

Terms and Definitions

A-15: The training area in the immediate vicinity of Sound DZ.

Aviation Support Facilities (AASF): Areas of safety, maintenance, standardization and training in support of Aviation.

Air Mission Commander (AMC): Chosen when two or more aircraft are operating in one mission, the air mission commanders will be chosen based upon recent aviation experience, maturity, judgment, their abilities for mission situational awareness, the understanding of the commander's intent, and not necessarily upon rank or grade. Air mission commanders will participate in the mission approval process along with each PC of each aircraft and may receive the final mission approval for all crews in the flight.

Bambi Bucket: A specialized bucket suspended on a cable, carried by a helicopter, to deliver water for aerial firefighting.

Centralized Aviation Flight Record System (CAFRS): Flight records and training profile recording system.

Caving Ladder: A rolled ladder is attached to a fixed point on the helicopter and lowered to the ground or water. Ladder operations are used to provide a means of infil/exfil of personnel by helicopter from areas which prohibit helicopter landings (Wet/Dry)

Crew Chief (CE): The crew chief is a NCM that is required to perform duties aboard an aircraft that are essential to its operation and/or specific flight mission.

DVE (Degraded Visual Environment): The circumstance wherein weather, obscurants or obstacles thwart the ability of a crew to see properly or accurately know where they are in relation to surrounding terrain

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Exfiltration (Exfil): Movement out of an area occupied by either friendly or enemy troops or organizations.

FRIES: Fast rope insertion/ extraction system. FRIES can be used when a fast exit into a small or restricted area, to include overwater operations, is required. It provides a method for inserting and extracting SOF personnel in critical areas when the aircraft cannot land. When mission requirements include large amounts of equipment, or heavy crew-served weapons, unit SOPs will determine the technique of employment to ensure safety of personnel and equipment.

HAVE ACE- HAV ACE is a special operations air/ground integration course that was developed in 1964.

HELOCAST: A special insertion method where personnel/equipment are inserted into a maritime environment from a helicopter. Free-drop from a helicopter, is an effective means of inserting combat swimmers/divers and maritime mobility craft (MMC) such as the Combat Rubber Raiding Craft (CRRC) into a waterborne environment.

Inadvertent Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IIMC): The pilot loses visual cues unexpectedly and cannot discern which way is up and down without the use of instruments.

Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC): The pilot cannot obtain visual cues from outside the aircraft and must use aircraft instruments to discern which way is up and down

Infiltration (Infil): The movement through or into an area or territory occupied by either friendly or enemy troops or organizations.

Instructor Pilot (IP): The IP will train and evaluate aviators, NCMs, and other personnel in designated aircraft per the ATM.

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Instrument Examiner (IE): The IE will conduct instrument training and instrument flight evaluations per the ATM.

Instrument Flight Rules (IFR): The pilot must use aircraft instruments to fly due to having no visual cues outside the aircraft.

LPU40/P: Personal flotation device.

Marine Special Operations Team (MSOT): A 12-14 man team that is the operator level for MARSOC.

Meteorological Aviation Report (METAR): A weather report that is predominantly used by pilots in fulfillment of a part of a pre-flight weather briefing.

Nonrated Crewmember Instructor (FI): The FI is a NCM that trains and evaluates NCMs in their designated aircraft system or aircraft mission per the appropriate ATM.

Nonrated Crewmember Standardization Instructor (SI): The SI is an NCM that trains and evaluates any NCMs, FIs, and SIs.

Pilot (PI): An aviator that is current and qualified on the designated aircraft, and is in a position in which he or she has access to the controls.

Pilot-In-Command (PC): The individual responsible and having final authority for operating, servicing, and securing the aircraft he or she pilots.

RAVEN MRX (Mission Readiness Exercise): Company level certification mission that all deploying USMC units must participate in prior to deploying.

Rolled Duck: CRCC is transported uninflated inside of the UH60 and swimmers are put into the water by HELOCAST.

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Spatial Disorientation (SD): Occurs when a pilot does not correctly sense the position, motion and attitude of an aircraft relative to the surface of the earth. Spatial disorientation occurs when the body systems (visual/vestibular/somatosensory) become out of synch with the surrounding environmental stimulus causing the affected individual to not be able to perceive their position relative to their surroundings.

- SD Type 1: The pilot does not perceive SD and does not think anything is wrong. The pilot may believe that the instruments are wrong and may never correct the mistake. This is the most dangerous stage of SD.
- SD Type 2: The pilot perceives a problem from SD but does not perceive it as SD. The pilot perceives the issue, but may blame it on an instrument or control malfunction because the sense of being strait and level are so strong.
- SD Type 3: The pilot experiences such an overwhelming sensation of movement that he or she cannot orient using visual or instrumental cues.

SPIES: Special patrol insertion/extraction system. SPIE was developed to rapidly insert or extract personnel from an area where landing is not possible. SPIE procedures can be used for rough terrain as well as water extraction (wet-SPIE) operations. Personnel, each wearing a harness with an attached snap link, hook into the SPIE rope D-ring. A second safety rope and snap link is used and is connected to the upper or lower D-ring of the rope but not the same D-ring as the primary attaching point. The helicopter lifts vertically until the personnel and the rope are clear of all obstructions and then transitions to forward flight. Airspeeds, altitudes, and oscillations must be closely monitored.

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Standardization Instructor Pilot (SP): The SP will evaluate IPs and SPs during all APART and Proficiency Flight Evaluations (PFEs) other than aircraft and NVD currency.

Terminal Aerodrome Forecast (TAF): A format for reporting weather forecast information, particularly as it relates to aviation.

T-Duck: CRRC is transported uninflated inside of the UH60 and swimmers are put into the water utilizing the FRIES method.

Visual Flight Rules (VFR): The pilot flies based off of visual cues outside of the aircraft.

Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC): The pilot can obtain information from a range of visual cues outside of the aircraft and is able to discern which way is up and down.