation Desert Shield begins.
- 17 January 1991: Operation Desert Storm begins.
- 24 March 1999: Operation Allied Force begins.
- 7 October 2001: Operation Enduring Freedom begins.
- 20 March 2003: Operation Iraqi Freedom Begins
- 15 June 2014: Operation Inherent Resolve Begins

Important Space Force Dates:

- 1 April 1952: The Western Development Division, the original name of the current Space Systems Command, the first dedicated military space organization is created under the Air Force.
- 4 October 1957: Sputnik 1 is the first satellite successfully launched into space.
- 12 April 1961: Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man to reach space.
- 16 July 1969: Neil Armstrong becomes the first man to walk on the moon.
- 20 December 2019: The Space Force is created as a branch of the US military.
- 13 August 2021: Space Systems Command becomes an official Space Force Field Command.

Major Commands

USAF MAJCOMS

Air Combat Command (ACC)

Mission: ACC organizes, trains, and equips Airmen who fight in and from multiple domains to control the air, space, and cyberspace. As the lead command for fighter, command and control, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, personnel recovery, persistent attack and reconnaissance, electromagnetic warfare, cyber warfare operations, and information warfare operations, ACC is responsible for providing combat air, space, and cyberspace power and the combat support that assures mission success to America's warfighting commands.

Location: Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia

Personnel: 94,000

Aircraft: 1,300

Leadership: General Mark D. Kelly

Air Education and Training Command (AETC)

Mission: Find, recruit, train and educate the Airmen the nation needs.

Location: Joint Base San Antonio, Texas

Personnel: 29,000

Aircraft: 1,300

Leadership: Lt Gen. Brian S. Robinson

Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC)

Mission: To develop and provide combat-ready forces for nuclear deterrence and global strike operations to support the President of the United States and combatant commanders. Airmen providing strategic deterrence, global strike and combat support...anytime, anywhere!

Location: Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana

Personnel: 33,700

Assets: 150+Aircraft, 400 ICBMs

Leadership: General Thomas A. Bussiere

Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC)

Mission: Powering the world's greatest Air Force...AFMC develops, delivers, supports and sustains war-winning capabilities. AFMC delivers war-winning expeditionary capabilities to the warfighter through development and transition of technology, professional acquisition management, exacting test and evaluation, and world-class sustainment of all Air Force weapon systems. From creation to disposal, AFMC provides the workforce and infrastructure necessary to ensure the United States maintains the world's most respected Air Force.

Location: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

Personnel: 89,000

Aircraft: ~120

Leadership: General Duke Z. Richardson

Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC)

Mission: To provide combat ready forces to fly, fight and win. Reservists support nuclear deterrence operations, air, space and cyberspace superiority, command and control, global integrated intelligence surveillance reconnaissance, global precision attack, special operations, rapid global mobility and personnel recovery. They also perform space operations, aircraft flight testing, aerial port operations, civil engineer, security forces, military training, communications, mobility support, transportation and services missions.

Location: Robins Air Force Base, Georgia

Personnel: 70,000+

Aircraft: ~450

Leadership: Lieutenant General John P. Healy

Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC)

Mission: Enable the joint force by delivering SOF Mobility, Strike, ISR, and Air-to-Ground capabilities across the spectrum of competition and conflict. The command's core missions include battlefield air operations; agile combat support; aviation foreign internal defense; information operations/military support operations; precision strike; specialized air mobility; command and control; and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance.

Location: Hurlburt Field, Florida

Personnel: 19,500

Aircraft: ~130

Leadership: Lieutenant General Tony D. Bauernfeind

Air Mobility Command (AMC)

Mission: Rapid Global Mobility…Right Effects, Right Place, Right Time! Air Mobility Command provides unrivaled airlift, air refueling, aeromedical evacuation, global air mobility support and Global Mobility Mission Command to project, connect, maneuver and sustain the Joint Force to achieve national objectives.

Location: Scott Air Force Base, Illinois

Personnel: 110,000

Aircraft: ~430

Leadership: General Mike Minihan

Pacific Air Forces (PACAF)

Mission: To deliver rapid and precise air, space and cyberspace capabilities to protect and defend the United States, its territories and our allies and partners; provide integrated air and missile warning and defense; promote interoperability throughout the Pacific area of responsibility; maintain strategic access and freedom of movement across all domains; and posture to respond across the full spectrum of military contingencies in order to restore regional security.

Location: Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii

Personnel: 46,000

Aircraft: 420

Leadership: General Kenneth S. Wilsbach

United States Air Forces Europe - Air Forces Africa (USAFE-AFAFRICA)

Mission: Defend vital U.S. interests, deter aggression, and deepen relationships with Allies and partners by projecting combat-ready airpower in Europe and Africa. USAFE-AFAFRICA executes the Air Component missions with forward-based airpower and infrastructure to conduct and enable theater and global operations.

Location: Ramstein Air Base, Germany

Personnel: 35,000

Aircraft: 217

Leadership: General James B. Hecker

USSF Field Commands

Space Operations Command (SPOC)

Mission: Protects America and our Allies in, from, and to space… now and into the future. Generates, presents, and sustains combat-ready intelligence, cyber, space and combat support forces and serves as the USSF Service Component to USSPACECOM.

Location: Peterson Space Force Base, Colorado

Personnel: ~11,000

Leadership: Lieutenant General Stephen N. Whiting

Space Systems Command (SSC)

Mission: Delivering Lethal and Resilient Space Capabilities to Defend the Nation in the Contested Space Domain. Developing, acquiring, equipping, fielding, and sustaining lethal and resilient space capabilities for warfighters

Location: Los Angeles Space Force Base, California

Personnel: ~10,000

Leadership: Lieutenant General Michael A. Guetlein

Space Training and Readiness Command (STARCOM)

Mission: To prepare combat-ready USSF forces to fight and win in a contested, degraded, and operationally-limited environment through the deliberate development, education and training of space professionals; development of space warfighting doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures; and the test and evaluation of USSF capabilities.

Location: Peterson Space Force Base, Colorado

Personnel: 8,600

Leadership: Brigadier General Timothy A. Sejba

"Victory smiles upon those who anticipate the changes in the character of war, not upon those who wait to adapt themselves after the changes occur."

-Italian Air Marshall Giulio Douhet

The Joint Fight

The nature of the challenges facing the United States and its interests demand that the Armed Forces operate as a closely integrated joint team. This joint construct leverages the unique capabilities and characteristics of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Space Force, Coast Guard, and National Guard to enhance operational effectiveness. Each service possesses distinct capabilities and roles as well as rich culture and tradition, which, when blended appropriately, serve to achieve unique operational objectives across the range of military operations.

Air Force Core Missions:

- **Air Superiority:** Control of the air domain is crucial to the success of modern and emergent warfare.
- **Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR):** Provide situational awareness of the battlespace, allowing decision space for command elements.
- **Rapid Global Mobility:** American power projected quickly to anywhere on the face of the earth.
- **Global Strike:** Airmen providing strategic deterrence, global strike and combat support.
- **Command & Control:** Airmen employ the Air Force's other four interdependent and enduring core missions through robust, adaptable, and survivable Command and Control systems.

Air Force Functions:

- Conduct nuclear operations in support of strategic deterrence, to include providing and maintaining nuclear surety and capabilities.
- Conduct offensive and defensive operations, to include appropriate air and missile defense, to gain and maintain air superiority and air supremacy as required, to enable the conduct of operations by U.S. and allied land, sea, air, space, and special operations forces.
- Conduct global precision attack, to include strategic attack, interdiction, close air support, and prompt global strike.
- Provide timely, globally integrated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capability and capacity from forward deployed locations and globally distributed centers to support world-wide operations.
- Provide rapid global mobility to employ and sustain organic air and space forces and other military service and U. S. Special Operations Command forces.
- Provide agile combat support to enhance the air and space campaign and the deployment, employment, sustainment, and redeployment of air and space forces and other forces operating within the air and space domains.
- Conduct global personnel recovery operations including theater-wide combat and civil search and rescue.
- Conduct globally integrated command and control for air and space operations.

Armed Forces Code of Conduct

Article 1:

I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

Article 2:

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.

Article 3:

If I am captured, I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

Article 4:

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information nor take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and back them up in every way.

Article 5:

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

Article 6:

I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

Agile Combat Employment

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QRC 14.1 5-Cs UXO/IED BATTLE DRILL

5-Cs	Reaction
Confirm	the unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO).
Clear	the area 300 meters (1,000 feet) around the UXO and utilize all frontal and over-head protection and report the UXO to the operations center (see paragraph 14.8).
Cordon	the perimeter around the UXO.
Check	the immediate area for other UXOs. Perform 5/25/Sky meter check.
Control	the site access, maintain security.

QRC 15.1 NINE PRINCIPLES OF IED COMBAT

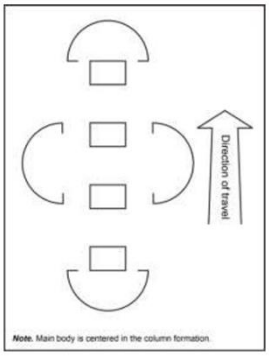
1. Maintain an offensive mindset.
2. Develop and maintain situational awareness.
3. Remain observant.
4. Avoid setting patterns.
5. Maintain standoff.
6. Maintain 360-degree security.
7. Maintain tactical dispersion.
8. Utilize blast and fragmentation protection.
9. Know and use technology.

Small Unit Tactics

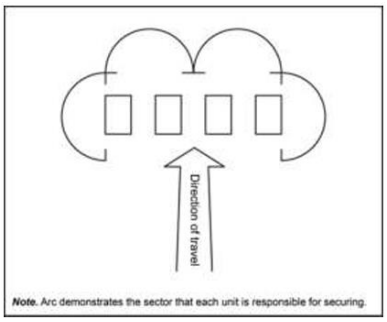
A small unit formation is an ordered arrangement of forces for a specific purpose and describes the general configuration of a unit on the ground. Movement formations allow a unit to move on the battlefield based on the terrain and enemy threat. Terrain characteristics and visibility determine the actual arrangement and location of the unit's personnel and vehicles within a given formation.

There are seven different **small unit formations**:

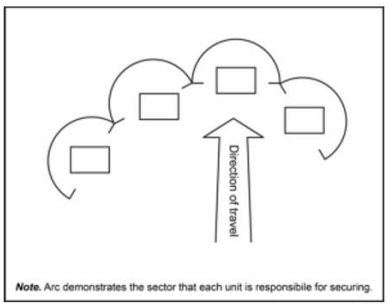
Column Formation: A unit moves in column formation when the unit does not anticipate early contact, the objective is distant, and speed and control are critical.



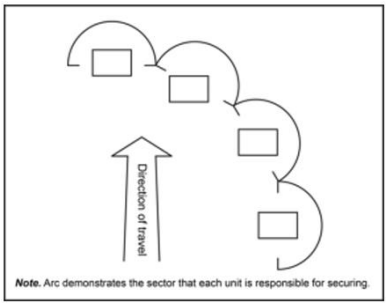
Line Formation: A unit typically employs this formation when assaulting an objective because it concentrates firepower to the front in the direction of movement.



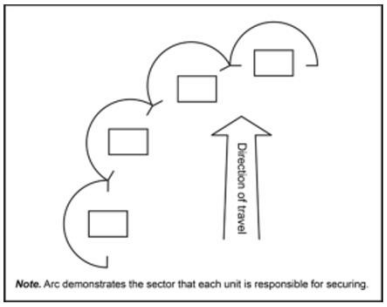
Wedge Formation: A unit uses the wedge when contact with an enemy force is possible or expected, but the enemy force's location and dispositions are vague.



Echelon Formation (Left or Right): This formation facilitates control in open areas. It provides minimal security to the opposite flank in the direction of the echeloning. A unit with knowledge of potential enemy locations can use

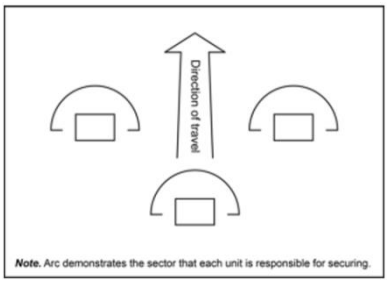


an echelon formation to deploy subordinate ground elements diagonally left or right. This formation provides focused firepower forward and to the flank of the direction of the echelon. It facilitates control in open areas.



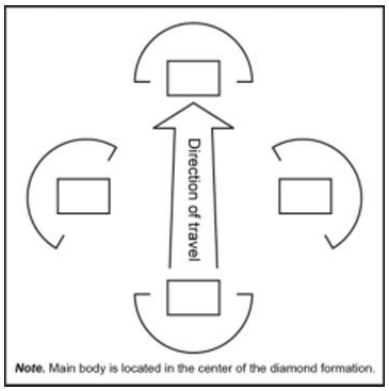
Note. Arc demonstrates the sector that each unit is responsible for securing.

Vee Formation: If there are more elements after the trail element in the vee formation, the trail elements can be in front or behind the main body. This arrangement is suited for an advance against a known threat to the front.



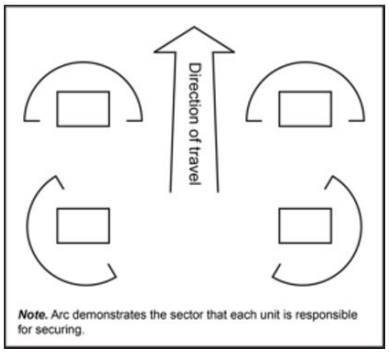
Note. Arc demonstrates the sector that each unit is responsible for securing.

Diamond Formation: It is most effective during approach marches, exploitations, or pursuits when the unit has only general knowledge about the enemy. The non-security units of the diamond usually move in a column formation inside of the diamond.



Note. Main body is located in the center of the diamond formation.

Box Formation: This formation is only used when the unit has four security or combat elements. It is a flexible formation providing equal firepower in all directions. Units often use this formation when executing an approach march, exploitation, or pursuit when they have only general knowledge about the enemy.



Note. Arc demonstrates the sector that each unit is responsible for securing.

Six Rules of Weapon Safety

1. Treat all weapons as loaded.

2. Never point a weapon at anything you do not intend to shoot.

3. Keep your weapon on SAFE until you are ready to fire (unless directed otherwise).

4. Keep your finger off the trigger until sights are on target and you are ready to fire.

5. Positively identify your target, be aware of what is around and behind the target.

6. Never engage in horseplay while handling weapons.

QRC 9.1 REACT TO ENEMY CONTACT

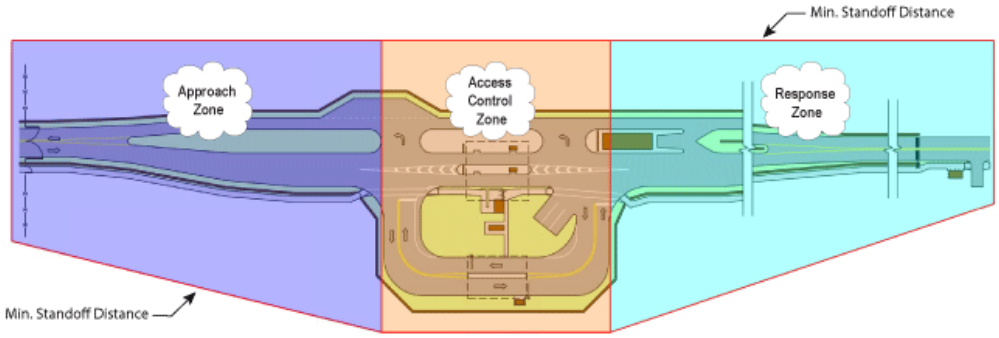
- Seek nearest cover.
- Return fire (known or suspected enemy location).
- Team leaders control fire by using fire commands.
- Report enemy situation (number/positions).
- Maintain contact (visual/verbal) with team members.
- Squad leader moves to team in contact and makes an assessment of the situation.
  - Can squad move out to engagement area?
  - Can squad gain and maintain suppressive fire?
  - Location of enemy.
  - Size of enemy.
  - Vulnerable flanks.
  - Covered/concealed flanking routes.
- Squad leader determines course of action (COA), (e.g., break contact, attack).
- Report situation to flight leader.

QRC 9.2 REACT TO INDIRECT FIRE

- Any squad member detecting incoming (whistle/explosion) gives alert: "INCOMING".
- All squad members seek cover in the prone position.
- After indirect fire impacts, squad leader gives the direction and distance to move.
- Squad runs out of impact area in the direction and distance indicated.
- Consolidate and reorganize.

Entry Control Point Zones

Zone	Location	Goals
Safety	Extends in all directions beyond passive and active barriers.	Protect assets and personnel from explosions.
Approach	Installation boundary to a point just before the ID checkpoint.	Reduce speed, sort vehicles, provide stacking room, identify potential threats.
Access Control	A point just before and after the ID checkpoint.	Identify vehicles and personnel; provide surveillance, random inspection, visitor processing, and rejection capabilities.
Response	A point just after the ID checkpoint to the active vehicle barriers.	Provide measures to react to and resist a threat.



Approach: The approach to the ECP must be designed in such a way that it cannot be breached by a person or vehicle making a "kamikaze" dash. To this end, make use of staggered barriers (in the shape of an "S") so that a vehicle will have to slow to maneuver through.

ID check point: This is typically manned by at least one sentry who will be checking IDs and other identifying documents to determine the eligibility of the person to enter. Make sure the ID is valid (right person, not expired, etc.)

Vehicle check station: During normal operations, vehicles may be selected at random for extra inspection. These vehicles will be diverted to a holding area out of the way of the rest of the traffic. Suspicious vehicles may also be diverted as a sentry desires (though it may be simpler to simply to deny entry and turn them away). Sentries in this

area are required to have the detainee open compartments on the vehicle during the search - See vehicle search section.

Final Denial/Overwatch: This position is critical; as the ID check sentry is checking IDs, their situational awareness may fall to a dangerously low level. It is the job of the overwatch to make sure nothing suspicious is happening and if the situation becomes deadly to attempt to protect the sentries at the ID check or vehicle checks.

QRC 5.2 INDIVIDUAL USE OF FORCE CONSIDERATIONS

Step #1: Decide if there is a threat.

Step #2: Decide on the level of force needed to neutralize objective(s).

Step #3: Use force objectively reasonable in intensity, duration, and magnitude based upon the circumstances to counter the threat.

Step #4: Continuously assess whether your objective has been achieved.

QRC 5.3 DEFENSIVE PROCEDURES

Step #1: Shout (audible communications)

Step #2: Show (hand and arm signals/visual aids)

Step #3: Shove (physically push, shove, or detain the threat)

Step #4: Shoot (warning shots, if authorized)

Step #5: Shoot (deadly force)

MARCH

MARCH (massive hemorrhage, airway, respirations, circulation, head injury/hypothermia) is an acronym used by TCCC-trained individuals to help remember the proper order of treatment.

Massive Hemorrhage

- Emphasize early recognition of significant bleeding. Apply limb tourniquets high, tight, and early. For junctional injuries, utilize direct pressure or hemostatic agents while waiting for OR.

Airway

- Consider triage given limited management resources. May require surgical airway if significant facial or oropharyngeal injuries are present.

Respirations

- Recognize and manage pneumothoraxes with needle or chest tube thoracostomy. Consider chest seals for chest cavity wounds.

Circulation

- One should identify other non-life-threatening bleeding, evaluate pulse and blood pressures.

Head Injury/Hypothermia

- Evaluate for head injury, including mental status and GCS (Glasgow Coma Scale). Treat hypothermia.

TCCC Phases of Care

Understanding phases of care is important for proper application of Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) principles. Properly balancing winning the fight, accomplishing the mission, and treating casualties is essential for success tactically as well as medically. This chapter discusses the proper tactics and medicine for each phase of care.

Phase 1: Care Under Fire (CUF) – Return Fire

- Good tactics: CUF is conducted while tactically engaged. The most effective way to reduce morbidity and mortality is the precise application of combat fires by all personnel. Continue the tactical mission, gain fire superiority, then treat casualties.
- Good medicine: Massive hemorrhage. The control of extremity hemorrhage with direct pressure while applying a hasty tourniquet is the primary medical goal during CUF. A tourniquet is the single most important medical intervention rendered at the point of injury (POI).

Phase 2: Tactical Field Care (TFC) – Move Casualty to Cover

- Good tactics: When no longer receiving effective enemy fire, the TFC phase is entered, allowing more medical intervention. Disarm the casualty, if the casualty's mental status is altered or if receiving ketamine or fentanyl. Medical personnel are responsible for activity inside the casualty collection point (CCP) and leadership is responsible for activity outside the CCP. Basic life support CPR is typically not performed in combat.
- Good medicine:
    - Massive hemorrhage. Convert hasty tourniquets to deliberate tourniquets. Pack wounds with combat gauze. Apply a junctional tourniquet.
    - Airway. Check the airway for patency. Apply a nasopharyngeal airway (NPA) and ventilate with a bag-valve

mask (BVM), such as a Cyclone BVM. If the airway shows resistance or evidence of facial trauma, perform a cricothyrotomy.

- Respirations. Apply a vented chest seal to open entry and exit chest wounds. Treat a tension pneumothorax (PTX) by decompressing the chest at the mid-clavicular line at the second and third intercostal space using a 3.25-inch, 14-gauge Angio catheter and needle chest decompression (NCD).
- Circulation. Resuscitate with hypovolemic fluid resuscitation through intravenous (IV) access. Intraosseous (IO) access is recommended for rapid fluid delivery and resuscitation.
- Head injury/hypothermia. Perform a Military Acute Concussion Evaluation (MACE) exam or the alert, verbal, pain, unresponsive (AVPU) assessment, and document the findings. Cover the casualty in an HPMK, body bag, or sleeping bag for warmth.

Phase 3: Tactical Evacuation Care

- Good tactics: Move the casualty. This phase involves initiating air evacuation with a 9-Line MEDEVAC request and establishing ground ambulance exchange points.
- Good medicine: Re-evaluate the casualty and all interventions. Affix a pelvic binder if the injuries are caused by a blast, vehicle rollover, or building collapse. Document all care provided on Department of Defense (DD) Form 1380, Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) Card, June 2014. The TCCC Card format matches the MIST (mechanism of injury, injuries, signs/symptoms, and treatment) Report for each casualty on the 9-Line MEDEVAC request.

QRC 4.1 TROOP LEADING PROCEDURES (TLP)

Step 1: Receive the Mission
Step 2: Issue a Warning Order
Step 3: Make a Tentative Plan
Step 4: Start Necessary Movement
Step 5: Conduct Reconnaissance
Step 6: Complete the Plan
Step 7: Issue the Complete Order
Step 8: Supervise and Refine

QRC 4.2 METT-TC

- **Mission**—The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken
- **Enemy**—Strength, location, tactical mobility, capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action (COA)
- **Troops**—Number, type, capabilities, and condition of available friendly troops and support
- **Time**—Time available (train/prepare, mission)
- **Terrain/Weather**—Consider the effects of manmade and natural terrain in conjunction with the weather on friendly and enemy operations
- **Civil Consideration**—Immediate impact of noncombatants, manmade infrastructure an areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, and people and events (ASCOPE)

QRC 4.3 OPERATION ORDER (OPORD)

Paragraph 1: **S**ituation
Paragraph 2: **M**ission
Paragraph 3: **E**xecution
Paragraph 4: **A**dministration and Logistics
Paragraph 5: **C**ommand and Control

QRC 4.4 WARNING ORDER (WARNORD)

Conduct Roll Call	Tentative Time Schedule
Brief the Situation	Special Instructions/Tasks/Equipment
Brief the Mission	Weapons/Ammo/Equipment (common to all)

QRC 6.3 LACE REPORT

L—Liquid (anything that keeps troops hydrated)

_____

A—Ammo (any type of munitions)

_____

C—Casualty (any deaths/injuries/missing)

_____

E—Equipment (vehicles/weapons/gear)

_____

Example of a LACE Report:

Liquid:	Red (5 canteens left out of 10)
Ammo:	Yellow (20 magazines left out of 30)
Casualty:	Green (no casualties)
Equipment:	Green (all operational)

Critical—resupply needed

Can sustain—resupply needed soon

80% to 100% of original load—good to continue

QRC 6.4 SALUTE

S = *Size*—# hostile forces_____
A = *Activity*—Report any activity _____
L = *Location*—Report grid/direction _____
U = *Unit/Uniform*—Report designators_____
T = *Time*—Time cited_____
E = *Equipment*—Weapons/vehicles _____

Example of a S-A-L-U-T-E Report: "Six enemy soldiers, running away from the command post, heading towards the flightline. Uniforms solid green fatigues—possibly Republic Guards. Time was 0230 Zulu. Equipment: AK-47 rifles, backpacks and gas mask being carried."

QRC 8.4 TRIANGULATION

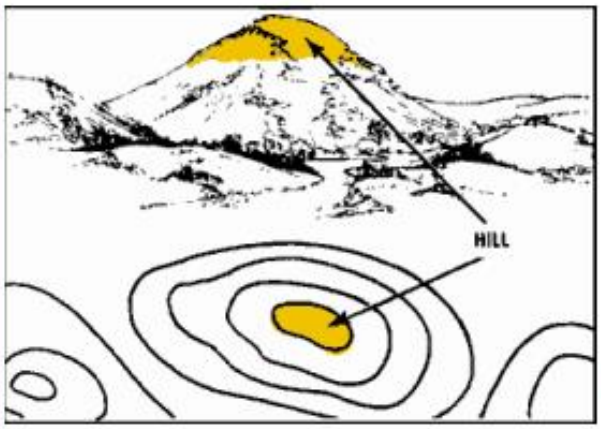
Intersection

1. Orient the map using the compass.
2. Locate and mark your position on the map.
3. Determine the magnetic azimuth to the unknown position using the compass.
4. Convert the magnetic azimuth to grid azimuth.
5. Draw a line on the map from your position on this grid azimuth.
6. Move to a second known point and repeat steps 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
7. The location of the unknown position is where the lines cross on the map. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.

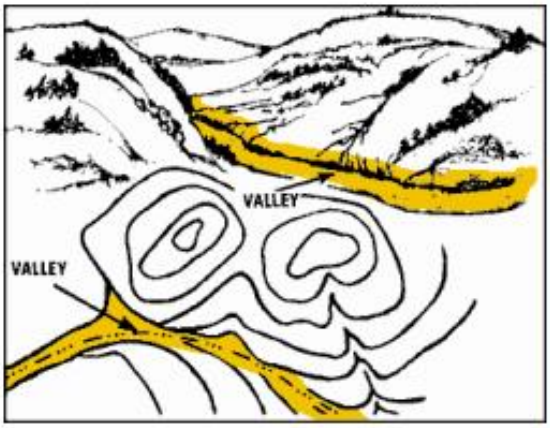
Resection

1. Orient the map using the compass.
2. Identify two or three known distant locations on the ground and mark them on the map.
3. Measure the magnetic azimuth to one of the known positions from your location using a compass.
4. Convert the magnetic azimuth to a grid azimuth.
5. Determine the back azimuth.
6. Using a protractor, draw a line for the back azimuth on the map from the known position back toward your unknown position.
7. Repeat steps 3, 4, 5, and 6 for the other positions.
8. The intersection of lines is your location. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.

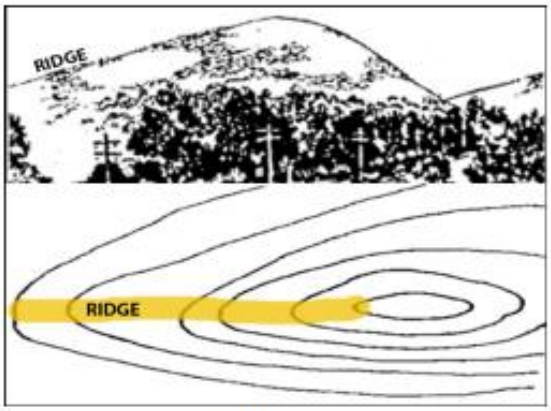
QRC 8.1 MAJOR TERRAIN FEATURES



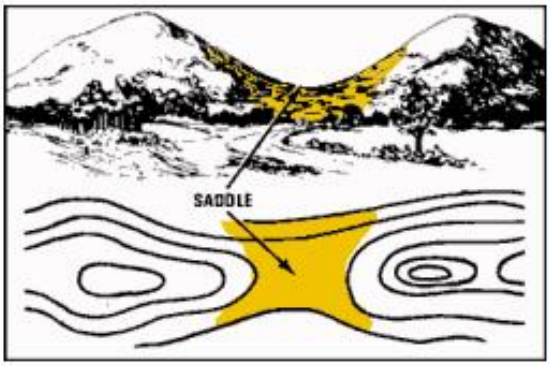
Hill



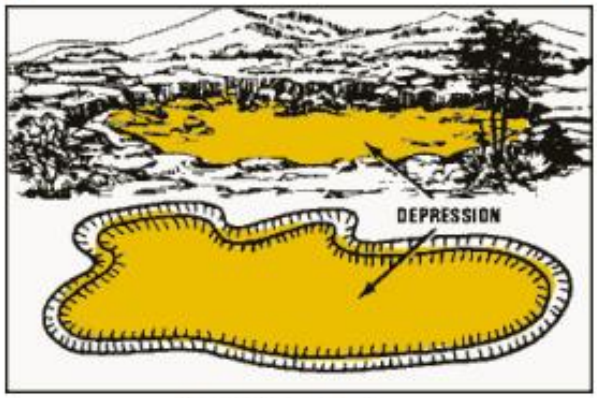
Valley



Ridge

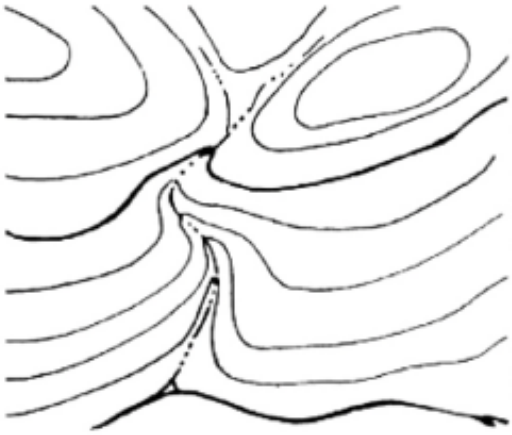


Saddle

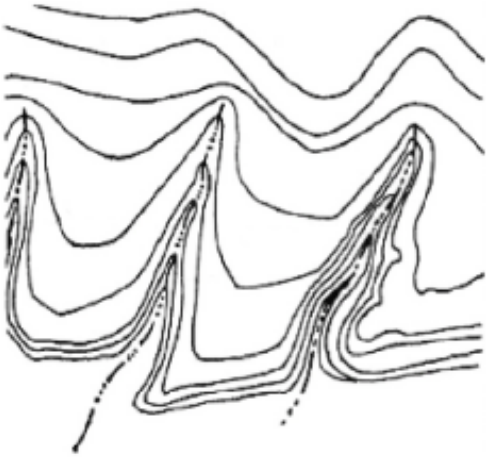


Depression

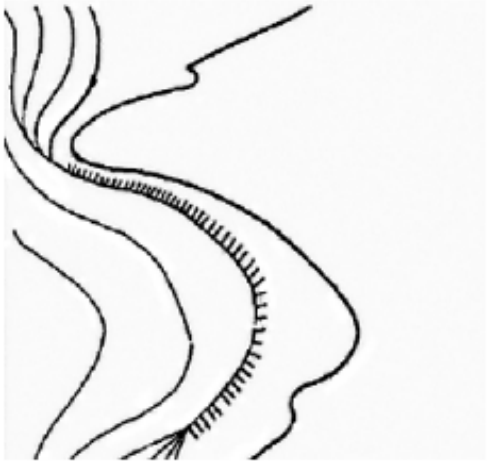
QRC 8.2 MINOR TERRAIN FEATURES



Draw



Spur

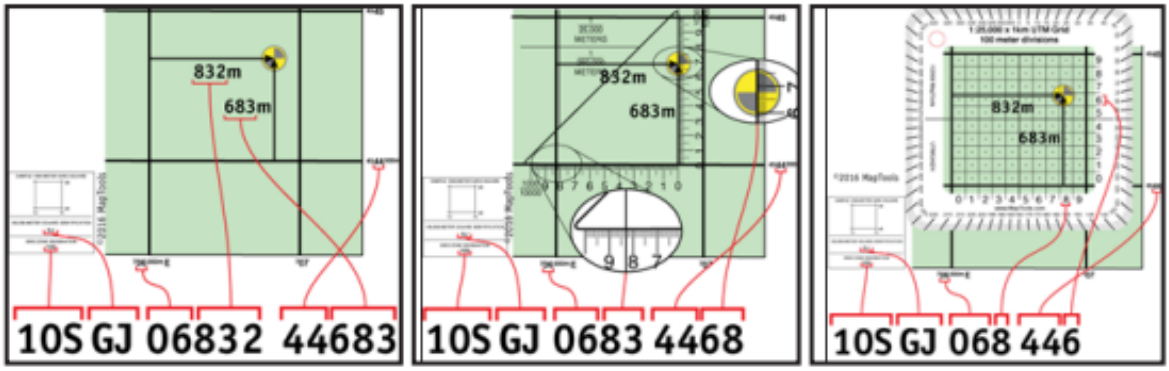


Cliff

Cut/Fill

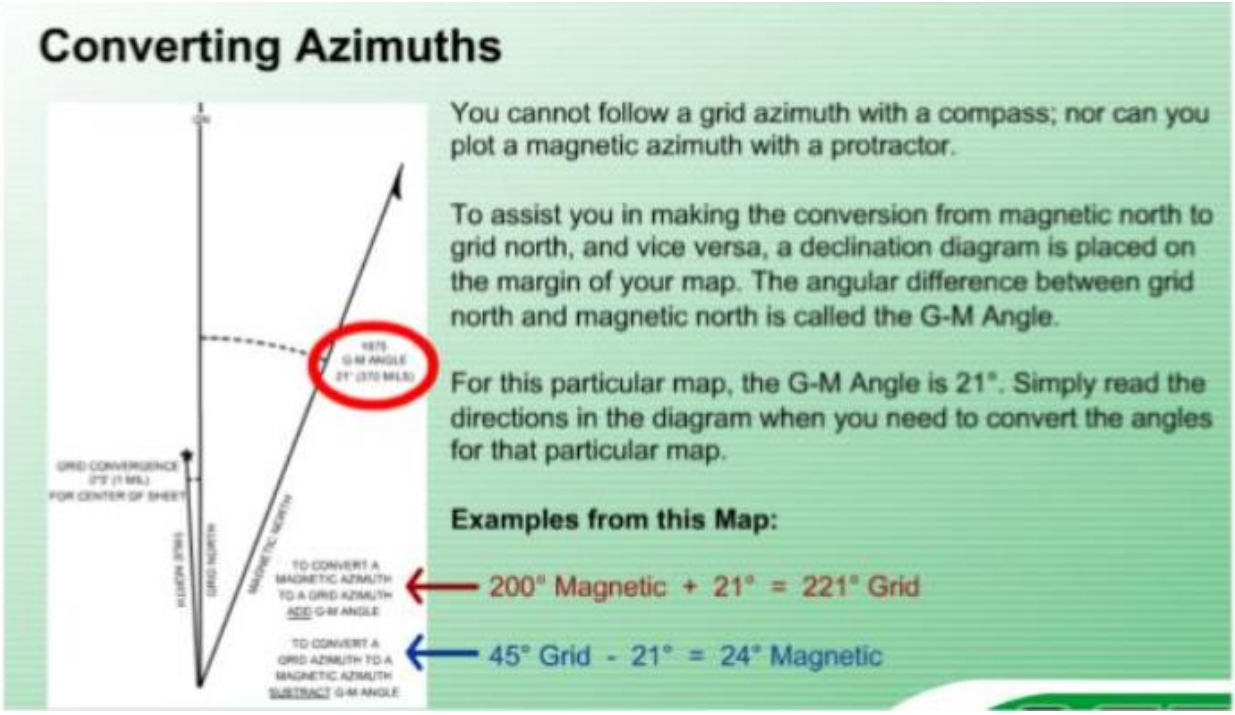
QRC 8.5 USING MGRS

- Military Grid Reference System (MGRS) is a system of 1,000 meter grids (both North and South of the equator) and is typically used as the installation grid map.
- When all of the coordinates you are working with are localized within the same 100,000 meter square identifier, it is permissible to drop the Grid Zone Designator and the 100,000 meter square id.



10S The Grid Zone Designator
GJ The 100,000 meter ID (Grid Square)
06832 The East/West position
44683 The North/South position

MGRS Coordinate	Accuracy
10S GJ 06832 44683	1 meter square
10S GJ 0683 4468	10 meter square (Typical PAR team accuracy)
10S GJ 068 446	100 meter square
10S GJ 06 44	**1,000 meter or 1 kilometer square***
10S GJ 0 4	10,000 meter or 10 kilometer square
10S GJ	100,000 meter or 100 kilometer square
**1,000 Grid lines – typical of Installation Grid Map*	



DETERMINING TRAVEL DISTANCE

DETERMINE DISTANCE BY PACE COUNT

- In thick jungle, where landmarks can not always be seen to track your position, PACE COUNT is the best way of measuring distance. It is the only method which lets a navigator know how far he has traveled. With this information, he can estimate where he is at any given time.
- To be accurate, the navigator must practice pacing over different types of terrain. First you have to do some calculations. Measure out exactly 100 meters on three types of ground. Flat **easy** terrain, **rougher** terrain with some slope and then **steep hill** terrain. Then on each measured course count your paces (every time your left foot touches the ground or every 2 steps = 1 pace). You will have 3 different pace counts for different types of terrain. If you wear a pack when in the woods then do your pace testing with the pack and boots on. Once finished MEMORIZE your pace count of all 3 types.
- When using a map and you have a destination that's 3 km's away you have an idea how many paces it will take you to travel that distance as an estimate.
- A navigator could make a PERSONAL PACE TABLE like one of these three examples:

TERRAIN	METERS	PACES
Swamp	100	85
Forest	100	70
Desert	100	115
Snow	100	115
Jungle	100	125
Prairie	100	65
Hills	100	95

TERRAIN	METERS	PACES
Sand	100	115
Gravel	100	100
Snow	100	120
Flat	100	65
Thick brush	100	80
Up hill	100	95
Down hill	100	90

Flat easy terrain	100 meters	65 paces
Rougher terrain with some slope	100 meters	75 paces
Steep hill terrain	100 meters	95 paces

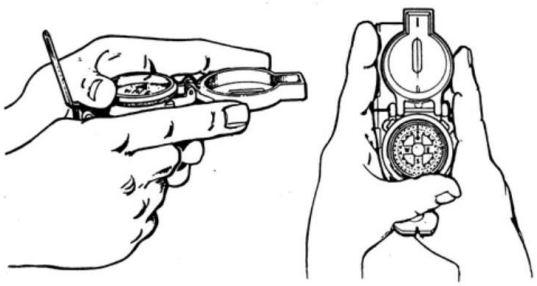
Sighting a Lensatic Compass

- Compass to Cheek Method: Used almost exclusively for sighting and is the best technique for this purpose. It is the most efficient technique for taking an accurate azimuth bearing.

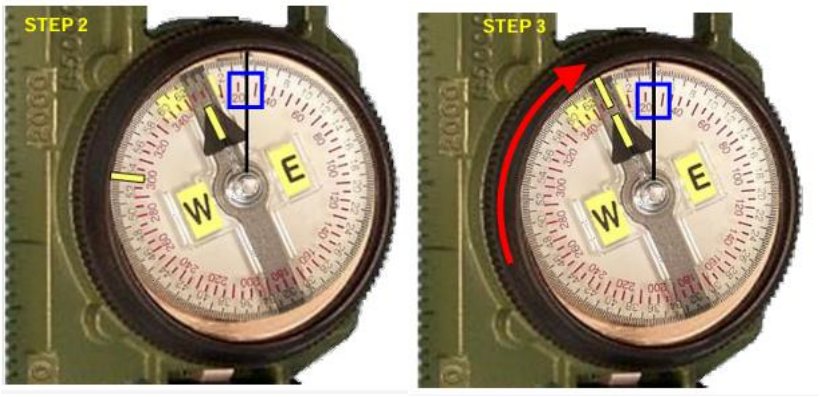
- Center Hold Method: Used for taking a target azimuth bearing but is less precise. However, it is faster to use and can be used under all conditions of visibility.
    - Steps of use:
        1. Open the cover until it forms a straight edge with the base.
        2. Pull the rear sight to the rear most position, allowing the dial to float freely.
        3. Next, place your thumb through the thumb loop, form a steady base with your third and fourth fingers, and extend your index finger along the side of the compass.
        4. Place the thumb of the other hand between the rear sight and the bezel ring; extend the index finger along the remaining side of the compass, and the remaining fingers around the fingers of the other hand.
        5. Pull your elbows firmly into your sides; this will place the compass between your chin and your belt.
        6. To measure azimuth, turn the entire body toward the object, pointing the compass cover directly at the object.

7. Once you are pointing at the object, look down and read the azimuth from the fixed black index line.

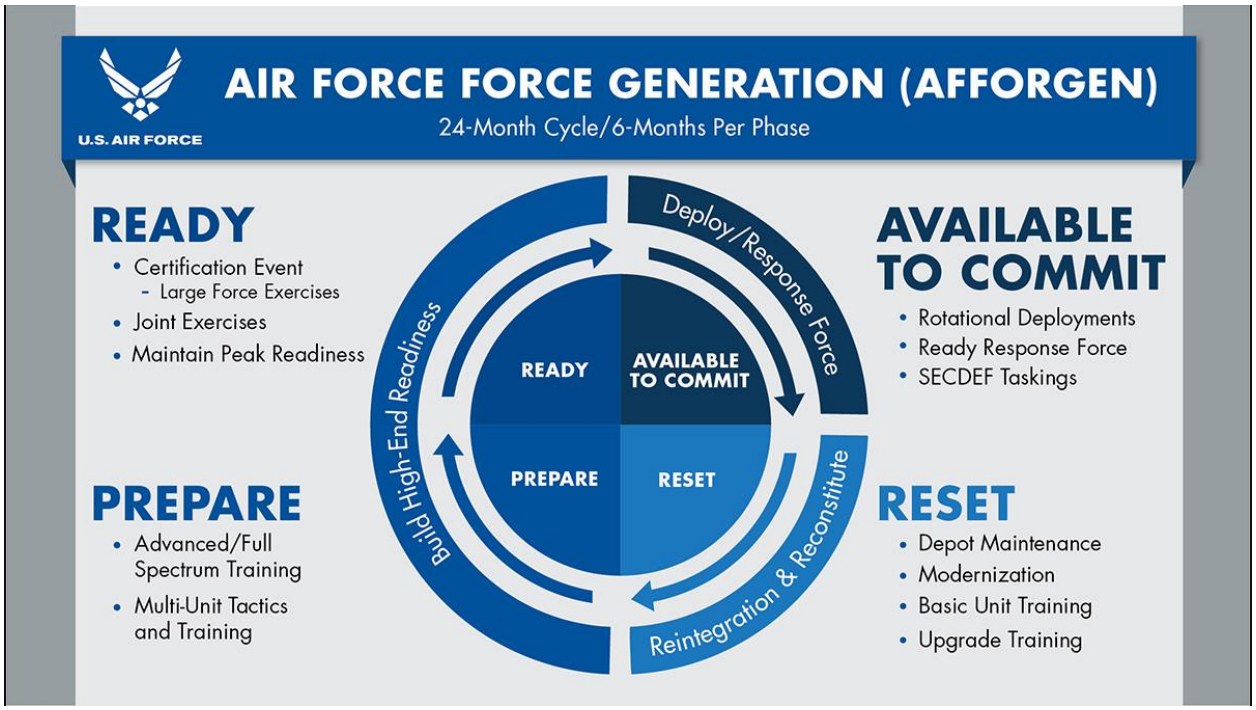
Center Hold Technique



- Steps for following an azimuth bearing:
  1. Using the Center-Hold method to hold the compass to your body.
  2. Turn your body until desired azimuth is aligned with Black Index Line, hold this azimuth. Example 25º.
  3. Without turning compass, rotate Bezel Ring until Luminous Bezel Line is aligned with North Arrow.
  4. Once the bezel is set leave it there. (Until you are ready to change heading, then start the process over again.)
  5. Keeping the North Arrow aligned with the Luminous Bezel Line, proceed forward in the direction of the desired azimuth 25ºon the Black Index Line.



Four Phases of AFFORGEN



- Model for presenting forces to Joint Force Commanders
- Enables operational preparedness and readiness recovery while ensuring a predictable and sustainable force offering
- Principles of AFFORGEN
  - Readiness
  - Predictability
  - Sustainability

Airman Leadership Qualities

Executing the Mission

- Job Proficiency: Demonstrates knowledge and professional skill in assigned duties.
- Initiative: Assesses and takes independent or directed action to complete a task or mission that influences the mission or organization.
- Adaptability: Adjusts to changing conditions.

Leading People

- Inclusion and Teamwork: Collaborates effectively with others to achieve an inclusive climate in pursuit of a common goal or to complete a task or mission.
- Emotional Intelligence: Exercises self-awareness, manages their own emotions effectively; demonstrates an understanding of others' emotions, and appropriately manages relationships.
- Communication: Articulates information in a clear and timely manner, both verbally and non-verbally.

Managing Resources

- Stewardship: Demonstrates responsible management of assigned resources.
- Accountability: Takes responsibility for the actions and behaviors of self and/or team; demonstrates reliability and transparency.

Improving the Unit

- Decision Making: Makes well-informed, effective, and timely decisions.
- Innovation: Thinks creatively about different ways to solve problems, implements improvements and demonstrates calculated risk-taking.

Detachment 157 Cadre Fall 2024

Cadre	AFSC	Detachment Role
Col Gregory Adams:	11M	Commander
Lt Col Joe Pugliese:	13H	Director of Staff
Maj Nicolas Wright:	11H	TBD
Maj Joseph Niez:	12B	TBD
Maj Christopher Vella:	63A	TBD
Maj Nicole Augins:	21R	TBD
Capt Vance Mathis:	63A	TBD
Capt Laura Schaefer:	38F	TBD
TSgt James Hillegas:	3E471	NCOIC
SSgt Darryel Gate:	3F5	Medical NCO
SSgt Logan Whitehill:	3F5	TBD
SSgt Kimberly Henderson:	3F5	TBD


POW ★ MIA
YOU ARE NOT FORGOTTEN