

PARARESCUE TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT ROLE (HISTORY)

1. 1974 Pararescue Management Conference Minutes
2. 1975 Pararescue Conference Recommendations
3. ARRS/C Opening Remarks, 1976 Pararescue Combat Readiness Conference.
4. ARRS/DOO Ltr, 24 Jun 76, Pararescue Combat Readiness Conference
5. 1976 Pararescue Combat Readiness Conference Minutes
6. ARRS/DOVF/DOXT Response to Minutes of 1976 Pararescue Conference, Oct 76
7. ARRS/DO Ltr, 13 Dec 76, Pararescue Combat Readiness Training
8. ARRS/CC Ltr, 15 Apr 77, Pararescue Combat Training Conference
9. ARRS/CC Closing Remarks, 1977 Pararescue Combat Training Conference
10. 1977 Pararescue Combat Tactics and Training Conference
11. Pararescue Management Survey, Jul 78
12. ARRS/CC Opening Remarks/1977 Combat Tactics Conference Minutes
13. ARRS/CC Ltr, 31 Mar 80, Pararescue Tactical Employment Policy
14. ARRS/DO Ltr, 6 Oct 80, Pararescue Tactical Employment Policy
15. ARRS/CC Opening Remarks/1981 Pararescue Conference Minutes
16. Combat Rescue Operations Criteria for ARRS Pararescue Personnel, 21 Aug 81
17. ARRS/CC Ltr, 31 Dec 81, Pararescue Tactical Employment
18. ARRS/CC Ltr, 6 Jan 82, Pararescue R-SOLL Employment
19. ARRSR 3-1, Chap 9, Pararescue Tactical Employment
20. 1982 Pararescue Conference Minutes
21. AFR 39-1, Atch 6, Pararescue Speciality Standard, 15 Sep 82
22. ARRS/DOS Ltr, Oct 82, Pararescue Issues
23. ARRSR 3-1, Cap 10, Pararescue Tactical Employment, 31 Aug 83

24. 23 AF/CC 271320Z Mar 84, Role in the Pararescue Technician in the 23 AF
25. AFM 2-6 (Draft) Combat Rescue Forces, 13 Apr 84
26. 23 AF/CC Ltr, 27 Aut 84, Pararescue Statements for JCS/Joint Publications
27. 23 AF/DO Briefing Point Paper, Pararescue Operations, 23 Aug 84
28. 23 AF/DO Point Paper, Pararescue Formal/In-unit Training Requirements, 28 Aug 84
29. 23 AF/DO Point Paper, Pararescue Roles and Missions, 29 Aug 84
30. 23 AF/CC Ltr, 7 Sep 84, Tactical Employment of Pararescue by Parachute
31. 23 AF/DO 071500Z Jan 85, Tactical Parachute Training
32. 23 AF/CC Editorial, Flexibility is the Key to Pararescue, Feb 85
33. 23 AF/DOP Point Paper, Helicopter Insertion/Extraction Procedures, 20 Feb 85

MINUTES
PARARESCUE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE
19-25 FEBRUARY 1974

HQ Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service (MAC)
Scott AFB, Illinois 62225

Approved by:

BILLY R. MCGEE, Colonel, USAF
DCS/Operations

Prepared by:

Capt Melvin L. Parsons
Operations Requirements
(Pararescue)



MINUTES

PARARESCUE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

19-25 February 1974

1. The conference convened at HQ ARRS to discuss and make recommendations on all areas of pararescue (atch 1). Conferees in attendance were senior pararescuemen from all levels of management and supervision (atch 2). Colonel Frederick V. Sohle, Jr., ARRS/CV, welcomed the conferees and wished them a successful conference. Colonel Billy R. McGee, ARRS/DO, also welcomed the conferees and stressed to them to not only work for the benefit of pararescue, but for all ARRS. Lt Col John T. Martin, Jr., ARRS/DOQ, briefed the conferees, emphasizing again the importance of making realistic recommendations that would benefit all ARRS.

2. The following presentations were given:

a. Major William Kornitizer, ARRS/DOX, The Present and Future Force Structure of ARRS.

b. TSgt Ronald Rude, MAC/DPRA, Personnel/Assignment Policies for AFSC A923X0. In addition, he updated the status of requested personnel policy changes for pararescue. This included a proposed TOPCAT profile revision and the deletion of AFSC A923X0 from the fifth year excess group.

c. Major William Burner, ARRS/SG, Current Projects in the Medical Area.

d. Mr. Ray Schoenborn, Management Analysis Branch, MAC Command Equipment Management Office, - The Air Force Equipment Management System.

e. Chief Master Sergeant William New, ARRS/LGS, Supply Difficulty Procedures and the Air Force Supply System.

3. Discussion Items:

a. ARRS Regulation 55-3, Pararescue Equipment: ARRSR 55-3, published as a result of the October 1972 Conference, has been in the field sufficient time to determine if it provides adequate guidance in the equipment and supply areas. Areas that need to be added/changed include:

(1) More specific guidance will be provided to determine what facilities are required to support a pararescue section.

(2) Responsibilities of HQ ARRS/LGS and Wing LGS functions will be incorporated.

(3) The main project undertaken will be to obtain the best available field equipment, mountaineering equipment, and cold weather



clothing. The equipment and clothing now available was designed for use by the World War II foot soldier and is not adequate for pararescue use because of its weight and bulk. Specific military specifications will be developed for each piece of equipment desired.

(4) All other equipment was reviewed for adequacy and for the correct basis of issue.

(5) CMSgt New, ARRS/LGS, gave a detailed presentation on supply difficulty procedures in AFM 67-1 and how and when they should be used. He submitted a standard message format to be used when command assistance is necessary (atch 3). It will be incorporated into ARRSR 55-3.

(6) SSgt Edward Green, ARRS/LGS (AUTOVON 638-4856) was designated the ARRS contact for pararescue supply problems.

(7) ARRS/DOQL in close coordination with ARRS/LGS will revise ARRSR 55-3.

(8) It is recommended that ARRS/LGS/DOQL conduct staff assistance visits to ARRS wings solely to assist in the pararescue supply/equipment area. Supply expertise exist at wing levels to assist in supply/equipment matters; however, it appears working level pararescue supply problems are not referred to higher headquarters for resolution.

(9) The assistance rendered to the conference by ARRS/LGS and specifically CMSgt New and SSgt Green was greatly appreciated.

b. AFM 39-1, Airman Classification Manual: The Airman Air Force Specialty (atch 4), Technician (atch 5), and Superintendent (atch 6) were thoroughly reviewed and requires updating. The proposed change will delete the requirement for knowledge in self-defense, operation of specialized recovery equipment, parachute packing, and fire fighting. Minor rewording of the Air Force Specialty Description will eliminate non-current words/terms.

c. ARRS Regulation 55-11, Pararescue Operations: The draft ARRSR 55-11 was reviewed in detail, and where there was disagreement between the proposed regulation and unit pararescuemen; an acceptable alternative was established. However, one area of considerable disagreement was proposed Chapter 19 (atch 7), Pararescue Instructor Training. The intent was to set up formal instructor upgrade programs to improve the pararescue instructor's ability. The conferees were unanimously opposed to this for the following reasons:

(1) The NCOIC should have the prerogative to assign the pararescueman with the most knowledge and experience as ground instructors for any given subject.

(2) The Air Force already has a system for accomplishing training in any AFSC; the OJT program. The OJT supervisor has the basic responsibility to render most pararescue training.

(3) This chapter was too restrictive and caused added paper-work.

(4) No other aircrew position has a program of this nature.

(5) If a flight instructor program is needed, then it should be in a MAC 51 series publication.

(6) Recommended changes that require further staffing will be published in a change to the basic manual. Resolved changes will be incorporated into the basic manual.

d. AFM 35-10, Dress and Personal Appearance of Air Force Personnel: The Army has recently authorized wear of a distinctive badge (approximately 3/4" high) for completion of a military SCUBA diver's course (atch 8). The majority of conferees expressed the desire it be authorized for wear, and could be worn centered on the left breast pocket similar to the missileman's badge. ARRS/DOQL will officially contact the OPR of AFM 35-10 through channels to seek authorization.

e. Parachute Deployment Concepts: With the primary mission of ARRS oriented toward combat rescue, it is recommended that consideration be given to maintaining select ARRS HC-130 aircrews current and qualified in the Calculated Air Release Point (CARP) delivery procedure. This would greatly increase the flexibility of pararescue utilization. The currently used race track pattern and spotter chute deployment system is only practical in a permissive environment. The CARP system could be used in the clandestine insertion of pararescuemen in situations when the present procedures would be detrimental to the overall success of the mission. In addition, a scenario for pararescue utilization could be written into tactical exercises in which ARRS is already involved. It was recommended that further pararescue utilization be made during the rescue portion of tactical exercises.

f. Pararescue Recruiting, OL-J: MSgt John Tobey, NCOIC OL-J, Lackland AFB, briefed on the selection process being used to select airmen in basic training for pararescue. The mission of OL-J is to recruit and prepare airmen for entry into the training pipeline. Physical conditioning is an important part of the program at OL-J. The physical training program used is outlined in attachment 9.

g. Medical:

(1) ARRS 160-34, Emergency Medical Treatment. ARRS 160-34 has been under revision for considerable time. However, the OPR, ARRS/SG, indicates publication will not be made in the foreseeable future due to priorities. The importance of publishing the revision is twofold. One, and most important, is to insure pararescue has the latest and best guidance to perform their duty of administering emergency medical treatment. Second, the Specialty Training Standard (STS) for AFSC A923X0 cannot be updated until this manual has been published. It is recommended that one



of two methods be adopted to get this critical requirement accomplished. One, TDY Major Hoy and TSgt Brown of the medical department of the 1550 ATTW to completely revise the manual and prepare it for publication. Two, have ARRS/SG complete this task as a priority item. ARRS/DOQL will assist wherever possible. Strongly recommend that a 1 May 1974 suspense date be established and met.

(2) ARRS/SG Position: During a discussion with Lt Col Saylor, MAC/SGA, it became evident that it was only a matter of time until the ARRS/SG position is transferred to MAC. Past experience has shown that the pararescue medical program must maintain direct communication with medical expertise intimately familiar with the pararescue mission for it to remain at a satisfactory level. If the ARRS/SG position is lost, recommend ARRS establish a requirement for one of the following:

(a) A male pararescue nurse and nine level pararescueman be assigned to ARRS.

(b) A senior pararescueman be assigned to MAC/SG.

In addition, if the position is deleted, that a letter of agreement between ARRS and MAC/SG be formulated to outline the ARRS support required. Attachment 10 is a proposed listing of areas of support.

(3) The four week medical course for pararescue students taught at Sheppard AFB was originally established by ATC in the mid 1950's in response to a requirement to train pararescuemen in emergency medical treatment. There was originally no historical background available on which to base the curriculum. The medical capability of PJ's has evolved where the course at Sheppard no longer is as necessary a foundation as before. Major Hoy, OIC medical training 1550 ATTW, feels he could teach all that is required at Sheppard (4 weeks) in one-half the time at Hill (2 weeks). He would eliminate all the nice to know areas such as anatomy, physiology and hospital procedures and only teach what a pararescueman essentially needs to know to perform his medical duties. The proposal would eliminate one TDY for all PJ students and the expenses involved, release two experienced PJ's to operational units, and cut total training time by two weeks. It is recommended that a study to determine the feasibility of this proposal be conducted and that Maj Hoy be the project officer.

h. Training: The conferees were briefed on the current basic pararescue syllabus for course 92330. To be completely aware of what training a newly graduated PJ will have upon arrival at his first duty station, all units with pararescue assigned will be placed on distribution for the basic course syllabus. The lack of escape and evasion expertise was discussed during the review of ARRS 39-1. Pararescuemen presently receive no more training than other crewmembers who have attended basic survival school. E&E is an essential skill for pararescuemen, and additional training is needed. Upon identification of a course (investigation underway

for the possibility of an E&E course from the Army) appropriate to the needs of ARRS, it will be recommended this training be included in the student pipeline training or as follow-on training. It is also recommended if no additional E&E training can be obtained, then the pararescue advertised expertise in this area be deleted. Helicopter training/qualifications, in-unit operational training, training currency requirements and formal schooling were all discussed. This will result in some recommended changes to existing publications.

i. Pararescue Deployment Policy: Conferees indicated that aircraft commanders are sometimes reluctant to deploy pararescuemen on operational missions in a timely manner and either ask for permission from the controlling agency or the controlling agency pre-empt the aircraft commander's prerogative to make the final decision. ARRS Manuals 55-130 and 55-11 both state that the pararescue team will be deployed except when it can be conclusively established that they are not required or that the aircrew will be placed in jeopardy by so doing. Also of concern is the reluctance to commit pararescue during darkness. There have been instances where the aircraft commander has briefed the pararescuemen prior to take-off that they will not be deployed regardless of the on-scene situation. ARRS/CC agreed that a policy letter on this matter may be required. In addition, it is recommended that the 1550 APTW devote an academic period for HC-130 student pilots to be briefed on pararescue capability and utilization. This problem appears to be one of education. It is believed ARRS personnel at the working level and in the controlling agencies are not fully aware of the capabilities or limitations of pararescue.

j. Current DOQL Projects: MSgt John Stemple, ARRS/DOQL, briefed the conferees on the status of ongoing programs in the area of new/improved pararescue equipment. The following items were covered:

(1) HALO OT&E: Fifteen school slots have been received for FY 1975. Upon receipt of actual class dates, personnel will be selected for this test program to be conducted by the 55 ARRS, Eglin AFB, FL. Formal request to MAC for a test order has been forwarded.

(2) Cold Water Recovery Equipment: The unisuit, insulated life raft, and catalytic heater are in the field. Inputs from the field on capability of equipment and suggested modifications is due 1 April 1974.

(3) Three foot static line extension. The 3' static line extension was approved by SAAMA 24 Jan 74. Instruction for manufacture will be published in March 74 and items will be available from the depot on or about 1 May 1974. Interim authority for local manufacture was published 27 Feb 74.

(4) Force Deployed Reserve Parachute: The modification package will be available in Oct 1974.



(5) Personnel Lowering Device: Tests to determine the capability of standard Air Force letdown devices for use with the integrated harness will be conducted in March 74 with the final report due 20 May 74. If successful, action will be taken to replace the tree letdown tape currently used.

(6) Mini Tanks: Funds have been approved for 300 sets. TA 016 will authorize one per AFSC A923X0. The first 150 sets should be available for distribution by 1 June 74. The second 150 will be in the first quarter of FY 75.

(7) Jakes Litter: OT&E of the Jakes litter was unsuccessful. Revalidation and request for further action was forward to HQ MAC and HQ USAF.

(8) PRC-103: The contractor for this item has defaulted. Further action is being staffed at ASD.

k. Diesel Drive Watercraft: With one exception, all diesel drive safety boats have been delivered to the units. The conferees were briefed on the history of this equipment and problems encountered. To date, no major problems have been identified to ARRS once the boats were made operationally ready by contract maintenance. Users were urged to advise ARRS of any problem areas, particularly those effecting safety. It was emphasized local/contract maintenance was required and that AFR 11-4 negotiation may be required.

1. Drug Abuse/EOT: Capt Parsons briefed that recent EOT complaints by pararescuemen against other pararescuemen would not be tolerated. ARRS is completely committed to supporting the USAF/MAC EOT program. NCOIC's were briefed to advise their personnel that this was a serious matter and was being monitored at the highest command levels. Capt Parsons also briefed the drug abuse program he conducts for all student pararescuemen prior to their graduation. The fact this briefing is given to all student pararescuemen before graduation is indicative of the importance of the program and emphasizes the solid backing it receives.

m. Integrated Crew Concept: Since the integrated crew concept has been instituted at selected ARRS units with pararescue assigned, the following suggestions are submitted to help make it a more workable concept. A great deal of the pararescueman duties are not related to the aircraft or are not under the direct supervision of his aircraft commander. The following is recommended:

(1) Require a form 77a from the PJ NCOIC for individual PJ APR's in addition to the rater (aircraft commander).

(2) Clarify who controls the PJ's activity when not in direct control of the aircraft commander. Instances have occurred where the PJ

NCOIC scheduled a required medical training class and the aircraft commander gave the PJ the day off like the rest of the crew.

(3) Schedule the entire crew for as much of the pararescue peculiar training as practical, particularly in those areas requiring operational/aircrew support. This would help to build esprit de corps within the crew and also help educate the crewmembers on each others duties.

(4) Provide for PJ peculiar training to be documented and scheduled IAW MACM 60-2, like other crew training, so it can be used as an aircrew management tool. Too much of the training accomplished by pararescuemen is known only to pararescuemen themselves and is seldom taken into account when figuring total manhours devoted to duty.

n. Operational Readiness Exercises: The conferees expressed concern over the lack of realistic training exercises that included an entire unit. Presently, when a pararescue team is deployed on a training mission, they may receive one aerial resupply, perform a medical problem, and the exercise is over. It was felt a complete SAR training mission conducted similar to an ORI be a recurring requirement. The exercise should test alerting procedures, reaction time, search and location, pararescue deployment, resupply, establishment of a resupply and communication schedule, ground movement by the pararescue team, and recovery procedures. It should last over a period of days. The entire unit should be involved for the duration, just as in an operational mission. It is recommended that one crew a quarter be exercised in this manner. More pararescue involvement in SAR exercises would also be more realistic.

o. Resource Management: Utilizing inputs from the IG, Standardization, and staff assistance visits, the conferees were briefed by CMSgt Walther on areas where poor management practices were being used. Areas covered were:

(1) The importance of establishing good rapport and credibility within the unit.

(2) The importance of maintaining a favorable pararescue image and compliance with AFP 30-1 and AFM 35-10.

(3) The importance of proper scheduling of currency requirements so request for waivers are kept to an absolute minimum.

(4) The importance of maintaining proper documentation of training and inspection requirements.

(5) The importance of proper justification when requesting higher headquarters assistance.

(6) The importance of proper scheduling and effective utilization of flying time to insure an effective and aggressive upgrade training program for young pararescuemen.



In addition, wing level pararescuemen were advised that their responsibility was not limited to standardization, but included all areas of pararescue since they were assigned to a management position. However, there is presently no job description for wing level pararescue positions. It is recommended a 23 series regulation be written delineating Wing (Operational) Assigned Pararescue Responsibilities. A proposed ARRSR 23-XX is submitted in attachment 11.

p. Equipment Delivery Procedures: It was the consensus of opinion that the accuracy of equipment delivered by free fall or parabundle was not as precise as it could be. It is recommended that delivery of equipment by either the loadmaster or pararescueman be investigated as opposed to the present system where the pilot does the dropping. The goal is to adopt the best procedure for accuracy regardless of who makes the delivery.

4. In summary, all conferees agreed that the conference accomplished a great deal. Some of the recommendations and projects identified are ambitious undertakings; however, the ARRS pararescuemen will pursue all items to a practical solution. The conference was adjourned at 1200 25 February 1974. A preliminary briefing was given to Colonel McGee, ARRS/DO and Lt Col Oderman, ARRS/ADO, on the conference results 8 March 1974.

PARARESCUE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

19 - 23 February 1974

Major Bronson	1550 ATTW
Major Burner	ARRS/SG
Capt Parsons	ARRS/DOQL
CMSgt Walther	ARRS/DOQL
CMSgt Moak	1550 ATTW
CMSgt Boles	MAC/IG
SMSgt Favour	MAC/IG
SMSgt Farrior	ARRS/DOQL
SMSgt LaCasse	48 ARRS
SMSgt Vargas	67 ARRS
SMSgt Kelly	76 ARRS
SMSgt Ross	71 ARRS
MSgt Willis	55 ARRS
MSgt Foster	41 ARRW
MSgt Wellington	Det 15, 39 ARRW
MSgt Smith	33 ARRS
MSgt Tobey	HQ ARRS/OL-J
MSgt Hefferon	305 ARRS
MSgt Colgate	304 ARRS
MSgt Fernandez	39 ARRW
MSgt Stemple	ARRS/DOQL
MSgt Miller	ARRS/DOQL
TSgt Berrio	ARRS/DOQL

JOINT MESSAGEFORM						SECURITY CLASSIFICATION			
PAGE	DRAFTER OR RELEASER TIME	PRECEDENCE		LMF	CLASS	CIC	FOR MESSAGE CENTER/COMMUNICATIONS CENTER ONLY		
		ACT	INFO				DATE - TIME	MONTH	YR
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BOOK	MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS								
FROM: TO: ARRS SCOTT AFB IL/LGS INFO: PARENT WING/DO SQUADRON (IF APPLICABLE) MAC SCOTT AFB IL/LGSE HOST BEMO/LGSE UNCLAS E F T O SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR COMMAND ASSISTANCE. 1. THIS UNIT IS EXPERIENCING UNSATISFACTORY SUPPLY SUPPORT FOR THE FOLLOWING PRIORITY Ø2 ITEM(S): FSN: _____, NOUN: _____, FE: _____, QTY: _____, STATUS: _____, SOURCE: _____. 2. THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS HAVE BEEN COORDINATED WITH HOST BASO: 3. <u>IMPACT STATEMENT</u> (BE SPECIFIC/INFORMATIVE.) 4. REQUEST YOUR ASSISTANCE IN EXPEDITING THE PROCUREMENT/SHIPMENT OF THIS/THESE CRITICALLY REQUIRED ITEM(S).									
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						SECURITY CLASSIFICATION			

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AIRMAN AIR FORCE SPECIALTY

★PARARESCUE/RECOVERY SPECIALIST

1. SPECIALTY SUMMARY

Locates and penetrates areas of difficult access (worldwide), to provide medical treatment, means of survival, escape and/or evasion, and evacuation of disaster victims; and supports recovery of aerospace hardware and personnel.

2. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

a. *Locates and penetrates areas of difficult access:* Obtains information on location of missing personnel and/or equipment; penetrates areas of incidents by most practical means; and determines search, rescue, and recovery methods, procedures, and equipment to be employed. Performs specialized aerial rescue/recovery activities, such as providing flotation support for spacecraft, and medical aid and/or recovery of astronauts.

b. *Locates victims and performs survival, escape, evasion, and evacuation activities:* Searches for victims of aircraft crashes or space hardware. Determines nature and extent of injuries or illness sustained by survivors and renders emergency medical treatment, and provides shelter food and water. Determines survivors' physical capability to escape, evade, and/or evacuate and leads survivors in escape and evasion to predetermined evacuation destination.

c. *Evacuates survivors:* Evacuates survivors. Prepares recovery area; requests necessary medical advice or assistance; and advises of local conditions and plans by radio or visual signals.

d. *Performs rescue/recovery aircrew duties:* Acts as dropmaster, hoist operator, or safetyman on assigned unit aircraft and/or helicopters. Operates aerial recovery systems and attends to care and handling of survivors. Performs duties as fire fighter, operating fire suppression and allied crash entry equipment.

e. *Supervises pararescue/recovery personnel:* Assigns rescue/recovery functions to subordinates and observes performance to insure compliance with directives. Instructs subordinates in search, survival, escape, evasion, and evacuation techniques. Rotates work assignments to insure full utilization of personnel and equipment.

3. SPECIALTY QUALIFICATIONS

a. *Knowledge:*

(1) Knowledge of search (land and water), survival, escape, evasion, and evacuation procedures and techniques; environmental physiology; advanced first aid; map reading; self-defense; operation of specialized recovery equipment; parachute repacking; diving physics and diving environmental hazards; and use and care of pararescue and recovery equipment is *mandatory*. Possession of mandatory knowledge will be determined in accordance with AFM 35-1.

(2) Knowledge of fire fighting procedures; care and use of fire suppression and allied crash entry equipment; and language and mores of one or more foreign countries is desirable.

b. *Education:* Completion of high school is desirable.

c. *Experience:* Experience in locating and evacuating disaster victims; providing medical treatment; and supporting recovery of space hardware and personnel is *mandatory*.

d. *Training:*

(1) Completion of a basic survival training course, basic airborne parachutist course, SCUBA training course, rescue and survival technician-medical course and the pararescue recovery specialist course is *mandatory* prior to award of the semiskilled AFSC.

(2) Completion of an airborne fire fighting course is desirable.

e. *Other:*

(1) Minimum physical profile of 111111 is *mandatory*.

(2) Physical qualification for aircrew, parachute, and marine diving duty in accordance with AFM 160-1 is *mandatory*.

(3) A minimum aptitude level of General 60 is *mandatory*.

(4) A Secret security clearance and eligibility for access to classified information in accordance with AFR 205-6 are *mandatory*.

(5) Qualification as life guard is desirable.

4. SPECIALTY DATA

a. *Grade Spread:*

Sergeant and staff sergeant ... 92350

Airman first class 92330

b. *Related D.O.T. Jobs:* None.

c. *Related DOD Occupational Subgroup:* 780.

AIRMAN AIR FORCE SPECIALTY

★PARARESCUE/RECOVERY TECHNICIAN

1. SPECIALTY SUMMARY

Locates and penetrates areas of difficult access to provide medical treatment, means of survival, escape and/or evasion, and evacuation of disaster victims; supports recovery of aerospace personnel and hardware; and supervises pararescue/recovery activities.

2. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

a. *Penetrates areas of incident:* Determines methods of penetration. Penetrates areas of incidents by most practical and expeditious means. Performs specialized aerial rescue/recovery activities such as providing flotation support for spacecraft, and medical aid and/or recovery of astronauts.

b. *Directs or performs survival, escape, evasion, and evacuation activities:* Determines nature and extent of injuries and/or illness of survivors and renders emergency medical treatment. Establishes camp sites and protects survivors from environmental hazards by providing shelter, food, water, and other comforts. Determines physical capability of survivors to escape, evade and/or evacuate. Instructs and leads survivors in escape and evasion to predetermined evacuation destination by improvising transportation equipment, utilizing available assistance, or prepares recovery area; requests neces-

sary survival equipment and supplies; requests medical advice or assistance; and advises of local conditions and plans by radio or visual means.

c. *Performs pararescue/recovery aircrew duties:* Acts as jumpmaster, dropmaster, hoist operator, or safety man on assigned aircraft and/or helicopters. Operates aerial recovery systems and attends to care and handling of survivors. Performs duties as fire fighter, operating fire suppression and allied crash entry equipment.

d. *Supervises pararescue/recovery operations:* Obtains information on location of missing personnel and/or equipment; and determines search, rescue, and recovery methods, procedures, and equipment to be employed. Interrogates individuals, or observes trials and signs of prior location and probable routes taken by survivors attempting to reach civilization.

3. SPECIALTY QUALIFICATIONS

a. *Knowledge:*

(1) Knowledge of search (land and water), survival, escape, evasion, and evacuation procedures and techniques; environmental physiology; advanced first aid; map reading; self-defense; operation of specialized recovery equipment; parachute repacking; diving physics and diving environmental hazards; and use and care of pararescue/recovery equipment is *mandatory*. Possession of mandatory knowledge will be determined in accordance with AFM 35-1.

(2) Knowledge of fire fighting proce-

dures; care and use of fire suppression and allied crash entry equipment; and language and mores of one or more foreign countries is desirable.

b. *Education:* Completion of high school is desirable.

c. *Experience:* Qualification as a Pararescue/Recovery Specialist is *mandatory*. In addition, experience in performing or supervising functions such as locating and evacuating disaster victims; providing medical treatment; and supporting recovery of space hardware and personnel is *mandatory*.



d. *Training:*

(1) Completion of an airborne fire fighting course is desirable.

(2) Completion of appropriate base level management course is desirable.

e. *Other:*

(1) Minimum physical profile of 111111 is *mandatory*.

(2) Physical qualification for aircrew,

parachute, and marine diving duty in accordance with AFM 160-1 is *mandatory*.

(3) A Secret security clearance and eligibility for access to classified information in accordance with AFR 205-6 are *mandatory*.

(4) Qualification as life guard is desirable.

4. SPECIALTY DATA

a. *Grade Spread:* Technical sergeant and master sergeant.

b. *Related D.O.T. Jobs:* None.

c. *Related DOD Occupational Subgroup:* 780.

AIRMAN AIR FORCE SPECIALTY

★PARARESCUE/RECOVERY SUPERINTENDENT

1. SPECIALTY SUMMARY

Superintends pararescue/recovery activities, including penetrating areas of difficult access, to locate and provide medical treatment, means of survival, and evacuation of disaster victims, and recover aerospace personnel/hardware; and planning for frequently changing mission and equipment requirements.

2. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

a. *Plans and organizes pararescue/recovery activities:* Plans and organizes rescue/recovery activities, including functional responsibilities, manning and assignment of personnel to positions, and facility, equipment, and supply requirements. Develops and improves procedures for activities such as rescue, recovery, and evacuation of disaster victims. Determines work schedules and priorities and establishes performance standards. Establishes and monitors rescue/recovery programs in support of space program. Develops, monitors, and evaluates research and development of equipment related to rescue/recovery operations and requirements.

b. *Directs pararescue/recovery activities:* Assigns rescue/recovery units to designated areas of search and directs methods of penetration to incident site by land, water, or parachute. Directs pararescue teams during disasters, to include establishment of camp sites and treatment and evacuation of survivors.

c. *Establishes and conducts on-the-job training for pararescue/recovery personnel:* Establishes on-the-job training standards for rescue/recovery personnel, individual and

team proficiency levels, and training programs and curriculum to correct deficiencies of all phases of pararescue/recovery training.

d. *Inspects and evaluates pararescue/recovery activities:* Evaluates training and operational readiness of personnel and determines adequacy and status of rescue/recovery equipment for use in arctic, desert, tropical, mountain, or water areas. Evaluates performance of rescue/recovery personnel, including instructors and flight examiners performing duties in assigned aircraft and/or helicopters, on aircrew coordination and procedures, use of air recovery systems, and care and handling of survivors. Makes recommendations to improve rescue/recovery aircrew standardization and flying safety.

e. *Performs technical pararescue/recovery functions:* Resolves technical rescue/recovery problems and maintains proficiency in penetration of incident sites by parachute or other suitable means, SCUBA techniques, search techniques on land or sea, medical treatment of survivors, survival, escape and evasion techniques, and evacuation of survivors.

3. SPECIALTY QUALIFICATIONS

a. *Knowledge:*

(1) Knowledge of search (land and water), survival, and evacuation procedures; escape and evasion techniques; environmental physiology; advanced first aid; map reading; self-defense; operation and care of specialized rescue/recovery equipment;

parachute repacking; and diving physics and diving environmental hazards is *mandatory*.

(2) Knowledge of fire fighting procedures; care and use of fire suppression and allied crash entry equipment; and language and mores of one or more foreign countries is *desirable*.



b. *Education*: Completion of high school is desirable.

c. *Experience*: Qualification as a Pararescue Recovery Technician is *mandatory*. In addition, experience in directing functions such as rescue/recovery operations; administering medical treatment; or recovery of space hardware and personnel is *mandatory*.

d. *Training*: Completion of appropriate base level management course is desirable.

e. *Other*:

(1) Minimum physical profile of 111111 is *mandatory*.

(2) Physical qualification for aircrew, parachute, and marine diving duty in accordance with AFM 160-1 is *mandatory*.

(3) A Secret security clearance and eligibility for access to classified information in accordance with AFR 205-6 are *mandatory*.

(4) Qualification as a life guard is desirable.

4. SPECIALTY DATA

a. *Grade Spread*: Senior master sergeant and chief master sergeant.

b. *Related D.O.T. Jobs*: None.

c. *Related DOD Occupational Subgroup*: 780

Chapter 19

PARARESCUE INSTRUCTOR TRAINING

19-1. General. A pararescue instructor is the individual primarily responsible for the quality of follow-on training received by pararescuemen. Personnel selected for instructors must be highly qualified and the best available.

19-2. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to outline a pararescue instructor training program. The outline includes training for qualification as a pararescue ground instructor and pararescue flight instructor.

19-3. Pararescue Ground Instructor. A pararescue ground instructor will receive the following training before being certified to instruct pararescue procedures and/or general training requirements.

a. Prerequisites. Prior to entering ground instructor certification training, the trainee will have the following minimum qualifications.

- (1) A92350
- (2) One year operational experience as a pararescueman
- (3) A minimum of 8 on his last APR (not applicable to Reserves)
- (4) Recommendation of his NCOIC and standardization counterpart

b. Training. A pararescue ground instructor will accomplish the following training. This training will be documented on ARRS Form 54 and filed in the individual pararescue training folder. Disposition will be IAW AFM 12-50.

- (1) Review appropriate publications (Figure 19).
- (2) Review all related procedures and operations (Figure 19-1).



(3) Practice ground instruction, including lesson planning (Fig 19-1).

(4) Complete a written examination, closed book, on appropriate training manuals.

c. Certification. After completion of the required training, a ground instructor evaluation will be administered by the standardization counterpart and section NCOIC. This evaluation will be accomplished with the instructor candidate conducting a training session utilizing the procedures contained in AFM 50-9, including the formulation of a written lesson plan. Upon satisfactory completion of this evaluation, the instructor candidate will be certified by letter by the unit commander as a qualified ground instructor (Fig 19). A copy of the certification letter will be filed under Tab 3 in the pararescue training folder as a permanent document and will be valid throughout ARRS.

19-4. Pararescue Flight Instructor. A pararescue flight instructor will be certified in accordance with MACR 60-1 and MACR 51-1. He will be selected in accordance with MACR 51-1 and, in addition, comply with the provisions outlined in this paragraph.

a. Prerequisites. Prior to entering flight instructor certification training, the flight instructor candidate will have the following minimum qualifications. (EXCEPTION: Units not involved in water parachute operations do not have to comply with water parachute related requirements. Personnel having been upgraded in these units will meet the requirements prior to being used as instructors in water parachute maneuvers).

- (1) A92350
- (2) Sgt, E-4
- (3) Certified pararescue ground instructor
- (4) Certified rescue jumpmaster
- (5) Minimum of 25 parachute jumps, of which at least five (5)

are from the same type aircraft being upgraded in.

- (6) Complete six flights performing jumpmaster duty after jumpmaster certification.

b. Training. A pararescue flight instructor candidate will accomplish the following training prior to certification. (EXCEPTION: Units not involved in water parachute operations are not required to accomplish the moving target procedures. Personnel certified in these units will accomplish the required water parachute maneuvers prior to being utilized as instructors for water parachute operations.) All training will be documented on the MAC Form 21 training records (Fig 19-3).

- (1) Three flights performing instructor duty under supervision of a qualified flight instructor, one of which must be night.

- (a) One flight performed while instructing cross-wind deployment procedures. The actual deployment of personnel is not necessary for credit of this maneuver. A spotter chute/streamer may be used to simulate deployment.

- (b) One flight performed while instructing moving target procedures. The actual deployment of personnel is not necessary for maneuver credit. A spotter chute may be used to simulate deployment. In units without water requirements, a standard pattern will be acceptable for this maneuver.



(c) One flight instructing operational mission procedures, to include pre-flight, inflight, post flight and emergency procedures. Deployment is required for maneuver credit and may be any deployment pattern authorized by current directives.

(d) Recommended IAW MACR 51-1, para 9-1k.

(2) Ground training under supervision of a qualified pararescue flight instructor will be accomplished prior to recommendation for evaluation. The following items are minimum required (Fig 19-4).

(a) Review of AFM/MACR 60-1

(b) Review of MACR 51-1

(c) Review of applicable aircraft equipment, procedures, and technical data.

(d) Review of 51 series directives.

(e) Review of 55 series directives.

(f) Review of pertinent forms/records administration, documentation and/or disposition.

(g) Review of pararescue operational mission procedures/requirements.

19-5. The NCOIC is authorized to downgrade ground instructors and initiate new training programs for the individual. Flight Instructors will be downgraded IAW MACR 60-1.

INTRODUCTION

THE USAF JOB DESCRIPTION OF A PARARESCUEMAN'S DUTIES

QUOTING AFM 39-1 ARE AS FOLLOWS:

"LOCATE AND PENETRATE AREAS OF DIFFICULT ACCESS TO
PROVIDE MEDICAL TREATMENT, MEANS OF SURVIVAL, ESCAPE
AND/OR EVASION, AND EVACUATION OF DISASTER VICTIMS,
SUPPORT RECOVERY OF AEROSPACE PERSONNEL AND HARDWARE."
ARRS HAS ADVERTISED IN THE PAST A WORLD-WIDE CAPABILITY;
AFTER CAREFUL EXAMINATION, WE FEEL THAT PARARESCUEMEN
ARE LIMITED BY TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT TO PROSECUTE THIS
MISSION IN ALL AREAS. WE ALSO FELT THAT IT IS ECONOMICALLY
UNFEASIBLE FOR ALL PARARESCUEMEN TO BE EQUIPPED AND
PROFICIENT FOR WORLD-WIDE OPERATION. THIS IS NOT TO SAY
THAT PARARESCUEMEN CANNOT SUPPORT A CONTINGENCY ANY-
WHERE IN THE WORLD, BUT TO SUPPORT A MISSION UNDER ANY
CONDITIONS, THE PROPER PERSONNEL MUST BE IDENTIFIED. IT

WAS DECIDED THE BEST APPROACH TO DETERMINING A MISSION PROFILE WAS TO REVIEW EACH UNIT INDIVIDUALLY AND DETERMINE WHAT CAPABILITY IT SHOULD SUPPORT. BY SUPPORT WE MEAN EQUIPPED TO PROSECUTE A MISSION IN THEIR AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY AND BE ABLE TO TRAIN, IN UNIT, FOR THAT CAPABILITY. BECAUSE OF THE LOCATION OF ARRS UNITS, IT WOULD REQUIRE A SIZEABLE NUMBER OF OUR UNITS TO BE GEOGRAPHICALLY AND CLIMATICALLY EQUIPPED AND TRAINED FOR ANY MISSION. PAST EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT IS IMPRACTICAL IN CERTAIN UNITS; I. E. , SNOWSHOES IN HAWAII. THEREFORE, WE WILL SUBMIT A PROPOSED CHANGE TO ARRS REGULATION 67-1 (PARARESCUE EQUIPMENT) TO REALIGN EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS TO MEET MISSION CONCEPT. EVERY ITEM LISTED IN THE REGULATION HAS BEEN REVIEWED FOR ADEQUACY.

THE FOLLOWING TOPICS WERE ADDRESSED BY THE CONFERENCE:

PROBLEM: PARARESCUEMEN ARE ASSUMED TO BE WORLD-WIDE CAPABLE; HOWEVER, IN MANY CASES THIS IS QUESTIONABLE.

DISCUSSION: WITH THE ARRS MISSION RAPIDLY CHANGING TO ALIGN ITSELF WITH FORCE CUTBACKS AND RE-ORIENTATION TOWARD COMBAT RESCUE, THE VERSATILITY OF THE PARARESCUE FORCE MUST BE SUPPORTED BY PROPER EQUIPMENT AND METHODS OF TRAINING. BY VIRTUE OF HAVING A SMALLER FORCE WHICH WILL STILL BE REQUIRED TO RESPOND TO ANY MISSION, THE SUPPORT RENDERED TO THIS FORCE MUST BE OF THE HIGHEST PRIORITY.

CONCLUSION: THE UPDATING OF EQUIPMENT AND, MORE IMPORTANTLY, THE TRAINING OF PARARESCUEMEN, MUST BE GIVEN SERIOUS CONSIDERATION IN ORDER TO REALISTICALLY PERFORM THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES AS OUTLINED IN

AFM 39-1. EMPHASIS MUST BE PLACED ON INCREASED FLEXIBILITY FOR PARARESCUEMEN. TO EFFECTIVELY OPERATE IN ANY AREA REQUIRES BASIC TRAINING AND EXPOSURE TO THAT ENVIRONMENT TO BE FOLLOWED BY PERIODIC TACTICAL OPERATIONS. PROFICIENCY IN ANY JOB IS GAINED ONLY BY CONSTANT APPLICATION OF THOSE SKILLS REQUIRED TO PERFORM THAT JOB. FOR EXAMPLE, WHY SHOULD PARARESCUEMEN BE RESTRICTED TO ARRS AIRCRAFT AS DEPLOYMENT PLATFORMS. ANY AIRCRAFT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING PERSONNEL WOULD EXTEND THE PARARESCUE CAPABILITY TO MEET ANY CONTINGENCY. FROM THE PARARESCUE POINT OF VIEW, IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE IF THEY ARRIVE ON SCENE VIA HC-130, HH-53, C-141, C-5 OR FROM THE DOOR OF A C-140. ADOPTION OF NEW PROCEDURES TO SUPPORT THE NEW ARRS MISSION ARE REQUIRED IN THE PARARESCUE FIELD AS WELL AS ALL OF ARRS. FOR EXAMPLE, HALO/LOW LEVEL COMBAT DELIVERY OF PARARESCUEMEN TO DOWNED CREW MEMBERS WHO MUST BE LED TO A SAFE HAVEN,

UTILIZING ESCAPE AND EVAION TECHNIQUES IN ACCORDANCE WITH
AFM 39-1. THIS CONCEPT HAS NEVER BEEN ADDRESSED BY ARRS.

PROBLEM: SHOULD ALL PRARESCUEMEN BE PARACHUTE
QUALIFIED?

DISCUSSION: A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION EXISTS AMONG SOME ARRS
STAFF PERSONNEL AS TO WHETHER OR NOT PARACHUTE QUALI-
FICATION IS NECESSARY FOR ALL PA RARESCUE PERSONNEL TO
PROVIDE MISSION SUPPORT OF THE COMBAT RESCUE FORCE. THE
CONFEREES UNANIMOUSLY AGREED THAT PARACHUTE QUALIFI-
CATION IS AN ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT FOR A VERSATILE PARARESCUE/
RECOVERY FORCE. THE AIRBORNE TRAINING MENTALLY AND
PHYSICALLY PREPARES THE MAN FOR THE DEMANDING MISSION
OF RESCUE/RECOVERY UNDER ARDUOUS CONDITIONS. THE
SOUTHEAST ASIA CONFLICT PROVED THE SUPERIORITY OF

PARARESCUEMEN OVER MEDICAL TECHNICIANS IN AIDING DOWNED AIRCREW MEMBERS IN HOSTILE AREAS. THE AIRBORNE TRAINING INITIALLY RECEIVED BY PARARESCUEMEN WAS A KEY FACTOR IN PREPARING THEM FOR THIS MOST IMPORTANT ROLE OF COMBAT RESCUE. THE PARARESCUEMAN'S RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA IS DOCUMENTED IN HISTORY FILES AND MANY RECOVERED PILOTS CAN ATTEST TO THEIR DEDICATION AND MOTIVATION. THIS "CAN DO" ATTITUDE IS DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTED TO THE CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AND OVERCOME IN AIRBORNE TRAINING. IT PREPARES THE MAN TO: (1) ACCEPT A CALCULATED RISK; (2) CONTINUE TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY UNDER STRESS. THE AIRBORNE TRAINING FOR BASIC PARARESCUE QUALIFICATION PROVIDES NUMEROUS INTANGIBLE BENEFITS, TOO MANY TO MENTION. THESE INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO PHYSICAL AND MENTAL PREPARATION, ESPRIT DE CORPS, MOTIVATION AND VOLUNTEER FORCE ENTICEMENT FOR ENLISTMENT. THE COST

OF THIS TRAINING IS MINIMAL AT THE INITIAL STAGE FOR AIRMEN,
BUT INCREASES AS THE PERSON ADVANCES IN GRADE.

CONCLUSION: OUR CONCERN FOR CONTINUED JUMP QUALIFICATION
IS IN REALITY PART OF AN OVERALL EFFORT TO PERPETUATE
THE HIGH STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE IN ANY ENVIRONMENT OR
RESCUE MISSION ROLE WHETHER IT EXISTS AS WE KNOW IT TODAY
OR IN SOME OTHER FORM IN THE FUTURE. REGARDLESS, THE
BASIC QUALITIES FOR A SUCCESSFUL PARARESCUE FORCE WITHIN
THE ARRS MISSION CAPABILITY DOES NOT CHANGE.

PROBLEM: SHOULD PARARESCUEMEN ASSIGNED TO HELICOPTERS
BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN PARACHUTING PROFICIENCY.

DISCUSSION: THE CONFEREES UNANIMOUSLY FELT THAT PARA-
CHUTING FROM A HELICOPTER WAS A VALID REQUIREMENT FOR THE
FOLLOWING REASONS: (1) THE TIME REQUIRED TO REQUALIFY A
PARARESCUEMAN WHO HAS NOT MAINTAINED JUMP PROFICIENCY

IS EXCESSIVE; I. E., 71ST EXPERIENCE, 2 WEEKS VERSUS 4 MONTHS; (2) SKILL IN PARACHUTE MANIPULATION IS OBTAINED BY PRACTICE. IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHAT PLATFORM A JUMPER USES, ACCURACY COMES WITH EXPERIENCE; (3) WITH FEWER ARRS RESOURCES TO DRAW FROM IN THE FUTURE, ARRS MUST BE MORE FLEXIBLE TO PERFORM THE MISSION. MAINTAINING JUMP PROFICIENCY FROM HELICOPTERS GREATLY INCREASES A PARARESCUEMAN'S FLEXIBILITY. FOR EXAMPLE, IN A RECENT MISSION AN AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT WENT DOWN IN THE PACIFIC WHERE NO ARRS FIXED WING UNIT COULD RESPOND IN A TIMELY MANNER, BUT CLOSE TO AN ISLAND THAT HAD AN ARRS HELICOPTER UNIT. THE INCIDENT SITE WAS OUT OF RANGE OF THE HELICOPTER BUT THE UNIT'S PARARESCUEMEN WERE READIED FOR DELIVERY FROM A NON-ARRS AIRCRAFT. THE SAFE PROSECUTION OF SUCH A MISSION WOULD BE UNNECESSARILY JEOPARDIZED IF A PARARESCUE

TEAM WITHOUT JUMP PROFICIENCY WERE USED. A MISSION OF THIS NATURE COULD HAVE RESULTED IN HIGHLY UNFAVORABLE CRITICISM HAD THE DEPLOYMENT BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL AND ATTRIBUTED TO THE FACT THAT THE PARARESCUMENT~~/~~ HAD NOT MAINTAINED JUMP PROFICIENCY; (4) MAINTAINING JUMP PROFICIENCY IS ECONOMICALLY SOUND, ADDITIONAL FLYING TIME REQUIRED FOR HELICOPTER UNITS TO SUPPORT JUMP TRAINING MISSIONS IS NOMINAL. TO REQUALIFY A NON-CURRENT PARARESCUE-MAN REASSIGNED TO AN HC-130 UNIT REQUIRES ADDITIONAL DEDICATED FLYING TIME IN AN ERA WHERE TRAINING FLIGHTS ARE AT A PREMIUM. THE EXPENSE OF PROVIDING PARACHUTES FOR A HELICOPTER UNIT VERSUS THE EXPENSE OF FLYING TIME FOR AN HC-130 CLEARLY INDICATES PARACHUTES FOR A HELICOPTER UNIT IS LESS COSTLY. TO FURTHER ECONOMICALLY JUSTIFY THIS POSITION, ~~ONE~~ OF THE CHANGES WE WILL RECOMMEND IS THAT THE BOI FOR PARACHUTES IN ARRS REGULATION 67-1 BE REDUCED

FROM 3 PER MAN TO 2 PER MAN IN HELICOPTER UNITS. THIS IS A SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS WHEN CONSIDERED ARRS WIDE. ADDITIONALLY, PARACHUTES HAVE A SERVICE LIFE OF TEN YEARS SO THE YEARLY COST OF PARACHUTES IS MINIMAL; (5) THE REORIENTATION OF THE ARRS MISSION TOWARD COMBAT RECOVERY RAISES THE POSSIBILITY OF UTILIZING ARRS RESOURCES WHERE AIR SUPERIORITY MAY NOT BE WHAT IT IS IN SEA. LOW LEVEL DELIVERY OF A PARARESCUEMAN BY PARACHUTE FROM AN HH-53 TO A DOWNED AIRCREW MEMBER WILL CUT THE HOVER TIME CONSIDERABLY. THE HH-53 CAN RETREAT TO A SAFE AREA UNTIL PREPARATION FOR A PICKUP IS COMPLETED. WE DON'T FEEL THERE IS A HELICOPTER PILOT IN ARRS THAT WILL NOT AGREE THAT THE HOVER IS THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD FOR A HELICOPTER IN A HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT; (6) THE AFRES REPRESENTATIVES FEEL STRONGLY THAT ELIMINATING THE JUMP REQUIREMENT FROM HELICOPTERS

WILL DECIMATE THE ARRS RESERVE PARARESCUE FORCE IN
SHORT ORDER. THIS WILL, IN TURN, CAUSE A FINANCIAL BURDEN
TO AFRES IF THEY MUST CONTINUALLY TRAIN PARARESCUEMEN.

CONCLUSION: WE STRONGLY FEEL THAT MAINTAINING JUMP
PROFICIENCY FROM HELICOPTERS IS A VALID REQUIREMENT. THIS
WILL BECOME MORE APPARENT WHEN ARRS MUST DO MORE WITH
LESS. THIS CAN ONLY BE DONE THROUGH INCREASED FLEXIBILITY
WHICH FOR PARARESCUEMEN MEANS MAINTAINING JUMP
PROFICIENCY REGARDLESS OF HIS UNIT OF ASSIGNMENT.

PROBLEM: IS THE A/P28S-17 PARACHUTE ADEQUATE?

DISCUSSION: IT WAS GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE S-17
PARACHUTE IS ADEQUATE FOR THE PRESENT ARRS MISSION. THIS
AGREEMENT WAS INFLUENCED BY OUR KNOWLEDGE THAT THE
BETTER PARACHUTES ON THE MARKET HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED
FOR SPORT PARACHUTING. WE WERE UNABLE TO IDENTIFY A
SPECIFIC PARACHUTE WITH IMPROVED CAPABILITY AND STILL MEET

THE STANDARDS REQUIRED FOR PARARESCUE USE.

CONCLUSION: ALL CONFEREES AGREE THE S-17 IS THE MOST

EFFECTIVE PARACHUTE UTILIZED BY PARARESCUE TO DATE.

CONFEREES STONGLY RECOMMEND A STAFF STUDY BE COMPILED
WITH THE PURPOSE OF FINDING OR ESTABLISHING A REQUIREMENT
FOR A PARACHUTE FOR A COMBAT CAPABILITY.

PROBLEM: SHOULD ALL PARARESCUEMEN BE SCUBA QUALIFIED?

DISCUSSION: THE WORLD-WIDE CAPABILITY OF ARRS IS

PREDICATED ON A FORCE CAPABLE OF FUNCTIONING IN ALL
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS. PAST EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN A
CONTINUED NEED FOR A CAPABILITY TO FUNCTION BOTH IN AND
UNDER THE SEA. THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE OPEN SEA REQUIRES
EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING TO OFFSET THE HAZARDS AND DIFFI-
CULTIES OF WORKING IN THE ELEMENT. THE FOLLOWING ARE
TWO AREAS INDICATIVE OF THESE REQUIREMENTS: (1) SAFETY:
SCUBA EQUIPMENT IS NECESSARY IN COLD WATER; IN RECOVERY

OF AEROSPACE HARDWARE INVOLVING TOXIC FUMES; IN
PERMITTING PARARESCUEMEN TO WORK WITH CONFIDENCE; AND
INSURING AN AIR SUPPLY IN THE EVENT OF ENTANGLEMENT
DURING PARACHUTE DEPLOYMENT. (2) CAPABILITIES: SCUBA
TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT ARE NECESSARY FOR UNDERWATER
WORK IN SUPPORT OF NASA PROJECTS; TO RECOVER DRONES
AND AEROSPACE HARDWARE; FOR SUPPORT OF AIRCRAFT
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS; FOR UNDERWATER SEARCH FOR AIR
FORCE EQUIPMENT; FOR RECOVERY OF AIRCREW PERSONNEL IN
OPEN SEA CONDITIONS; AND AS A SUPPLEMENTAL AIR SUPPLY FOR
MEDICAL PURPOSES.

CONCLUSIONS: IN VIEW OF THE NUMEROUS ADDED CAPABILITIES
AND RELATED COST SAVING TO THE AIR FORCE, RECOMMEND
PARARESCUEMEN CONTINUE TO REMAIN SCUBA QUALIFIED.

PROBLEM: CONFEREES AGREE THAT PARARESCUEMEN ARE HANDICAPPED IN PERFORMING THEIR FIELD MISSION BY BEING EQUIPPED WITH POORLY DESIGNED AND ANTIQUATED FIELD EQUIPMENT.

DISCUSSION: THE PROBLEM MOST ENCOUNTERED IS THE EXTREME BULK AND WEIGHT OF ISSUED EQUIPMENT. MOST EQUIPMENT IN USE HAS BEEN DESIGNED AND TESTED BY THE U. S. ARMY TO MEET THEIR MISSION REQUIREMENTS AND NOT THOSE OF PARARESCUE. THE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND SPECIFIC MISSION REQUIREMENT SHOULD DICTATE A UNIT'S EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO LIST THE WIDE VARIETY OF SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO EXECUTE ANY GIVEN TYPE OF RESCUE OPERATION SAFELY. IN THE PAST, WHEN A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT WAS FOUND TO BE UNSATISFACTORY, NOTHING SHORT OF SOMEONE BEING INJURED WOULD RESULT IN THE EQUIPMENT BEING CHANGED.

SPECIALIZED GROUPS IN THE ARMY ARE AUTHORIZED TO BUY
COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT TO DO THEIR MISSION TO THE FULLEST
CAPACITY. SINCE THE COST COMPARISON BETWEEN MILITARY
AND CIVILIAN EQUIPMENT IS VERY CLOSE IN MOST INSTANCES,
THE TRANSITION TO LOCALLY PROCURED, BETTER SUITED,
FIELD EQUIPMENT COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED AT ABOUT THE
SAME COST.

CONCLUSION: AUTHORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO UNITS TO ALLOW
PROCUREMENT OF SELECTED EQUIPMENT BEST SUITED TO THEIR
NEEDS.

PROBLEM: VOLUNTARY OR INVOLUNTARY ELIMINATION FROM
THE PARARESCUE CAREER FIELD IS SLOW AT BEST AND IMPOSSIBLE
IN MANY CASES.

DISCUSSION: PERSONNEL ARE SELECTED FOR PARARESCUE
TRAINING UNDER STRINGENT CONDITIONS AND LIMITED TO ONLY

THE BEST AVAILABLE. BECAUSE OF THIS AND THE RIGOROUS TRAINING REQUIRED TO FIELD A PARARESCUEMAN, WE FEEL THAT IF AN INDIVIDUAL IS NO LONGER ABLE OR WILLING TO MAINTAIN THE STANDARDS HE SHOULD BE EXPEDITIOUSLY RECLASSIFIED.

CONCLUSION: REQUEST THIS PROBLEM BE STAFFED AT HEADQUARTERS LEVEL TO DEVELOP AND FIELD A MORE EXPEDITIOUS SYSTEM TO ELIMINATE PARARESCUEMEN IDENTIFIED BY THEIR UNITS AS UNDESIRABLE.

PROBLEM: PARARESCUEMEN HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN INCIDENTS DEALING WITH ILLEGAL DRUGS.

DISCUSSION: ALL OF THE AIR FORCE IS GREATLY CONCERNED WITH THE DRUG PROBLEM. WE IN PARARESCUE ARE ALSO CONCERNED AND PERHAPS MORE THAN OTHERS BECAUSE WE FEEL THAT EVERY TIME A PARARESCUEMAN IS INVOLVED IN AN INCIDENT, WHETHER HE IS GUILTY OR NOT, THE ENTIRE CORPS SUFFERS BECAUSE THE

ASSOCIATION OF A PARARESCUEMAN AND ILLEGAL DRUGS IS DISTASTEFUL AND DETRACTS FROM HIS CREDIBILITY AS A COMPETENT MEDIC. PARARESCUEMEN ARE CONSIDERED THE ELITE AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND WHY THEY BECOME INVOLVED, BUT IT HAS HAPPENED AND WE WANT TO EXPLORE EVERY MEANS TO PREVENT IT FROM RECURRING.

CONCLUSION: RECOMMEND THAT CAPT PARSONS, WHO POSSESSES DEGREES IN BOTH PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY, ATTEND THE USAF DRUG ABUSE COURSE AT LACKLAND AFB, TEXAS. THIS TRAINING WOULD ALLOW HIM TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO PARARESCUE SUPERVISORS IN ALL AREAS OF DRUG ABUSE.

IN ADDITION TO THE TOPICS PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED, THE CONFEREES SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. THAT THERE BE AN ANNUAL PARARESCUE CONFERENCE.
2. THAT A MAC MANPOWER ENGINEERING TEAM REVIEW THE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 71 ARRSQ PARARESCUE

SECTION FOR ADDITIONAL MANNING.

3. A PAMPHLET ON PARARESCUE CAPABILITY BE PREPARED SPECIFICALLY FOR BASE AND THEATER COMMANDERS EXPLAINING PARARESCUE CAPABILITIES IN SUPPORTING LOCAL REQUIREMENTS.
4. THAT ARRS REGULATION 161-1 PHYSICAL FITNESS, BE REWRITTEN.
5. THAT PARARESCUE NOOIC CURRENCY BE ALIGNED WITH WING LEVEL PARARESCUEMEN.
6. THAT A JUMPMaster COURSE BE ESTABLISHED AT THE 1550 ATTWG.

IN CONCLUSION, PRESENTLY PARARESCUE HAS A LIMITED AND SOMEWHAT RESTRICTED CAPABILITY. TECHNIQUES AND EQUIPMENT ARE OUTMODED AND MUST BE UPDATED TO MEET PRESENT AND FUTURE MISSION REQUIREMENTS THAT MAY INCLUDE AN INTEGRAL COMBAT ROLE MORE DEMANDING THAN THE RECENT SEA REQUIREMENTS. IN ORDER TO REALIZE AND

UTILIZE THE MAXIMUM PARARESCUE CONTRIBUTION THE RECOMMEND-
ATIONS OF THIS CONFERENCE MUST BE SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

GEN SAUNDERS OPENING REMARKS

PARARESCUE COMBAT READINESS CONFERENCE

SCOTT AFB IL 21-25 JUN 76

H3

ARRS PARARESCUE COMBAT SAR READINESS CONFERENCE

SINCE SEA, SEVERAL TECHNICAL ADVANCES IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT MISSILES AND RADAR CONTROLLED AUTOMATIC WEAPONS HAVE OCCURRED THAT REQUIRE MODIFICATION OF TACTICS TRAINING TO MEET OUR MISSION AS THE PRIMARY U.S. MILITARY COMBAT RESCUE FORCE. RED FLAG HAS DEMONSTRATED THE LIMITATIONS OF SLOW-MOVING RESCUE VEHICLES IN A HIGH THREAT AREA. THIS RESTRICTION IS ESPECIALLY APPARENT WHEN WE CONSIDER THAT THE CURRENT MASS PRODUCTION OF SOPHISTICATED HAND-HELD SURFACE-TO-AIR GUIDED MISSILES BY THE USSR AND THEIR SHIPMENT TO SATELLITE COUNTRIES WILL EVENTUALLY MAKE THEM NEARLY AS COMMONPLACE AS THE AK-47. WE CAN EXPECT TO ENCOUNTER SUCH WEAPONS IN ANY AREA THAT SMALL ARMS RESISTANCE IS PRESENT. SINCE CURRENT TACTICS AND EQUIPMENT DO NOT PROVIDE OUR HELICOPTERS, REGARDLESS OF TYPE, ARMOR, OR FIRE POWER, SUFFICIENT PROTECTION AGAINST THIS THREAT, RESCUE BY HELICOPTER CAN ONLY BE PROVIDED WHERE THE ENEMY THREAT IS KNOWN TO BE MINIMAL. OBVIOUSLY, THIS LIMITS OUR HELICOPTER RESCUE CAPABILITY AND REQUIRES US TO MODIFY THE SEA RESCUE CONCEPT AND DEVELOP OTHER TACTICS MORE CLANDESTINE IN NATURE.

ADDITIONALLY, IN THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE VIETNAM WAR, ARRS FORCES, IN PARTICULAR PARARESCUEMEN, HAVE BEEN EXERCISED PRIMARILY IN THE PEACETIME SAR EFFORT. BECAUSE OF YOUR DESIRE TO DO THE BEST JOB POSSIBLE, AND BECAUSE PEACETIME SAR IS CURRENTLY WHERE THE ACTION IS, WE HAVE DIRECTED MUCH OF OUR TRAINING TOWARD THIS END. RESULTS OF A RECENT IG INSPECTION INDICATE THAT WE MAY HAVE PLACED COMBAT SAR TRAINING IN A SECONDARY ROLE. EMPHASIS ON PEACETIME SAR,

COMBINED WITH OUR COMBAT SAR TRAINING, IS TAXING THE PARARESCUE FORCES TO THE POINT THAT WE MUST READDRESS OUR EFFORTS TO INSURE THAT PRIORITIES ARE GIVEN TO THE COMBAT ROLE.

WITH THIS IN MIND, LET ME DISCUSS THE PARARESCUE COMBAT ROLE. AS I STATED EARLIER, THE SEA TYPE RESCUE SCENARIO IS NOT PRESENTLY A VIABLE CONCEPT DUE TO THE HAND-HELD IR THREAT. IN CASES WHERE THE SURVIVOR IS DOWN IN A HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT, HE MAY HAVE TO E AND E TO AN APPROPRIATE AREA WHERE RESCUE CAN BE EFFECTED. IF THE SURVIVOR IS INJURED OR UNAWARE OF THE PICKUP COORDINATES, IT WILL BE THE PARARESCUEMAN'S RESPONSIBILITY TO LOCATE THE SURVIVOR AND PROVIDE ESCORT OR TRANSPORT HIM TO THE DESIRED LOCATION. THE PARARESCUEMAN WILL BE DEPLOYED BY ANY MEANS AVAILABLE WHERE HE WILL E AND E TO THE DESIGNATED AREA AND CONTACT THE SURVIVOR AND SHEPHERD HIM TO A SAFE AREA FOR PICKUP. WHILE BEING AIRLIFTED INTO AND OUT OF THESE AREAS, THE PARARESCUEMAN WILL PERFORM NORMAL AIRCREW DUTIES.

AN EQUALLY IMPORTANT ROLE FOR THE PARARESCUEMAN WILL BE TO PROVIDE OPEN SEA RESCUE OF DOWNED AIRCREW MEMBERS. THIS WOULD INCLUDE THE RESCUE OF TRANSOCEANIC AIRCRAFT FERRY CREWS, AS WELL AS AIRCREWS DOWNED OFF THE COAST OF COUNTRIES SUCH AS KOREA, WHERE HOSTILITIES MAY BE OCCURRING.

BASED ON THIS CHARTER, I TASK THIS PARARESCUE COMBAT READINESS CONFERENCE TO PROVIDE TO ME INPUTS OF ALL TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO MEET THIS REQUIREMENT. THE FOLLOWING AREAS WILL BE STRESSED:

A.. MEDICAL: YOU MUST NOT ONLY BE ABLE TO PROVIDE THE SURVIVOR WITH TEMPORARY MEDICAL TREATMENT BUT ALSO SUSTAIN HIM FOR SEVERAL DAYS WHILE TRANSPORTING THE PATIENT TO THE PICKUP AREA. EMPHASIS WILL BE PLACED ON FIELD MEDICINE.

B. E AND E: THIS TRAINING WILL STRESS NAVIGATION USING A MAP AND COMPASS TO CROSS VARIOUS TYPES OF TERRAIN UNDER A HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT.

C. RUGGED TERRAIN EVACUATION: PARARESCUEMEN NEED TO BE CAPABLE OF EVACUATING SURVIVORS FROM RUGGED TERRAIN, AS WOULD BE ENCOUNTERED IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OR KOREA.

D. WEAPONRY: YOU WILL MAINTAIN CURRENCY ON UNIT AIRCRAFT WEAPONS, AS WELL AS THE AR-16 AND 38 REVOLVER.

E. STATIC LINE JUMPING: THIS WILL INCLUDE BOTH DAY/NIGHT LAND AND SEA.

F. COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS: TO INCLUDE VECTORING AND USE OF CODE.

ADDITIONALLY, A NUMBER OF OUR PARARESCUE FORCE MUST BE TRAINED AND EQUIPPED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

A. HALO AND POP-UP CARP. HALO WOULD EMPHASIZE MAXIMUM "TRACKING" CAPABILITY.

B. SNOW AND ICE RESCUE.

THE PRIME FACTORS THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED AS YOU DEVELOP INDIVIDUAL UNIT TRAINING AND PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS WILL BE THAT UNIT'S LOCATION AND DEPLOYMENT AREA. IT SHOULD BE APPARENT THAT WE CANNOT PROVIDE RESCUE SUPPORT FOR ALL POSSIBLE SCENARIOS BUT MUST DIRECT OUR TRAINING TOWARD THOSE AREAS THAT WILL BE MOST PRODUCTIVE.

IN CLOSING, I AGAIN WISH TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT MUST BE DIRECTLY RELATED TO OUR COMBAT ROLE. OUR PEACETIME SAR MUST AND WILL BE REGULATED TO A SECONDARY POSITION.

INITIAL PARARESCUE COMBAT SAR READINESS
CONFERENCE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A highly trained/qualified pararescue force, capable of penetrating the high threat areas associated with our combat contingencies, is mandatory to allow ARRS to effect the combat mission. Training for this mission must develop the unique ability to maintain a strong sense of purpose under conditions of stress associated with the combat environment. Additionally, a totally flexible approach of all rescue aircraft in the employment of the pararescue force must be maintained.

2. Initial recommendations of the Pararescue Conference are presented in the following order:

a. Combat role of pararescue

b. Pararescue mission on:

(1) LL helo

(2) HL helo

(3) Fixed wing aircraft

c. Requirements of pararescue to achieve and maintain combat readiness.

d. Requirements to maintain a humanitarian/peacetime capability.

The following factors must be evaluated to meet combat requirements.

PROBLEM

The Reserve/ANG force is not being fully utilized in a manner that will compliment a combat contingency.

DISCUSSION

The AFRES/ANG units now work as a unit and perform support for the active force as a separate element. This does not fully allow them the opportunity to integrate into the normal, active duty force structure. In a combat contingency, speed into action and ability to rapidly mold into the active force are vital to the success of total force integration.

21-
Problem: The current fixed wing role in combat rescue does not provide for use of the HC-130 in aircraft recovery of survivors/ pararescuemen.

Discussion: The SEA conflict scenario places the HC-130 in a role of command and control along with that of air refueling. A combat environment presents the potential for forward site extraction of land rescue teams and/or seriously injured survivors. It also alludes to extraction by unconventional means from a pre-determined safe haven. The role of the HC-130 should explore the possibility of short field remote area landings to evacuate injured personnel. The fulton recovery system should be reevaluated for its combat potential to effect a recovery from unprepared areas. This concept has been successfully employed by other commands which continue to use this system.

Recommendation: The HC-130 role in combat rescue should be expanded to include at least the following:

1. Fulton Recovery - The aircraft now in use by other commands have the capability to effect a Fulton Recovery. It is conceivable that rescue could inherit this role and provide total rescue capability. A pararescue team could be trained to gain access to a safe haven, intel provide safe route for aircraft, and a fulton extraction be made.

2. Air Evacuation from Remote Site - The HC-130 crew should be fully qualified to make short field landings/ takeoffs to provide rescue capability from forward sites.

DOJ (Lt Col Campbell, 4651)

23 June 1976

PJ Combat Readiness Conference
(Your Memo, 23 Jan 76)

DOQ/SMSgt Fernandez

1. The following comments are provided concerning the initial findings and recommendations of subject conference:

a. Problem - The current fixed wing role in combat rescue does not provide for use of the HC-130 in aircraft recovery of survivors.

1) Fulton Recovery - Concur in part. Agree that this method of extraction would provide a means of recovery; however, the system has not been tested on an injured individual. Percentages of injury or shock were high in SEA bailouts, so, if individuals were then exposed to rigors of Fulton Recovery, we would certainly need to speed the patient to a medical facility.

2) Air Evacuation from Remote Site: Concur in full. HC-130's however are not equipped to penetrate the sophisticated enemy environment we would find in most areas. Until they are, or until we can insure that we will have air superiority, we might be unnecessarily exposing these forces.

b. Problem - The ARRS fixed wing aircraft is not being used to its fullest capability in a combat rescue role.

1) Concur that role of HC-130 could be expanded for combat.

2) Do not fully concur that peacetime training is burdensome and that a realignment of priorities is needed. Unless we are involved in combat operations, 100% of our missions are in support of peacetime SAR. Since combat does not occur often, we must insure that we can fully support our secondary mission. ~~We cannot justify the size and composition of our forces in combat.~~ While I realize that combat SAR is our primary mission, along with weather RECON, I also realize that the mission we are accomplishing today is the important thing, as much as the mission we might perform next week. Instead of realigning priorities, perhaps we should expand our combat SAR training. This has been the objective of the Contingency/Exercise Division since mid-1975.

Alch 2

2. All recommendations must be fully staffed before a firm course of action is taken.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bruce M. Purvine", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the left.

BRUCE M. PURVINE, Lt Col, USAF
Director, Tactical Operations



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**MINUTES
PARARESCUE
COMBAT READINESS
CONFERENCE**



**HEADQUARTERS
AEROSPACE RESCUE & RECOVERY SERVICE
21 - 25 JUNE 1976
SCOTT AFB, ILLINOIS**

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICE (MAC)
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS 62225



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DOQP (SMSgt Fernandez, 5871)

13 July 1976

SUBJECT: ARRS Pararescue Combat SAR Readiness Conference

TO: See Distribution List

The attached minutes are forwarded for your information. Please ensure widest possible dissemination to all assigned pararescuemen. It is emphasized that many of the recommendations are still being staffed at this Headquarters and distribution of these minutes does not constitute approval of proposed changes.

FOR THE COMMANDER

PETER W. GISSING, Major, USAF
Actg Director, Operations Requirements
DCS/Operations

- 2 Atch
1. Distribution List
2. Minutes, ARRS Pararescue
Combat SAR Readiness Conference,
21-25 Jun 76

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MAC/IG, Scott AFB, IL 62225

MAC/CSH, Scott AFB, IL 62225

Attachment 1



INTRODUCTION

ARRS PARARESCUE COMBAT SAR READINESS CONFERENCE

Since SEA, several technical advances in anti-aircraft missiles and radar-controlled automatic weapons have occurred that require modification of tactics training to meet our mission as the primary U.S. military combat rescue force. Red Flag has demonstrated the limitations of slow-moving rescue vehicles in a high-threat area. This restriction is especially apparent when we consider that the current mass production of sophisticated hand-held surface-to-air guided missiles by the USSR and their shipment to satellite countries will eventually make them nearly as commonplace as the AK-47. We can expect to encounter such weapons in any area that small arms resistance is present. Since current tactics and equipment do not provide our helicopters, regardless of type, armor, or fire power, sufficient protection against this threat, rescue by helicopter can only be provided where the enemy threat is known to be minimal. Obviously, this limits our helicopter rescue capability and requires us to modify the SEA rescue concept and develop other tactics more clandestine in nature.

Additionally, in the years following the Vietnam War, ARRS forces, in particular pararescuemen, have been exercised primarily in peacetime SAR effort. Because of their desire to do the best job possible, and because peacetime SAR is currently where the mission is, we have directed much of our training toward this end. Results of a recent IG inspection indicate that we may have placed combat SAR training in a secondary role. Emphasis on peacetime SAR, combined with our combat SAR training, is taxing the pararescue forces to the point that we must readdress our efforts to insure that priorities are given to the combat role.

With this in mind, the pararescue combat role, as stated earlier, and the SEA type rescue scenario are not presently a viable concept due to the hand-held IR threat. In cases where the survivor is down in a hostile environment, he may have to E and E to an appropriate area where rescue can be effected. If the survivor is injured or unaware of the pickup coordinates, it will be the pararescueman's responsibility to locate the survivor and provide escort or transport him to the desired location. The pararescueman will be deployed by any means available where he will E and E to the designated area and contact the survivor and shepherd him to a safe area for pickup. While being airlifted into and out of these areas, the pararescueman will perform normal aircrew duties.

An equally important role for the pararescueman will be to provide open sea rescue of downed aircrew members. This would include the rescue of transoceanic aircraft ferry crews, as well as aircrews downed off the coast of countries such as Korea, where hostilities may be occurring.

The prime factors that will be considered would be individual unit training and proficiency requirements and that unit's location and deployment area. It should be apparent that we cannot provide rescue support for all possible scenarios but must direct our training toward those areas that will be most productive.

It must be emphasized that training and equipment must be directly related to our combat role. Our peacetime SAR must be regulated to a secondary position.

MINUTES

ARRS PARARESCUE COMBAT SAR READINESS CONFERENCE

21-25 June 1976

1. The conference convened at 0800, 21 Jun 76, in the ARRS Conference Room. Conferees representing all ARRS weapon systems and geographical areas were in attendance (Attachment 1). Maj Gen Saunders welcomed the conferees and tasked the Pararescue Combat Readiness Conference to provide inputs of all training and equipment necessary for pararescue to maintain a combat capability. He stressed that pararescue forces must maintain minimum proficiency in all areas to allow ARRS the flexibility of a worldwide force.

2. The following presentations were given:

- a. Commander's Welcoming Remarks and Conference Objectives by Maj Gen Saunders, ARRS/CC.
- b. The USAF Occupational Measurements Lab Field Review and Job Inventory Survey by SMSgt Tobey, ARRS/DOT.
- c. Updating of the Pararescue Selection System at Lackland and Forecast Pipeline Requirements by SMSgt Tobey, ARRS/DOT.
- d. A Review of Selecting Volunteers for Cross-Training into Pararescue by SMSgt Tobey, ARRS/DOT.
- e. Forecast Assignment Requirements Against Forecast Career Field Grade Levels by MSgt Rude, MAC/DPRATZ.
- f. SAREX 76 Briefing by Capt Hassell, ARRS/DOV.
- g. Proposed Dual Hazard/Special Duty Pay for the Career Field by CMSgt Walther, ARRS/CMS.
- h. Establishment of Super Grade Positions in the Larger Detachments and Composite Squadrons by CMSgt Walther, ARRS/CMS.
- i. Supply Procedures and Assistance Available to the Field by ARRS and MAC/LGS by SSgt Green, ARRS/LGS.
- j. New Equipment Currently Being Considered or Tested for Pararescue Use by SMSgt Fernandez, ARRS/DOQP.
- k. Advanced Medical Equipment Being Distributed to Pararescue Teams by Lt Col Smith, ARRS/SG.
- l. In-unit Medical Training by Lt Col Smith, ARRS/SG.
- m. Rescue Tactics and Red Flag Exercises by Maj Kimsey, ARRS/DOJ.
- n. Future Rescue Force Requirements by Lt Col Villotti, ARRS/DOX.
- o. Safety by Col Allison/Mr. Mikler, ARRS/SE.

A complete listing of agenda items is contained in Attachment 2.

PARARESCUE COMBAT SAR
READINESS CONFERENCE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A highly trained/qualified pararescue force, capable of penetrating the high threat areas associated with our combat contingencies, is mandatory to allow ARRS to effect the combat mission. Training for this mission must develop the unique ability to maintain a strong sense of purpose under conditions of stress associated with the combat environment. Additionally, a totally flexible approach for all rescue aircraft in the employment of the pararescue force must be maintained.
2. Pararescuemen must receive training similar to that of other services for clandestine operations to allow ARRS to have an independent capability during combat SAR operations. This is not to be interpreted that ARRS is infringing into areas where DOD has specialized units for clandestine operations.
3. Areas should be identified that are necessary for ARRS to maintain a combat capability in, and to provide a degree of flexibility for certain combat operations. This would be similar to current specialized missions performed by some ARRS units such as ATAR and MARS.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

ACTION: DOT

PROBLEM: AFM 39-1. Pararescue job description must be updated to define the pararescue combat role.

DISCUSSION: Presently, the pararescue job description does not address the combat role. The only reference to combat is in Escape and Evasion (E&E). AFM 39-1 has remained relatively unchanged over the last 10 years. The 31 May 75 Air Force change to AFM 39-1, at which time pararescue was redesignated under the Enlisted Aircrew Operations career ladder, did not address combat.

RECOMMENDATION: 1. The job description needs to address many of the specific capabilities and requirements of PJs in combat. Examples are: Aerial gunnery, rappelling, infiltration, exfiltration, CARP, small arms proficiency, communications, etc. After this is accomplished, the 115X0 Specialty Training Standard (STS) can be definitive in the specific areas. This update should be accomplished after the Occupational Measurements Laboratory has analyzed their 115X0 field survey. This, in turn, will require an updating of:

- a. CDC (Career Development Course).
- b. STS (Specialty Training Standard).
- c. 1550 ATTW Basic Pararescue Course.

2. Define the exact combat role of pararescue when giving the career field orientation briefing at Lackland AFB.

ACTION: DOX/DOJ

PROBLEM: A combat mission is not clearly defined for pararescue in LLH nor for the LLH itself.

DISCUSSION: The lightlift helicopter can make a significant contribution to the combat SAR mission of ARRS. To achieve this, several areas must be addressed which would give it a capability in a combat environment. Armament such as dual M-23 armament system using M-60s, 5.56 mini-gun, rocket system or any combination of these would provide a means of defense. To man the gun positions and provide the recovery capability possessed by the HLH, the additional authorization of one pararescueman per aircraft would be necessary. With a complement of two pararescuemen, the survivability of the LLH would be greatly enhanced. Areas such as scanning, navigational assistance during low level penetrations, and actual recoveries would have a higher success rate with this addition. To reduce the time in the recovery area, a means of rapidly deploying pararescuemen and recovering him and the survivor should be explored. The use of repelling devices and stable extraction systems would be applicable to all rotary weapon systems and greatly reduce exposure time in recovery area. During water operations or operations at altitudes where a hover cannot be sustained, a low and slow deployment method would be employed.

RECOMMENDATION: ARRS should strongly pursue the authorization of two PJs per H-1 aircraft to insure a fully qualified/capable combat rescue force. This increase should be tempered with the understanding this increase in authorization would not change or increase the pararescue functions as they are now outlined. Because the H-1 is easily transportable and requires less support for contingency operations, it could be relocated quite rapidly. For this reason, the combat role of the LLH should be more specific. When the combat mission has been defined for the LLH, a complete updating of MACR 23-64 will be required.

ACTION: DOJ

PROBLEM: ARRS fixed wing aircraft are not being utilized to fullest capability in the combat rescue role.

DISCUSSION: The conferees unanimously agreed that ARRS should investigate the feasibility of expanding the combat SAR operations. The potential for different types of warfare (guerilla, conventional, limited, COIN, etc.) to occur in various geographical areas increases the need for SAR forces to be flexible to meet specific needs. Combat SAR, as addressed at this time, involves heavy-lift rotary wing aircraft in the primary role. The role of fixed wing aircraft is strictly supportive to the rotary wing mission (communications and tanker support). ARRS fixed wing units continually train in various SAR concepts, of which a minority is directly related to combat SAR tactics/requirements. The majority of this training is directed to peacetime SAR and would be of questionable value in most combat situations. These include MA-1/2 kit drops, search patterns and other time-consuming maneuvers not suited for combat situations. Therefore, our stated combat SAR mission and the mission to which ARRS fixed wing units devote most of their training do not coincide. A realignment of priorities is essential to achieve the desired ARRS combat role.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Concepts of employing SAR forces and/or equipment should be explored for use by fixed wing aircraft when the introduction of rotary wing forces is prohibited or not practical for certain combat operations. These concepts include variations to both high and low-level penetrations:

a. Pop-up CARP: This system could be employed using HC-130 aircraft flying to the objective at a low altitude. When approaching the drop area, the aircraft climbs to the desired drop altitude (600-700 feet for combat), deploys the team and their equipment, and then descends for its egress of area. These tactics were shown feasible in Flintlock exercises which are held annually in Europe. CARP operations are currently outlined in MAC directives and fixed wing units have the capability to develop and use this procedure.

b. Fulton Recovery: Some C-130 aircraft and crews now possessed by TAC maintain the capability to effect a Fulton recovery. It is conceivable that Rescue will inherit this role and provide total rescue capability. Specific pararescue teams and HC-130 crews could be trained in the Fulton extraction. Since our H model, HC-130s were originally designed for this system, modification costs would be minimal.

c. Air Evacuation from Remote Site: The HC-130 crew should be fully qualified to make short field landings/takeoffs to provide rescue capability from forward sites. The ability to evacuate a patient at high speed to a distant medical facility would increase the chance of survivability.

d. A standard drop pattern will expose the aircraft during the multiple passes over the drop area. This not only increases the odds for detection and/or hostile fire, but also detracts from the clandestine nature of a combat rescue deployment. The rescue force, including the pararescue team, is placed in undue jeopardy with these procedures. A combat equipment drop would be preplanned and based on mission requirements. The deployment would entail the jumpers deploying the necessary equipment and exiting the aircraft behind the bundles. Combat tactics and/or procedures should be developed to support this type operation.

ACTION: DOV (LG for Fulton extraction system aircraft modification costs/requirement).

PROBLEM: Small teams should normally be used in all combat operations.

DISCUSSION: Infiltration/exfiltration can best be effected by small numbers of personnel who are self-sufficient in all mission requirements. Because PJs are multi-skilled, there is no requirement for larger teams containing different specialties to be committed. With this small team employed in a hostile environment, the chances of detection are greatly reduced and the accomplishment of mission objective increased. Larger teams should be deployed as the mission dictates; i.e., mass casualties, extremely rough terrain, aircrews geographically separated, etc. Also, small lightlift units will not enjoy manning authorizations to enable those units to deploy large numbers of personnel and maintain an alert capability at home base.

RECOMMENDATION: The basic combat pararescue team insertion should normally be a two-man deployment. This allows maximum ground movement capability, reduces the number of persons exposed to additional threat, increases unit mission commitment capability, and keeps training requirements within the capabilities of small units.

ACTION: DOV/DOT

PROBLEM: Pararescue training is currently performed on a somewhat fragmented basis. There is little guidance or support from higher headquarters to provide continuity in combat training.

DISCUSSION: Some sections are tasked with requirements for unit support that do not have a direct bearing on the combat capability of the section. These requirements run from excessive squadron additional duties to support of aircrew training in non-combat maneuvers. Some crew positions have one level of currency; while others differ, some may be simulated while others may not. This requires that often the PJ must support a training maneuver where he receives no productive training. Some units require PJs on all local flight where all the PJ does is scan, when he could be more productive in ground training.

RECOMMENDATION: The entire currency requirement for all crew positions should be realistically evaluated and changes made as appropriate to provide maximum training with minimum waste of manhours. In addition, the following recommendations are submitted:

- a. Develop scenarios (SAREX) for utilization of PJs and task the unit to support the combat scenario.
- b. Insure that managers at all levels of command are effectively utilizing their personnel in support of squadron additional duties. Eliminate those additional duties that are not essential to operations.
- c. Insure the commander allows sufficient scheduling flexibility for PJs to accomplish all ground training requirements.
- d. Eliminate local flights for PJs that do not provide combat SAR training.
- e. Align aircrew currency to compliment the PJ combat training in the total mission concept.

See Attachment 3 for Proposed Currency Table. See Attachment 6 for Pararescue Combat SAREX Outline.

ACTION: DOJ

PROBLEM: New specialized tactics need to be employed in support of combat para-rescue ground operations.

DISCUSSION: To maintain an effective combat capability, emphasis must be placed on developing tactics for ingress/egress and on-going support of ground teams through specialized methods. Since pararescue teams will work independently without continuous airframe support, increased communication efficiency is required with rescue aircraft and other DOD agencies. The need exists for vectoring various types of aircraft for recovery, close air support, and aerial resupply. Numerous PJs in SEA "piecemealed" procedures when close air or artillery support was required in tight situations. Some knowledge of the type weapon/armament capability is also mandatory. Diversionary tactics need to be developed which can divert enemy attention from the ground team. Infiltration/exfiltration and escape and evasion tactics must be emphasized and refined. Specialized equipment must be procured.

RECOMMENDATION: ARRS should contact other DOD agencies which have procedures that are common to our requirements and explore their methods of training and mission execution. Once this research has been completed, those in-being procedures and training methods which are adaptable should be developed into the ARRS training program. Training might be provided by non-ARRS sources or from within. Considerations should be: Length of training, quota availability, cost, ARRS expertise, adequate training location, etc. This training is required to increase the PJs efficiency in ground operations and not to infringe in operations conducted by other DOD agencies.

ACTION: DOT

PROBLEM: In-unit requalification requires excessive aircraft sorties and puts an additional workload on instructor personnel while it detracts from mission/currency training.

DISCUSSION: Valuable time must be devoted to retraining and requalification of individuals which could be better utilized maintaining normal currency requirements. Presently Course 115701 provides periodic update for medical training and tactical medical problems and non-combat field/mountain evacuation. It seems feasible to expand this to include combat ground operations and flight operations. Areas covered should be used to satisfy unit currency requirements. These areas could have an evaluation phase which would serve as the biennial flight and ground evaluations. This course would also serve to provide a continuous update to the field and standardize procedures. This would take a big workload off operational units.

RECOMMENDATION: A pararescue requalification/refresher course should be conducted at 1550 ATTW which will accomplish the above. It should be an AFM 50-5 listed course with dedicated instructor cadre. It should not be dependent on instructors or equipment used in the Pararescue Basic Course 11530. This new course should be required for all pararescuemen at two year intervals. See Attachment 6 for additional course recommendation.

ACTION: SG/DOT

PROBLEM: The medical treatment capabilities/equipment requirements for current Rescue operations do not meet the requirements of combat.

DISCUSSION: A PJ is well trained in emergency medical treatment and devotes a large percentage of time to this area of qualification. The time expended, however, is slanted toward peacetime operations. The current clinical training requirements meet a peacetime requirement, but this time does not always reflect the combat environment. A PJ is not afforded the opportunity to receive expert medical training periodically to update and maintain the proficiency knowledge with new techniques and/or equipment. The medical kit now in use does not meet combat requirements. It is bulky, heavy and cumbersome for E&E situations.

RECOMMENDATION: To align the emergency medical treatment program with the combat needs, the following recommendations are submitted:

- a. In the development of the CDC, emphasis should be placed on combat medical treatment. ACTION: SG/DOT
- b. Pararescue training be aligned to allow more medical treatment training in combat related injuries, i.e., trauma. ACTION: SG
- c. A refresher course be developed for PJs to attend biannually for update of knowledge/techniques. ACTION: SG/DOT
- d. Currency be realigned to reflect the combat role in management of injuries. ACTION: SG/DOV
- e. A compact combat medical kit be developed to supplement the current kit in use. ACTION: SG/DOQ

PROBLEM: Some circumstances of a combat environment may prohibit the utilization of aircraft to effect a rescue from behind enemy lines.

DISCUSSION: The conferees agreed that heavily defended areas of coast line defenses may prohibit an aircraft from safely executing a rescue. Under these circumstances, a method of infiltration by other than aircraft is desirable to extend the rescue capability. Infiltration by waterborne means; i.e., paradrop in the open sea, swim to land, or underwater movement, would reduce the risk of detection and enhance the mission success. The PJ would then make contact with the survivor and E&E to a safe haven for recovery by aircraft, Fulton extraction, or other means. The ability to infiltrate by other than aircraft and move overland will allow a more clandestine operation for recovery from deep within enemy territory.

RECOMMENDATION: A method of infiltration that would be minimally dependent on aircraft should be developed to provide a clandestine insertion.

ACTION: DOT

PROBLEM: The pararescue mission/training philosophy does not align with the requirements for a combat environment.

DISCUSSION: The current philosophy of pararescue utilization/training is reflected in the types of training received by pararescue students. While many of the procedures and skills learned by this individual are applicable to a combat situation, i.e., pararescue is trained in parachute deployment, but the techniques involve multiple passes over a target - this is not compatible with limited exposure over a hostile area. Many modes of infiltration/exfiltration are not included in either formal/initial training or in continuation training. Weapons training is at the aircrew level with no options for carrying ground weapons on the aircraft by pararescuemen who will deploy. The USAF Survival School provides general aircrew survival training with limited combat tactics; in addition, a duplication of prior training takes up a large block of time that could be used in more productive training areas. The communication tactics in use by PJs are oriented to a peacetime SAR operation. A combat communication tactic can be used in a non-combat environment; however, the reverse is not applicable. The pararescue combat role demands that all pararescue personnel be physically and mentally motivated toward a hostile environment. The training philosophy should be directed toward the combat rescue mission. At present, the physical training is acquired during P.T. and/or normal mission training. The mental preparation will have to be developed in a realistic combat training program under conditions of stress.

RECOMMENDATION: Recommendations are addressed below for staff action as appropriate.

a. Coordination with other appropriate agencies/units to determine the various combat tactics that may be applicable to PJ operations. ACTION: DOJ

b. Determine what portions of other agency training would be applicable to PJ operations. ACTION: DOT

c. Research new/improved methods of combat tactics. ACTION: DOJ

d. Review the PJ school/pipeline training and realign with the combat philosophy. This review should include all functions of various schools and especially the 1550th and USAF Survival School. ACTION: DOT

e. Clandestine communication equipment/procedures should be developed to support combat operations. ACTION: DOJ

f. Provide realistic combat training in all phases of pararescue maneuvers. (Training should be directed toward complete exercises to include tactics such as infiltration/exfiltration, rappelling, Pop-CARP, etc.) ACTION: DOT/DOV

g. Assign a senior PJ to the Hq ARRS Tactics Office to develop and monitor the combat role of PJs. ACTION: DOX

PROBLEM: Current directives prohibit realistic training under simulated combat conditions.

DISCUSSION: The restrictions on some maneuvers at the present prevents training in other than ideal conditions. A PJ that is exposed to combat should be aware of problem situations he may encounter. The inability to be hoisted from over 10 feet for example does not allow the realism of exposure.

RECOMMENDATION: All applicable ARRS directives should be evaluated to determine the specific need for present restrictions that detract from realistic combat SAR training.

ACTION: DOV

PROBLEM: The high risk envelope is prohibitive in nature for use of PJs under all conditions.

DISCUSSION: Safety parameters have been established that allow PJs to train under totally acceptable conditions, yet all operational pararescue deployments are categorized as "high risk" even though conditions may be more favorable than occur during normal currency training. This, in itself, insinuates that every mission is dangerous. The combat training would be greatly enhanced if more utilization of the pararescue force was employed. The training received under an actual SAR effort would greatly affect the decision-making practice needed in combat.

RECOMMENDATION: Provide the aircraft commander with specific parameters of deployment in use of PJs and allow on-scene decisions when these parameters are met. Remove/change the term "high risk" to something not as reflective of danger.

ACTION: DOV

PROBLEM: The PJ mission encompasses many facets of military functions which are duplicated by other training requirements. In most instances, the PJ training is more in-depth than other requirements.

DISCUSSION: MAC 170 aircrew ground training covers areas which PJs receive in-depth actual training, yet he must continue to take the annual exams. As an example, The Air Force Aerobic Program is minimal in comparison to the PJ P.T. test, yet the PJ is required to take the aerobics test and to also administer it in most cases.

RECOMMENDATION: A review of all general military training subjects should be accomplished to identify those areas in which PJs receive similar in-depth training. All duplication should be eliminated or at least reduced to a minimum.

ACTION: DOT

PROBLEM: HLH units must tie up an aircraft to provide functional training on mini-guns.

DISCUSSION: Most problem areas identified in the field relating to crewmembers being unfamiliar with the mini-gun stems from the lack of exposures to that system. In most cases, an aircraft must be scheduled to provide any realistic training and to operate the system. If a mini-gun simulator was provided to each unit with a requirement, more training could be accomplished without relying on an aircraft. Scheduling problems would be eliminated. The gained proficiency, and with the dollar savings realized within the first year, the simulator would more than pay for itself.

RECOMMENDATION: That units be required to locally manufacture mini-gun simulators in accordance with suggestion submitted by 1550 ATTW (See Attachment 4).

ACTION: DOT

PROBLEM: ARRSR 55-3 requires an updating.

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DISCUSSION: ARRSR 55-3 requires updating to reflect equipment for combat operations and be more specific in equipment control. LP equipment should be standardized as much as possible to allow flexibility between units and standardize training.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. ARRSR 55-3 should provide the necessary authority and guidance for the local purchase of required items not Government stock listed.
2. Include 1550 ATTW pararescue students in equipment listing.
3. Establish controls for retention of LP and expendable equipment to prevent its loss.
4. Be more explicit in ARRSR 55-3, making it directive in nature rather than an equipment reference.
5. Explore the possible of having a central equipment procuring and holding center for LP pararescue equipment. Equipment can be better controlled from a central point with a controlled distribution. This would allow bulk buying which would allow a savings and keep equipment standardized.
6. Attachment 6 lists equipment that should be identified for pararescue combat operations. List is broken down to both individual and section requirements.

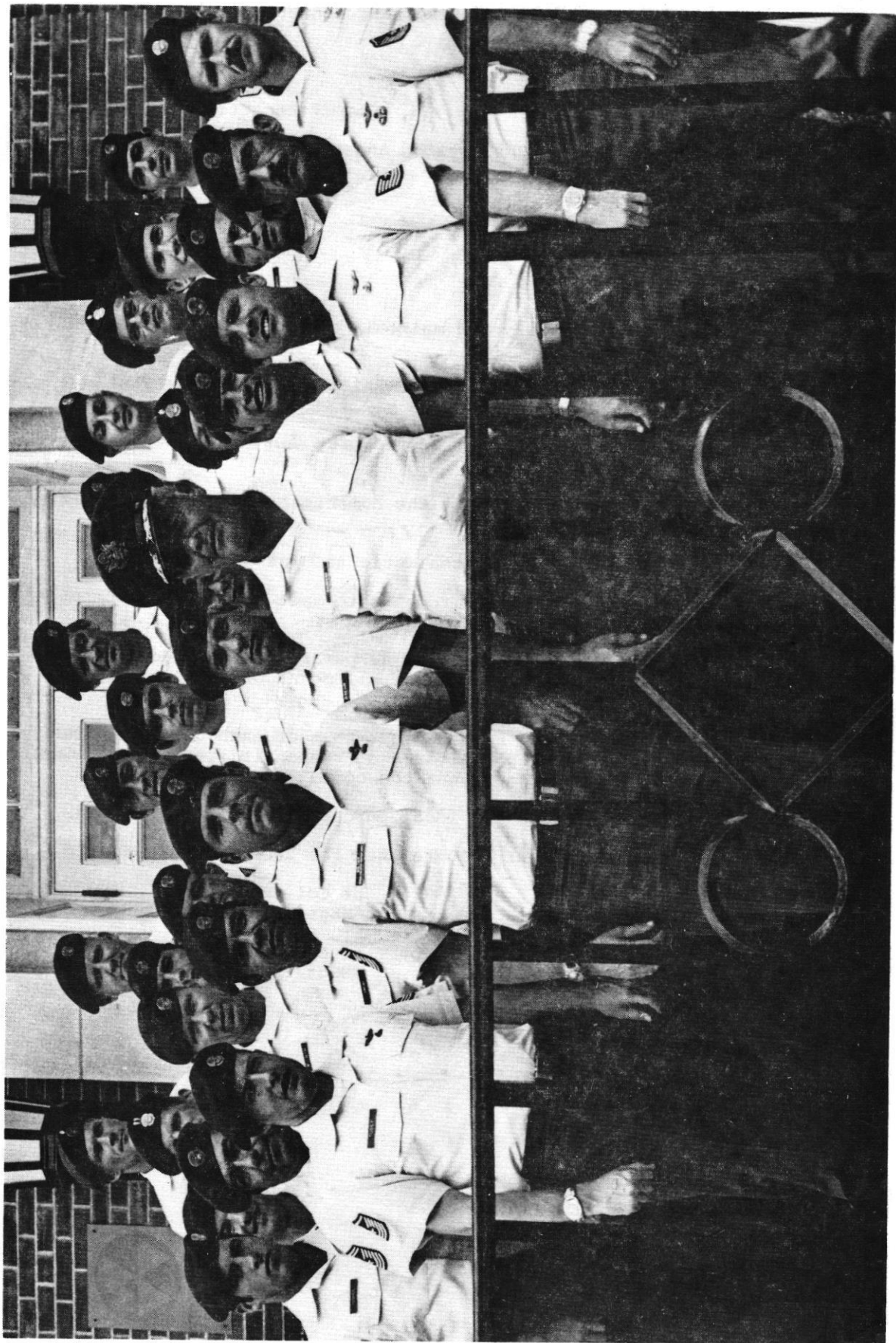
ACTION: DOQ

List of Attachments

1. Attendees List
2. Conference Agenda
3. Proposed Currency Chart
4. Suggestion - Minigun Simulator
5. Recommendation from 1550 ATTW for Establishment of OL at Fairchild
6. Special Purpose Clothing and Equipment Requirements for Individual Pararescue Team Members
7. Pararescue Combat SAREX

ALPHABETICAL ROSTER OF CONFEREES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
SMSgt Baehr	106 ARRG (ANG)
Maj Behling	1550 ATTW
MSgt Beasley	1550 ATTW
MSgt Beaty	ARRS/DOV
MSgt Berrio	ARRS/SG
Lt Col Bronson	ARRS/DOQ
MSgt Colgate	304 ARRS (RES)
MSgt Davidson	6594 Test Group
MSgt Eldridge	41 ARRS
SMSgt Fernandez	ARRS/DOQ
SMSgt Fisher	71 ARRS
TSgt Garlie	Det 14, 39 ARRW
MSgt Hefferon	305 ARRS (RES)
Capt Howell	ARRS/DOQ
TSgt Hughes	106 ARRG (ANG)
SMSgt Kelly	33 ARRS
MSgt Kraft	1550 ATTW
TSgt Morrow	ATC
MSgt Nardi	55 ARRS
SMSgt Richmond	129 ARRG (ANG)
Lt Col Smith	ARRS/SG
MSgt Stanek	301 ARRS (RES)
TSgt Taylor	Det 18, 39 ARRW
SMSgt Tobey	ARRS/DOT
CMSgt Vargas	ARRS/DOV
CMSgt Vigare	39 ARRW/DOV
CMSgt Walther	ARRS/CMS
MSgt Wellington	41 RWRW/DOV
MSgt Williamson	303 ARRS (RES)



ARRS Pararescue Combat SAR Readiness Conference

Conference Agenda

Discussion Items

Committee Action

a. Define the Pararescue Combat SAR mission and the role of the pararescueman as a combat rescue aircrew member on:

- (1) Lightlift helicopters
- (2) Heavylift helicopters
- (3) Fixed-wing aircraft

b. What is needed to fully qualify and maintain combat readiness for the pararescueman?

c. The requirement or need to maintain a humanitarian/peacetime SAR capability.

d. What would be the desired levels of proficiency and minimum currency requirements for:

e. How much training that is devoted to the humanitarian/peacetime SAR mission is applicable to combat SAR?

f. Are present training requirements realistic to meet combat SAR?

g. Review and establish training requirements to meet each unit's combat SAR mission with respect to contingency locations.

h. Review all training presently conducted by pararescue for additions/deletions, as applicable for combat operations. All means of deploying PJs should be explored to effect a combat rescue.

i. Review and establish training requirements to meet each unit's secondary/peacetime mission within their geographical area of responsibility. This training, although peacetime related, should compliment the combat SAR role.

j. Standardize equipment obtained by local purchase for pararescue use.

k. Establish combat SAR equipment requirements for use by pararescue.

Finalize and Review

Lt Col Bronson,
SMSgt Fernandez, ARRS/DOQP

Summation

Lt Col Bronson,
SMSgt Fernandez, ARRS/DOQP

General Saunders' closing comments

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICE (MAC)
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS 62225



13 DEC 1976

REPLY TO
ATTN OF DO (SMSgt Kelly, 5801)

SUBJECT: Pararescue Combat Readiness Training

TO: ALL ARRS WGs, SQs, DETs, Ols, RES & ANG
(Operations)

1. Pararescue training must be directed toward reaching and maintaining a combat-ready force, capable of being employed throughout the world. To accomplish this, the unit training program will include ground combat rescue scenarios that stress an interlace of ground and air activities.

2. Pararescue NCOICs and unit training officers must work in concert to construct training scenarios that develop the units' combat capability. These scenarios need not be limited to unit resources. Pararescuemen are encouraged to participate in tactical combat training with other services on a non-interference basis. Training with other services will be accomplished in accordance with applicable service directives and comply with the safety standards of ARRS.

3. Unit commanders must be actively involved in the administration of pararescue combat readiness training. The commander must review the training plan to insure the training requirement is satisfied and approve the training scenario prior to its execution.

4. The following areas of training are to be used as guidelines in developing pararescue combat readiness training:

a. Infiltration/Insertion: Various methods of transportation should be used in gaining access to a hostile area. This includes: parachute, hoist, scuba, surface vessel, and by foot.

b. Gunnery: Pararescue personnel should be familiar with the use of defensive weapons and defensive weapons tactics. As a minimum, pararescuemen must be proficient in the units' assigned weapons, i.e., M-60, minigun, and M-16. Other agency weapons that are available for training may be used with commanders' approval. Strict adherence to established procedures and safety is mandatory when performing weapons training.

c. Ground Operations: The diversity of combat ground operations requires a flexible, yet comprehensive, scenario for realistic training. The following maneuvers should be included in combat ground training.

(1) Land Navigation: Individuals must be proficient in map, compass and terrain feature recognition to accomplish precision navigation under combat conditions.

(2) Combat Evasion/Concealment: All combat training will include techniques of concealment/camouflage and escape/evasion. The use of local base or other agency personnel as "aggressor forces" is encouraged to add realism to combat training.



(3) Combat Communication: Training in this area should be channeled to techniques that will not expose the ground force to enemy detection. Alternate techniques of communication must be explored and utilized. A "negative" communication approach was proven effective under combat conditions. Under this concept, when a predetermined plan is adhered to, the requirement for electronic communications is eliminated.

(4) Water Operations: A rescue training scenario for water operations should provide for hostile area operations and non-hostile area operations. The ability to navigate precisely underwater and penetrate an enemy shoreline requires training consideration. Training should also be developed for non-hostile rescue/recovery, including the recovery of valuable equipment or classified items.

(5) Emergency Medical Treatment: Training scenarios should provide for training in treatment of combat type injuries. They should also include evacuation under hostile conditions, providing for concealment/camouflage movement.

5. Units should evaluate the assigned mission and geographical requirements to determine unit training capabilities. The areas outlined in paragraph 4 above are minimum; unit requirements, geographical location, flexibility, and availability of training areas are governing factors in developing training scenarios. These scenarios should enhance the capability of a unit, theater support in particular, while utilizing available resources. Specific areas of concern or assistance required in developing in-unit scenarios should be identified to HQ ARRS/DOX through respective wing tactics officers.

FOR THE COMMANDER

Allen R Weeks

ALLEN R. WEEKS, Colonel, USAF
DCS/Operations

SAUNDERS CLOSING REMARKS ..
PARARESCUE COMBAT TRAINING CONFERENCE
2-6 MAY 77

9

GENTLEMEN

TODAY BRINGS TO A CLOSE THE PARARESCUE COMBAT TACTICS
CONFERENCE, WHICH I DIRECTED TO BE HELD HERE AT KIRTLAND
AIR FORCE BASE FROM 2 TO 6 MAY 1977.

IN MY TASKING LETTER OF 15 APRIL 1977, I CHARGED THE PARARESCUE
CONFEREES WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF FORMULATING RECOMMENDATIONS
TO REALIGN PARARESCUE TRAINING TO MEET COMBAT READINESS
REQUIREMENTS. I DESIRE TO SEE MORE INVOLVEMENT IN COMBAT
TRAINING EXERCISES AND MORE TRAINING CONDUCTED UNDER COMBAT
FIELD TYPE CONDITIONS.

PARARESCUEMEN FROM UNITS THROUGHOUT MY COMMAND HAVE MET HERE,
CONSIDERED THE ISSUES, AND HAVE ARRIVED AT THE FOLLOWING
OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

RECENT COMBAT RESCUE EXPERIENCES; SOUTHEAST ASIA, THE MAYAGUEZ
INCIDENT, AND THE CYPRUS DEPLOYMENT, HAVE INDICATED THAT
WHILE CURRENT PARARESCUE COMBAT PROCEDURES MAY BE ADEQUATE TO
MEET THE CHALLENGE OF RESCUE IN A RELATIVELY LOW THREAT
ENVIRONMENT, SERIOUS DEFICIENCIES EXIST IN OUR ABILITY TO
SUPPORT RESCUE EFFORTS IN A MEDIUM TO HIGH THREAT
ENVIRONMENT.

AS I AM SURE YOU ARE ALL AWARE, RECENT ADVANCES IN MILITARY TECHNOLOGY INDICATE THAT AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY RATES IN MEDIUM TO HIGH THREAT AREAS, MAY PROHIBIT EXTENDED AERIAL RESCUE OPERATIONS.

AT MY DIRECTION, THE FOLLOWING CONCEPT OF PARARESCUE OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED.

INSERTION OF A PARARESCUE TEAM, BY WHATEVER MEANS NECESSARY, INTO A SAFE AREA OR LOW THREAT ENVIRONMENT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED.

IF REQUIRED THE TEAM WILL EVADE CROSS COUNTRY INTO THE HIGH THREAT AREAS, MAKE CONTACT WITH THE DOWNED AIRCREW MEMBERS, PROVIDE EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT AND MOVE THE CREW MEMBERS TO A SAFE AREA FOR PICK UP.

THE INSERTION AND EXTRACTION PHASES REQUIRE TOTAL AIRCREW INVOLVEMENT TO INSURE SUCCESSFUL MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT.

IF UNEXERCISED ANY CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS WILL REMAIN JUST THAT - A CONCEPT.

IF WE ARE TO INSURE SUCCESSFUL MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT, WE MUST INSTITUTE TRAINING PROCEDURES THAT WILL INSURE THAT OUR FORCES ARE EQUAL TO THE CHALLENGE.

TO THAT END THE FOLLOWING COMBAT RESCUE TRAINING EXERCISE (CRTE) HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE PARARESCUE CONFERENCE.

THE EXERCISE WILL BE A REQUIRED CURRENCY ITEM AND IS INTENDED TO CHALLENGE THE CAPABILITIES OF PARTICIPATING PARARESCUEMEN AND SUPPORTING AIRCREW TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.

THE EXERCISE WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

- A. PREPLANNING
- B. INSERTION (BY ANY MEANS)
- C. TACTICAL GROUND MOVEMENT TO INCLUDE:
 - 1. NAVIGATION
 - 2. INFILTRATION
 - 3. EVASION
- D. LINK UP
- E. COMMUNICATIONS
- F. MEDICAL
- G. SURVIVOR MOVEMENT
- H. EXTRACTION

THIS TRAINING WILL PROVIDE A BASE LINE FOR QUALIFICATION OF ALL PARARESCUEMEN AND AIRCREWS THAT WILL GIVE ME THE LATITUDE TO INTEGRATE EXISTING FORCES. WITH DRASTICALLY REDUCED COMBAT EXPERIENCES WITHIN ARRS, HIGH STANDARDS OF COMBAT TRAINING MUST BE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED.

THE EMPHASIS ON REALISTIC COMBAT EXERCISES WILL BENEFIT ALL PORTIONS OF THE RESCUE UNIT AND ENHANCE THE OVERALL ABILITY OF ARRS TO ACCOMPLISH IT'S COMBAT MISSION. ALL CREWMEMBERS MUST TRAIN WITH WEAPONS AND OTHER RELATED COMBAT EQUIPMENT IN AN ENVIRONMENT CLOSELY DUPLICATING COMBAT CONDITIONS.

A NUMBER OF ARRS UNITS HAVE DEVELOPED REALISTIC COMBAT TRAINING IN A VARIETY OF CLIMATIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS. IF EXPLOITED TO THEIR FULLEST, THESE TRAINING RESOURCES WILL IMPROVE AND ALLOW GREATER FLEXIBILITY. JOINT TRAINING OF ARRS UNITS IN THESE VARYING ENVIRONMENTS CAN ONLY ENHANCE CONTINUITY OF PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES THROUGHOUT THE FORCE.

IT SHOULD BE THE GOAL OF EACH COMMANDER TO ATTAIN A HIGH STATE OF COMBAT READINESS AND HAVE HIS FORCES TRAINED TO MEET ALL THREATS.

MINUTES
PARARESCUE COMBAT
TACTICS AND TRAINING
CONFERENCE

2-6 MAY 1977, KIRTLAND AFB, NM



HEADQUARTERS
AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICE
MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

MINUTES

PARARESCUE COMBAT TACTICS AND TRAINING CONFERENCE

1. Place: Kirtland AFB, NM 87115
2. Time: 0800, 2-6 May 77
3. Chairman: SMSgt Joseph Fernandez
4. Conferees present:

Major General Ralph S. Saunders,
ARRS/CC

Col Dale Oderman, 1550 ATTW/CC

Lt Col Smith, ARRS/SG

Maj Behling, 1550 TTS/TTJ

Maj Troyer, 304 ARRS/CC

CMSgt Walther, ARRS/CMS

CMSgt Vargas, 1550 ATTW/DOPJ

CMSgt Vigare, 39 ARRS/DOV

SMSgt Fernandez, ARRS/DOQP

SMSgt Kelly, ARRS/DOT

SMSgt Wellington, ARRS/DOV

SMSgt Tobey, 71 ARRS

SMSgt Richmond, 129 ARRG

SMSgt Baehr, 55 ARRS

MSgt Beasley, 1550 ATTW

MSgt Garlie, Det 14, 39 ARRW

MSgt Casbeer, Det 22, 41 ARRW

MSgt Adams, 41 ARRS

MSgt Colgate, 304 ARRS

MSgt Phythian, OL-J, 1550 ATTW

MSgt Williamson, 303 ARRS

MSgt Spears, 1550 TTS/TTJ

MSgt Austin, 1550 TTS/TTJ

MSgt Carlson, 1550 TTS/TTJ

MSgt McManus, 106 ARRG

MSgt Eldridge, 41 RWRW

MSgt Duffy, ARRS/SG

MSgt Kraft, 1550 ATTW/DOV

TSgt Lepley, ARRS/DOV

TSgt Nungesser, 301 ARRS

TSgt Goodlett, 1550 ATTW/DOQ

TSgt Stanaland, ARRS/DOXT

SSgt Cotugno, Det 6, 41 RWRW

SSgt Svoboda, Det 10, 39 ARRW

5. Introduction:

a. The goal of the 1977 Pararescue Conference was to provide the Commander of ARRS with recommendations for a better qualified Pararescue combat force. In order for this goal to be achieved, a change in current philosophy is needed and total support from all levels of operation.

b. The conferees felt that regardless of the sequence of deployment of ARRS units to a combat theater, all units must be trained to the same level of combat proficiency to insure all challenges can be met.

c. Historically, Pararescue has been required to be a versatile force, able to meet all the contingencies of ARRS. In

the training/preparation of the pararescue force, it is often overlooked that "in-house" training is the tool most often used to insure proficiency. This now is creating an undesirable situation due to the complexity of current requirements and the low-level of pararescue manning.

d. The lack of persons and dedicated funding for operational training prohibits total combat readiness. The conferees feel that several avenues must be explored to assist in this area. The lack of funds and personnel indicates that the most cost effective course of action be directed toward in-unit/cross-unit training, along with minimal cadre exposure annually to outside formal training courses.

e. If we are to meet the goal of a fully combat qualified Pararescue force, we must accept a certain cost factor. This cost must be budgeted for and dedicated to Pararescue combat rescue training. Without the reinforcement/support in funding, a pararescueman cannot be fully trained in combat rescue.

f. Action must be taken to implement plans and procedures that will insure a qualified Rescue force. In the following minutes, there are items that conferees feel should be implemented to provide the ARRS Commander with a viable rescue force:

(1) Identify formal courses that have combat applicable training and require wings to support pararescuemen's attendance. This attendance will be limited to a minimum number of personnel required to support an in-unit training program. The attendance will be required on an annual basis, with a dedicated budget to support training in the areas of: cold weather, adverse terrain, desert, tropical, and emergency medical treatment.

(2) Units that are not self-sufficient in combat training, due to limited number of people, will be sent TDY to other ARRS units for combat rescue exercise currency training. This will be at least annually with a dedicated funding to support the requirements.

(3) A capability of specific area training exists within Rescue--this capability should be exploited to the maximum. In-unit training should be complemented by cadre training in all geographical areas. This is done by sending cadre personnel cross-unit for specific area type training. The cadre member for each area will then conduct in-unit training of all pararescuemen.

This requires dedicated funding and command support.

g. Unit commanders should coordinate training requirements for individual Pararescue Section and submit a dedicated budget request to ARRS. This funding request will include all PJ training, including cross-unit and formal course TDY training.

h. Pararescue combat capability is a must for future rescue success in a combat environment. This necessitates money be allocated to support a realistic training program. It is difficult for a section NCOIC to support the ARRS objectives if funds and/or time to accomplish those objectives are not available. The training philosophy outlined herein must be explored in detail and final results directive in nature if Pararescue is to be fully qualified and capable of combat rescue operations.

6. Col Dale Oderman, Commander, 1550 ATTW, opened the conference with welcoming remarks.

7. CMSgt Charles T. Walther, ARRS/CMS, presented an overview of conference objectives. Areas that received special emphasis were Pararescue Concept of Operations and the ARRS commitment/deployment policy for pararescue forces. It was stressed that pararescue forces deployed in both peacetime and combat would be kept at an absolute minimum to safely accomplish the mission.

8. SMSgt Fernandez, ARRS/DOQP, briefed the minutes of the Jun 76 Pararescue Combat Readiness Conference held at HQ ARRS. The status of findings and recommendations submitted with the minutes was discussed. As a result of these recommendations, significant advances have been made in equipping and training pararescue forces for combat rescue operations.

9. Sgt Fernandez also presented a briefing on the revised ARRSR 55-3 and the standardization of pararescue equipment. Only equipment identified in ARRSR 55-3 and TA 016 would be authorized for pararescue use. Equipment currently on hand which is no longer authorized would be disposed of on an attrition basis. All equipment and local purchase items would be of colors compatible for combat operations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. That equipment and medical back-up kits carried aboard ARRS aircraft by pararescue for combat operations be standardized. That the contents of the pick up kits be outlined in ARRSR 55-3.

b. That minimum standards for pararescue aircraft alert loads for both helicopter and fixed wing aircraft be established. The minimum standard pararescue alert equipment load would be available for each ARRS alert aircraft with pararescue crewmembers assigned. The minimum pararescue alert load by type aircraft be defined in ARRSR 55-3.

OPR: ARRS/DOQP

c. An item manager should be established to monitor and procure equipment that is available through the marketing and redistribution system at Marine, Army, Navy, and Air Force depots. A great deal of the combat equipment is presently available at the depots that can be obtained at no cost. The cost to the unit would be shipping cost only. However, we need a single source monitor to keep tabs on what we need and what is available. The item manager could advise the units of what is available.

OPR: ARRS/LGS

10. TSgt Donald Goodlett, 1550 ATTW/DOQ, presented a briefing on current OT&E programs affecting Pararescue operations. The following is a brief summary of his presentation.

a. Concept of operations of the Pave Low combat rescue system and the roll of the pararescueman was presented.

b. The PRC-103 transceiver radio. Designed specifically for Pararescue use, the radio has a hands off operating capability. It can be mated into the aircraft intercom system and be used for both water and land. Various configurations allow radio to be used for parachute, helicopter and water operations.

c. The modified stokes litter. This modification allows litter to be a more practical and versatile rescue device. By breaking down into two pieces, it is easily transportable by one man and easily stowed on lightlift helicopters. A flotation device is part of the package and installs easily and requires less maintenance than the LPU method.

11. Sgt Fernandez briefed on the revised ARRS supplement to AFR 35-10. The two main issues were:

a. All flight clothing would have patches, rank insignia, and name plates affixed with Velcro tape. This will allow for a rapid means of sanitizing flight clothing for combat operations.

b. Camouflage fatigues will be void of any patches, name tags, and rank insignia. Adornments would compromise the intent of camouflage clothing.

12. SMSgt Kerry Kelly, ARRS/DOT, presented a briefing on the proposed equal hazard/special duty pay for pararescuemen. The package was approved by the Air Force and DOD pay board. It is currently awaiting final approval at the Comptroller General's Office.

13. Capt Olivo, functional manager for the All5X0 Pararescue career field, Occupational Measurements Laboratory, Lackland AFB, TX presented an extensive and informative briefing. The briefing included the results of an Occupational Measurement Inventory/Analysis of the Pararescue career field which was completed in Mar 77. He noted that 949 different tasks had been identified which are now required and performed throughout the career field. This number is significantly higher than the average AFSC. Capt Olivo pointed out that the Pararescue career field is one of the few AFSCs which has been inventoried and computer loaded for an indepth analysis. He further stated that an indepth study be conducted in the near future by senior representatives of the Pararescue career field. This would have to be done at the Occupational Measurement Laboratory at Lackland AFB, where the programmed computer, analyst, and psychologist are located. As a result of this briefing, the following recommendations are made.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. That seven senior pararescue NCOs be appointed to conduct a career field analysis based on Occupational Measurements Laboratory findings. That these NCOs represent the following areas:

- (1) Light-lift helicopter unit - 1 NCO
- (2) Heavy-lift helicopter unit - 1 NCO
- (3) Composite unit - 1 NCO
- (4) ARRS wing - 2 NCOs
- (5) HQ ARRS - 2 NCOs

b. Analyze findings of Occupational Laboratory for validity.

c. Revise speciality training standard.

d. Validate and/or develop career development course.

e. Revise AFR 39-1 to portray an accurate description of the All5X0 Pararescue career field to include combat operations.

f. Recommend course improvements to the basic pararescue course to align training more to combat rescue requirements.

OPR: ARRS/DOT

14. The following statement was read pertaining to the ARRS pararescue deployment commitment policy. This was followed by a brief discussion and recommendation.

a. The mission commitment policy, as defined in ARRS Regulations 55-1 and 55-11, states in part: "Normally, two pararescuemen will be utilized for operational mission parachute deployments. Certain missions, e.g., multiple survivors with injuries, expected prolonged commitment on the mission, extreme weather conditions, securing aerospace hardware, etc., may dictate additional pararescuemen be initially deployed. The requirement for additional pararescuemen will be based on pre-launch mission information from the RCC and/or other agencies and should be kept to the minimum required. The decision to commit additional pararescuemen will be at the discretion of the aircraft commander and/or pararescue team leader." The intent of this policy is to allow the on-scene crew to evaluate the situation and then make an accurate decision and act on it. When this decision-making process is abused, it jeopardizes future force commitment policies. Although a crew is launched with a three-man pararescue team based on the initial information received, as more information becomes available and an on-scene evaluation is made, only then can the final decision be made.

b. To insure that an accurate decision can be made, all agencies must be kept informed on all pertinent facts, information and intentions. This is a two-way line of communication which is absolutely essential between control agencies and on-scene aircraft.

c. NCOICs and team leaders will only deploy their team(s) on missions that they are qualified and equipped to accomplish safely. All teams do not have the same capabilities; therefore, some tasking may be beyond your team's capability. As NCOICs and team leaders, you have the responsibility to recognize and know each assigned pararescueman's qualifications and potential and to commit your forces accordingly. When tasking is beyond



your capability, you will not commit your forces. On the other hand, when a team is committed, it will be kept to the absolute minimum to safely accomplish the mission.

DISCUSSION: Conferees agreed that for most extended ground operations in a combat environment a three-man team would be required. This is due to the equipment normally required, rough terrain travel, security and patient/survivor movement. Team size should not be limited to only two men.

RECOMMENDATION: That the option be available to increase team size on any extended ground operation in a combat environment. Factors such as type terrain, climatic conditions, number of survivors and enemy threat would be considered to determine each mission's team complement.

OPR: ARRS/DOXT

15. Combat rescue tactics and training were reviewed. This was followed by a discussion period which addressed the concept of training and whether training is realistic and meeting ARRS contingency objectives. From this discussion, a number of recommendations were made to improve and enhance the ARRS combat rescue capability.

REVIEW: The basic combat pararescue insertion will normally be a two-man team. Method of insertion will be by any means necessary into a safe area or low threat environment. If required, the team will evade cross-country into the high threat area, make contact with the survivor/patient, provide emergency medical treatment and move survivor to a safe area for recovery.

DISCUSSION: Although this is basically a simple concept, the knowledge that must be possessed by each pararescueman is complex and extensive. With drastically reduced combat experience within ARRS, high standards of combat training must be established and maintained. A high degree of professionalism and standardization in tactics and procedures must be attained by the entire pararescue force to insure the goals of ARRS are achieved.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Because of varying geographical locations, all ARRS units train under different conditions. For this reason, a common base line for all pararescue and aircrew qualifications must be established to insure standardization. This will allow ARRS the flexibility to intergrade forces. In the event attrition forces

are required, they can be put into service in minimal time. The common base line should be a currency item intended to exercise the capability of pararescuemen and supporting aircrews during the critical insertion and extraction phases. These phases require total aircrew involvement to insure successful mission accomplishment. The following is what a basic Combat Rescue Training Exercise (CRTE) should consist of to meet minimum currency requirements. Underlined items require total crew involvement.

- (1) Preplanning
- (2) Insertion
- (3) Tactical ground movement to include:
 - (a) Navigation
 - (b) Infiltration
 - (c) Evasion
- (4) Air directed ground navigation
- (5) Ground directed aircraft movement
- (6) Link up (survivor and/or friendly forces)
- (7) Communications
- (8) Medical
- (9) Survivor movement
- (10) Extraction

OPR: ARRS/DOT/DOX

b. A number of ARRS units have developed realistic combat training in a variety of climate and geographical areas. Locally available resources add the indepth realism required for combat training. These resources, if used, can only enhance the ARRS combat capability and:

- (1) Would help in developing standardized tactics and procedures throughout the ARRS force.
- (2) Could exercise mobility plans.
- (3) Give crews the opportunity to operate in unfamiliar geographic and climatic areas under combat conditions.
- (4) Would be in-house ARRS directed exercising command and control at HQ ARRS and wing level.

(5) Would be tailored to our exact requirements and at greatly reduced cost to the Air Force.

c. With military technology making rapid advances in all areas, tactics have become a vital function within ARRS. Because of the unique mission of ARRS and its pararescue forces, coordination at all levels of tactics is absolutely essential. With frequent updating of tactics and procedures, pararescue counterparts are required at each level to insure prompt coordination and dissemination of critical information. A position for a senior pararescueman at each wing tactics/mobility shop, including reserve forces, is seen as a critical ingredient to insure maximum efficiency throughout ARRS and to maintain an effective fly and fight force.

OPR: ARRS/DOXT

d. The HC-130 has been identified to perform several direct combat support missions in medium to low threat environments. As of this time, the only method tested has been the Pop Up CARP type maneuver. Although a feasible operation, one area has been identified which makes it impractical at this time. When operating at low altitudes, the navigational capabilities become diminished making target acquisition questionable. Inaccurate deliveries could be disastrous. Current plans call for the installation of the Omega navigation system on HC-130s in the near future. When installed, the Pop Up deployment method should be fully developed.

e. A technique currently under development by the Army shows great promise as a means of inserting a pararescueman into a high threat area. The method, called "Off Set" parachute delivery allows the aircraft to fly twenty miles wide or more of the known high threat area. The pararescuemen open their parachutes at high altitudes after deployment. Using a high performance canopy, they would travel twenty or more miles while descending. This figure would vary depending on winds and altitude. This method would minimize aircraft and crew exposure and allow an undetected penetration into a denied area of pararescue forces. It is strongly recommended that this method be evaluated for ARRS combat application.

OPR: ARRS/DOXT/DOQP

16. The emphasis on combat rescue operations generated considerable discussion in the current pararescue training program. The discussion centered around three basic areas:

a. The qualification level of pararescue proficiency.

b. The type of training required to obtain combat rescue proficiency.

c. The time availability to accomplish the required training.

RECOMMENDATION: At present, a pararescueman enters the pipeline at Lackland AFB and approximately 11 months later he arrives at a rescue unit. Upon arrival at a unit, the new pararescueman is minimally qualified, thus added time is needed to prepare him for normal rescue duty, not to mention combat duties. For the remainder of the pararescueman's career, he is only required to attend one formal course--the seven-level medical course.

DISCUSSION: The conferees felt that the present training program could be revised to improve/upgrade the overall training program of the pararescueman. Several approaches were discussed with a goal of reducing the training time and cost while raising the level of proficiency. The pararescue pipeline appears to be excessive with numerous wasted man days spent for travel, repetitive and nonessential training. Travel time, coupled with waiting for school start dates, could be used more productively. Training received at some schools does not meet our requirements which necessitates repeating this training at the Pararescue School. Requalification students arriving at Kirtland require additional "base type or USAF directed" items such as physiological training, driver's license, passport, etc. The time to acquire this at 1550 TCHTS takes away from productive training, when it would better be done at OL-J. Another area of concern was the assignment of graduates to LLH units. With minimal qualifications, a great deal of training time must be devoted to achieve an acceptable level of qualification. The LLH units are not adequately manned to support this increased training requirement. Pararescuemen in the field must be kept up to date on advances in technology and equipment. A career in pararescue cannot be based only on initial schools. Follow-on formal training is essential to insure pararescuemen are kept abreast with current technology and equipment. This is particularly critical in the medical skills. This continuation training is an absolute must if ARRS is to be assured a quality pararescue force.

OPR: ARRS/DOT

RECOMMENDATION:

a. Staff study to determine the feasibility of total pararescue initial training at the Pararescue School. This would reduce the time and cost of initial training and eliminate unessential training.

b. Require personnel that have been out of the field for over one year to attend training at OL-J to accomplish all the "base/USAF" training items.



c. LLH assigned trainees receive all aerial operation training in Category B aircraft at 1550 ATTW.

d. Formal/informal training courses recognized by ARRS be included in ARRSR 55-11 and wings directed to budget for attendance by pararescuemen.

17. Combat tactics was a major concern of conferees. It appeared that while some units had been exposed to techniques being taught at the basic school, others had not.

18. SMSgt Larry Wellington presented a review of the proposed update and changes to ARRSR 55-11, Pararescue Operations. Overall, the conferees were receptive to the changes which primarily revolved around combat operations. The following recommendations were submitted in hopes of reducing administrative manhours and equipment exposure.

RECOMMENDATION: ARRS Form 12 and pararescue folder are superfluous. ARRS Form 60, or a suitable similar currency chart, and AF Form 623, with job proficiency guide, provide all the entries necessary to record pararescue currency and training. Recording in other forms is redundant and time consuming to the point of being wasteful. Eliminate Form 12 and pararescue folder.

OPR: ARRS/DOVW

PROBLEM: Required use of SCUBA tanks on all water jumps.

DISCUSSION: Use of SCUBA tanks will be required during the annual night water jump to maintain minimum proficiency/currency. During other water deployments, SCUBA tanks should be as required for that scenario. A concept of operations would be to deploy pararescuemen 10 to 12 miles from land and have them swim to shore. SCUBA tanks would be a heavy burden during this operation because these tanks only have enough air for 1000 yards. Numerous pararescuemen feel these tanks are a hinderance (too heavy, combined with other jump gear, catching on parachute lines in the water, hitting individuals in the back of their head while in heavy seas, and the amount of breathing time is limited during extended operations). History reveals that this procedure was adopted for NASA space craft recovery, which requires some underwater breathing. ARRS is the only DOD agency that requires its personnel to deploy into the water with full SCUBA. Other agencies, combat control, SEALs, and special forces, are given the option, depending upon mission requirements.

RECOMMENDATION: Change our requirement of deploying with SCUBA tanks and give the option to the team leader and NCOIC of the pararescue sections.

OPR: ARRS/DOVW

19. There is no guidance available for a number of procedures/techniques used by pararescue personnel in prosecution of missions.

DISCUSSION: Over the years, pararescuemen have developed procedures/techniques for use in mission prosecution. This covers such items as equipment drop techniques, rigging of equipment, types of containers to use, types of parachutes to use, etc. This information is passed on verbally but in many instances, some people do not ever gain the knowledge. As years go by, this valuable information is lost by attrition.

RECOMMENDATION: A tactics/training manual is required to encompass the varied procedures/techniques that presently are not included in other directives. Each unit with combat information should forward recommendations to the 55 ARRS/DOVW for review and consolidation. The 55 ARRS will develop standards to be forwarded to HQ ARRS/DOXT for further review, coordination, and distribution to all units.

OPR: ARRS/DOXT/DOQP

20. SUMMARY:

a. In my tasking letter of 15 Apr 77, I charged the Pararescue conferees with the responsibility of formulating recommendations to realign pararescue training to meet combat readiness requirements. I desire to see more involvement in combat training exercises and more training conducted under combat field type conditions.

b. Pararescuemen from units throughout my command have met here, considered the issues, and have arrived at these observations and recommendations.

c. Recent combat rescue experiences (Southeast Asia, the Mayaguez incident, and the Cyprus deployment) have indicated that while current pararescue combat procedures may be adequate to meet the challenge of rescue in a relatively low threat environment, serious deficiencies exist in our ability to support rescue efforts in a medium to high threat environment.

d. As I am sure you are all aware, recent advances in military technology indicate that aircraft survivability in medium to high threat areas may prohibit extended aerial rescue operations.

e. At my direction, the following concept of pararescue operations have been developed.

(1) Insertion procedures of a pararescue team, by whatever means necessary, into a safe area or low threat environment have been developed.

(2) If required, the team will evade cross-country into the high threat areas, make contact with the downed aircrew member, provide emergency medical treatment and move the crewmembers to a safe area for pick up.

(3) The insertion and extraction phases require total aircrew involvement to insure successful mission accomplishment.

f. If we are to insure successful mission accomplishment, we must institute training procedures that will insure that our forces are equal to the challenge.

g. To that end, the following recommended Combat Rescue Training Exercise (CRTE) has been developed by the members of the pararescue conference.

(1) The exercise will be a required currency item and is intended to challenge the capabilities of participating pararescuemen and supporting aircrew to the fullest extent possible.

(2) The exercise will include the following areas:

- (a) Preplanning
- (b) Insertion (by any means)
- (c) Tactical ground movement

to include:

- 1. Navigation
- 2. Infiltration
- 3. Evasion
- (d) Link up
- (e) Communications
- (f) Medical
- (g) Survivor movement
- (h) Extraction

h. This training will provide a base line for qualification of all para rescuemen and aircrews that will give me the latitude to integrate existing forces. With drastically reduced combat experiences within ARRS, high standards of combat training must be established and maintained.

i. The emphasis on realistic combat exercises will benefit all portions of the rescue unit and enhance the overall ability of ARRS to accomplish its combat mission. All crewmembers must train with weapons and other related combat equipment in an environment closely duplicating combat conditions.

j. A number of ARRS units have developed realistic combat training in a variety of climatic and geographical areas. If exploited to their fullest, these training resources will improve and allow greater flexibility. Joint training of ARRS units in these varying environments can only enhance continuity of procedures and techniques throughout the force.

k. It should be the goal of each commander to attain a high state of combat readiness and have his forces trained to meet all threats.



Jul 78

SL 1 THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW OF A PARARESCUE MANAGEMENT SURVEY
LT CONDUCTED IN MARCH OF THIS YEAR AT THE DIRECTION OF MAJ GEN
SAUNDERS. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THIS SURVEY WAS LIMITED TO
ACTIVE DUTY UNITS.

SL 2 COMMAND RESPONDENTS INCLUDE UNIT COMMANDERS, OPERATIONS OFFICERS
LT AND STANDARDIZATION OFFICERS. IDENTIFIED AS SUPERVISORY
RESPONDENTS ARE PARARESCUE NCOICs, ASSISTANT NCOICs AND
STANDARDIZATION COUNTERPARTS. A TOTAL OF 33 COMMAND AND 31
SL 2.5 SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL RESPONDED EQUATING TO A 78% RESPONSE.

THE SURVEY ITSELF CONSISTED OF TWO PARTS. PART ONE WAS A
SERIES OF QUESTIONS REQUIRING YES OR NO ANSWERS, MANY OF
WHICH WERE EXPANDED UPON BY THE RESPONDENTS. PART TWO CONTAINED
A SERIES OF QUESTIONS REQUIRING ESSAY TYPE ANSWERS.

MASTER COPIES OF PART ONE ARE PROVIDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION.
RESPONSE TO THE SECOND PART OF THE MANAGEMENT SURVEY WAS MORE
DIFFICULT TO ANALYZE. THERE WERE SIGNIFICANT PERCEPTUAL
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COMMAND AND SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL.

SL-3
RT

LEAVE
IN
PLACE
TILL
SUMMARY

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT AREAS WERE SELECTED FOR MORE DISCUSSION BECAUSE THEY OFFERED AN INSIGHT INTO THE ACCIDENT PROBLEM AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVING NOT ONLY THE OPERATIONAL SAFETY ASPECTS BUT THE CAREER AND JOB SATISFACTION ALSO.

SL-4

UTILIZATION OF PARARESCUE PERSONNEL:

LT

THE MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS BOTH COMMAND (58%) AND SUPERVISORY (80%) FELT THAT PARARESCUE PERSONNEL ARE NOT BEING EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED IN EITHER AN OPERATIONAL OR TRAINING ROLE. THE REASON FOR NON-UTILIZATION CITED MOST FREQUENTLY WAS THE "INCREASED RISK MISSION" POLICY. COMMAND PERSONNEL COMPLY WITH THIS POLICY TO INSURE ADEQUATE LEVELS OF COMMAND AND CONTROL, BUT THEY ALSO FEEL THAT WING AND HQ PERSONNEL WILL ONLY ACCEPT RELATIVELY UNCHALLENGING MISSIONS WITH A LOW TO NON-EXISTENT RISK FACTOR.

AS A RESULT, THERE IS COMPARATIVELY LITTLE OPERATIONAL USE OF PARARESCUE PERSONNEL, WHICH HAS A DEFINITE ADVERSE AFFECT ON ALL CREW MEMBERS. THIS NON-UTILIZATION OF PARARESCUE WAS IDENTIFIED AS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN THE SPREAD OF COMPLACENCY



WITHIN THE CAREER FIELD. A 100% COMMITMENT TO A TRAINING PROGRAM IS DIFFICULT FOR SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL TO SELL WHEN THE POSSIBILITY OF OPERATIONAL COMMITMENT IS PERCEIVED AS MUCH LESS.

3L-5 II. TRAINING DIRECTIVES

14 THE LACK OF ADEQUATE WRITTEN TRAINING GUIDANCE WAS FREQUENTLY IDENTIFIED.

THIS PROBLEM IS BEING WORKED BY DOT IN THE FORM OF A COMPREHENSIVE PARARESCUE TRAINING MANUAL WHICH WILL BE IN THE FIELD BY OCTOBER 1978.

ALSO IDENTIFIED WAS THE LACK OF TRAINING EXPERIENCE IN VARIETY OF CLIMATIC AREAS. FOR EXAMPLE, PARARESCUE PERSONNEL ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO DEPLOY INTO THE ARCTIC. WE HAVE PARARESCUE PERSONNEL IN FLORIDA WHO UNTIL RECENTLY HAD NEVER SEEN SNOW MUCH LESS TRAINED IN IT. ONE POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM WOULD BE AN INCREASE IN INTRA-SQUADRON TRAINING PROGRAMS WITHIN RESCUE. PROPERLY SUPERVISED, THIS COULD PROVIDE A COST EFFECTIVE SOLUTION TO THIS DEFICIENCY. A



SECOND SOLUTION MAY BE TO ESTABLISH A BASE LINE OF QUALIFICATION FOR ALL PJs AND FURTHER QUALIFY CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS ON EACH TEAM FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS, I.E., HIGH ALTITUDE RESCUE TEAM.

SL-6 III. CURRENT EVALUATION SYSTEMS.

LT

THE MAJORITY OF COMMAND RESPONDENTS FELT THAT THE CURRENT SYSTEMS ARE ADEQUATE. CONVERSELY, SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL FELT THAT A MORE FUNCTIONAL ORI TYPE APPROACH TO EVALUATIONS WOULD BE MORE APPROPRIATE.

ONCE THE TRAINING MANUAL IS PUBLISHED, STANDARDIZED TRAINING AND EVALUATION CRITERIA WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM WHICH EVALUATION EXERCISES CAN BE PATTERNED.

SL-7 IV. PARTICIPATION IN OFF-DUTY ACTIVITIES.

LT

THIS ITEM WAS ADDRESSED TO SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL ONLY.

UNANIMOUSLY, TEAMS WITH PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN OFF-DUTY ACTIVITIES SUCH AS SKY DIVING, SCUBA, MOUNTAIN CLIMBING FEEL THIS INCREASES THE OVERALL PROFICIENCY OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM. PRESENT REGULATIONS RESTRICT THE USE OF SECTION'S EQUIPMENT DURING THIS

OFF-DUTY TRAINING.

ARRS WILL ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION IN OFF-DUTY ACTIVITIES AND ALLOW THE USE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT DURING SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES FOR CURRENCY.

SL-8 V. RETENTION OF PARARESCUE PERSONNEL.

LT

THE MOST FREQUENTLY CITED REASON FOR LOW RETENTION RATES AMONG FIRST TERM PARARESCUE PERSONNEL WAS THE LACK OF OPERATIONAL MISSION OPPORTUNITY. THIS, ALONG WITH FREQUENT PCS MOVES AND THE LACK OF PROMOTION OPPORTUNITY, WERE CITED AS REASONS FOR THE LOSS OF OUR EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL.

THE SINGLE MOST EFFECTIVE POLICY, THAT WILL AFFECT PARARESCUE RETENTION MOST DRAMATICALLY AMONG BOTH FIRST TERM AND CAREER PERSONNEL, IS TO INCREASE OPERATIONAL MISSION UTILIZATIONS. ADDITIONALLY, WE SHOULD EXPLORE GRADE RELIEF FOR PROMOTIONS.

L-9 VI. EQUIPMENT.

LT

ARRSR 55-3 AUTHORIZED THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT TO PERFORM THE MISSION; HOWEVER, BUDGET RESTRAINTS HAVE RESTRICTED SOME TEAMS



FROM PROCURING THE REQUIRED EQUIPMENT.

SOLUTION: ARRS WINGS MUST EMPHASIZE THE NEED TO PROCURE THE EQUIPMENT AND HAVE UNITS PRIORITIZE THEIR EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR REQUISITION.

SL-10 VII. DRUG ABUSE.

Lt

94% OF THE COMMAND AND 80% OF THE SUPERVISORY RESPONDENTS REPLIED THAT DRUG ABUSE IS NOT A PROBLEM WITHIN THEIR SECTIONS. (NUMBER LOST IN LAST YEAR - 12)

ARRS SUP TO AFR 35-13 AND INITIAL BRIEF AT OL-J ON DRUG AWARENESS HAVE DIRECTLY HELPED IN CUTTING THE PROBLEM.

SL-11 VIII. COMPOSITE VRS LLH RESPONSES

Lt

WE HAD ANTICIPATED PROBLEM AREAS TO BE DIFFERENT BETWEEN OUR COMPOSITE/HHL UNITS AND THE LLH UNITS. HOWEVER, THE SURVEY SHOWED THAT PROBLEMS ARE SIMILAR IN ALL UNITS WITH PJs ASSIGNED. THE MAIN AREAS OF CONCERN FOR LLH UNITS ^{WERE} ~~WAS~~ MANNING, EQUIPAGE, AND MISSION COMMITMENTS. OUR PRESENT OVERALL MANNING IS 82%, WITH A 90% MANNING PROJECTED BY 31 DECEMBER 1978.

SL 12 IX. PARARESCUE OICs.

76% COMMAND AND 100% OF THE SUPERVISORY RESPONDENTS DID NOT FEEL THAT AN OIC OF THE PARARESCUE SECTION WAS REQUIRED. SEVERAL COMMAND RESPONDENTS REPLIED THAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE OICs APPOINTED BUT THEY HAVE TOO MANY ADDITIONAL DUTIES AND MANNING WON'T ALLOW.

TURN OFF BOTH PROJECTORS UNTIL SL-13 NEXT PAGE
SUMMARY:

12.5 THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THIS SURVEY WAS TO DETERMINE THE CAUSE OF THE UNDESIRABLE ACCIDENT TREND WITHIN THE PARARESCUE CAREER FIELD. PARACHUTING, SCUBA DIVING, MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, AND ANY NUMBER OF OTHER TRAINING REQUIREMENTS PERFORMED BY THE PARARESCUEMAN ON A DAILY BASIS ARE DANGEROUS AND POTENTIAL OF ACCIDENTS EXISTS. ALL OF US DESIRE A "0" ACCIDENT RATE. GRANTED, THE MAJORITY OF ACCIDENTS RESULT FROM PERSONNEL ERROR OR JUDGMENT, BUT SOME ACCIDENTS WILL OCCUR, I.E., BAEHR, TALLY, AND WE MUST EXPECT SOME INJURIES. EVERY ACCIDENT HAS A LESSON TO BE LEARNED WHICH SHOULD BE THE END RESULT OF ANY INVESTIGATION. THE SUBJECT AREAS WE HAVE ADDRESSED WERE FELT

TO BE RELATED TO ACCIDENT CAUSES. FROM THE SUBJECT AREAS,

SL-13 THREE FACTORS ARE DEFINITELY HIGHLIGHTED IN THE SURVEY, AND

CONSIDERED CONTRIBUTING. COMPLACENCY, RESULTING FROM THE

LACK OF OPERATIONAL MISSIONS. THE INDIVIDUAL PJ APPROACHES

THE TRAINING MISSIONS AS THOUGH IT'S SOMETHING THEY WILL NEVER

GET TO USE OPERATIONALLY.

MANNING: PRESENTLY, THE PARARESCUE CAREER FIELD IS 67% MANNED

WITH SSGTs, 53% MANNED WITH TSGTs, AND 44% MANNED WITH MSGTs.

SL-13.5 THESE STATISTICS SHOW THAT WE DON'T HAVE ENOUGH SUPERVISORS

TO PROVIDE THE REQUIRED MANAGEMENT, AND THIS MAY BE A CONTRIB-

UTING FACTOR TO THE ACCIDENT RATE. MOST OF OUR NCOs REALIZE

THE PROMOTION OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PJ CAREER FIELD ARE VERY

LIMITED AND DUE TO THE KEEN COMPETITION, MANY PJs GET OUT AND

CROSS-TRAIN INTO A CAREER FIELD IN WHICH PROMOTION IS BETTER.

PCS MOVEMENTS FURTHER INDUCE LOSSES. PJs AVERAGE TWO YEARS

ON STATION.



13

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICE (MAC)
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS 62225



TO
N OF

CC

10 July 1978

SUBJECT

Pararescue Combat Tactics Conference

TO

Conferees

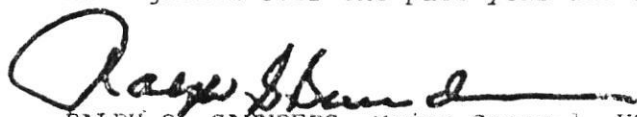
1. During this conference you are charged with assessing our combat readiness program. Insights into rescue responsibilities will be briefed to broaden your understanding of the combat role the pararescue force will play. The combat mission role has been slightly altered from our previous thinking. We will desist from training in more than two man elements, with more emphasis placed in certain areas of training.
2. The reasons for this will be made clear by Headquarters Combat Readiness and Intelligence personnel during this conference. We will continue to insure that pararescuemen receive training that will enable them to operate effectively as combat aircrew-members with the ability to perform ground missions/feet wet operations in a hostile environment.
3. At present the feasibility of working pararescue ground teams in a medium to high threat combat environment is uncertain. However, we must be capable of inserting and operating pararescue teams in areas near hostile forces. The pararescue team must be able to evade, using land navigation and route selection, camouflage discipline and concealment, perform proper medical treatment on survivors and use proper authentication and communication procedures for extraction.
4. The potential combat environment we face today, particularly the European scenario, is uniquely demanding. There is a tendency among some to throw up their hands and quit; to set back and wait for things to get better. We do not subscribe to this approach, we must be careful not to overextend ourselves, not to give our aircrews--our pararescuemen--more of a mission than is practical. I am confident the mission of Rescue can be accomplished, threat or no threat. Your job is to carefully consider the alternatives and determine how.

THIS IS THE ARRS/CC LETTER THAT
BASICALLY SHUT PSS OUT OF TACTICAL GROUND OPS.
HIS EXACT WORDS TO WING CCS WAS TO "TIE
PSS TO THE HOIST"

GLOBAL IN MISSION -- PROFESSIONAL IN ACTION



5. I am hopeful that your stay here at Scott AFB will be productive and that you will provide realistic inputs from the experiences you have gained over the past year and a half.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ralph S. Saunders", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

RALPH S. SAUNDERS, Major General, USAF
Commander





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICE (MAC)
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS 62225

DOT

REPLY TO
ATTN OF CC

31 MAR 1980

SUBJECT Pararescue Tactical Employment Policy

39 ARRW/CC 41 RWRW/CC 1550 ATTW/CC
403 RWRW/CC 106 ARRG/CC 129 ARRG/CC

1. My staff has reviewed the roles and missions of our pararescue force. Attachments 1 and 2 are the results of their analysis. The two attachments differ only in level of detail.
2. Request wing commanders and DCS Operations review Atch 1, and DCS Operations and senior pararescue representatives review Atch 2. Your comments are desired and should arrive ARRS/DOX NLT 10 Apr 80.
3. These documents, after coordination, will become pararescue employment policy for implementation at all levels. Applicable directives will be rewritten to reflect this guidance.


CORNELIUS NUGTEREN
Major General, USAF
Commander

- 2 Atch
1. Pararescue Tactical
Employment Policy
2. Tactical Employment
of Pararescue



BACKGROUND PAPER

TITLE: Pararescue Tactical Employment Policy

PURPOSE: To state the purpose and concept of tactical employment and operations for the pararescue career field.

BACKGROUND: Numerous conflicts concerning pararescue tactical employment and interpretations of subject guidance exist at all levels within the command. This paper, when authenticated and coordinated, will be the policy-level source document for all pararescue tactical training, operations and employment, and where procedures carry over, non-tactical or peacetime SAR operations. It will be directive at all command levels and will remain in force until ARRSR's 3-1 (S/NFD) and 55-11 are revised to reflect this guidance.

DISCUSSION: Pararescue tactical capabilities, support requirements, and employment criteria will be implemented as follows:

1. Team size:

- a. Two pararescuemen will constitute a standard team.
- b. Individual pararescuemen may be deployed for survivor assistance in rapid extraction situations.
- c. Three pararescuemen may be employed to increase aircraft, aircrew or survivor protection.

2. Required insertion capability:

- a. Parachute
- b. Hoist
- c. Sky-Genie
- d. Rappeling
- e. Air-landing
- f. Freefall swimmer

3. Required extraction capability:

- a. Air-landing
- b. Hoist
- c. STABO (Emergency Only)

4. Required medical capability:

- a. Diagnose trauma and trauma-induced illness



- b. Stabilize condition and injuries of trauma victim
- c. Know effects of mishandling trauma victims
- d. Correctly prescribe, administer and control drugs and medications
- e. Apply splints, bandages, tourniquets, etc, under field conditions
- f. Prepare litter-load and transport critically injured victim

5. Required tactical capability:

- a. Plan and prepare for tactical employment
- b. Survive and evade for 24 hours individually and unsupported
- c. Practice COMSEC/OPSEC
- d. Use communications devices/signals
- e. Use small arms and munitions
- f. Know and assess factors influencing tactical ground situation
- g. Recognize factors indicating loss of tactical control of situation
- h. Use CW protective equipment/devices
- i. Determine and direct appropriate suppressive fires on threat locations
- j. Navigate and move overland
- k. Perform tactical operations at night
- l. Use night viewing devices

6. Required aircrew capability:

- a. Plan and prepare for aircrew duties
- b. Conduct preflight/post flight duties
- c. Operate aircraft defensive systems
- d. Recognize and accurately describe threats
- e. Organize and marshall evacuees by aircraft load elements
- f. Conduct flight following and navigation point recognition from aircraft

- g. Use rescue devices
- h. Operate aircraft communications systems
- i. Locate and operate aircraft emergency/life support equipment
- j. Perform aircraft emergency procedures
- k. Provide physical security for aircraft insertion/extraction operations

- l. Perform insertion/extraction procedures

7. Hostile environment employment criteria:

a. Will operate within the fire support capability of combat rescue dedicated aircraft

b. Will maintain a continuous communications capability with deployment/recovery aircraft

c. Will deploy and operate within an immediate extraction capability of the combat rescue aircraft

8. Combat skill level criteria:

a. Recognizes that a pararescueman must be capable of operating in any surface threat environment which his assigned aircraft is capable of inserting him into.

b. Trains a pararescueman to deploy and operate in a surface threat environment and in a low risk, high return capacity.

9. Tactical employment support criteria:

a. The aircraft commander must personally authorize any pararescue tactical deployment from his aircraft.

b. The insertion of pararescuemen into a hostile environment is also a commitment to recover them by whatever means necessary.

CONCLUSION: The tactical employment of pararescue personnel, as an extension of the ARRS aircraft, is a complex role. This action must be thoroughly evaluated, carefully regulated and prefaced with detailed guidance and training.

RECOMMENDATION: The content of this paper be indorsed as para-rescue tactical employment policy.

AUTHENTICATION:


RYLAND R. DREIBELBIS, Colonel, USAF
DCS/Operations

DATE 28 Mar 80

TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT OF PARARESCUE

1. PURPOSE: This overview will clarify the combat rescue role and tactical utilization of pararescuemen. It also serves as an outline of tactical capabilities and training which pararescue require to adequately prepare for wartime tasking.
2. HISTORY: Usually pararescuemen were deployed into combat from helicopters. A few were deployed from seaplanes. Helicopter deployment methods were limited to hoist and air-landing techniques. Employment consisted of one, two, and occasionally three man elements. While utilizing these concepts in Southeast Asia (SEA), two pararescuemen were captured and four of the 23 KIAS sustained were attributed to enemy contact on the ground. Statistics compiled by the Air University indicate that 87 percent of the survivors ARRS picked up in SEA required assistance on the ground or in the water. Pararescuemen were also required to remain overnight, work in environments where ground FAC procedures were required to suppress enemy opposition. The combat experience level at the close of the SEA conflict was estimated to be 80 percent of the pararescue force. Current manning documents indicate that 31 percent of the pararescue personnel have combat experience.
3. PRESENT CAPABILITIES: Pararescue personnel presently perform aircrew duties to include loading and configuring aircraft, pre and post flight duties, scanning, and clearing procedures, armament systems operation and insertion and extraction procedures in support of the recovery of Aerospace hardware and personnel. They locate and penetrate incident areas by parachute, SCUBA, free fall swimmer deployment, descending devices or by the most practical means. They function individually or in two-man teams. Additionally, they determine the nature and extent of illness or injuries sustained by survivors and provide complete pre-hospital treatment of trauma patients. They also provide physical security for survivors, prepare and evacuate survivors and communicate with recovery of support aircraft.
4. PRESENT TASKING: OPLANS and OPORDs task pararescue personnel to support the ARRS combat mission in the rescue/recovery of downed aircrew members from hostile environments. ARRS directives indicate that this mission will be executed from FOBs and FOLs. Aircraft or aircrew manning is the basis for pararescue manpower availability. Mission deployed element size continues to be a maximum of two men. Pararescue employment or utilization from ARRS aircraft is totally dependent upon the aircraft's ability to penetrate the opposition and gain access to the survivor's location. Within this purview, two-man pararescue teams may be employed from forward units, where they will have established a self sufficient posture to perform aircrew duties and assist survivors during combat rescue missions. Pararescue teams may be employed in a hostile surface environment only when the aircraft is capable of quickly delivering and recovering them on-scene.



a. In the case of the HC-130, limited access to the objective will be realized because of the aircraft's tactical VFR operating parameters and limited ability to cope with threats which detect its presence or present significant opposition. The aircraft also has no capability for recovering pararescuemen from unprepared areas. Therefore, pararescue personnel will most likely be deployed into a very permissive environment. Unopposed day/night land and water deployments are currently recognized as the typical HC-130 tasking for pararescuemen.

b. The H-1 helicopter's tactical VFR ability to gain access to the objective is increased from that of the HC-130 because of basic helicopter flight capabilities. While the probability of getting pararescue personnel to the objective is increased, the opposition encountered at the objective becomes more critical. The present absence of aircraft armament and armor plating, combined with the static targeting of the aircraft during rescue hoist and air-landing operations is an extremely precarious situation. The aircraft's limited ability to cope with threats which represent as much as light opposition is indicative of pararescue personnel being deployed into a permissive environment. Daytime, land and water deployments into light enemy opposition are currently recognized as the typical H-1 tasking for pararescuemen.

c. The HH-3 helicopter demonstrates essentially the same tactical VFR ability to gain access to the objective that the H-1 has. Its ability to cope with the opposition is significantly increased from that of the H-1 through the inclusion of aircraft armament and armour plating. The static targeting of the aircraft during the rescue hoist operation becomes slightly less critical with the ability to apply suppressive/protective fires. However, the deployment of pararescuemen leaves aircraft weapons unmanned and proportionately reduces this ability. The aircraft's increased ability to cope with low threats which represent light opposition is indicative of pararescue personnel being deployed into a lightly contested environment. Daytime, land and water deployments into light enemy opposition are currently recognized as typical HH-3 tasking for pararescuemen.

d. The HH-53 demonstrates the same relative ability to gain access to the objective. However, its ability to cope with the opposition is slightly increased. The static targeting of the aircraft remains a serious concern, but is not as critical as the HH-3 because of the increased ability to bring a high volume of suppressive/protective fires to bear on any enemy target. The aircraft's ability to cope with low threats which represent significant opposition will permit pararescue personnel to be deployed into a moderately contested environment. However, the deployment of pararescuemen again leaves aircraft weapons unmanned and significantly reduces this ability while proportionately elevating the vulnerability of the aircraft. Daytime, land and water deployments into moderate enemy opposition are currently recognized as the typical HH-53 tasking for pararescuemen.

e. The HH-53H demonstrates the greatest ability to gain access to the objective. Its ability to cope with the opposition is significantly increased from that of all aircraft restricted to tactical VFR operations. The static targeting of the aircraft continues to present the most vulnerable period of a mission profile. This aspect is significantly reduced by the enemy infantryman's inability to see the aircraft, determine its origin and accurately target the aircraft at night. The aircraft's ability to cope with moderate threats which represent significant opposition or an area denial effort is indicative of pararescue personnel being deployed into an enemy occupied environment. Night or adverse weather, land and water deployments into a moderately occupied enemy environment with a significant opposition capability are currently recognized as the typical HH-53H tasking for pararescuemen.

5. PRESENT TRAINING: Pararescue aircrew training is adequate; however, tactical training and the ability to function effectively in a surface combat environment is below required standards. These standards are outlined in AFR 39-1, the 115XO STS and ARRSRs 3-1 and 55-11. These inadequacies adversely impact on ARRS mission capabilities as outlined in AFRs 23-19 and 64-3. The standards and training objectives identified in past pararescue tactics conference minutes have not been attained. They were not accompanied with detailed guidance nor adequately supported when they reached the field. The general areas in which deficiencies are noted include basic combat skills such as: mission planning and preparation; environmental survival; map study and terrain analysis; tactical communications; weapons and munitions use; fire movement or maneuver; tactical movement; immediate actions; coordinating supporting fires; physical security; and emergency medical evaluation and treatment under tactical conditions.

6. REQUIRED CAPABILITIES: Pararescue must respond equally well to both the air and ground components of a combat rescue scenario. It is also understood that we must successfully arrive on scene in order to employ pararescuemen on the ground. Therefore, the pararescueman's ground combat capability must be responsive to the aircraft capabilities outlined in paragraph 4. These factors determine where and how pararescuemen will be utilized. The risk factor associated with pararescue utilization also influences their required level of ability. Our ultimate goal is to employ pararescuemen in a low-risk, high return capacity. The instructional guidance for implementation of DOD Directive 1300.7, Survival/Evasion/Resistance/Escape Training, indicates that pararescue duties entail a significant or high risk of capture and may make them vulnerable to greater than average exploitation efforts by a captor. Pararescue ground combat capabilities must therefore include combat skills which enhance survivability during normal operations and prepare a prospective captured pararescueman to improve his chance of surviving this experience. Skilled pararescuemen will increase the survivability of an aircrew in the event of a forced landing and subsequent evasion.

7. REQUIRED TRAINING: Several actions must be taken to implement an effective training program which guarantees the capabilities outlined in paragraph 6. The overall objective of this training is to develop continuity and attain proficiency in the rapid execution of the mission. Prerequisite to this is the requirement for an instinctive ability to apply basic combat skills. These skills are rote technique involving the defense of the aircraft, aircrew and survivor. To acquire this ability, a training document will be published to establish the detailed individual guidance and base line instruction for the development of formal training programs. It will also serve as the source reference material for testing and in-unit continuation training. The approximate 20 Army field manuals currently being used will no longer be required. A revision of the basic pararescue course syllabus is also required. Formal academic and practical training in basic combat skills will be included in the existing course. The course duration should not be appreciably affected. Additionally, an advanced formal combat qualification course is required to further the capability of pararescuemen, elevate the skills previously attained and rehearse the typical scenarios under the instruction of combat experienced personnel. This can be accomplished at existing DOD schools and will require approximately four weeks of dedicated training. The final step to this type of a graduated program will be the development and implementation of a formal continuation or refresher training course. Proposed duration will be two weeks. It can be accomplished by expanding the existing advanced casualty care course. All pararescue personnel presently requiring attendance, would receive combat training also. Employing a mobile training team (MTT) concept is another method of meeting the requirement. This procedure requires training a small cadre of instructors and deploying them to the units. The Army currently has MTTs available which will administer a combat skills training program such as we require. It is within the charter of the Special Forces, JFK Center, Ft Bragg, to provide DOD agencies, other than their own, with these services.

8. CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT: The tactical employment of pararescue personnel refers to the occasion when it becomes most advantageous to deploy pararescuemen from an aircraft involved in a combat rescue mission. Decisions concerning employment feasibility and duration must consider the worst probably circumstances and be mutually understood by both the aircraft commander and the deploying pararescue personnel. The tactical employment of pararescuemen is also a commitment to recover them as expeditiously as possible. Utilizing pararescuemen as an extension of the aircraft may be dictated by the condition of a survivor and/or the urgency of the situation. However, pararescue employment will not be authorized for the purpose of searching for a survivor in other than a known secure area of operation.

9. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS: Pararescue ground operations will be executed within the following parameters in order to maintain the

kind of positive control necessary to predict an acceptable degree of aircrew survivability and maintain a low risk, high return employment probability.

a. All tactically employed pararescue personnel will remain in communication with the delivery/recovery aircraft.

b. They will remain within the protective fire's capability of the dedicated combat rescue aircraft.

c. An immediate recovery/extraction capability must be recognized during all combat ground operations.

The ground component of a combat rescue scenario must be a controlled situation. If at any time the aircraft commander or deployed pararescuemen sense or detect indications that control may be lost or compromised, action will be taken to execute an orderly withdrawal procedure. If control is lost as a result of direct enemy action, the conditioned response and immediate actions of all aircrew members must be focused on the need for regaining control of the situation long enough to recover personnel and egress the area. To prepare for the event of chanced enemy contact, it must be remembered that all immediate actions should be based on absolute and attainable tactical objectives. The indicated operating parameters provide the stability necessary to attain conclusive objectives. These parameters must be given serious consideration prior to the tactical employment of pararescue personnel into an environment of questionable control. Operating parameters should also be considered, but are not binding in the case of a recovery effort which is to be executed in an area under the direct control of a friendly force. Decisions concerning tactical/medical priorities must also address conclusive objectives. When movement of an injured survivor is medically contraindicated and the tactical situation appears to be deteriorating or control of the situation is being lost, an immediate recall will be initiated, medical treatment will cease, the survivor will be moved and all personnel will be extracted in an orderly and expeditious manner. Medical treatment on-board the aircraft will be continued as soon as the tactical situation permits. As often as possible, the survivor will be medically stabilized prior to being moved.

10. IMPLEMENTATION: It is apparent that increased emphasis must be placed on tactical pararescue training. A unilateral combat rescue capability is required within the pararescue force. Commanders and pararescue NCOICs must maximize utilization of the Host Base Support Agreements to alleviate the requirement for pararescue personnel to perform support functions which are presently provided by base agencies (i.e., parachute, raft and LPU packing/inspection). Unnecessary or optional tasking of pararescue resources must be discontinued. Only a proportionate amount of available pararescue training time will be spent on aircrew training. The 115XO STS currently breaks the major tasks down into the following percentage groups: AF Specialty - 20, Medical - 21, Flight Operations - 14, Ground Operations - 33, Water Operations - 5. The STS is being revised to reflect a reduction in





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICE (MAC)
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS 62225

REPLY TO
ATTN OF

CC

9 June 1981

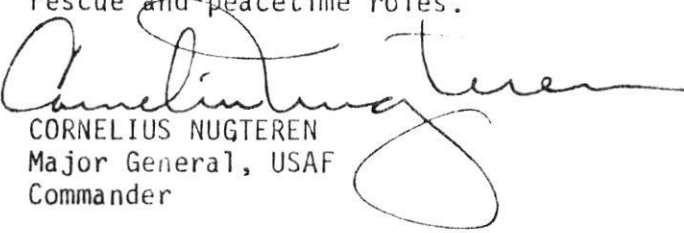
SUBJECT

Welcome

TO

Pararescue Management and Training Conference Attendees

1. On behalf of the men and women of Rescue Headquarters, welcome to Scott AFB and the Pararescue Management and Training Conference. I trust that your stay here will be pleasant and that your conference will be productive and informative.
2. As members of perhaps the most elite group in the Air Force today, the Pararescueman faces some of the toughest challenges. You are a key member of the Rescue team and a vital part of the combat rescue force. Because we rely on you to this extent, it is essential that your combat tactics, procedures, and equipment be fine tuned to make you as effective as possible.
3. During the past year we have made great strides in perfecting the Pararescue force, and in improving the lot of the Pararescueman in general. Testing will soon begin on a high glide ratio parachute to replace your present equipment. The Sky Genie modified stabo equipment and procedures will reach the field this year. New lightweight SCUBA tanks are now in engineering design and will also be in the field this year. The final operational test and evaluation of the PRC-103 radio is near, and this project stands to significantly enhance your communications capability. Finally, you know that the new administration is working hard to improve pay and benefits for the military, and I believe the results of these efforts will directly affect recruiting and retention in the pararescue field.
4. I want you to take as much information home with you as possible, and to challenge my staff with any problems you have brought from your unit. It will take a lot of hard work to make this conference a success, but I am confident your professional approach to this week's activities will greatly benefit our combat rescue and peacetime roles.


CORNELIUS NUGTEREN
Major General, USAF
Commander

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

HEADQUARTERS AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICE (MAC)
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS 62225



REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

DO

Jun 81

SUBJECT: Minutes of Pararescue Conference

TO: See Distribution List

1. The attached Minutes of the Pararescue Conference are approved. The findings and recommendations of this conference have identified areas that could significantly contribute to the improved effectiveness of the ARRS combat mission. Staff agencies have been identified in the minutes to investigate each recommendation for its feasibility and weighted cost factor.

2. Action offices will submit their findings and recommendations to ARRS/DOS not later than 31 October 1981. All findings will be compiled into a final report with rationale for approval or disapproval on each recommendation. Concepts and procedures found applicable for adoption into ARRS combat operations will be discussed in complete detail with anticipated target dates for inclusion into current directives. This report will be made available for distribution to the field as soon as possible.

William J. Mall, Jr.
WILLIAM J. MALL, JR.
Brigadier General, USAF
Commander

2 Atch
1. Distribution List
2. Minutes of Pararescue
Conference

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS AEROSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICE (MAC)
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS 62225



REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

DO (CMSgt Wheeler, 5801)

SUBJECT:

ARRS Pararescue Conference

TO:

See Distribution List

The attached minutes are forwarded for your information. Please ensure widest possible dissemination to all assigned pararescuemen. It is emphasized that many of the recommendations are still being staffed at this Headquarters and distribution of these minutes does not constitute approval of proposed changes.

FOR THE COMMANDER

Lewis E. James
LEWIS E. JAMES
Colonel, USAF
DCS/Operations

1 Atch
Minutes of Pararescue
Conference, 9-12 Jun 81

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1550 TTS, Kirtland AFB NM 87115
OL-J, 1550 ATTW, Lackland AFB TX 78236

OL-A, ARRS, Nellis AFB NV 89191

403 RWRW, Selfridge ANGB MI 48045

301 ARRS (Res), Homestead AFB FL 33030

303 ARRS (Res), March AFB CA 92508

304 ARRS (Res), Portland IAP OR 97218

305 ARRS (Res), Selfridge ANGB MI
48045

106 ARRG (ANG), Suffolk County ANGB
NY 11978

102 ARRS, Suffolk County ANGB NY 11978

129 ARRG (ANG), Moffett NAS CA 94035
129 ARRS, Moffett NAS CA 94035

HQ MAC/IG, Scott AFB IL 62225

ARRS Staff

MINUTES

OF THE

1981

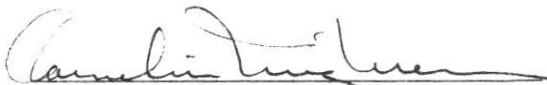
PARARESCUE CONFERENCE

9-12 JUN 81

HQ ARRS

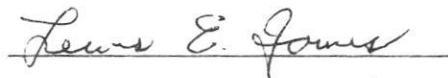
SCOTT AFB IL

APPROVED.



CORNELIUS NUGTEREN, Maj Gen, USAF
Commander

APPROVED.



LEWIS E. JAMES, Colonel, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

INTRODUCTION

1. The 1981 ARRS Pararescue Conference convened at Scott AFB on 9 June 1981. Thirty-seven pararescue NCOICs, representing operational ARRS units, training centers, operating locations, AFSC, ANG, and AFRES, joined members of the staff from HQ ARRS and MAC/IG and conducted a highly successful conference.

2. The objectives of the conference were to:

a. Update unit representatives on current management policies and programs, the status of new equipment evaluation and procurement, the status of new training initiatives, and the development of current tactics programs.

b. Review existing management policies and procedures and recommend future courses of action to improve pararescue combat readiness.

c. Collectively resolve problems which impact upon the majority of the career field and assign OPRs to manage new action items.

d. Improve the interface and interaction between all levels of the pararescue career field.

3. Maj Gen Nugteren, ARRS/CC, opened the conference with welcoming comments and recognition of pararescue's outstanding support of the ARRS mission since he assumed command in September 1979. He expressed particular appreciation for CMSgt Walthers' many outstanding contributions to the pararescue career field, ARRS and the United States Air Force. He indicated that the need for a pararescue NCOIC conference is a valid requirement and long overdue. He directed conferees to forward recommendations for updated policy and guidance for the management and operational aspects of the career field. He explained his policy and purpose for assigning chiefs to the wings and senior master sergeants to the composite units. He directed the chiefs to meet quarterly. At the conclusion of his remarks, the conferees declared Maj Gen Nugteren an honorary pararescueman and presented him with a maroon beret encased in a walnut shadowbox.

4. Col James, ARRS/DO, opened his address to the pararescue conferees with a challenge to resolve the issues at hand, develop and update the policies under which pararescue will operate tomorrow and in the future, and determine the career field's direction and course for the next several years. He also focused on the concept of increasing combat oriented training while simultaneously reducing non-combat type training and currency to elevate our ability to get the job done without overburdening ourselves. Night combat rescue operations and training were highlighted and advocated, with reference to the current test programs.

5. Col Trapp, ARRS/ADO, reiterated his continued support of the pararescue program and expressed an appreciative awareness of the numerous initiatives the career field managers, supervisors and "trench troops" have taken to advance our combat capability. His strong support of the Sky Genie/STABO and high-glide ratio parachute canopy programs has contributed significantly to the increased state-of-the-art pararescue capability.

6. Maj Gen Nugteren also closed the conference with reference to the positive and forward-looking attitudes and ideas expressed by the conferees and career field managers throughout the week. He directed that another pararescue conference be convened in approximately six months.

ALPHABETICAL ROSTER OF CONFEREES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
MSgt Leif E. Arvidson	OL-J 1550 ATTW
SMSgt Larry L. Austin	1550 ATTW
MSgt Dennis C. Baker	41 RWRW
SMSgt Don A. Beasely	71 ARRS
MSgt Tobey Bounds	
SMSgt Andrew Bernal	303 ARRS
CMSgt John T. Colgate, II	403 RWRW
TSgt Michael A. Curtis	Det 6, 40 ARRS
MSgt Joseph Duffy	6594 Test Group
CMSgt Joseph Fernandez	39 ARRW
MSgt Michael D. French	304 ARRS
MSgt Peter S. Harding	55 67 ARRS
MSgt Hassler	1550 ATTW/DOQ
MSgt George X. Hefferson	305 ARRS
TSgt Daniel L. Hoeller	
TSgt Ricky D. Hindman	39 ARRW/DOV
TSgt William K. Johnson	1550 TCHTS/TTJ
MSgt Randy S. McComb	Det 11, 39 ARRW
MSgt Gregory M. Lopley	1550
	TSgt Robert L. Lapointe
	CMSgt Victor H. Madamba
	Det 9, 67 ARRS
	67 ARRS
	55 ARRS
SMSgt Mike McManus	102 ARRS
MSgt Dave McKay	301 ARRS
SMSgt David E. Milsten	39 ARRW
TSgt Charles D. Morrow	Det 22, 40 ARRS
TSgt Ervin A. Petty	Det 24, 40 ARRS
TSgt Brian Quayle	1550 TCHTS Det 14, 67 ARRS
SSgt Jack W. Reed	Det 18, 40 ARRS
CMSgt Al Richmond	129 ARRS
TSgt David L. Root	41 ARRS
MSgt Charles F. Salome	OL-A, HO ARRS
MSgt Michael P. Smith	Silverton
SMSgt James F. Spears	1550 TCHTS 38 ARRS
	1550 TCHTS 33 ARRS
MSgt Joseph S. Stanaland	Det 15, 39 ARRW
MSgt Allen R. Stanek	31 ARRS
CMSgt John F. Tobey	1550 TCHTS
SMSgt Transito Trujillo	1550 TCHTS/TTJ
TSgt Michael D. Vogele	VINZAN LYNN 129 ARRS
TSgt Michael L. Wagner	1550 ATTW/OT&F 41 RWRW
MSgt Terry L. Wetzel	40 ARRS
TSgt Steven Waffel	41 ARRS
	304

HQ ARRS PERSONNEL

NCOIC Pararescue Operational Requirements/DORQ
CMSgt Robert G. Wheeler

Chief Pararescue Operational Tactics/DORJ
MSgt Daniel E. Galde

Superintendent, Pararescue Stan/Eval/DOV
MSgt David L. Patterson

Pararescue Stan/Eval NCO/DOV
~~MSgt Wayne L. Fisk~~

Chief, Pararescue Medical Branch/SG
MSgt John L. Pighini

NCOIC Pararescue Training/DOT
TSgt Donald J. Pecoraro

TSgt Duane E. Hackney
Superintendent, Pararescue Requirements / DORQP
HQ MAC PERSONNEL
~~MSGT JOHN A. MOORE~~

MAC Inspector General Team
CMSgt John L. Eldridge
SMSgt Roy A. Taylor

Chief, Airman Assignments Division/DPRAT1
MSgt Frank J. Cain

PART I

BRIEFINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

FOR THE

1981 PARARESCUE CONFERENCE

TOPIC: PARARESCUE CAREER FIELD MANAGEMENT

BRIEFER: CMSGT WHEELER

SYNOPSIS: The management of the pararescue career field is the collective responsibility of pararescuemen at HQ ARRS, Wings, Squadrons, Detachments and the Reserve forces locations. In past years and now, each unit has worked autonomously in the pursuit of local management. This is a very necessary requirement to maintain the assigned personnel at a level of readiness to meet our mission commitments. Somewhere along the line, an attitude of we against them developed toward the wings and this headquarters. This conflict has been recognized by ARRS/CC and myself during visits to units. The time has come to turn this attitude around to facilitate management and promote unity among this elite group. Greater communications between all managerial positions is not only a necessity, but a requisite for all echelons of management in order to meet the short and long range objectives of ARRS. ARRS/CC's realignment of chiefs to each wing and the ongoing program to place senior master sergeants at composite units is a part of the resolution.

As of this conference, we will enter a new era in the AFSC management. All active and Reserve NCOICs and wing PJs, in concert with the HQ ARRS PJs, will be brought into the decision making process on pararescue matters that have far-reaching impact on the career field. Through the respective wing chiefs, the management, training, equipment, tactics and procedures will be reviewed at all levels. The NCOICs are charged with the responsibility to expand and share this concept with the team members. Ultimately, the response to an issue must flow back to the wing chiefs in a timely manner for appropriate action to follow. The benefits of this approach will be the obvious participatory management by NCOICs and, more importantly, the participation by each PJ under your supervision. They will be an integral part of the career field decisions. The concept will work only if each of you participate and open the lines of communication.

Further, the origination of change need not be initiated from the top. The myriad of tasks necessary to maintain individual qualification along with the technical advancements in equipment and the associated procedures, demands a constant review of our operation. Our PJs have good ideas that may provide improvement to existing programs or new ideas. These inputs must be presented to the wing chiefs. The quarterly meetings of the chiefs will be the forum to evaluate the ideas and establish a course of action. The minutes of these quarterly meetings will be provided to each unit.

A sincere effort by each pararescueman will demonstrate the unity, cohesiveness and singular direction of the career field. We must maintain our eliteness from within. Your active participation in this managerial concept and support of the collective decisions will turn the direction of the career field toward a common goal.

TOPIC: ACTIVE DUTY PARARESCUE MANNING

BRIEFER: CMSGT WHEELER

SYNOPSIS: Pararescue manning is below and will remain below a desired level due to the loss of experienced pararescuemen world-wide. These losses are a result of medical disqualification, retirement, voluntary withdrawal, and separation from the service. The 1980 losses were 43, and so far in 1981, the known losses will be 21 up to Jul 81. The career field will remain undermanned and short of experience in the foreseeable future. Greater demands will be placed on the lesser experienced pararescuemen to get the job done. Recommend active and Reserve force pararescuemen continue to promote the AFSC through base and local community participation with pararescue resources.

TOPIC: REPLACEMENT PARACHUTE FOR PARARESCUE (HIGH GLIDE RATIO PARACHUTE)

BRIEFER: CMSGT FERNANDEZ

SYNOPSIS: A requirement for improved parachuting equipment was identified by MAC Combat Controllers and ARRS in 1979. The new equipment will provide precision parachute jumps under static line conditions. Test start is Aug 81. Test team composed

of 15 combat control team members and five ARRS pararescuemen. The ARRS pararescuemen are CMSgts Wheeler and Fernandez, SSgts Beranek and Jefson, and Sgt O'Dell. All are qualified and on station at Eglin AFB working for the 39 ARRW/DO. (Exception, CMSgt Wheeler assigned to ARRS.) Final test report due Jul 82.

TOPIC: NEW MEDICAL TRAINING

BRIEFER: MSGT PIGHINI

SYNOPSIS: New training techniques have been implemented at the Pararescue School and have been recommended to the field units. A blacked out room was constructed for Situational Medical Exercises (SMEs) that simulates night conditions. This allows use of night vision goggles (NVGs) during simulated night SMEs. The cockpit portion of a light aircraft and helicopter has been set up for SME use to aid in extraction training. Mass triage exercises have been instituted (up to 15 victims) to train for mass disasters. Minimum time SMEs have been instituted to better simulate combat conditions.

TOPIC: NEW MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

BRIEFER: MSGT PIGHINI

SYNOPSIS: New equipment entering the inventory or presently being tested includes: a new medical kit container to improve speed and ease of patient treatment, a new backboard that provides greater utilization and will replace both the long and short spine boards presently in use, and an electronic stethoscope that may be usable on board helicopters.

TOPIC: NEW MEDICAL DRUGS

BRIEFER: MSGT PIGHINI

SYNOPSIS: New drugs being studied are: Nubain, to replace Demerol as an analgesic (pain killer), which is as effective but not a controlled drug; Gentamicin, an antibiotic that is more effective against lower GI tract infections (appendicitis); and Phenegran and Ephedrine sulfate, an anti-motion sickness medication for PJ use as required post water entry. Due to potential side effects (sedation), prior testing of this medication under flight surgeon supervision will be required before use by any individual is authorized.

TOPIC: MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS UNDER REVIEW

BRIEFER: MSGT PIGHINI

SYNOPSIS: ARRS Regulation 167-1 is being revised at this time to reflect the new equipment being brought into the inventory and contain the required drug control procedures. ARRS Regulation 167-2 will be deleted when Demerol is replaced by Nubain. ARRS Regulation 160-34 has been changed three times recently and one more change is presently being drafted. Subsequent to Change 4, the entire regulation will be reviewed and rewritten.

TOPIC: ARRS/SG CURRENT INITIATIVES

BRIEFER: COL BRUNSTETTER

SYNOPSIS: New medical training techniques have been implemented at the Pararescue School. New medical equipment is entering the inventory. New drugs are being studied to replace or complement existing authorizations. Several medical publications are under review. Request written input or recommendations from units concerning CFS techniques, cold weather CPR, SME on board aircraft, SME in CWDE, and five to ten

minute SMEs in helicopter during transport to hospital. Accumulative fatigue problems encountered by PJs and the administration of stimulants (dexadrine) are being studied. New audiovisual tapes are being programmed for wing reproduction and distribution. Consideration is being given to placing new medical equipment in the JPG. Captain (Dr) Craig D. Silverton, USAF (Res), is near completion of PJ training at Kirtland AFB, NM, and will be assigned as the Wing Surgeon at the 403 RWRW, Selfridge ANGB, MI.

TOPIC: SEVEN LEVEL ADVANCE MEDICAL TRAINING

BRIEFER: TSGT PECORARO

SYNOPSIS: Every operational pararescueman, 5 level and above, obligated to serve more than four years active federal military service is eligible to attend. Training must be completed before the third year anniversary. Pararescue NCOICs must monitor this requirement. Pararescuemen overdue this requirement will not be used operationally. Servicing CBPOs (DPMPC Classification - Training Sections) with info's to all ARRS units, will now be receiving class dates and attendees lists. ARRS/DOT waivers and quotas for the Seven Level Advance Medical Training Course will be sent to ARRS/Wings, TSgt Pecoraro, Autovon 638-5801.

TOPIC: PARARESCUE QUALIFICATION TRAINING PROGRAM

BRIEFER: TSGT PECORARO

SYNOPSIS: The highly mobile nature of ARRS requires that each 115X0 maintain maximum proficiency in as many of the career field related tasks as possible. Since ARRS units with pararescue assigned are geographically separated and surrounded by differing topography, climatological, and environmental conditions, each unit must maximize the qualification training opportunities available in their areas. Unit Commanders, DOs, NCOICs, and pararescue training NCOs will develop a realistic qualification training program that may be spread over a calendar year. Qualification training will focus on the STS tasks which can be accomplished in the unit's area of operation. The use of specialized training courses, Bergwacht Summer/Winter Mountain Rescue, Arctic Survival School, Academic Instructors Course, Recondo Training, enhance the in-unit qualification programs and are desired for the upgrade of instructor candidates or current instructor personnel. NCOICs will coordinate with their unit and/or higher headquarters for quotas for specialized training. Maximum effort should be given to joint training exercises with active, NGB, and AFRES units. The training at a particular unit may offer another unit a training opportunity not available locally. Participation in training of this nature must be cost effective and requires close coordination between participating units.

TOPIC: ALTITUDE DIVE TABLES

BRIEFER: TSGT PECORARO

SYNOPSIS: Diving operations are authorized with SCUBA at altitudes above sea level after initial training and qualification. Initial training will consist of instruction on the use of normal and exceptional operating limits tables and instruction on the operating limitations and hazards associated with diving at altitudes. Initial qualification will consist of a 20 question test on altitude diving limitations, hazards and diving table problems. Problems will include repetitive and nonrepetitive dives. Documentation will be IAW AFR 50-23, Chapter 6, para 6-9. The AF Form 1098 entry in the task column will be, "Altitude Dive Qual, ARRSR 55-11, Chapter 21." All conferees were administered the required training, tested and certified. Letters of certification will be transcribed in the individuals' AF Forms 623.

TOPIC: ARRSR 55-11

BRIEFER: TSGT PECORARO

SYNOPSIS: ARRSR 55-11 has had three changes to it since its printing date of 15 Jun 80. ARRSR 55-11, Change 4 is expected to be in the field by July. Significant changes are: Tactical Deployments deleted (Para 11-5, 11-16); Supplemental Oxygen Requirements

Para 8-7); Authorized Depth Gauge (Para 18-5c(1)); Addition of references for training; Malfunction reporting procedures; H-1 deployment procedures; and fallen leader procedures.

TOPIC: 115X0 SPECIALTY TRAINING STANDARD (STS)

BRIEFER: TSGT PECORARO

SYNOPSIS: STS developed at 1550th Pararescue School in March 1981. Subject matter specialists were: CMSgt Wheeler, CMSgt Tobey, CMSgt Madamba, SMSgt Baehr and SMSgt Spears. STS being reviewed by HQ ARRS. The following recommendations have been made thus far: Remove the Supply Functions from STS; add the cricothyroidotomy, cut downs, thoracentesis and KED short spine board; expand combat tasks performances in STS; and add Three Level tasks proficiencies to STS for evaluation and certification purposes. Projected final review and forwarding to ATC for coordination - Aug 81.

TOPIC: PARARESCUE DOV RECORDS REVIEW

BRIEFER: MSGT FISK

SYNOPSIS: Pararescue currency and training are documented in the Flight Record Folder (FRF), Flight Evaluation Folder (FEF), Jump Record Folder (JRF), and the ARRS Form 56E. ASETs/SAVs have revealed numerous discrepancies existing between the four records. At present, FERSs and NCOICs have no established, in-depth, accurate method of inspecting and validating the contents. ARRS/DOV PJs have devised and are implementing during their ASET/SAV trips a methodical and in-depth method of inspecting the above referenced records. This method utilizes the correlation of all four records as a means of validating and cross-checking the accuracy of each.

TOPIC: PARARESCUE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

BRIEFER: MSGT FISK

SYNOPSIS: The nature of the mission of ARRS exposes pararescue personnel to a myriad of technical duties and responsibilities, any of which entail specific procedures during emergency situations. Pararescuemen are required to respond immediately during such situations. Many units are presently annotating 90-day Emergency Procedures (EP) completion during routine pre-flight duties, pre-deployment briefings, and/or random Q/A sessions when only a portion of the EPs are actually reviewed. In most cases, if recited from memory, the EPs are not stated in the entirety or in chronological order. Further, some Composite and Category B units are reviewing rotor wing EPs applicable only to the aircraft assigned to their unit. ARRSR 55-11, para 6-13, has been rewritten providing more definitive guidance to the completion of EPs. All headings and subheadings in the rewrite (para 6-13a through 6-13f) will be reviewed before being considered complete and creditable to the 90-day currency requirement. Once this has been accomplished, documentation will be on ARRS Form 56E.

TOPIC: PARARESCUE PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM

BRIEFER: MSGT FISK

SYNOPSIS: The stress and endurance demands placed on pararescue personnel necessitate absolute physical conditioning. Under the current concept of ARRS rapid deployment, individual physical demands are envisioned as being increased. Therefore, the pararescueman's state of physical fitness must be elevated to a state of physical readiness. In keeping with this concept, a Pararescue Physical Readiness Program should be implemented in future months. Definitive guidance for development and training will be contained in ARRSR 55-11, Vol II. In preparation for publication of ARRSR 55-11, Vol II, ARRSR 55-11, (Vol I), para 5-3 should reflect a time limitation for completion of the present Physical Fitness Evaluation.

TOPIC: REVISION OF THE ARRS FORM 56E, PARARESCUE CURRENCY TRAINING LOG

BRIEFER: MSGT PATTERSON

SYNOPSIS: Existing ARRS Form 56E (Sep 77) does not meet the present needs of pararescue managers. Specifically, data on the ARRS Form 56E does not reflect existing currency requirements, and terminology is not standardized. The Mission Plan/Objective Briefing Guide (reverse side of form) does not provide adequate coverage of mission details and is in conflict with ARRS 55-10 checklist. Form users presently lack guidance for implementation, utilization, completion, control, and disposition. ARRS/DOV has revised the ARRS Form 56E to align present currency. Comprehensive and concise instructions have been established for the completion and use of the ARRS Form 56E. The ARRS Form 56E is a management tool for ensuring a complete and balanced training program. This comprehensive guidance will provide NCOICs and Training Managers the method to effectively utilize this tool.

TOPIC: REVISION TO ARRS 55-10, PARARESCUE AIRCREW OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES (ABBREVIATED)

BRIEFER: MSGT PATTERSON

SYNOPSIS: ARRS 55-10 has been completely revised in content and sequence to provide all required reference material and to follow normal mission sequence. The Mission Plan/Objective Briefing Checklist has been revised to be more comprehensive for operational/training mission data collection, mission planning, and mission briefing. The revision will eliminate the conflict with ARRS 55-11 and the confusion and lengthiness currently experienced in briefings. The more accurate and concise briefings should greatly enhance mission preparation.

TOPIC: WEAPON PROFICIENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

BRIEFER: TSGT PECORARO

SYNOPSIS: Current Air Force weapons training programs do not provide the necessary level of weapons proficiency required for pararescue operational combat requirements. This is due to a change in rescue concepts which has increased the pararescueman's reliability on his GAU-5 and .38 cal pistol for defense of the aircraft, survivor, and himself. ARRS/DOV has recommended that Air Force change AFR 50-57 (Small Arms Marksmanship Training Program) to reflect a Small Arms Training Group change from B to A for pararescuemen. This training group change will allow the pararescue career field personnel to fire the GAU-5 semiannually, once utilizing the Air Force Qualification Training Course and 5-7 months later, utilizing a specialized course of fire. The .38 cal pistol will continue to be fired annually. In-unit training programs will still continue to be the primary means of developing experience in the areas discussed. Only by continued "hands-on" training in locally generated exercises can we hope to familiarize pararescuemen with their duty weapons. A continuous effort must be made by NCOICs and Commanders to incorporate weapons into combat situational exercises to improve weapons handling.

TOPIC: WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS

BRIEFER: MSGT GALDE

SYNOPSIS: ARRS/DORJ and DORQ continue to evaluate the adequacy of the current ARRS small arms inventory. Numerous side arms, submachine guns and special purpose weapons, such as shotguns and grenade launchers, are being looked at. The current inventories of pyrotechnics, simulators and hand delivered ordnance are being reviewed for inclusion in the revised AFRs 50-21 and 50-41. Approved courses of training are being identified and published along with the increased frequency of qualification and training requirements. Basic and sustaining quantities of ammunition, pyrotechnics and munitions are being identified and published. Employment safety and techniques and maintenance procedures will be explained in detail in ARRS 55-11, Vol II.

TOPIC: OPERATIONAL AND TRAINING COMBAT EQUIPMENT

BRIEFER: MSGT GALDE

SYNOPSIS: The basic pararescue equipment load for both fixed and rotary wing recovery operations is being identified and included in ARRSR 55-11, Vol II. Basic and sustaining quantities of subsistence items such as food, water, ammunition, pyrotechnics and munitions, are also being identified. Resupply, LOGFOR and WRM requirements for the referenced items, plus medical supplies, are being coordinated with ARRS/LGX. New load bearing equipment (LBE) was demonstrated and will be forwarded to ARRS/DORQ for service test and/or evaluation. This revolutionary approach to the continuing LBE dilemma appears to have merit. It could conceivably reduce the cost and amount of equipment required for load bearing. The multiple integrated laser engagement system equipment (MILES) program was reviewed. Initial reports from Red Flag 81-4 indicate that the MILES equipment has introduced a long-needed increase in the realism to the notion of tactical exercising and validation of tactics.

TOPIC: PARARESCUE TACTICS

BRIEFER: MSGT GALDE

SYNOPSIS: Employment concepts and the respective employment methodology were briefed. The fact that employment distance and duration capabilities are dependent upon employed element size and threat intensity was also briefed. While employment parameters were briefed, the pararescue role and tasks were intentionally not addressed pending determination of ARRS fixed-wing and helicopter role and tasks. Objective area tactics and actions, along with evader contact procedures, were identified as very critical aspects of both the surface and air components of the combat rescue scenario. The policy of systematic threat avoidance, suppression, and evasion established in ARRSR 3-1 was re-enforced. Break contact and withdraw concepts and techniques were also reviewed.

TOPIC: TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFER: MSGT GALDE

Done
SYNOPSIS: The command, control and communications (C3) aspect of pararescue tactical operations is recognized as one of high priority and importance. C3 procedures are outlined in detail in ARRSR 55-11, Vol II. The increased capability, security and clandestine posture provided by the URC-101, PRC-103, and DCT were briefed, and graphically demonstrated in the case of the DCT. Uniform verbal pro-words and visual arm and hand signals are explained and/or illustrated in ARRSR 55-11, Vol II.

TOPIC: INTELLIGENCE

BRIEFER: MSGT GALDE

SYNOPSIS: Increased interaction with the intelligence community has resulted in some very positive programs being accomplished in direct support of pararescue ground operations. Essential Elements of Information (EEI) have been identified, coordinated within ARRS, MAC, the Pacific and European theaters, and have been submitted for inclusion in appropriate OPLANS. Weekly medical intelligence reports are now being distributed to all wings with instructions to provide widest dissemination, particularly among pararescue elements. Coordination has been initiated for the establishment of continuing intelligence requirements. Mission planning guidance is now being coordinated within ARRS. Format and instruction will be published in ARRSR 55-11, Vol II.

TOPIC: COMBAT EXERCISES

BRIEFER: MSGT GALDE

SYNOPSIS: The primary purpose of exercising the force is to identify shortfalls and validate capabilities rather than learn new procedures and/or techniques. ARRS OPLAN 9545 outlines the exercise deployment, employment, and redeployment concept and policy.

It is currently under revision. Planning conference participation by pararescue personnel is mandatory and fundamental to successful attainment of exercise objectives. The conduct of pararescue operations will be synonymous with guidance contained in ARRSRs 3-1 and 55-11. Rules of engagement must be delineated prior to exercise commencement. The aggressor role must be thoroughly understood by all participants and should be propagated by aggressor OPCODE if necessary. Training criteria and constraints falling outside the purview of ARRS OPLAN 9545, and peculiar to a specific exercise, must be thoroughly understood and documented prior to exercise start. Internal evaluation and analysis should be accomplished during every exercise and appropriately documented to correct deficiencies and preclude making the same mistakes over and over. Unit and individual capabilities and limitations must be thoroughly understood by all participants and succinctly documented when necessary to maintain adequate control of an exercise and insure acceptable safety standards.

TOPIC: 9MM SIDEWINDER SUBMACHINE GUN

done
BRIEFER: MSGT GALDE

SYNOPSIS: A briefing and demonstration of the referenced SMG was conducted at the Scott AFB Small Arms Range. All conferees were given the opportunity to participate in hands-on familiarization course of fire. This is one of several abbreviated SMGs being looked at for possible pararescue application. Criteria includes: fires accurately with one hand, adjustable cyclic rate, light weight, uses ammunition compatible with sidearm, easy to maintain, high reliability, excellent durability, small size, rapid reloading, and PJ proof.

TOPIC: SURVIVAL EVASION RESISTANCE ESCAPE AND RECOVERY (SERER) PROGRAM

BRIEFER: MSGT GALDE

SYNOPSIS: The entire program is being driven toward joint service interoperability. ARRS/DORJ and 3636 CCTW are working closely to resolve ideological and technical differences between the survival course curriculum and current ARRS methods of conducting recovery operations. The Designated Area for Recovery of Evaders (DARE) program is in ARRS coordination, but not officially recognized, and therefore, should not be referenced, particularly in official correspondence. Delta points may be used. The trust of SERER increases the evader's responsibilities for his own recovery and employs common procedures. The Evasion Plan of Action (EPA) program published in AFIS SERE Guides is being developed further for early ARRS application.

TOPIC: PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE INFLUENCING PARARESCUE TACTICAL OPERATIONS

BRIEFER: MSGT GALDE

SYNOPSIS: ARRSR 3-1, Chapter 8, was changed from being strictly pararescue oriented to being generally ARRS aircrew oriented to promote the integrated aircrew concept and help dispel the notion that pararescue is an entity which should be segregated from the ARRS aircrew. Draft copy of ARRSR 55-11, Volumes II and III, will be forwarded to appropriate units in August/September time frame. Unit NCOICs will attend next pararescue conference with referenced publications and recommended changes, additions or deletions in typed draft copy. JCS Pub XX, Vol I, covers Joint Service combat rescue doctrine, responsibilities and policy. Volume II will identify and explain Joint Service rescue equipment and procedures which are generally common to all services. ARRS/DORJ is recommending some minor, but very significant, changes to AFR 64-3 pending a complete rewrite of this Joint Service directive, if directed by JCS. Examples include evader location, identification, contact, authentication, and verification procedures. AFM 200-3 is currently being revised as JCS Pub XX, Volumes I and II. The pararescue classification guide is proposed to be a spin-off of the current AFR 64-3 classification guidance since the majority of the secure pararescue operations are directly related to evader activities.

TOPIC: PARARESCUE TACTICS OVERVIEW AND INITIATIVES

BRIEFER: LT COL MCARDLE

SYNOPSIS: Tactics related publications currently under review or being developed include: ARRSR 3-1, Change 1; ARRSR 55-11, Volumes II and III; JCS Pub XX (not yet numbered), Volumes I and II; AFR 64-3; AFM 200-3; and the Pararescue Classification Guide. The Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape and Recovery (SERER) program continues to gain momentum and support at Joint Service, Air Force and MAJCOM levels. Weapons and munitions problems have been adequately identified, but are slow in being resolved. The relationship between operations and intelligence grows healthier each day. A better understanding of each other's capabilities and requirements is recognized in both directorates. Several command control communications improvements are funded and considered to have near-term completion dates. Pararescue tactics are being recognized and are receiving greater emphasis as an integral part of the collective ARRS objective area tactics.

TOPIC: MOBILITY AND DEPLOYMENT

BRIEFER: MSGT GALDE

SYNOPSIS: The mobility shipment container issue was briefed. Advantages and disadvantages of mobility bins, nesting crates, footlockers, and A-3 bags were discussed. The concept of using more than one containerizing system, resulting in a breakdown capability, was explained. Availability of organic and support airlift was appraised for both inter-theater and overseas deployment. The level of self-sufficiency required for a deployed pararescue section/element was briefed and will be thoroughly explained in ARRSR 55-11, Vol II. The notion of maintaining a world-wide employment capability while deploying in response to a specific tasking was briefed as being impractical, if not impossible to attain logistically. The importance of understanding climatological considerations involving both geographical and environmental conditions was given additional emphasis. The logistical impact recognized when equipping to operate in any part of the climatological/environmental spectrum during a specific deployment was identified and briefed at length.

TOPIC: URC-101 RADIO AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS TERMINAL (DCT)

BRIEFER: CAPT DONOVAN

SYNOPSIS: DCT equipment demonstrations were conducted in conjunction with a briefing on the URC-101. The proposed communications enhancement program will support Bare Base/FOL operations with secure and jam resistant, long-range, line-of-sight and satellite, voice and data capability utilizing the UHF/VHF, AM/FM frequency spectrum. Air Staff has been briefed, and FY 83 money was approved for DCT only. URC-101 radios will be an FY 84 issue. Similar enhancement modification for the PRC-90/103/112 radios is being discussed with industry and would provide burst transmission of alphanumeric data. It would work in conjunction with SAS and ERCS, and add approximately 1/4 inch thickness to referenced radios.

PART II

AGENDA TOPICS

DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ITEM 1. QUARTERLY MEETING AND COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS FOR HQ ARRS AND ARRS WING
PARARESCUE CHIEF MASTER SERGEANTS

1. DISCUSSION:

a. ARRS/CC explained how the relocation of the pararescue Chiefs is being organized.

b. Emphasis was placed on the Chiefs' authority to conduct coordination processes and maintain direct lines of communication with higher headquarters and subordinate units.

c. The Chief of USAF Pararescue and wing pararescue chiefs will meet quarterly to coordinate assignments, operational and training issues, and other major business issues.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

a. ARRS pararescue take immediate action to place policy in effect.

b. The first meeting should be held in conjunction with SAREX 81 to save travel costs.

ITEM 2. COMMAND PARARESCUE BRIEFING

1. DISCUSSION:

a. The briefing presents an overview of pararescue capabilities, a brief history of pararescue, the current qualification training program, in-unit proficiency and upgrade training, and closes with an insight into the future of the career field.

b. Several units requested a copy of the script and/or slides.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

a. ARRS reproduce one copy each for the active duty and Reserve wings, plus the NGB groups. (OPR: ARRS/CCEA)

b. ARRS maintain the master copy for update.

ITEM 3. PARARESCUE MANNING OF DET 24, 40 ARRS

1. DISCUSSION:

a. The NCOIC of Det 24, 40 ARRS briefed the current non-combat role of assigned PJs.

b. Concern was centered on the lack of combat training and a limited sense of purpose. The latter was in light of the survival instructors at Det 1, 40 ARRS performing the same mission for the water survival school as the PJs perform at Det 24.

c. The expressed feeling of the NCOIC was that the five assigned PJs could be more effectively utilized at other ARRS units with PJs assigned. Additionally, the current mission tasking could be performed by survival instructors.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

✓ Bob
a. ARRS study the feasibility of replacing the Det 24, 40 ARRS assigned PJs with survival instructors. (OPR: ARRS/DORP)

b. If feasible, assigned pararescuemen may be PCS to units with manpower shortages. (OPR: ARRS/DOS)

OVER
c. The five manpower positions at Det 24, 40 ARRS may be relocated as follows:
(OPR: ARRS/DORP)

(1) Pos Nr 0061662 - Pararescue/Rec Spec All550 Sgt - to Det 6, 40 ARRS.
This will increase Det 6 to six assigned to meet Space Shuttle recovery commitments.

(2) The remaining four positions to Det 8, 37 ARRS, Vandenberg AFB. This will increase Det 8 from the present two authorized (unmanned) to six and meet Space Shuttle recovery requirements.

d. When position action is completed, PJ organizational equipment will be transferred from Det 24 to Det 8. (OPR: 40 ARRS/DOV, OCR: 39 ARRW/DOV)

ITEM 4. OVERMANNING OF PARARESCUE POSITIONS IN ARF GAINED UNITS

1. DISCUSSION:

a. Conferees queried ARRS/CC about the possibility of overmanning ARF gained units with pararescue personnel.

b. All referenced units (exception, 102 ARRS) indicated they were turning pararescue applicants away.

c. Conferees collectively felt that they could overman as high as 20% without initiating additional recruiting efforts.

d. All conferees concurred with the concept of increasing ARF gained pararescue manpower for the purpose of augmenting and backfilling active duty shortfalls in the event of major tasking.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

ARRS request authorization to overman ARF gained pararescue sections.
(OPR: ARRS/CSB)

ITEM 5. PARARESCUE COMBAT ROLE AND TASKS

1. DISCUSSION:

a. The All5X0 career field has advanced its operational combat capabilities to a point which exceeds that of ARRS aircrews and aircraft.

b. Unit level pararescue NCOICs should redirect time and effort spend on the research and advancement of new operational techniques and procedures toward proficiency training.

c. Attendees collectively agreed that ARRS operational requirements and aircraft capabilities will ultimately determine the combat role and tasks of pararescue.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

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a. ARRS/DO determine and publish the current pararescue combat role at the earliest date. (OPR: ARRS/DOR)

b. ARRS Staff pararescuemen determine All5X0 career field tasks based on published role. (OPR: ARRS/DOR)

ITEM 6. PARARESCUE SMALL ARMS TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

1. DISCUSSION:

a. Conferees unanimously agreed that small arms must be employed during combat training exercises.

b. Pararescue personnel must be individually issued a rifle and handgun by butt number or serial number for the duration of their tour at each base of assignment.

c. Pararescue personnel must use individually issued weapons for AFQC and SPC qualification training.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

ARRS coordinate pararescue small arms training requirements with MAJCOM for inclusion in appropriate directives. (OPR: ARRS/DOT, OCR: ARRS/DORJ)

ITEM 7. PARARESCUE SMALL ARMS AND MUNITIONS INVENTORY

1. DISCUSSION:

a. Conferees expressed the need for more applicable types of grenades and small arms to be included in ARRS inventory.

b. Specific items addressed were: abbreviated submachine gun, shotgun, grenade launcher, and semi-automatic pistol.

c. All conferees agreed that this weaponry is necessary to provide adequate defense against current battlefield weaponry possessed by threat countries.

d. All conferees agreed that these weapons should be added to the ARRS inventory rather than replace current weapons, except possibly in the case of the handgun.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

a. ARRS submit request for TA authorization of appropriate weapons in USAF inventory. (OPR: ARRS/DORQ)

b. ARRS conduct service tests and appropriate optimum weapon(s) not currently in USAF inventory. (OPR: ARRS/DORJ)

ITEM 8. 102 ARRS WEAPONS UTILIZATION

1. DISCUSSION:

a. The 102 ARRS is currently prohibited from using weapons for any type of training exercise, as directed by the New York Governor and Adjutant General of the New York Guard.

b. The problems center around security of the weapons and the authority to use force in guaranteeing that security.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

a. ARRS and NGB take action to resolve the problem.

b. Alternatives may include TDY to another location for weapons training, limiting weapons training to areas within the base perimeter, the use of MILES equipment on weapons modified for semi-automatic and blank fire only, Security Police escort during all training, or a combination of several precautionary measures. (OPR: ARRS/CSB)

ITEM 9. ARRS PROCUREMENT OF MULTIPLE INTEGRATED LASER ENGAGEMENT SYSTEM (MILES) TRAINING TECHNOLOGY

1. DISCUSSION:

a. Conferees agreed that ARRS should actively pursue the requisition of MILES equipment for the purpose of validating aircrew objective area tactics and the tactical integrity pararescue surface operations.

OVER

b. Discussion also focused on the degree of inaccurate gamesmanship involved in simulated enemy encounters currently sustained during combat exercises.

c. Suggested distribution included 1550 ATTW Pararescue School and the proposed RATS with smaller quantities being made available for Red Flag and other JCS/MAJCOM directed exercises.

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2. RECOMMENDATION:

ARRS submit unfunded requirement for a minimum of 60 sets of MILES.
(OPR: ARRS/LGS)

ITEM 10. NVGs AUTHORIZED FOR PJ GROUND USE

1. DISCUSSION:

- a. ARRS/DO concurs with TA authorization for BOI per PJ section.
- b. ARRS/DO concurs with interim PJ use of NVGs on an as available basis.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

- a. ARRS use IR metasopes as primary night viewing device.
 - b. ARRS/DO msg to units providing policy on pararescue use of NVG.
- (OPR: ARRS/DOT)

ITEM 11. JOINT TASK FORCE TRAINING

1. DISCUSSION:

a. Recent JTF deployment required pararescuemen to perform combat related tasks with inadequate training or qualification.

b. JTF operations without rehearsal or frequent joint training presents high potential for accidents, injuries, and/or failure based on human error.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

- a. Appraise command of combat training deficiencies. (OPR: ARRS/DOS)
- b. Increase interactive training frequency with JTF elements.
- c. Review hard copy tasking to ensure capabilities are commensurate with task. (OPR: ARRS/CAT)
- d. Ensure mutual flow of communication concerning tasking is clear and thoroughly understood. (OPR: ARRS/DOS)
- e. Publish clear and concise pararescue combat role and tasks. (OPR: ARRS/DO)

ITEM 12. CLASSIFICATION GUIDANCE FOR ARRS PUBLICATIONS AND OPERATIONS

1. DISCUSSION:

ARRSR 55-11, Vol III will contain classified information directly related to pararescue combat operations.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

- a. ARRS publish a classification guide which meets pararescue requirements.
- b. Pararescue personnel become familiar with and use AFM 200-3 classification guidance pending receipt of ARRS guide.

ITEM 13. PARARESCUE CWDE, SURVIVAL AND FIELD LOAD BEARING EQUIPMENT COMPATIBILITY

1. DISCUSSION:

- a. The current inventory of pararescue equipment designed for chemical warfare defense (air and ground), load bearing of survival and field equipment, various methods of insertion and extraction (parachute and Sky Genie/STABO), and personal protection from hostile weapons fire is incompatible, inadequate, and does not serve in the best interest of individual safety or security.
- b. Conferees agreed upon the need for a multi-purpose equipment ensemble, specifically designed to meet pararescue requirements.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

ARRS research, identify and service test military and commercial candidate items to meet current and projected requirements. (OPR: ARRS/DORQ, OCR: 1550 ATTW/OT&E)

ITEM 14. PJ TRAINING WITH OTHER UNITS OR DISSIMILAR AIRCRAFT

1. DISCUSSION:

Operations officers are frequently reluctant to allow PJs to accomplish training with other units or from other than unit aircraft.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

Unit pararescue NCOICs and DOs should schedule aerial, ground and water training with other units when time permits and funds are available.

ITEM 15. DROP ZONE COMMUNICATION

1. DISCUSSION:

a. Many attendees expressed concern of the lost time by ground/water party personnel waiting for the aircraft to arrive on station. In most cases, the land or water drop zone is far removed from land line communications.

b. Drop zone/water party personnel remain on station after the scheduled TOT rather than risk missing the aircraft and delaying the scheduled events.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

- a. Units with land and water training areas should have a portable HF capability.
- b. Units requiring this capability should submit AF Form 601b action for a desired HF radio.
- c. Units should coordinate with the host base for maintenance of the radio and incorporate this need in the next revision to the AFR 11-4 agreement.
(OPR: ARRS/LG/LGS)

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ITEM 16. ALTITUDE RESTRICTIONS FOR MOUNTAIN TRAINING

1. DISCUSSION:

a. The conferees generally disagreed with rigid MSL elevation or high altitude operating limitations established by regulation.

b. Specific disagreement was voiced with the limitations being established as the 10,000 foot level, regardless of terrain and weather considerations or the para-rescue team's equipment, qualification and/or capabilities.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

ARRSR 55-11 be changed to allow the local pararescue NCOIC to determine the training altitude restrictions. (OPR: ARRS/DOT)

ITEM 17. SUPPLY ASSISTANCE

1. DISCUSSION:

a. Wing representatives noted that pararescue supply representatives do not always attempt to resolve supply problems at unit or base level before requesting wing assistance. This places an unnecessary burden on wing representatives.

b. Valid supply difficulties should be forwarded to the wings for assistance.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

Unit Commanders and pararescue NCOICs carefully screen requests for wing supply assistance before forwarding. (OPR: ARRS Units)

ITEM 18. INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY EQUIPMENT ISSUE

1. DISCUSSION:

DONE AT B
a. The conferees identified a significant problem with team members not being authorized or issued A and B mobility bags.

b. This situation requires team members to deploy to FOLs with sleeping, messing and general purpose equipment that is intended for operational use only.

c. Frequently the equipment is returned to the garrison in unserviceable (wet, dirty, torn, etc.) condition and replacement equipment is not available.

d. Degradation of pararescue capability results.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

a. ARRSR 67-1 be changed to authorize A and B mobility bags and contents. (OPR: ARRS/LGS)

b. Restrict use of A and B equipment bags to FOLs only.

ITEM 19. DISTRIBUTION OF PARARESCUE MISSION REPORTS

1. DISCUSSION:

a. A suggestion was made to distribute one copy of each operational pararescue mission report to every pararescue section.

b. Reasons for this action included medical crosstell and increased emphasis on the importance of accurate and in-depth mission reporting.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

Conferees disapproved the proposal.

ITEM 20. TDY ASSISTANCE FOR MEDICAL TRAINING

1. DISCUSSION:

a. Conferees recommended that a mobile medical training team concept be employed to assist NCOICs with their in-unit medical training.

b. The consensus of active duty NCOICs concluded that current medical training programs are adequate.

c. The consensus of ARF gained unit NCOICs concluded that they could use augmented medical training expertise, specifically during extended unit training periods.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

a. AFRES and NGB NCOICs staff the referenced mobile training team project.
(OPR: NGB/AFRES Units)

b. Advise ARRS/SG of final analysis and any requests for active duty assistance.
(OPR: ARRS/SG, OCR: 1550 ATTW/TTJ)

ITEM 21. ADVANCED CASUALTY CARE COURSE ATTENDANCE

1. DISCUSSION:

a. Overseas ARRS units lose a PJ for three weeks during attendance at the Advanced Casualty Care Course.

b. The present manning at the overseas locations and the projected manning career field-wide is holding at 90 percent. The loss of an experienced man for three weeks detracts from the unit's capability.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

a. Pararescuemen will attend the course prior to overseas departure if available quotas will allow.

b. The AFR 39-11 should include an assignment action code (AAC) which will be identified by AFMPC on assignment notification to the individual's CBPO. PCS orders will reflect that this training will be accomplished prior to PCS.

c. Course OPR (ARRS/DOT) will work closely with the functional manager to schedule overseas PCS personnel.

ITEM 22. CROSS-TRAINEE APPLICATION WITH DRUG ABUSE HISTORY, REF: AFR 39-11

1. DISCUSSION:

a. Conferees deliberated on the issue of accepting cross-trainee applications from individuals with a documented history of drug abuse.

b. A unanimous decision not to accept referenced cross-trainee applications was expressed by conferees.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

ARRS submit recommended change to AFR 39-11 indicating that substantiated drug abusers are not eligible for cross-training into pararescue career field. (OPR: ARRS/DOT)

ITEM 23. TIME CRITERIA FOR PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST

1. DISCUSSION:

a. The ARRS proposal to require complete physical fitness testing to be accomplished within six hours met with considerable opposition.

b. NCOICs identified problems associated with climatological situations, availability of facilities, transportation time between facilities and scheduling difficulties.

c. The majority of conferees are satisfied with present criteria.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

Conferees disapproved the proposed physical fitness test time criteria.

COMBAT RESCUE OPERATIONS CRITERIA

for

ARRS PARARESCUE PERSONNEL

Prepared by: ARRS Pararescue
Staff
21 August 1981



INTRODUCTION

This document provides a clear and concise statement of the pararescue role and tasks required to accomplish the ARRS combat mission. It contains employment and operating criteria, concepts of employment and operations, methods of conducting the operations, and operational capabilities and limitations necessary to support the role and tasks.



EXPLANATION OF TERMS

1. TACTICAL: Those tactics, techniques, procedures and skills which apply to combat operations, or the execution of such operations.
2. NONTACTICAL: Those principles, techniques, procedures and skills which apply to non-combat operations.
3. COMBAT RESCUE (CR): Those rescue and recovery operations which are conducted in hostile, denied or contested environments.
4. SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR): Those rescue and recovery operations which are conducted in non-hostile or uncontested environments.
5. RECOVERY: The use of a rescue aircraft to locate and retrieve personnel and/or material from a land or water environment and return to a designated area.
6. EMPLOYMENT: The process by which a deployed rescue unit executes its assigned mission during the ingress, insertion, infiltration, exfiltration, extraction and egress activities.
7. INGRESS: The phase of flight that includes the passage of aircraft through hostile or denied territory, and subsequent entry into the area of operation and/or objective area.
8. INSERTION: The phase of flight that deals with the introduction of personnel into objective areas controlled and/or occupied by other forces.
9. INFILTRATION: The surface passage of friendly elements in relatively small numbers through an opening in the enemy position or field of fire, or through hostile or denied territory in order to enter an assigned objective area.
10. EXFILTRATION: The surface passage of friendly elements in relatively small numbers through an opening in the enemy



position or field of fire, or through hostile or denied territory in order to depart from an assigned objective area.

11. EXTRACTION: The phase of flight that deals with the removal of personnel from an objective area controlled and/or occupied by other forces.

12. EGRESS: The phase of flight that includes the passage of aircraft through hostile or denied territory and subsequent departure from an objective area and/or area of operations.

13. AREA OF OPERATIONS (AO): The geographical area within a 10 km radius of the primary objective area within which all surface activities of a designated operation will be conducted.

14. OBJECTIVE AREA (OA): The geographical area within a 1 km radius of specified objective within which all surface activities directly related to the survivor/evader contact, control, communications and extraction will be conducted.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. Pararescue personnel are employed as an extension of ARRS fixed and rotory wing aircraft.
2. Pararescue personnel are qualified to conduct day and night surface rescue/recovery operations within hostile or denied territory.
3. Mission analysis and planning procedures, policies, materials and responsibilities have been established.
4. Required area intelligence and EEI is available for mission planning and assessment.
5. The Objective Area (OA) constitutes the geographical area within one (1) kilometer radius of a specified objective.
6. Pararescue personnel will limit the conduct of surface rescue/recovery operations to the geographic area bounded by the perimeter of the OA.
7. Pararescue aircrew and AFSC qualifications meet the published MANFOR requirements.
8. HC-130 earned pararescue manning may be temporarily relocated to augment helicopter manning requirements.



PARARESCUE COMBAT ROLE

1. Pararescue (All5X0) personnel perform a dual role as ARRS aircrew members and evader assistance elements.

a. In the aircrew role, pararescuemen assist in providing physical security for the ARRS aircraft and aircrew operating within the OA.

b. In the evader assistance role, pararescuemen provide surface command, control and communications for the purpose of expeditiously contacting and assisting the survivor/evader while depending on combat skills and tasked support aircraft for active physical security.

2. The pararescue role spans the air and surface components of CR as it pertains to survivor/evader recovery activities on the ground and water, within hostile or denied environments.



PARARESCUE COMBAT TASKS

1. General:

- a. Plan mission activities applicable to pararescue.
- b. Prepare pararescue mission equipment.
- c. Conduct medical diagnosis and treatment of injured.
- d. Conduct chemical warfare defensive procedures.
- e. Debrief pararescue mission actions/activities.

2. Air Component:

- a. Suppress surface threat with aircraft armament systems.
- b. Conduct flight-following procedures.
- c. Confirm way-point passage and objective area arrival.
- d. Perform area scanning and clearing procedures.
- e. Conduct personnel load-out and load-in procedures.
- f. Perform aircraft marshalling procedures.
- g. Attach external helicopter loads.
- h. Conduct aircraft equipment configuration.
- i. Perform pararescue insertion and extraction procedures.
- j. Utilize aircraft rescue devices.

3. Surface Component:

- a. Infiltrate objective area.
- b. Perform immediate actions upon enemy contact.
- c. Conduct tactical evasive movement.
- d. Provide aircraft/element/area defense.
- e. Perform discrete surface-to-air command, control, communications and signalling.
- f. Perform survivor/evader contact.
- g. Perform contingency SERER actions/activities.
- h. Operate individual issue small arms and munitions.



- i. Call for, adjust, and control support fire.
- j. Perform fire movement and maneuver.
- k. Perform survivor/evader identification/authentication.
- l. Exfiltrate objective area.
- m. Provide survivor/evader security during assisted evasion.

EMPLOYMENT CRITERIA

1. The number of pararescue personnel employed in a single CR air scenario will be determined by the ARRS Mission Commander as authorized by ARRS directives.
2. The number of pararescue personnel employed in a single CR surface scenario will be determined by the ARRS Mission Commander as advised by the pararescue NCOIC.
3. Planned employment of pararescue will give priority consideration to the rapid extraction of individuals detected or otherwise seriously threatened by hostile action.
4. Pararescue personnel employed in the surface component of a rescue operation will maintain a continuous open communications net with support aircraft.



CONCEPTS OF EMPLOYMENT

1. The general concept of employing CR forces is to quickly extricate the evader by helicopter.
2. Additionally, CR forces have the capability to expeditiously place the evader in company with a highly trained pararescue element possessing small arms firepower, communications and specialized medical treatment capabilities for a limited period of time, and to assist the survivor/evader to an area of friendly control or designated area for rapid extraction.

a. Pararescue teams may be inserted by:

- (1) Helicopter (including airlanding, hoist, parachute, rappelling and freefall swimmer delivery).
- (2) Fixed wing aircraft (including airlanding and parachute delivery).

b. Extraction of pararescue teams and/or evaders can be accomplished by:

- (1) Helicopter (including airlanding, hoist and rope (STABO) recovery).
- (2) Fixed wing aircraft airlanding recovery.



OPERATING CRITERIA

1. Surface CR involving pararescue employment from ARRS aircraft will be conducted within the physical boundaries of a designated OA.
2. Pararescue surface operations will be planned to remain within the protective fire capability of tasked support aircraft.
3. Pararescue personnel will be inserted by aircraft to a specific target or impact point (LZ/DZ) located within the OA.
4. All pararescue activity conducted outside the OA will be considered an evasive action and a necessary alternative to the primary mission plan.
5. Pararescue personnel involved in a surface CR scenario will move as quickly as the tactical situation permits, but will not be bound by mission plan to move faster than a rate of one (1) kilometer per two (2) hours.



CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

1. Fixed Wing.

Pararescue personnel will function as scanners and medical attendants during airborne operations. They will serve as an extension of the aircraft by being employed in the OA via airland insertion/extraction or parachute insertion methods to locate, contact, secure, assist and recover the survivor(s) or evader(s).

2. Rotory Wing.

Pararescue personnel will function as armament systems operators, medical attendants and scanners during airborne operations. They will serve as an extension of the aircraft by being employed in the OA via airland insertion/extraction, low hover insertion, rope insertion/extraction, hoist insertion/extraction, freefall swimmer insertion or parachute insertion methods to locate, contact, secure, assist and recover survivor(s) or evader(s).

CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS

1. General:

After notification of a CR operation, pararescue personnel will initiate mission planning and equipment preparation activities as directed by the ARRS Mission Commander and/or deployed Pararescue NCOIC. Upon receipt of the execution order, pararescue personnel will assist with aircraft equipment upload as directed and authorized by the Aircraft Commander (AC). Respective aircrew (assigned weapon) positions will be configured as briefed. Medical supplies, individual equipment and pararescue section equipment will be loaded and positioned IAW ARRS and unit directives. Aircraft emergency (life support) equipment and weapons will be checked and determined serviceable. Aircraft communications systems, IRCM and ECM equipment will be inspected and determined operable. Individual issue small arms, munitions and pyrotechnics will be inspected and determined safe and serviceable. Insertion/extraction equipment will be inspected, determined serviceable and rigged as required.

2. Air Operations:

Immediately after aircraft launch, and during the air ingress/egress of the OA, pararescue personnel will follow the route progress of the aircraft on designated, unmarked maps and confirm waypoint passage as applicable. They will scan the sky and surface for the presence of any air-to-air and ground-to-air threat. Suspected threat sightings will be called out to the aircrew. Individual preparations for aircraft evasive actions will commence immediately upon sighting a suspected threat. Pararescue personnel will continue to visually monitor



the location and actions of the suspected threat until it is confirmed "friendly", or a "no threat" condition is determined. A confirmed threat will be reacted to by IRCM activation or taken under fire by helicopter armament IAW ROE and/or at the direction of the AC or Fire Control Officer. Pararescue personnel will prepare for surface employment at the planned time or as directed by the AC. Authorization will be obtained from the AC prior to leaving the armament position and/or terminating duties as armament operator or scanner. Upon arrival at the OA, the AC and Pararescue Team Leader (TL) will make a mutual operational and technical assessment of the tactical situation. The designated dropmaster or jumpmaster will commence duties as planned or directed by the AC. Pararescue insertion procedures will commence as planned or as directed by the AC and TL. After physical contact, survivor/evader extraction will be given priority. Recall or abort situations prior to evader contact will give priority to pararescue extraction. Pararescue extraction procedures will commence as planned or as directed by the AC and TL. After extraction by the inserting aircraft, surface employed pararescue personnel will resume aircrew duties as planned or as authorized by the AC. Any unmanned aircraft armament or scanning positions will be reported immediately to the AC. After extraction by other than the inserting aircraft, surface employed pararescue personnel will be quickly positioned and secured aboard the aircraft and transported to the planned or directed recovery base/location. Aircrew and/or medical duties will not be performed except as directed or authorized by the AC or TL.

3. Surface Operations:



Immediately after aircraft insertion, and during infiltration, evader contact, exfiltration and aircraft extraction phases, pararescue personnel will operate small arms and utilize non-nuclear munitions to provide security for themselves and the evader. They will conduct discrete communications and signalling as planned or directed by the TL. All pararescue personnel will rally at a designated location immediately after insertion. A head-count and assessment of the team's tactical integrity will be conducted. The area threat situation will be assessed by the TL. Tactical evasive movement to the objective will be undertaken by all personnel. Movement formations, point and area reconnaissance, navigation and man-tracking requirements will be performed as planned or as directed by the TL. Visual contact with the enemy which threatens to compromise the security of pararescue personnel will result in an initiation of recall procedures at mutual discretion of the AC and TL. Aerial surveillance and fire suppression will be continuously provided by the tasked mission support aircraft. In the event of chance physical contact with an enemy, pararescue personnel will initiate planned immediate actions, direct close-in fire suppression or close air support, break contact with the threat, exfiltrate to a planned extraction point, and initiate the appropriate extraction plan. Physical contact with the evader will be accomplished as planned or as directed by the TL. Medical treatment, security and other incidental assistance will be provided at the direction of the TL. Upon completion of the contact plan and evader identification and authentication, the pararescue personnel will reduce the possibility of enemy compromise, ambush and capture by exfiltrating the evader from



the area immediately surrounding the contact point. Exfiltration will be terminated upon arrival at the primary or alternate extraction zone. After area reconnaissance is conducted, area security and discrete communications or signalling will be established. Preparations for extraction will be completed and the extraction plan will be executed as planned or as directed by the AC and TL. Landing Zone (LZ) authentication will be conducted by the pararescue personnel prior to commitment of the aircraft. Pararescue personnel will control and provide cover fire during the withdrawal to the aircraft and on-load/ extraction of all personnel. The TL or his designated representative will conduct a head count immediately after boarding the aircraft and confirm the presence of all personnel with the AC or a designated crewmember.



OPERATING CAPABILITIES

1. Perform aircrew duties on fixed or rotory wing aircraft, or both.
2. Load out of aircraft by standard methods:
 - a. Parachute
 - b. Hoisting
 - c. Freefall swimmer
 - d. Rope ladder
 - e. Rappelling
 - f. Airlanding
3. Load into aircraft by standard methods:
 - a. Hoisting
 - b. STABO
 - c. Airlanding
4. Conduct UHF communications with all assigned CR mission aircraft.
5. Function individually or in teams of 2 to 6 personnel.
6. Provide security and assistance for survivor(s) or evader(s) at a ratio not to exceed one survivor or evader per two (2) available pararescuemen.
7. Locate, assist and recover evaders remaining within a one (1) kilometer radius of their last known position.
8. Stabilize injured survivor(s) or evader(s).
9. Move immobile survivor a maximum distance of two (2) kilometers (six-man team).
10. Sustain day surface operations for a maximum period of six (6) hours from time of insertion.
11. Sustain night surface operations for a maximum period of 30 minutes before last light to 30 minutes after first light.



OPERATING LIMITATIONS

1. Provide security for a ratio of more than one (1) survivor or evader per two (2) pararescuemen employed.
2. Operate without electronic communications.
3. Operate without knowing the relative position of the survivor/evader (within the objective area).
4. Operate without knowing the relative condition of survivor/evader (mobile or immobile).
5. Operate without immediate recovery capability (within one (1) hour).
6. Operate without continuous on-call aircraft fire support capability (within fifteen (15) minute response time).
7. Operate in elements larger than six (6) men.
8. Operate outside of training/experience level (as verified by training records).
9. Communicate via long haul (long distance) or secure means.



AIRMAN AIR FORCE SPECIALTY**PARARESCUE/RECOVERY SPECIALIST****1. SPECIALTY SUMMARY**

Performs as an extension of fixed and rotary-wing aircraft to conduct day and night rescue and recovery operations within friendly or hostile/denied territory in order to provide emergency medical treatment and means of survival, evasion, resistance, escape, and recovery (SERER) of personnel, and to support recovery operations of aerospace hardware and personnel. *Related DOD Occupational Subgroup: 050.*

2. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

a. *Performs as an extension of fixed and rotary-wing aircraft.* Operates aircraft defensive systems in order to suppress surface threats. Performs enroute flight-following duties and confirms way-point passage/objective area arrival. Aircrew duties include aircraft/area scanning and clearing, aircraft marshalling, external helicopter load attachment, and personnel load and unload duties. Plans and conducts aircraft/mission equipment loading and configuration. Plans for and performs aircraft insertion and extraction operations.

b. *Conducts day and night rescue and recovery operations within hostile or friendly denied territory.* Performs objective area infiltration, tactical evasive movement, and exfiltration. Plans for and conducts personnel contact, movement, and recovery procedures. Provides aircraft, personnel and area defense through effective tactical application of small arms and munitions. Plans for, directs, and adjusts ground fire support, aircraft weapon support, and pararescue team immediate action fire support in defense of enemy contact. Performs discrete surface-to-air electronic/manual communications signalling

activities.

c. *Provides emergency medical treatment and means of SERER of personnel.* Provides emergency medical treatment to recovered personnel both in friendly or hostile/denied environments. Provides the recovery team and recovered personnel with the capability of surviving in a variety of terrain and weather environments. Provides evasion, resistance, escape, and recovery to personnel in hostile and/or denied areas of operations.

d. *Supports recovery operations of aerospace hardware and personnel.* Provides security/recovery of aerospace hardware and medical treatment to personnel. Deploys from fixed and rotary-wing aircraft, using land and water recovery capabilities. Performs subsurface recovery operations as dive team member.

e. *Supervises pararescue and recovery personnel.* Assigns and trains rescue and recovery personnel to specific mission task and support requirements to improve career field qualification, directive compliance, and mission performance.

3. SPECIALTY QUALIFICATIONS

a. *Knowledge.* Knowledge of combat operations that include pararescue duties while performing as an extension of fixed and rotary-wing aircraft; conducting day and night rescue and recovery operations within hostile/denied territory; emergency medical treatment, means of SERER of personnel; recovery operations of aerospace hardware and personnel; diving physics and diving environmental hazards; and use and care of pararescue and recovery equipment is mandatory. Possession of mandatory knowledge will be determined according to AFR 35-1.

b. *Education.* Completion of high school is desirable. Completion of a certified EMT/Paramedic course is desirable.

c. *Experience:*

(1) Experience in performing pararescue combat

operations and in parachuting and SCUBA operations is mandatory.

(2) Experience in providing emergency medical treatment and/or supporting space hardware and personnel is desirable.

d. *Training.* Completion of pararescue indoctrination course, basic airborne parachutist course, SCUBA training course, basic survival training course, and the pararescue recovery specialist course is mandatory before the award of the semiskilled AFSC.

e. *Other:*

(1) A minimum physical profile (PULHES) of 111111 is mandatory.

(2) Physical qualification for aircrew, parachute, and marine diving duty according to AFR 160-43 is mandatory.

DOS (3077)

Oct 82

SUBJECT: PJ Issues

MEMO TO: DO

1. During the last two weeks I have become concerned with the stagnation of ARRS/CC initiatives by the DO staff. The specific initiatives are the Combat Operations Criteria for ARRS Para-rescue Personnel and the soft body armor/load bearing equipment test to be conducted by ASD. Each will be addressed separately.

2. The PJ combat rescue criteria that you submitted to ARRS/CV and CC is the first command approve operating parameters that contain definitive guidance and employment policy. To implement this policy it was drafted as a Chapter 9 change to our governing combat rescue regulation, ARRS 3-1. However, during the course of coordinating the draft change, questions have arisen as to the applicability and acceptability of the approved criteria (ref Atch 1 & 2 notes by DORJ). This vacillation in opinion after the criteria had been developed and approved is confusing and frustrating the PJ's in the various directorates that must develop the supportive training programs, equipment requirements and source document changes necessary to achieve the stated capability. I believe that we are experiencing stalling tactics since the ARRS staff is not accepting the unified position on the ARRS/CC PJ employment criteria. This is not a new experience, ARRS/CC has come on line with his desires (this time in detail) and the staff continues to inhibit the actions required to implement the policy. ARRS has been in limbo on the PJ employment issue since 1975. Now that we have marching orders, may I suggest we form up and move out. To attain the desired end capability will require a great deal of work, with the staff moving together. I believe we should get the sensitive and/or provocative points of the employment policy out in the open, resolved to your satisfaction and chart a course of action. These decisions should appropriately be made by you without the PJ's defending the present criteria. Once again, tell the staff what you desire, and as technicians, the PJ on the staff will submit the requirements to you to meet the end. As indicated earlier, work has been started on the PJ employment. This includes the following attached point papers and draft correspondence:

- a. Combat training source references - Atch 3.
- b. Combat equipment requirements - Atch 4.
- c. Combat training requirements - Atch 5.
- d. SOT course background - Atch 6.
- e. Combat skills point paper for SOT - Atch 7.
- f. Draft letter requesting SOT course quota - Atch 8.



3. Lastly, is the body armor/load bearing equipment issue. We are presently at a standstill with the discovery of previous ballistic data for Kevlar material. If, in fact, the data supports the ineffectiveness of the vest we should have a response to Gen Mall's letter. I find it difficult to understand how Maj Terrell can stop a requirement requested by ARRS/CC. This is not to suggest that we stumble on blindly, but at least we should consider briefing Gen Mall where the test/evaluation stands.

4. The bottom line of the PJ issue is that we are attempting to prepare the career field for combat. Many barriers are placed in front of us in our endeavor. From the headquarters we need to follow a course of action to reach the stated combat tasking without random deviation. The further loss of career field experience will be directly contributable to the lack of direction. Whatever the decision is on PJ deployment, we must unify the staff, wings and units behind the goal.

Robert G. Wheeler

ROBERT G. WHEELER, CMSgt, USAF
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HQ AREOSPACE RESCUE AND RECOVERY SERVICE (MAC)
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Chap 10
ARRS REGULATION 3-1

31 August 1983

Operations

COMBAT TACTICS

This regulation provides a quick reference combat tactics guide for ARRS combat aircrews and operations planning staff members. This regulation applies to ARF except for paragraph 1-4b(1).

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INTRODUCTION

1. (U) This regulation lists tactics alternatives, recommended evasive maneuvers, and the baseline threat assessments against which these tactics were developed. It also lists factors which will influence the choice of tactics to be used.

2. (U) These tactics must be practiced if they are to be effective. The maneuvers involved require maximum performance from both aircraft and crews.

3. (U) The user must be aware of the advantages and disadvantages of each tactical option, as well as the threats against which specific defensive actions and systems are designed.

4. (U) The selection and use of tactics is a four step process: know the tactics, assess the situation, select the optimum tactics, and

perform it. This regulation is the first step.

5. (U) The most important thing that the aircrew can do to become combat ready is to minimize the number of decisions that must be made in the combat environment. This regulation provides a small number of decisions, made in the safety of the office, which no longer must be made in combat. Mission planning continues the decision-making process until only YES-NO options remain for in-flight selection. Every ARRS crewmember is responsible for all applicable material in this regulation.

6. (U) Experience has shown that physical and psychological problems often render an evader/survivor unable to reliably participate in the recovery. Do not task a survivor to do complicated or unnecessary tasks during the recovery process.

Chapter 10

PARARESCUE TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT

10-1. (U) PURPOSE. This chapter describes the pararescue role and tasks required to support the combat rescue mission. It contains employment and operating criteria, concepts of employment and operations, methods of conducting the operations, and operational capabilities and limitations necessary to support the role and tasks. Rescue Special Operations Low Level (R-SOLL) additive information is contained in this chapter.

10-2. (U) SCOPE. All commanders, operations officers and aircrew members tasked with managing or performing combat rescue or R-SOLL missions are responsible for the information contained in this chapter.

10-3. (U) TASKING. Combat rescue forces are tasked to recover personnel from threat environments throughout the world. Combat Rescue forces must maintain the capability to recover personnel from these areas. Pararescue personnel are assigned to ARRS units to assist with the accomplishment of each operation as an aircrew member extension of the ARRS aircraft. OPLANS, CONPLANS and OPORDS may task R-SOLL forces to infiltrate friendly forces and secure/exfiltrate SAR objective from threat environments throughout the world. These missions may be flown from forward operating locations. The time between notification of customer requirements and R-SOLL force arrival is critical to the SAR objective recovery. R-SOLL forces must maintain the capability to quickly recover the SAR objective from these hostile areas. R-SOLL designated aircrew members will support each tasked operation on a priority basis. Pararescue personnel are assigned to R-SOLL tasked units to assist in recovering the SAR objective and to provide the aircraft an added dimension of organic medical, E&E and physical security assistance.

10-4. (U) ASSUMPTIONS. The following assumptions are critical to the justification for the tactical employment of pararescue personnel in both the air and surface components of the combat rescue operation.

a. (U) Pararescue personnel are qualified to conduct day and night rescue and recovery operations within hostile or denied territory. R-SOLL pararescue personnel employed as aircrew members on ARRS fixed and rotary wing aircraft can be utilized as an extension of any type aircraft identified within the joint operations contingency.

b. (U) Mission analysis and planning procedures, policies, materials and responsibilities are established for pararescue employment.

c. (U) Objective area intelligence and EEI are available for mission assessment and planning.

d. (U) Pararescue aircrew and skill level qualifications meet the published MANFOR

requirements.

e. (U) Pararescue personnel may be temporarily detailed or detached to support rescue or recovery operations requiring employment from any suitable type aircraft. They may also be employed in surface operations approved by the commander exercising operational control over assigned ARRS units.

10-5. (U) COMBAT ROLE. Pararescue personnel perform a dual role as ARRS aircrew members, and evader assistance elements. These roles span both the air and surface components of Combat Rescue as it pertains to survivor recovery activities on the ground and water, within hostile or contested environment.

a. (U) In the aircrew role, pararescuemen perform as scanners, gunners, emergency medical technicians, and assist in providing a defensive capability for the ARRS aircraft and aircrew.

b. (U) While assisting survivors, pararescuemen provide surface command, control and communications for the purpose of locating, identifying, contacting, securing and assisting the survivor to a Designated Area for Recovery (DAR) site. This capability is dependent on combat skills and tasked support aircraft for active physical security.

c. (U) While assisting ground operators, R-SOLL pararescuemen augment primary mission personnel to assist in surface control signals for the purpose of establishing LZ, rapid refueling point/terminal operations area(s) security and to provide medical assistance.

10-6. (U) COMBAT TASKS. Pararescue personnel perform numerous tasks during the execution of their assigned role in the combat rescue operation and in a night environment in the execution of their assigned role within the rescue special operations low level mission area.

a. (U) General.

(1) (U) Plan mission activities applicable to pararescue.

(2) (U) Prepare pararescue mission equipment.

(3) (U) Use Night Vision Devices.

(4) (U) Perform medical diagnosis and treatment of injured personnel.

(5) (U) Conduct chemical warfare defensive procedures.

(6) (U) Debrief pararescue specific mission actions and activities.

(7) (U) Perform other tasks within the capability of assigned pararescue personnel as approved by the Commander of the employed ARRS units.

b. (U) Air Component.

(1) (U) Suppress surface threat with aircraft armament systems.

(2) (U) Operate aircraft defensive systems.

(3) (U) Perform flight-following

duties.

(4) (U) Confirm way-point passage and objective area arrival.

(5) (U) Perform flight/ground formation area scanning and clearing duties.

(6) (U) Perform personnel load-out and load-in duties.

(7) (U) Operate aircraft hoist (emergency).

(8) (U) Attach external helicopter loads.

(9) (U) Conduct aircraft equipment configuration.

(10) (U) Perform pararescue insertion and extraction procedures.

(11) (U) Use aircraft rescue devices.

(12) (U) Perform inter-aircraft signals.

c. (U) Surface Components.

(1) (U) Infiltrate objective area.

(2) (U) Perform tactical evasive movement.

(3) (U) Execute immediate actions upon enemy contact.

(4) (U) Perform aircraft/personnel/area defensive duties.

(5) (U) Perform discrete surface-to-air communications and signaling activities.

(6) (U) Execute survivor/evader contact plans.

(7) (U) Execute contingency Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape and Recovery (SERER) actions and activities.

(8) (U) Operate munitions and individual issue small arms.

(9) (U) Call for, adjust, and control support fire.

(10) (U) Perform fire movement and maneuver.

(11) (U) Perform survivor identification and authentication procedures.

(12) (U) Exfiltrate the objective area.

(13) (U) Provide survivor/evader security during assisted evasion.

10-7. (U) OPERATING CAPABILITIES. In addition to performing the tasks identified in para 10-6, pararescue personnel have the following capabilities:

a. (U) Perform specified aircrew duties on fixed or rotary wing aircraft, or both.

b. (U) Load out of aircraft by:

(1) (U) Airlanding

(2) (U) Rappelling

(3) (U) Freefall swimmer

(4) (U) Hoist

(5) (U) Rope ladder

(6) (U) Parachute

c. (U) Load into aircraft by:

(1) (U) Airlanding

(2) (U) Rope (STABO)

(3) (U) Hoist

(4) (U) Rope Ladder

d. (U) Conduct radio communications/secure UHF/FM communications with mission air-

craft or conduct preplanned comm out procedure.

e. (U) Function individually or in teams of two or more personnel.

f. (U) Provide security and evasion assistance for evader(s).

g. (U) Medically stabilize injured survivor(s).

h. (U) Conduct sustained surface operations during the day (R-SOLL).

10-8. (U) OPERATING LIMITATIONS. The following limitations to pararescue CR operations are imposed by reason of logistics, resources, operational necessity or other significant factors. For planning purposes, pararescuemen do not:

a. (U) Provide security for a ratio of more than one (1) survivor or evader per two (2) pararescuemen employed (R-SOLL - three evaders per one pararescueman employed).

b. (U) Operate without available electronic communications.

c. (U) Operate without knowing the relative position of the survivor (within the objective area).

d. (U) Operate without knowing the relative condition of the survivor (mobile or immobile).

e. (U) Operate without immediate recovery capability (within one (1) hour of initiating recall or withdraw action).

f. (U) Operate without protective fire support capability.

g. (U) Operate in elements larger than six (6) men.

h. (U) Operate outside of training or experience levels (as verified by official training records).

10-9. (U) EMPLOYMENT CRITERIA. The following criteria are the minimum that should be considered for the tactical employment of pararescue personnel:

a. (U) The number of pararescue personnel employed in a single CR air or surface scenario will be determined by the ARRS Mission Commander as authorized by ARRS directives and with the advice of the pararescue NCOIC.

b. (U) Planned employment of pararescue will give priority consideration to the rapid extraction of individuals detected or otherwise seriously threatened by hostile forces.

c. (U) Pararescue personnel employed in the surface component of a rescue operation will maintain a capability to communicate (receive and transmit) with support aircraft.

10-10. (U) CONCEPTS OF EMPLOYMENT. The following fundamental concepts of employing R-SOLL forces, and specifically pararescue personnel, apply to R-SOLL operations:

a. (U) The general concept of employing R-SOLL forces is to assist in infiltrating and securing/exfiltrating the SAR objective.

b. (U) The concept of operations for employment of pararescue in support of R-SOLL activities can generally be divided into two

areas:

(1) (U) The first concept is as an integrated crewmember on rotary-wing aircraft for missions of opportunity or preplanned missions that require limited involvement beyond the capabilities of the aircraft.

(2) (U) Additionally, R-SOLL forces have the capability to expeditiously insert a highly trained pararescue element possessing small arms firepower, communications, advanced tactical and survival skills and specialized medical treatment capabilities to assist in securing, positioning and preparing SAR objective for rapid extraction.

(a) (U) Pararescue elements can be inserted by rotary-wing aircraft (including airlanding, hoist, parachute, rappelling and free-fall swimmer delivery) or fixed wing aircraft (including airlanding and parachute delivery).

(b) (U) Extraction of pararescue teams and SAR objective may be accomplished by helicopter and fixed wing aircraft.

10-11. (U) OPERATING CRITERIA. The following criteria will be given priority consideration and be strictly enforced when conducting air and surface combat rescue operations.

a. (U) Pararescue personnel will plan so as to be inserted by aircraft to a specific target or impact point (LZ/DZ) located within the OA. All planned surface operations should be conducted within the OA.

b. (U) All pararescue surface activity conducted outside the OA will be considered evasive action and a necessary alternative to the primary mission plan.

c. (U) Pararescue surface operations will be planned to be conducted within protective fire support capability.

d. (U) Pararescue personnel involved in a surface CR scenario will move as quickly as the tactical situation permits, but will not be bound by mission plan to move faster than a rate of one (1) kilometer per two (2) hours. The mission commander retains the authority to initiate a recall at any time during an R-SOLL surface operation.

e. (U) Pararescue personnel may plan surface activities to include moving immobile survivor(s) a maximum distance of one (1) kilometer (six-man team).

f. (U) Pararescue personnel may plan to sustain day surface operations for a maximum period of six (6) hours from time of insertion.

g. (U) Pararescue personnel may plan to sustain night surface operations for a maximum period of 30 minutes before last light to 30 minutes after first light.

h. (U) All phases of combat recovery operations must be controlled situations. When either the aircraft commander or a surface employed pararescueman senses an impending loss of control, a recall will be initiated. Orderly withdrawals must be planned actions and must be executed expeditiously. Both the aircraft commander and the team leader must monitor the com-

bat situation to insure timely recall procedures.

i. (U) Both the aircraft commander and team leader retain the authority to initiate a planned recall at any time during the surface operation. When either initiates a recall, an orderly withdrawal will be completed.

10-12. (U) CONCEPTS OF OPERATION. The following fundamental concepts of combat rescue operations apply to pararescue employment.

a. (U) Fixed Wing. Pararescue personnel will function as scanners, provide emergency medical care, and aircraft defensive system operation during airborne operations. They will serve as an extension of the aircraft when employed in the OA via airland or parachute methods to locate, contact, secure, assist and recover the survivor(s).

b. (U) Rotary Wing. Pararescue personnel will function as armament systems operators, scanners and provide emergency medical care during airborne operations. They will serve as an extension of the aircraft by being employed in the OA via airland, low hover, rope insertion/extraction, hoist, free-fall swimmer or parachute insertion methods to locate, contact, secure, assist and recover survivor(s).

10-13. (U) CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS. The following information describes typical methods of conducting combat rescue operations. It is intended to be used as guidance for planning and executing CR operations.

a. (U) General. After notification of a CR operation, pararescue personnel will initiate mission planning and equipment preparation activities as directed by the ARRS Mission Commander, Aircraft Commander, and/or pararescue NCOIC. Upon receipt of the execution order, pararescue personnel will assist with aircraft equipment upload as directed and authorized by the Aircraft Commander (AC). Respective aircrew (assigned weapon) positions will be configured as briefed. Medical supplies, individual equipment and pararescue section equipment will be loaded and positioned IAW ARRS and unit directives. Individual issue small arms, munitions and pyrotechnics will be inspected and determined safe and serviceable. Insertion/extraction equipment will be inspected, determined serviceable and rigged as required.

b. (U) Air Operations. Immediately after aircraft launch, and during the ingress/egress of the OA, pararescue personnel will follow route progress of the aircraft on designated, sanitized maps and confirm waypoint passage as applicable. They will scan the sky and surface for the presence of any air-to-air and ground-to-air threat. Suspected threats will be called out to the aircrew. Pararescue personnel will continue to visually monitor the location and actions of the suspected threat until it is confirmed "friendly", or a "no threat" condition is determined. A confirmed threat will be reacted to by IRCM activation or taken under fire by helicopter armament IAW ROE and/or at the direction of the AC or fire direction controller.

Pararescue personnel will prepare for surface employment at the planned time or as directed by the AC. Authorization will be obtained from the AC prior to leaving the armament position and/or terminating duties as armament operator or scanner. Upon arrival at the OA, the AC and pararescue team leader (TL) will make a mutual operational and technical assessment of the tactical situation. The designated dropmaster or jumpmaster will commence duties as planned or directed by the AC. Pararescue insertion procedures will commence as planned or as directed by the AC and TL. After physical contact with the survivor, expeditious extraction will be given priority. Recall or abort situations prior to evader contact will give priority to pararescue extraction. Pararescue extraction procedures will commence as planned or as directed by the AC and TL. The TL or his designated representative will conduct a head count immediately after boarding the aircraft and confirm the presence of all personnel with the AC or a designated crewmember. After extraction by the inserting aircraft, surface employed pararescue personnel will resume aircrew duties as planned or as authorized by the AC. Any unmanned aircraft armament or scanning positions will be reported immediately to the AC. After extraction by other than the inserting aircraft, surface employed pararescue personnel will be quickly positioned and secured aboard the aircraft and transported to the planned or directed recovery base/location. In this situation aircrew and/or medical duties will not be performed except as directed or authorized by the AC or TL.

c. (U) Surface Operations. During surface operations employment, pararescue personnel will use authorized small arms and munitions as necessary to provide security for themselves and the evader. They will conduct discrete communications and signalling as planned or directed by the TL. All pararescue personnel will rally at a designated location immediately after insertion. A head-count and assessment of the team's tactical integrity will be conducted. The area threat situation will be assessed by the TL. Tactical evasive movement to the objective will be undertaken by all personnel. Movement formations, point and area reconnaissance, navigation and mantracking requirements will be performed as planned or as directed by the TL. Visual contact with hostile forces which threatens to compromise the security of pararescue personnel will result in immediate initiation of recall procedures at the discretion of either the AC or TL. Aerial surveillance and fire suppression will be available. In the event of chance contact with hostile forces, pararescue personnel will initiate planned immediate actions, direct close-in fire suppression or close air support, break contact with the threat, exfiltrate to a planned extraction point and initiate the appropriate extraction plan. Physical contact with the survivor will be accomplished as planned or as directed by the TL. Medical treatment, security and other assistance will be

provided at the discretion of the TL. Upon completion of the contact plan and survivor identification and authentication, the pararescue personnel will exfiltrate the survivor to the primary or alternate extraction zone. After area reconnaissance is conducted, area security and discrete communications or signalling will be established. Preparations for extraction will be completed, and the extraction plan will be executed as planned or as directed by the AC and TL. Landing zone authentication will be conducted by the pararescue personnel prior to commitment of the aircraft. Pararescue personnel will control and provide cover fire during the withdrawal to the aircraft and onload/extraction of all personnel.

10-14. (U) OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.

a. (U) When airborne, overlapping scanning responsibilities will be assigned to all crewmembers. Specific weapons manning requirements and fields of fire will be assigned during mission planning. Scanning and fields of fire assignments should overlap, specifically when operating within the objective area. The ability to recognize, accurately acquire, and neutralize a target must be maintained by all aircrew members. This applies to aircraft armament systems and individual small arms operations. When pararescue personnel are deployed out of the aircraft, available aircraft firepower is reduced and areas around the aircraft are not provided with cover fire. Mission planning must reflect those considerations, and alternative actions will be developed to minimize the vulnerability of the aircraft and aircrew.

b. (U) It is essential to minimize time in the objective area in order to reduce aircraft/aircrew vulnerability. Pararescue surface employment is a tactic used to decrease time in the objective area by expediting survivor preparation and extraction. Pararescue personnel provide a reliable command, control and communications link between the rescue aircrew and survivor.

c. (U) Pararescue personnel must be capable of surface operations across the full spectrum of weather and ambient light conditions in which the rescue aircraft can operate. Clandestine conduct of the recovery operation significantly enhances the tactical advantages of speed, surprise, camouflage, cover, concealment and deception. Coordinated surface movement and fire suppression coordination is a necessity. Movement should be limited to the terrain within the geographical perimeter of the objective area which provides the greatest amount of cover and concealment for recovery and defensive or evasion actions.

d. (U) Survivors must be authenticated prior to extraction from a tactical environment in order to prevent enemy infiltration of the recovery operation. When reliable visual or verbal authentication techniques are not expected to be available, a physical contact plan must be developed to assure authentication

of the objective. Contact plans will be based on the known position or location of the objective, or the use of a predesignated contact point. Contact plans will be afforded appropriate security protection in accordance with theater or higher headquarters guidance.

e. (U) Since rescue aircraft may be forced off scene by hostile fire while pararescue personnel are on the ground, all employed pararescue personnel must be equipped for and capable of unassisted escape and evasion.

f. (U) Evading pararescue personnel will attempt to avoid enemy contact in the surface environment. In the event of chance contact, they will suppress enemy fire to the extent required, evade the enemy, and withdraw or revert to the avoidance tactic.

10-15. (U) TACTICAL TRAINING. To support the Combat Rescue mission, pararescuemen must receive training and achieve knowledge and task performance levels commensurate with combat mission requirements.

a. (U) Training in the following skill areas is required.

- (1) (U) Aircrew duties
- (2) (U) Aircraft armament operation
- (3) (U) Basic combat techniques
- (4) (U) Small arms employment skills
- (5) (U) Munitions employment
- (6) (U) Escape and evasion
- (7) (U) Emergency medical treatment
- (8) (U) Threat recognition
- (9) (U) Counter threat systems and

procedures

- (10) (U) Recovery devices
- (11) (U) Insertion/extraction systems and procedures

(12) (U) CW defensive operations

b. (U) The unit commander is responsible for providing required pararescue combat training. The pararescue NCOIC is responsible for implementing higher headquarters directed training and the development of the unit's training program.

c. (U) Tactical training with UW-oriented elements of sister services is encouraged and is an acceptable means of acquiring a tactical capability.

(1) (U) Training managers will ensure that proper roles and tasks of all participants are understood.

(2) (U) Pararescue participation will be concurrent with ARRS employment policy during the conduct of joint services exercises.

10-16. (U) SUMMARY. Pararescue personnel may be inserted from fixed and/or rotary wing aircraft to be used in surface combat rescue operations. To support the requirement of speed and secrecy during planning and execution of a combat rescue operation, coordination among all aircrew members is essential throughout. On-scene decisions must be timely, easily understood, and result in workable plans. These plans must be understood by all crewmembers and should include alternate actions for unplanned eventualities.

MSG ARS153

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TO RUVMAAA/41RWRW MCCLELLAN AFB CA//CC//

RHCQBMA/39ARRW EGLIN AFB FL//CC//

INFO RUWTFBA/1550ATTW KIRTLAND AFB NM//CC//

BT

UNCLAS

SUBJ: ROLE OF THE PARARESCUE TECHNICIAN (PJ) IN THE 23 AF
SUSPECTED DUPLICATE

1. OVER THE PAST YEAR, A NUMBER OF ISSUES HAVE SURFACED CONCERNING
CURRENT AND FUTURE USE OF PJS IN THE 23 AF MISSIONS OF RESCUE AND
SPECIAL OPERATIONS. THE EVOLUTION OF HIS EMPLOYMENT HAS TAKEN THE
PJ AWAY FROM THE PURE ROLE OF RESCUE SPECIALIST BY ADDING A MIXTURE
OF OTHER ROLES INCLUDING, PRIMARILY, CREWMEMBER POSITIONS OF
SCANNER AND GUNNER. APPARENTLY THESE OTHER ROLES, RATHER THAN
REMAINING "ADDITIVE CAPABILITIES," HAVE TAKEN OVER THE MAJORITY OF
THE PJ TRAINING TIME TO THE DETRIMENT OF HIS PRIMARY FUNCTION. IN
AN EFFORT TO CLARIFY THE PJ ROLE, I REQUEST YOUR VIEWS ON THE
FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

A. REFERENCE ARRSR 55-16, VOL 1, PARA 1-3. WHAT IS THE REQUIREMENT

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FOR ADDITIONAL SCANNERS ON HC-130 R-SOLL TRAINING AND ACTUAL
MISSIONS?

B. WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE PJ IN THE HC-130 AND HH-53 R-SOLL
MISSIONS?

C. WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE PJ IN THE RESCUE ROLE (HC-130 AND
ROTARY WING)?

2. THE PURPOSE OF THESE QUESTIONS IS NOT TO GATHER RESTATEMENTS
OF CURRENT REGULATIONS OR MANUALS BUT TO TAKE A REALISTIC LOOK AT
23 AF REQUIREMENTS FOR PJS AND PROPERLY ALIGN THEIR DUTIES AND
TRAINING.

3. REQUEST YOU COMPLETE A TIMELY REVIEW OF THIS ISSUE AND PROVIDE
ME ANSWERS BY COB, 6 APRIL 1984. SUBSEQUENT TO YOUR RESPONSE, YOU
WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW AND COMMENT ON PROPOSED
DIRECTIVES CLARIFYING THE RULES, MISSIONS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF

PRIORITY

PAGE 1

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DO READ FILE

PRIORITY

PAGE 2

MLN 0843

THE PJ IN 23 AF.

4. POC FOR ANY QUESTIONS ON THIS MATTER IS COLONEL LANGLEY.

23 AF/DOV, AUTOVON 638-4886.

BT

#2540



MSG AR017

ROUTINE

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DO

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ZNR UUUUU

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INFO RUVMAAA/41RWRW MCCLELLAN AFB CA//CC//

RUWTFBA/1550ATTW KIRTLAND AFB NM//CC//

BT

UNCLAS

SUBJ: ROLE OF PJ IN 23 AF

REF: 23 AF/CC MSG 271320Z MAR 84

1. WE HAVE REVIEWED THE ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN YOUR MESSAGE AND AGREE THAT THE ABILITY OF THE PARARESCUE FORCE TO DEVOTE SUFFICIENT TIME TO PRIMARY TRAINING EVENTS MAY BE HAMPERED BY OTHER UNNECESSARY TASKS. LIMITING PARARESCUE INVOLVEMENT WITH SOME LENGTHY RSOLL TRAINING MISSIONS ALONG WITH CAREFUL SCHEDULING OF THEIR REMAINING AVAILABLE TIME SHOULD MAXIMIZE TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES. THE FOLLOWING REFLECTS OUR VIEWS ON YOUR SPECIFIC QUESTION.

A. WHAT IS THE REQUIREMENT FOR ADDITIONAL SCANNERS ON HC-130 R-SOLL TRAINING AND ACTUAL MISSIONS? RSOLL IS A TACTIC USED TO ENABLE OUR AIRBORNE FORCES TO AVOID POTENTIAL/REAL THREATS WHILE PENETRATING AREAS OF CONFLICTS TO REACH AN END OBJECTIVE AREA.

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ON AN ACTUAL MISSION, THE UNIT/MISSION COMMANDER SHOULD BE IN A POSITION TO ASSESS THE THREAT. THEN SUFFICIENT SCANNERS SHOULD BE ON BOARD TO PROVIDE MAXIMUM CAPABILITY TO SEE AND AVOID THESE ENROUTE THREATS. IN THIS SITUATION, A MINIMUM OF TWO SCANNERS AS SPECIFIED IN ARRSR 55-16 VOL I (NOT NECESSARILY PJ'S) SHOULD BE A PART OF THE CREW COMPLEMENT TO MAN AVAILABLE SCANNING STATIONS. AIRCREW PERSONNEL TASKED TO PERFORM THESE DUTIES SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE UNIT/MISSION COMMANDER BASED ON AVAILABLE CREW MEMBER RESOURCES AND TOTAL FLIGHT/GROUND MISSION REQUIREMENTS. DURING NORMAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES, THE CURRENT REQUIREMENT FOR TWO PARARESCUE SCANNERS SHOULD BE MODIFIED. FOR SINGLE-SHIP, LOW-LEVEL ROUTE ONLY MISSIONS, NO ADDITIONAL SCANNERS ARE NECESSARY AS THE TRAINING BENEFITS GAINED ARE MINIMAL AND WE SEE NO ADVERSE SAFETY IMPACT. AIRCREW AVAILABILITY TIME SAVED COULD BE MORE

ROUTINE

MLN 622

23 AF DCS Operations			
	ACT	INFO	OPR
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JES WTS J2			

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ROUTINE

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PRODUCTIVELY USED TO ACCOMPLISH OTHER TRAINING EVENTS. DURING AIR REFUELING OR MULTIPLE AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS, ONE SCANNER ALONG WITH THE OTHER PRIMARY CREW MEMBERS (I.E., AC/CP/NAV/FE/LM/CS) SHOULD BE THE MINIMUM CREW COMPLEMENT IN ORDER TO PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE AIRSPACE SEPARATION. HOWEVER, THE DECISION TO ADD OTHER SCANNERS AS REQUIRED SHOULD REMAIN WITH THE UNIT/MISSION COMMANDER.

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ADDITIONALLY, THE SCANNER REQUIREMENT IS NOT AND SHOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO PARARESCUE PERSONNEL. THOSE TASKED TO PERFORM SCANNER DUTIES SHOULD BE ANY AVAILABLE CREW MEMBER WHO IS QUALIFIED IN THE AIRCRAFT AND NVG OPERATIONS.

B. WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE PJ IN THE HC-130 RSOLL MISSION? AS PREVIOUSLY STATED, HC-130 RSOLL IS A TACTIC USED TO REACH THE OBJECTIVE. FURTHER, THERE IS A PERCEPTION AMONG SOME THAT THE ONLY ROLE OF THE PJ DURING RSOLL RELATED ACTIVITIES IS TO FUNCTION AS A SCANNER. THIS PERCEPTION MUST BE DISPELLED. WE BELIEVE THE PJ ROLE IS DETERMINED BY THE TASKING/REQUIREMENTS OF THE END OBJECTIVE. THEREFORE, THE PARARESCUEMEN MUST BE TRAINED TO OPERATE IN THE GROUND ENVIRONMENT ASSOCIATED WITH THE OVERALL OBJECTIVE. ALSO, IT IS OUR OPINION THAT THE PJ FUNCTION DURING HC-130 RSOLL RELATED ACTIVITIES WOULD BE NO DIFFERENT THAN THE COMBAT RESCUE MODE OF OPERATION. IF DURING AN RSOLL MISSION, THEIR MEDICAL ABILITIES OR OTHER CAPABILITIES ARE REQUIRED, RESPONSE WOULD BE MADE ACCORDING TO THE SPECIFIC SITUATION.

C. WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE PJ IN THE RESCUE ROLE (HC-130 AND ROTARY WING)? THE PJ ROLE IS ADEQUATELY DEFINED IN CURRENT ARRSR 3-1(S).

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2. THE KEY TO EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF OUR PJ'S MUST BE THE UNIT COMMANDER. WE MUST PROVIDE HIM WITH ENOUGH FLEXIBLE GUIDANCE SO THAT HE CAN EFFECTIVELY USE HIS AIRCREW PERSONNEL BASED UPON ALL OPERATIONAL AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS. ADDITIONALLY, WE MUST CONTINUALLY STRIVE FOR REALISTIC EXERCISES THAT TASK ALL OF OUR CREW MEMBERS IN AS MANY OF THEIR ROLES AS POSSIBLE. AN ISOLATED

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EVENT, SUCH AS AN R-SOLL LEG, WHILE PROVIDING EXCELLENT TRAINING FOR THE ENTIRE CREW, DOES NOT SUBSTANTIALLY TASK THE PJ. WE MUST CONTINUE TO BUILD OTHER EVENTS THAT WILL.

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TO 23AF SCOTT AFB IL//CC//

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SUBJ: ROLE OF THE PARARESCUE TECHNICIAN (PJ) IN THE 23 AF

REF: YOUR 271320Z MAR 84

1. WE SHARE YOUR CONCERN IN DEFINING THE PJ ROLE IN THE RAPIDLY CHANGING 23 AF WORLD. OUR VIEWS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
A. WHAT IS THE REQUIREMENT FOR ADDITIONAL SCANNERS ON THE HC-130 R-SOLL TRAINING AND ACTUAL MISSIONS? WE CONSIDER TWO SCANNERS IN THE FORWARD SCANNING POSITIONS ESSENTIAL IN THE C-130 R-SOLL MISSION--TRAINING OR ACTUAL. A THIRD SCANNER FOR THE REAR AREA OR AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR A FORWARD SCANNER WHEN HE IS OCCUPIED BY OTHER DUTIES--I.E., AERIAL REFUELING--IS HIGHLY DESIRABLE BUT NOT A MUST. THESE POSITIONS SHOULD BE FILLED WITH C-130 QUALIFIED PRIMARY CREW MEMBERS TRAINED IN SCANNING TECHNIQUES: NVG, THREAT ANALYSIS, AND HOT REFUELING PROCEDURES. WE DO NOT RECOMMEND USING PJS IN A FIXED PRIMARY SCANNING ROLE. WE WOULD CONSIDER USING PJS TO AUGMENT OR SUBSTITUTE IN SCANNING AND ASSOCIATED DUTIES AS THE SITUATION MAY

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DICTATE. THIS DETERMINATION IS BASED ON COMMANDER'S DISCRETION DEPENDING ON MISSION CIRCUMSTANCES. PJ TRAINING CURRENTLY ALLOWS NEEDED FLEXIBILITY TO SHIFT FROM ONE AIRCRAFT TO ANOTHER WITH NO LOSS IN CAPABILITY. WE ADVOCATE EXPANDING THE COMMUNICATION SPECIALIST'S ROLE TO INCLUDE SCANNING, NVG, THREAT ANALYSIS, AND HOT REFUELING TO MORE FULLY USE AN AVAILABLE CREW MEMBER. FURTHER, ADDITIONAL LM SLOTS FOR R-SOLL UNITS WOULD ENHANCE BACK-END CAPABILITY FOR THESE DUTIES.

B. WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE PJ IN HC-130 AND HH-53 R-SOLL MISSIONS? PRIMARY PJ ROLE ON THE HC-130 IS AS A DEPLOYABLE COMBAT RESCUE SPECIALIST AS IN ANY RESCUE MISSION. HE MAY BE USED TO AUGMENT OR SUBSTITUTE FOR SCANNER DUTIES AS NEEDED OR REQUIRED BY THE UNIT AND/OR MISSION COMMANDER. PRIMARY PJ ROLE ON THE HH-53 IS AS A PRIMARY INTEGRAL CREW MEMBER BASED ON HIS GUNNERY, SCANNING, AND

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RESCUE SPECIALIST SKILLS.

C. WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE PJ IN THE RESCUE ROLE? (HC-130 OR ROTARY-WING?) PJS SHOULD BE USED AS A DEPLOYABLE RESCUE SPECIALIST ON THE HC-130. BECAUSE OF HIS PRESENT TRAINING AND CAPABILITIES, HE MUST BE A PRIMARY CREW MEMBER ON ROTARY-WING AIRCRAFT.

2. WE CONSIDER THE PRIME PJ ROLE THAT OF A MEDIC AND ROTARY-WING

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CREW MEMBER. HIS TRAINING SHOULD INCLUDE: (A) METHODS OF EXIT FROM THE AIRCRAFT: PARAJUMP, HOIST, ROPE, ROPE LADDER; (B) METHODS TO REACH AND PROTECT SURVIVORS AND SELF: WEAPONRY, ESCAPE AND EVASION, SURVIVAL, SCUBA, NVG; (C) AIRCREW DUTIES: SECURITY, GUNNERY, SCANNING; (D) ANCILLARY DUTIES: HOIST RECOVERY, I.E., DRONES, SPACE HARDWARE, ETC.--HOT REFUELING. WE FEEL THAT THIS TRAINING CAN BE MET AT PRESENT. CERTAIN ADDITIONAL DUTIES (PARTICULARLY SUPPLY CUSTODIAL ACCOUNTS, I.E., MEDICAL, EQUIPMENT, PYROTECHNICAL THAT HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO THE UNIT WITHOUT PROPER MANNING) DO PRESENT A PROBLEM AND DO AFFECT TRAINING AVAILABILITY. MANPOWER/PERSONNEL ACTIONS TO ESTABLISH AND/OR MAN THESE POSITIONS WOULD HELP IMMEASURABLY.

4. IF YOU REQUIRE FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT COLONEL ACHE, 41 RWRW/DO, AV 633-6310.

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SUBJECT: ROLE OF PJ IN THE 23AF

1. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS IN RESPONSE TO 23AF/CC MESSAGE 271320Z MAR 84.

A. THERE SHOULD BE AT LEAST TWO CREW MEMBERS IN THE BACK OF THE HC-130 WHO CAN PERFORM SCANNER DUTIES DURING R-SOLL TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL MISSIONS. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE WOULD BE FOR THREAT AVOIDANCE FROM MISSILES AND ENEMY AIRCRAFT FROM THE 4-8 O'CLOCK POSITION. THESE SCANNERS NEED NOT BE PARARESCUEMEN.

B. THE ROLE OF THE PARARESCUEMAN ON THE HC-130 AND HH-53 DURING R-SOLL MISSIONS IS REALLY NO DIFFERENT THAN THAT OF THE COMBAT RESCUE RULE. IN THE HC-130, IF THE PJ IS NOT GOING TO BE USED FOR MEDICAL OR SURVIVOR/EVADER ASSISTANCE, THEN THERE IS NO NEED TO

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HAVE HIM ON BOARD THE AIRCRAFT. IN THE R-SOLL ROTARY-WING ROLE, PJ'S SHOULD BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE AIRCREW. JUST AS THEY SHOULD BE FOR THE COMBAT RESCUE MISSION. THE TASKS THEY PERFORM ARE VIRTUALLY THE SAME.

C. IN THE HC-130 RESCUE RULE, PJ'S SHOULD BE USED ON MISSIONS WHERE EITHER AIR LANDING OR PARACHUTE DEPLOYMENT IS NEEDED TO EFFECT THE RECOVERY OF PERSONNEL OR EQUIPMENT. PARARESCUEMEN ARE NOT REQUIRED ON THE AIRCRAFT UNLESS A PREPLANNED MISSION REQUIRING THEIR DEPLOYMENT IS IN PROGRESS. (AN EXCEPTION TO THIS MAY BE THE DUCKBUTT OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT.) WHEN ALREADY ON BOARD FOR ACTUAL OPERATIONAL MISSION PROSECUTION, THE PJ MAY BE USED TO SUPPLEMENT OTHER SCANNERS TO ENHANCE THREAT AVOIDANCE AND CONFIRM WAY-POINT PASSAGE AND OBJECTIVE AREA ARRIVAL. A TEAM (TWO OR MORE PJ'S) MAY BE DEPLOYED TO FACILITATE SEARCH, CONTACT, AUTHENTICATION, PHYSICAL SECURITY,

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MEDICAL TREATMENT, MOVEMENT, AND EXFILTRATION PROCESSES FOR RECOVERY OF PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL. PROPER PREMISSION PLANNING WOULD ENABLE THESE PERSONNEL TO CONDUCT SURFACE RESCUE OPERATIONS IN BOTH FRIENDLY AND HOSTILE ENVIRONMENTS. IN THE ROTARY-WING ROLE, PJ'S SHOULD BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE AIRCREW AND BE REQUIRED TO BE ON BOARD FOR MISSION PROSECUTION. THEY SHOULD OPERATE AIRCRAFT ARMAMENT

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AND DEFENSIVE SYSTEMS, PERFORM FLIGHT FOLLOWING, WAY-POINT PASSAGE, CONFIRMATION OF OBJECTIVE AREA ARRIVAL, SCANNING DUTIES, EMERGENCY HOIST OPERATION, AND PJ INSERTION AND EXTRACTION PROCEDURES. PARARESCUEMEN ASSIGNED TO THE CREW MAY BE DEPLOYED ON MISSIONS OF "OPPORTUNITY" FOR LIMITED DISTANCES ON THE GROUND TO FACILITATE SEARCH, CONTACT, AUTHENTICATION, PHYSICAL SECURITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND MOVEMENT AND EXFILTRATION PROCESSES FOR RECOVERY OF PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL. WITH PROPER PREMISSION PLANNING, PJ TEAMS (TWO OR MORE PEOPLE) MAY BE INSERTED TO CONDUCT SURFACE RESCUE OPERATIONS. BECAUSE OF THE TIME THE PJ'S MAY HAVE TO REMAIN ON THE GROUND TO PROSECUTE THE MISSION, THE AIRCRAFT MUST BE PREPARED TO HAVE NO PJ'S ON BOARD DURING THE RETURN TO BASE.

2. OTHER COMMENTS:

A. IT IS EVIDENT THAT DUE TO THEIR UNIQUE CAPABILITIES, PJ'S EASILY INTERFACE WITH OTHER SPECIAL OPERATIONS (SO) AND UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE (UW) UNITS. IT APPEARS THAT THE PJ'S MEDICAL CAPABILITY, COMBINED WITH HIS VERSATILITY IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND IN A TACTICAL ENVIRONMENT, MAKES HIM A "SPECIAL OPERATOR" IN HIS OWN RIGHT. THE COMBINING OF THE SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND RESCUE MISSIONS LED TO THE REALIZATION THAT WE HAVE A "SPECIAL BREED OF CAT" WHO IS

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ALREADY TAILOR-MADE TO COMPLEMENT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THESE OTHER SO/UW UNITS. AS WE HAVE SEEN, OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ARE BEGINNING TO REQUEST PJ UTILIZATION WITH GREATER FREQUENCY. ONE REASON IS TO CURE SHORTFALLS IN THEIR SO/UW UNIT OR TEAM CAPABILITIES (I.E., ASSIGNED TO PROVIDE ORGANIC MEDICAL CAPABILITIES), WHILE AT OTHER TIMES HIGHER HEADQUARTERS DIRECTS MISSIONS WITH TEAMS TOTALLY MADE UP OF

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PJ'S INVOLVING NOT ONLY AIR DEPLOYMENT BUT, MORE SIGNIFICANTLY, EXTENDED GROUND OPERATIONS OPERATING INDEPENDENTLY OF 23AF AIR ASSETS. THIS LATTER EXAMPLE OF UTILIZATION IS PROBABLY DESIGNED TO OVERCOME A LIMITATION IN OVERALL DOD MISSION CAPABILITIES, BUT CAN BE DANGEROUS BECAUSE IT LEADS TO THE QUESTION, "WHY DO WE NEED 23AF AIRCRAFT FOR THIS MISSION? LET'S USE OTHER AIR ASSETS FOR INFILTRATION."

B. WHILE THERE IS A LOT TO BE GAINED BY UTILIZATION OF THE PJ'S IN THESE SPECIAL MISSION ROLES, THE PARARESCUE AIRCREW AFSC MUST BE PRESERVED. AIRCREW STATUS PROVIDES STABILITY IN AUTHORIZED MANNING (AGAINST AIRFRAMES), AS WELL AS GIVING 23AF UNIQUE CAPABILITIES WHICH WILL HELP KEEP OUR RESCUE MISSION ALIVE AND WELL. IF ADDITIONAL PJ AUTHORIZATIONS ARE NEEDED TO SUPPORT THE DUAL (AIR AND GROUND) ROLE, WE SHOULD TRY TO DO IT BY INCREASING AUTHORIZED CREW RATIOS. BLOCK

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MANNING OR INDEPENDENT PJ ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE GROUND ROLE IS NOT A GOOD IDEA BECAUSE IT COULD EVENTUALLY EVOLVE INTO NONCREWMEMBER STATUS, LEAVING US WITH A GROUND-ORIENTED PJ FORCE NO DIFFERENT THAN COMBAT CONTROL, SPECIAL FORCES, SEALS, ETC.

C. WE MUST BECOME INNOVATIVE IN OUR MANAGEMENT OF THE PJ CAREER FIELD TO ALLOW FULL USE OF THEIR SKILLS BEFORE THE LAWS OF "SUPPLY AND DEMAND," AND OTHER CUSTOMERS WITH HIGH PRIORITY MISSIONS, DICTATE TO US HOW THEY WILL BE USED. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT WE ARE ON THE THRESHOLD OF SIGNIFICANT ENHANCEMENT OF OUR COMBAT RESCUE CAPABILITIES. FOR EXAMPLE: HAHO, HALO, AND ULTRALOW PARACHUTING; FAST ROPE, RAPPELLING, AND ROPE LADDERS; AND EXTENDED GROUND OPERATIONS ALL HAVE DEFINITE TACTICAL APPLICATION IN THE 23AF SPECIAL OPERATIONS/RESCUE MISSION. SELECT UNIT PJ'S SHOULD GAIN THESE SKILLS ASAP. AT THE SAME TIME WE MUST LOOK AT HOW WE (THE 23AF) CAN BEST SUPPORT THESE CONCEPTS UTILIZING 23AF AIRFRAMES. TRADITIONAL METHODS MAY NOT WORK, BUT THAT DOES NOT MAKE THE REQUIREMENT TO PERFORM CERTAIN SPECIAL MISSIONS ANY LESS.

D. PJ'S, WITH RARE EXCEPTIONS, SHOULD REMAIN TIED TO 23AF AIRCRAFT FOR INFILTRATION/EXFILTRATION. FURTHERMORE, THEIR SURFACE OPERATIONS SHOULD NOT BECOME SUSTAINED IN DURATION BUT SHOULD BE LIMITED

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TO LIGHTLY ARMED GROUND OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF A RESCUE OR LIMITED
OBJECTIVE WITHOUT EXTENSIVE LOGISTIC SUPPORT OR RESUPPLY.
E. IN ULTIMATELY DEFINING THE ROLES AND MISSIONS OF THE PJ, ONE
SHOULD NOT DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN THE ROLES OF AIR FORCE SPECIAL
OPERATIONS AND COMBAT RESCUE. THE TACTICS, SKILLS AND AIRCRAFT
REQUIRED TO MAKE A PICK-UP BEHIND ENEMY LINES ARE THE SAME, REGARD-
LESS OF WHAT "PATCH" YOU ARE WEARING.

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STAFF SUMMARY SHEET

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DO	COORD	<i>Dutton</i>	6		
CS	COORD	<i>ALEXANDER (23)</i>	7		
APRS/cc	COORD	<i>Stewart 21</i>	8		
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Capt Stewart

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SUBJECT

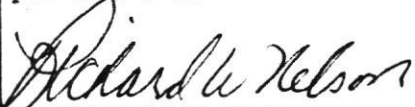
Draft AFM 2-6 Final Review

DATE

18 APR 1984

SUMMARY

Our Draft AFM 2-6, Combat Rescue Forces, (TAB 1) is for your final review before forwarding to MAC/XPPD. This draft incorporates changes recommended during previous 23 AF review and is to supersede AFM 2-36, Search, Rescue, and Recovery Operations, per AFR 1-2.



RICHARD W. NELSON

Colonel, USAF

/Plans

1 Tab

Draft AFM 2-6

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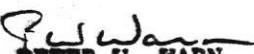
XP (Capt Stewart, 5821)

AFM 2-6 Draft

HQ MAC/XPPD

1. Our Draft AFM 2-6, Combat Rescue Forces, is attached for your review. This manual is to supersede AFM 2-36, Search, Rescue, and Recovery Operations, per AFR 1-2.
2. Request you review and forward to HQ USAF for publication.

FOR THE COMMANDER


PETER W. WARN
Colonel, USAF
Asst DCS/Plans

1 Atch
Draft AFM 2-6

COORD: XPXM

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COMBAT RESCUE (CR) FORCES

1. Mission. Worldwide rescue of downed US combat aircrew members is the mission of USAF combat rescue forces. Although sized and postured against the tactical air forces, CR forces can support any combat aircrews in distress. This specialized task enhances combat effectiveness by:

a. Recovering and returning downed personnel to duty, thus preserving critical combat resources.

b. Denying the enemy a source of intelligence and an exploitable propaganda weapon.

c. Improving the morale and motivation of USAF combat aircrews by assuring them that every possible effort will be made to rescue them if they are downed.

2. Humanitarian Services. Humanitarian rescue and recovery is correlative to the combat mission and, during peacetime, CR forces support US forces with rescue and recovery services. Civilian rescue and recovery operations may also be conducted if there is no interference with the CR force primary mission. Additionally, there can be no conflict of interest with a commercial

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rescue and recovery agency. Air Force Manual 64-2, The National Search and Rescue Manual, provides detailed guidance concerning the peacetime employment of USAF rescue and recovery forces. These operations may include:

a. Participation in humanitarian and disaster relief operations.

b. Assisting civilian or DOD personnel in distress, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) signatories, International Maritime Organization (IMO) signatories and, when requested, other foreign governments.

3. Development of Combat Rescue Forces. Combat rescue forces began developing during World War II. During this war, a lack of equipment and experience limited rescue aircraft operations. In addition, rescue forces were assigned to individual commands, so no centralized control was available for development of procedures. The solution to this problem was achieved by establishing a dedicated aerial rescue force with a single organization managing its resources. In March 1946, the Air Rescue Service was established and assigned to Air Transport Command, a forerunner of Military Airlift Command (MAC). This organization provided both centralized management and control, as well as an advocate for a modern and capable rescue force. In January 1966, the name was changed to the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service to reflect the expanded mission of space hardware recovery. In March 1983, USAF Aerospace Rescue and Recovery forces and USAF special operations forces were consolidated under 23 Air Force, Military Airlift Command.

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4. Combat Rescue Forces Capabilities:

a. **Dedicated Assets:** Combat rescue forces operate a combination of helicopters and fixed wing aircraft. Each type of aircraft possess unique characteristics which provide a spectrum of capabilities for the CR force.

(1) Light lift helicopters (LLH) are effective for short range CR missions. Survivor recovery is simplified because they do not need a prepared area to land. Survivors can also be recovered from a hover using various rescue devices. LLHs are relatively small and can be transported/deployed in a variety of fixed wing aircraft.

(2) Heavy lift helicopters (HLH) are relatively large and designed for long range CR missions. Like the LLH, they can recover survivors from either a landing or hover. HLH range is extended through air refueling and they can self-deploy to virtually any area.

(3) Fixed wing aircraft may escort aircraft along aerial lines of communication or provide precautionary orbit, airborne command and control, and communication assistance and relay. They also provide a long range search capability, a delivery platform for pararescue teams and equipment, and air refueling for HLHs. Self-deployment to virtually any area is possible.

b. **Augmenting Assets:** Other USAF or DOD aircraft may be tasked for CR missions either in a direct recovery mode or in a support role such as close air support (CAS), air interdiction (AI), or airborne battlefield command and control center (ABCCC).

c. **Specialized Assets:** Pararescue personnel provide CR forces with additional capabilities essential for search, rescue and recovery, special operations, and aerospace hardware recovery. They can function as an extension of the CR weapons system during recovery operations or they can operate independently of the air assets to accomplish surface tasks. They can be inserted or extracted by any method ranging from parachute, air-land, underwater, or surface. Pararescue mission capabilities include:

(1) Facilitating the search, contact, authentication, security, medical treatment, movement, and exfiltration process for recovery of personnel and materiel.

(2) Receiving control of personnel and materiel from friendly forces.

(3) Safeguarding the integrity of designated areas of recovery (DARs), potential evasion locales (PELs), and selected areas for evasion (SAFEs), through clandestine entry and withdrawal.

5. **Deployment.** Combat rescue forces are equipped and organized to rapidly deploy and establish CR operations.

a. There are two primary methods for deploying CR forces.

(1) Strategic airlift, whereby an entire unit is airlifted to a point of debarkation. Strategic airlift is required to deploy LLHs inter-theater or over long distances intratheater. It is also the preferred method to deploy HLHs intertheater.

(2) Self-deployment, whereby aircraft, aircrews, support personnel, and critical spares deploy using organic unit resources. CR fixed wing aircraft provide air refueling for HLHs and transport equipment and personnel. Follow-on spares and support personnel may still require airlift support/surface transportation.

b. The method of deployment depends primarily upon the following:

(1) Required delivery date (RDD).

(2) Airlift availability.

(3) Deployment distance.

(4) Tanker availability.

(5) En route support capability.

(6) En route weather.

c. Deployment location base support. CR forces will not normally deploy to less than a limited base fully augmented by host equipment and personnel capable of receiving deployed forces. If deployed to a bare base, sustained CR operations require additional host resources. As a minimum this includes:

- (1) Petroleum/oil/lubricants.
- (2) Communications.
- (3) Security/civil engineering.
- (4) Messing/billeting.
- (5) Intermediate maintenance and maintenance facilities.
- (6) Supply requisition and issue.
- (7) Medical facilities and services.
- (8) Central base personnel office services.
- (9) Finance services.
- (10) Access to intelligence information.
- (11) Vehicles and vehicle maintenance support.

6. Concept of Operations. Combat rescue force operations are based on the following concepts.

a. Survivors of an aircraft incident must be quickly recovered. If not, the probability of survival rapidly decreases due to such factors as injury, severe climate, or capture.

b. Combat rescue forces must be able to conduct operations in the physical environments of all theaters. They must have the capability to either avoid or operate against threats covering the entire conflict spectrum. CR forces must also be able to operate at night in adverse weather to ensure survival and, although not a present capability, that goal is one of the highest priorities.

c. To be effective, CR forces must be able to rapidly respond to the downing of an aircrew. This CR response force, however, must be tailored and commensurate with the threat in the area of operations. Tailored responses may vary from a single helicopter scrambled in a low threat environment to a single helicopter, clandestinely flown across the FLOT at night, for a coordinated time-on-target pickup; or depending upon the threat, one or two helicopters accompanied by fixed wing aircraft for air refueling and protective escort to effect the survivor recovery.

d. Recovery is initiated when survivors are located and authenticated. Authentication is normally done by radio, but may also be done through visual signals or human contact. Recovery may require a physical link which is provided by pararescue teams. They can penetrate incident sites from CR

aircraft and physically contact survivors. Then if required, they give survivors emergency medical treatment and assist with recovering them to the aircraft. Hostile forces may deny rescue aircraft immediate access to survivors. When this occurs, if the ground environment permits, CR aircraft may insert pararescue teams as close to survivors as possible. The teams will then link up with survivors and assist with survival, evasion, and rendezvous with an evacuation vehicle.

e. Aircrew Survival Preparation. Probability of rescue improves if survivors are materially, physically, and psychologically prepared for a survival situation. Aircrews must prepare for the possibility of being downed and becoming survivors by applying survival training concepts both before and after becoming a survivor, establishing a personal evasion plan of action (EPA) and becoming knowledgeable of area evasion and escape (E&E) procedures.

f. Specific details and responsibilities during combat rescue missions are contained in AFR 64-3, Combat Search and Rescue Procedures.

7. Planning. Theater Air Force component war plans identify and task CR forces. Since effective plans are continuously updated, there must be continuous coordination between air component commanders and Military Airlift Command (MAC). This will ensure CR forces are available where required and supported for sustained operations.

a. The Commander-in-Chief of Military Airlift Command exercises world-wide command of combat rescue forces through 23 Air Force. Therefore, the primary coordination channels are:

(1) Command elements planning from within CONUS coordinate directly with MAC.

(2) European command elements coordinate with the Commander, Detachment 1, 23 Air Force (USAFE/DOS), Ramstein Air Base, Germany.

(3) Pacific command elements coordinate with the Commander, Detachment 3, 23 Air Force (PACAF/DOS), Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.

b. The Commander, Detachment 1, 23 Air Force, and Commander, Detachment 3, 23 Air Force act as the 23 Air Force Commander's theater representatives. They coordinate with the air component commanders to identify CR force requirements and support. These requirements are passed through command channels and identified in the area commander's plans which are approved by JCS. When these plans are exercised during tactical deployments, CR exercise participation validates current doctrine and capabilities while maintaining peak readiness.

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8. Command and Control:

a. The Military Airlift Command provides command of CR forces through the Commander, 23 Air Force and subordinate units. Effective combat rescue force employment is accomplished through centralized command and control with decentralized execution.

b. Commanders of unified commands provide operational command of theater assigned CR forces, and exercise operational control through the air component commander. Military Airlift Command exercises operational control of CONUS assigned CR forces through the Commander, 23 Air Force.

c. Tactical employment of CR forces is exercised by the SAR mission commander at the Rescue Coordination Center (RCC), the focal point for processing specific CR missions. The RCC is responsible for real time prosecution of SAR missions and may be joint or combined as a function of manning.

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STAFF SUMMARY SHEET

TO	ACTION	SIGNATURE (Surname), GRADE AND DATE	TO	ACTION	SIGNATURE (Surname), GRADE AND DATE
23 AF/ DO	COORD	<i>[Signature]</i> 24	23 AF/ CC	SIG	<i>Mall M/Gen</i> 27 Aug 84
23 AF/ XP	COORD	<i>[Signature]</i> 24 Aug 84			
23 AF/ CCE	COORD	<i>[Signature]</i> 24 Aug 84			
23 AF/ CS	COORD	<i>[Signature]</i> 27			
23 AF/ CV	COORD				

SURNAME OF ACTION OFFICER AND GRADE

SYMBOL

PHONE

TYPIST'S INIT

SUSPENSE DATE

MSGT Bruce

23 AF/
DOOXR

4651

gk

SUBJECT

DATE 1 AUG 1984

Pararescue Statements for JCS/Joint Publications

SUMMARY

1. The 23 AF (MAC) Pararescue Management Working Group, 24-27 Jan 84, conducted and intensive study of doctrine and mission employment tactics while reviewing pararescue roles, missions, and capabilities. This paralleled tasking from the 23 AF/DO to clearly identify mission employment tactics for pararescue.

2. The working group identified the following findings:

a. The pararescue force is not recognized and given a separate identity in JCS and Joint Publications. The problems resulting from this shortfall are listed below.

(1) Pararescue roles, missions, and capabilities are not identified for the benefit of Joint and Unified Commanders to facilitate war planning.

(2) Pararescue is restricted from exchanging and validating concepts with similar type forces.

(3) Pararescue cannot enjoy full interface with SO/UW Forces for planning, cross training, and field training in JCS Exercises.

b. Statements about pararescue (Tab 1) should be included in JCS Pub 20 (S), Vol I, Joint Unconventional Warfare Policies, Concepts, and Procedures (S), JCS Pub 20, Vol II, Joint Unconventional Warfare Operational Procedures, and Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), Annex E (S).

RECOMMENDATION:

3. CC signature at Tab 1.

Stanley J. Zielinski

STANLEY J. ZIELINSKI, JR., Lt Col, USAF
Director, Current Operations
DCS/Operations

1 Tab
Proposed 23 AF/CC Ltr
to CINCMAC/CC w 2/Atch
(S) (1 cy ea)

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27 AUG 1984

CC

Pararescue Statements for JCS/Joint Publications

CINCMAC/CC

1. My command hosted a Pararescue Management Working Group in January of this year. The working group agenda included a review of doctrine and mission employment tactics. Some major discrepancies were noted.

2. The working group identified the following findings:

a. The pararescue force is not recognized and given a separate identity in JCS and Joint Publications. The problems resulting from this shortfall are listed below.

(1) Pararescue roles, missions, and capabilities are not identified for the benefit of Joint and Unified Commanders to facilitate war planning.

(2) Pararescue is restricted from exchanging and validating concepts with similar type forces.

(3) Pararescue cannot enjoy full interface with SO/UW Forces for planning, cross training, and field training in JCS Exercises.

b. Pararescue must be recognized and given separate identity in JCS and Joint Publications in order to overcome the problems outlined above.

3. Recommend the attached Pararescue Statements (Atchs 1 & 2) be forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for inclusion in JCS Pub 20, Volumes I and II (S) and JSCP, Annex E (S). These additions will further define the capabilities of Air Force Special Operations Forces.

SIGNED

WILLIAM J. MALL, JR.
Major General, USAF
Commander

2 Atch

1. Pararescue Mission Capabilities Statement, 1 Aug 84 (S) (1 cy)

2. Pararescue Capabilities and Force Structure Statement, 8 Aug 84, (S) (1 cy)

THIS LETTER UNCLASSIFIED UPON WITHDRAWAL OF ATTACHMENTS

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BRIEFING POINT PAPER

SUBJECT: Pararescue Operations (For 23 AF Commanders' Conference, 10-12 Sep 84)

DISCUSSION:

- Purpose of briefing is to provide 23 AF commanders information on the Pararescue career field.
- Development of pararescue from 1943 to present:
- Pararescue mission and roles:
 - Primary mission is to recover downed crewmembers in combat.
 - Primary roles are survivor evader assistance element and rescue aircrew member.
 - Other roles include special operations support, civil/humanitarian SAR, and NASA/AFSC support.
- Pararescue capabilities:
 - Emergency medical treatment.
 - Parachuting.
 - Helicopter infiltration/exfiltration.
 - SCUBA.
 - Survival.
 - Adverse terrain operations.
 - Tactical operations.
 - Armament system operations.
- Pararescue manning:
 - Total authorization is 451 which includes 23 AF (294), ARF (136), and AFSC (21).
 - Annual student training personnel requirement (TPR) is 80.
 - Current manning at 105 percent (310) with shortages in E6/E7 grades and overages in E3/E4 grades.

- Forecasted 120 percent manning and gradual improvement in E6/E7 grade structure.
- Reductions in FY 84-86 enlisted grade allocations.
- Training of pararescue students:
 - Selection of pararescue candidates.
 - Basic Pararescue Indoctrination Course (8 weeks).
 - Pipeline schools:
 - Army Airborne (3 weeks).
 - Army Special Forces SCUBA (4 weeks).
 - AF Basic Survival (2 weeks).
 - Pararescue Specialist Course (21 weeks):
 - Emergency medical treatment (7 weeks).
 - Tactical operations (7 weeks).
 - Aerial operations (7 weeks).
- In-unit training:
 - Annual training program designed to maintain proficiency.
 - Qualification training program will consist of a minimum of 30 days training under field conditions.
 - Currency requirements based on mission profiles to provide realistic training.
 - Other training includes advanced medical, advanced tactical, Army SERE, and other survival/tactical training schools.
- Pararescue training requirements directed toward tactical capabilities since 1976:
 - Vietnam concept of operations primarily SAR task force but pararescue involved in limited surface employment operations.
 - ARRS/CC tasked pararescue to develop tactical surface capability during 1976 and 1977 pararescue conferences.
 - Development of combat rescue training exercises (CRTE) and in-unit training programs.

- Pararescue tactical training program:
 - ARRSR 3-1 (S) and ARRSR 55-11, Vol II, provide basic concepts of pararescue tactical employment.
 - AFSC 115X0 STS revised to include tactical employment training requirements.
 - Basic Pararescue Indoctrination Course revised to include weapons training.
 - Army Special Forces SCUBA Course revised to include tactical SCUBA operations.
 - 11530 Pararescue Specialist Course revised to include tactical ground operations.
 - Unit pararescuemen attending Tactical Operations Phase of Pararescue Specialist Course.
 - Advanced Tactical Course being developed at Pararescue School.
- Publications and concepts update:
 - Inclusion of pararescue mission, roles, and capabilities in Joint Services, Air Force, and MAC publications:
 - AFR 2-X, Special Operations.
 - AFR 2-6, Search, Rescue, and Recovery.
 - MACR 3-1 (S), Vol II, Pararescue Tactical Operations.
 - MACR 55-111, Pararescue Operations.
 - JCS Pub 20 (S), Vol I, Joint UW Policies, Concepts and Procedures.
 - JCS Pub 20 (S), Vol II, Joint UW Operational Procedures.
 - Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), Annex E (S).
 - Design Operational Capabilities (DOC).
 - Feasibility of establishing separate unit type code (UTC) for pararescue to support tactical employment concepts/roles.
 - Unified command validation of pararescue tactical employment roles.
- Pararescue tactical employment:
 - SAR/SOF tasked to recover personnel from threat environments throughout the world.

- Pararescue primary responsibilities are search, rescue and recovery, special operations, and aerospace materiel recovery.
- Pararescue aircrew member and surface employment (small team) roles.
 - Surface employment.
 - Aircrew member.
- Pararescue general combat tasks:
 - Plan missions.
 - Use SCUBA.
 - Use night vision equipment.
 - Operate in a chemical environment.
 - Operate surface vehicles.
 - Provide emergency medical treatment.
 - Operate small arms and munitions.
 - Perform tactical evasive movement.
 - Execute immediate actions.
 - Accomplish survivor evader contact plans.
 - Perform long-term unassisted evasion.
 - Operate radio communications equipment.

CURRENT STATUS:

- Working projects:
 - Revision of ARRSR 55-11, Vol II, Pararescue Tactical Operations.
 - Consolidation of ARRSR 55-11, Vols I and II, into MACR 55-111, Pararescue Operations.
 - Revision of ARRSR 3-1 (S), Combat Tactics, Chap 10, Pararescue Tactical Employment.
 - Statement of operational need/test request for low-level parachute.

- Develop concept of operation for high-glide ratio parachute (HALO/HAHO).
- Develop HC-130 single-pass parachute deployment.
- Additional helicopter insertion/extraction methods.
- Lower HC-130 personnel deployment altitudes to 800 feet AGL.
- GAU-5/M-203 40mm grenade launcher modification.
- Improved tactical medical kit.
- 5/7-skill level tactical training course.
- Procurement issues:
 - Update communications equipment.
 - Replace jump helmet.
 - New parachute harness for S-18.
 - Fast ropes and rope ladders.
 - Inflatable boats.
 - Light-weight body armor.
 - Additional HGRP systems.

ACTION OFFICE: 23 AF/DOP/CMSgt Milsten/3077

AUTHENTICATION:

SECRET
 ROBERT C. DUTTON, Col, USAF
 DCS/Operations

DATE: 23 AUG 1984

DOP

DCM (23)

DOE

J-23

H20

ITEM OF INTEREST POINT PAPER

SUBJECT: Pararescue Formal/In-Unit Training Requirements (For 23 AF Commanders' Conference, 10-12 Sep 84)

DISCUSSION:

- Worldwide mission tasking and unique skill requirements of the Pararescue career field require each individual to maintain a high level of proficiency in mission-essential tasks.
- In-unit qualification training program established in 1980 to provide proficiency training in tasks not directly related to currency items (ARRSR 55-1, Chap 7).
- Pararescue NCOICs tasked to develop realistic qualification training programs which focus on Pararescue Speciality Training Standard (STS) ground and water tasks and which expose pararescuemen to the actual environments in which they operate.
- Qualification training program is not a currency requirement, and program success has varied widely between units.
- Increased emphasis on in-unit pararescue qualification programs is required to insure the pararescue force is capable of meeting worldwide mission tasking requirements.
- Pararescue tasked to develop increased tactical surface employment capability to enhance the 23 AF combat rescue mission.
- ARRSR 3-1 (S) and ARRSR 55-1, Vol II (currently being revised as MAC regulations) provide guidance on pararescue tactical employment doctrine, policies, and training requirements.
- Pararescue in-unit tactical training programs are established but limited in effectiveness.
- Requirement identified for formal pararescue tactical training course.
- Existing pararescue currency requirements are event-oriented and do not require realistic, mission-oriented training.

CURRENT STATUS:

- Pararescue Qualification Training Program is being revised to require a minimum of 30 days' training under field conditions.
- Training will be accomplished under varied climatic conditions to include snow/ice, mountain, desert, and tropical.
- Training objectives include survivor assistance, survival, field living, and ground movement/navigation.

- Training to be conducted under conventional, tactical, and SERE (survival, evasion, resistance and escape) concepts.
- Formal pararescue tactical training programs are being developed.
 - 11530 Pararescue Recovery/Specialist Course being revised to include training in tactical skills identified in the pararescue STS.
 - Test tactical training phase developed and implemented in May 83.
 - Tactical training phase will be finalized by Oct 84.
 - 11550/70 Pararescue Advanced Tactical Training Course is being developed to provide formal tactical training to unit pararescuemen.
 - Proposal is for a 2-week course which may be combined with existing Advanced Medical Course.
 - Advanced Tactical Course will require additional instructor manning.
- Pararescue currency being revised to require mission profile currency-oriented toward unit operational mission requirements.
 - Individuals must accomplish complete mission profiles to include mission planning/preparation, deployment, recovery, and post-mission requirements.
 - Mission profile currency will provide more realistic and effective mission training.
- 23 AF/DOT is coordinating with HQ MAC Formal Training for ATC-funded pararescue quotas to advanced medical schools.
 - 30 quotas will be provided annually to the Army Special Forces SERE School at Ft Bragg NC.
 - Quotas may be available to the Air Force Arctic Survival School and the Army Leadership Winter Operations School in Alaska.

ACTION OFFICE: 23 AF/DOP/CMSgt Milsten/3077

AUTHENTICATION:

[Stamp: 1 SEP 84]
 J. W. LANGLEY, Col, USAF
 Acting DCS/Operations

DATE: 28 AUG 1984

DOP *[Signature]* DOT *[Signature]*

ITEM OF INTEREST POINT PAPER

SUBJECT: Pararescue Roles and Missions (For 23 AF Commanders' Conference, 10-12 Sep 84)

DISCUSSION

- Primary missions of pararescue are to support USAF search, rescue and recovery (combat or peacetime), special operations, and aerospace materiel recovery.
 - Primary utilization is ultimately directed toward their tactical employment to effect the combat rescue/recovery of downed aircrew members from hostile or denied situations.
 - Conventional employment is directed toward the search, rescue and recovery aspects associated with aircraft accident/incident, disaster relief, humanitarian evacuation and space program support situations.
- Primary roles of pararescue are rotary-wing operations, fixed-wing operations and small team operations. These roles facilitate the search, contact, authentication, security, medical treatment, movement and exfiltration processes for recovery of personnel and materiel.
 - Concept of operations for pararescue employment on rotary-wing aircraft:
 - Operate armament systems, perform scanner duties and provide emergency medical care during airborne operations.
 - Serve as extension of aircraft by airlanding, low hover, hoist, rope ladder, fast rope, rappel, freefall swimmer or parachute insertion to locate, contact, secure, assist and recover survivors.
 - Concept of operations for pararescue employment on fixed-wing aircraft:
 - Serve as extension of aircraft by airlanding or parachute insertion to locate, contact, secure, assist and recover survivors.
 - Provide emergency medical care during airborne operations.
 - Concept of operations for pararescue tactical employment of small team survivor/evader assistance or priority equipment recovery elements.
 - Decrease the vulnerability of mechanized rescue/recovery resources in a hostile or adverse environment.
 - Accomplish surface tasks as an extension of the air asset employment capability.
 - Accomplish surface tasks independent of the assets used for infiltration and exfiltration.

- Receive hand over of personnel and materiel from friendly forces.
- Safeguard the integrity of designed SAR objective areas through clandestine entry and withdrawal.
- Augment USAF Special Operations Combat Control Teams.

CURRENT STATUS:

- Pararescue missions, roles and capabilities identified in AFR 39-1, ARRSR 3-1 (S) and ARRSR 55-11, Vols I/II.
 - ARRSR 3-1 (S), Chap 10, Pararescue Tactical Employment, will be revised and included in MACR 3-1 (S).
 - ARRSR 55-11, Vol I, Pararescue Operations, and ARRSR 55-11, Vol II, Pararescue Tactical Operations, are being revised and will become MACR 55-111.
- Action has been initiated to include pararescue missions, roles and capabilities in AFR 2-6, Search, Rescue and Recovery Operations, and in AFR 2-X, Special Operations.
 - AFR 2-6 will replace AFR 2-36, which was published in 1967, and does not reflect current doctrine and employment philosophies.
 - AFR 2-X will include employment information for both pararescue and combat control teams.
- Action has been initiated to have pararescue assets recognized and given a separate identity in JCS and joint publications to include JCS Pub 20 (S), Vol I, Joint UW Policies, Concepts and Procedures; JCS Pub 20 (S), Vol II, Joint UW Operational Procedures; and Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), Annex E (S).
 - Pararescue roles, missions and capabilities are being identified for the benefit of joint and unified commanders to facilitate war planning.
 - Pararescue will be able to exchange and validate concepts with similar type forces.
 - Pararescue will be able to have full interface with special operations/unconventional warfare forces for planning, cross-training (CTX) and field training (FTX) in JCS exercises.

ACTION OFFICE: 23 AF/DOP/CMSgt Milsten/3077

AUTHENTICATION:

SIGNED

J. W. LANGLEY, Col, USAF
Acting DCS/Operations

DATE:

29 AUG 1984

DOP

DCM 30

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STAFF SUMMARY SHEET

TO	ACTION	SIGNATURE (Surname) GRADE AND DATE	TO	ACTION	SIGNATURE (Surname) GRADE AND DATE
23AF/DO	COORD	<i>[Signature]</i> Lt Col Coulter 6/25/84			
23AF/CCE	COORD	<i>[Signature]</i> 7 Sep 84			
23AF/CS	COORD	<i>[Signature]</i> 7 Sep 84			
23/ICV	COORD	<i>[Signature]</i> 7 Sep 84			
23AF/CC	SIG	<i>[Signature]</i> 7 Aug 84			

SURNAME OF ACTION OFFICER AND GRADE	SYMBOL	PHONE	TYPIST'S INIT	SUSPENSE DATE
Lt Col Coulter	23AF/ DOOM	5816	jb	
SUBJECT				DATE
Tactical Employment of Pararescue by Parachute				6 SEP 1984

SUMMARY

1. The letter at Tab 1 is a request to the appropriate 23 AF commanders to support training in tactical employment by parachute. We have recently asked that the pararescue capability to do this be added to JCS Pub 20 and JSCP Annex E.
2. Although the pararescue force is trained to employ by parachute for reasons outlined in AFM 2-36 and by USCENAF (Tabs 2 and 3), many of our fixed and rotary wing SAR aircraft do not yet have the equipment or procedures to support the required combat tactical profiles for these parachute deliveries. Until we get all of our SAR aircraft properly equipped and single pass airdrop procedures tested and implemented for them, we will need to go to our other flying units to help our PJs obtain adequate opportunities to train.

RECOMMENDATION

3. CC sign proposed letter at Tab 1.

Stanley J Zielinski

STANLEY J. ZIELINSKI, JR., Lt Col, USAF
Director, Current Operations
DCS/Operations

3 Tabs

1. Proposed Ltr (U)
2. USCENAF 201951Z Mar 84 (C)
(2 cy)
3. USCENAF 291650Z Mar 84 (S)
(2 cy)

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FM 23AF SCOTT AFB IL//DD//

TO AIG 9526

BT

UNCLAS

SUBJ: TACTICAL PARACHUTE TRAINING.

1. LOW LEVEL (500' COMBAT, 800' TACTICAL TRAINING) SINGLE PASS PARACHUTE INSERTION IS ONE OF THE MEANS PJ'S MAY USE TO INFILTRATE AN OBJECTIVE AREA. THIS HQ IS WORKING TO ADD THIS CAPABILITY TO OUR HC-130 FORCE. HOWEVER, WE DO NOT EXPECT AN HC-130 INITIAL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF CY85.

2. PARARESCUE TEAMS REQUIRING TACTICAL PARACHUTE INSERTIONS IN SUPPORT OF EXERCISES OR IN-UNIT TACTICAL TRAINING ARE AUTHORIZED AND ENCOURAGED TO USE OTHER AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT WHICH ARE NOW CAPABLE OF PROVIDING THIS SUPPORT (MC-130, C-130E, C-141B, ETC.). UTILIZATION OF THESE AIRCRAFT WILL BE SCHEDULED BY THE USING ORGANIZATION. JUMPS FROM THESE AIRCRAFT WILL COUNT FOR PJ CURRENCY IAW ARSR 55-11. DEPLOYMENTS WILL BE IAW MACR 55-130 (CHAPTERS 23 AND 25) AND MACR 55-141. PARACHUTISTS WILL COMPLY WITH T.O. 1401-2-2. DROP ZONE SIZE WILL BE IAW MACR 3-3, PARA 2-12 AND

PAGE 2 RHCUARR9586 UNCLAS

2-12A.

3. THIS AUTHORIZATION IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE REALISTIC TACTICAL PARACHUTE TRAINING FOR PJ'S UNTIL OUR HC-130'S COME ON LINE WITH THIS CAPABILITY.

BT

#9586

ROUTINE

PAGE 1

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23AF SCOTT AFB IL//DO//

39ARRW EGLIN AFB FL//DO//

41RWRW MCCLELLAN AFB CA//DO//

1550CCTW KIRTLAND AFB NM//DO//

INFO NGB WASH DC//XO//

HQ AFRES ROBINS AFB GA//DOT//

4AF MCCLELLAN AFB CA//DOT//

UNCLAS

SUBJ: COMPUTED AIR RELEASE POINT (CARP) PARARESCUE DEPLOYMENT.

1. TO EXPAND OUR MISSION CAPABILITIES, WE ARE IMPLEMENTING HC-130 CARP PROCEDURES FOR PARARESCUE DEPLOYMENT. THE FOLLOWING TRAINING AND STANDARDIZATION GUIDELINES WILL BE FOLLOWED PENDING REVISION OF THE APPROPRIATE REGULATIONS.

A. UNITS WILL USE THE PROCEDURES IAW MACR 55-130, CHAP 23 AND 25, MACR 55-401 AND DROP ZONE CRITERIA IAW MACR 3-3. UNITS SHOULD ESTABLISH A REQUIREMENT WITH THEIR LOCAL PDO FOR THESE PUBLICATIONS.

B. INITIAL CADRE TRAINING AT HOME STATION WILL CONSIST OF WING SEFE PILOT AND NAVIGATOR AND CO-LOCATED SQUADRON SEFE PILOT AND NAVIGATOR. FOUR DAYS OF TRAINING CONDUCTED BY TDY INSTRUCTORS (PILOT AND NAVIGATOR) FROM THE 314 TAW WILL CONSIST OF 1 DAY OF

MAJ CUSH/DOTC/5801/JW/5MAR85

COL FLOURNOY, ADO, 4805

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REF A



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ACADEMICS AND TWO OR THREE FLIGHTS, INCLUDING A FLIGHT EVALUATION.
C. THE INITIAL TRAINING WILL BE DAY, PERSONNEL ONLY. A PYRAMID QUALIFICATION IN EACH UNIT WILL FOLLOW INITIAL CADRE CHECKOUT. ONLY AIRCREW MEMBERS THAT ARE LOW-LEVEL-QUALIFIED WILL RECEIVE THIS TRAINING AND QUALIFICATION.

D. UNITS SHOULD BEGIN SURVEYING LOW-LEVEL ROUTES THAT CAN BE TERMINATED IN SUITABLE DROP ZONES IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE IMPACT ON LOCAL FLYING SCHEDULES AND FLYING HOUR PROGRAMS. THIS WILL ALSO ENHANCE SCENARIO TRAINING AS OPPOSED TO EVENT-ORIENTED TRAINING.

E. PROVIDE 23 AF/DOT, NLT 29 MAR 85, THE AVAILABILITY DATES OF AIRFRAMES AND AIRCREWS FOR INITIAL QUALIFICATION TRAINING.

2. FOR MGB AND HQ AFRES. THIS TRAINING WILL INCREASE THE CAPABILITIES OF OUR HC-130 AIRCREWS. YOU MAY WANT TO INCLUDE IT IN ARP TRAINING ALSO.

MR: This tasks the wings to provide 23 AF with approximate dates for beginning initial training at each wing.

DOTC _____ ADOT _____ DOT _____ DOV _____ DOX _____ DOO _____
DOE _____

MAJ CUSH/DOTC/5801/JW/5MAR85

COL FLOURNOY, ADO, 4805

UNCLASSIFIED



SCOTT GOVT COPIER #203

FROM: DOX (Maj Lorenz, 5871)

SUBJ: Single Pass HC-130 Parachute Deliveries (Your Ltr, 24 Jan 85)

TO: DOT

1. Our recommended approach to implement single pass delivery capability in the near-term is to use the procedures written in MACR 55-130, Chapters 23 and 25, and MACR 55-40. The procedures listed for computed air release point (CARP) aerial delivery and the ground marked release systems (GMRS) are adequate to support our combat HC-130 SAR operations. These regulations will govern both static line and freefall day and night parachute operations.

2. Since the ability of survivors to prepare markings is doubtful, the required HC-130 single pass delivery capability is for deployments to unmarked DZs (blind drops). Blind drops are currently limited to specially equipped aircraft capable of radar offsets (AWADS and Combat Talon). To obtain this capability within the current equipment limitations of the HC-130, we recommend adopting blind drop procedures with limitations imposed for training/exercise operations. Specifically, drop personnel only to clearly marked DZs and limit blind drops to light equipment such as parabundles or tactical training bundles. This compromise will allow aircrews to become proficient in single pass deployments without unnecessary risk to personnel or property. We recommend a phased approach wherein aircrews become proficient at dropping to marked DZs before progressing to blind drops. In addition, aircrews that are qualified for NVG operations should progress to night drops and then night blind drops.

3. Lack of avionics on the HC-130 must be compensated for in the training program, with careful DZ selection and intensive route study, particularly of the terminal area. It must be understood that "blind" drops are only blind in the sense that there are no artificial markings. The DZ must be visually acquired and positively identified using natural terrain features and landmarks before any drop is made. Within these constraints, we consider blind drops a viable solution to our tactical shortfall. The suggested approach uses proven procedures tailored to the unique requirements of Combat Rescue.

4. Deployable active duty units should be trained prior to reserve and guard units, as they will be the first deployed to combat operations. SOLL units should be trained prior to non-SOLL units as they are best equipped to penetrate threat environments. Suggest units be trained in the order listed:

- a. 41 ARRS
- b. 55 ARRS
- c. 1550 CCTW
- d. 33 ARRS
- e. 67 ARRS

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- f. 303 ARRS
- g. 102 ARRS
- h. 129 ARRS
- i. 301 ARRS
- j. 305 ARRS
- k. 71 ARRS

5. Request your office develop a training program and recommended training schedule so that we can implement this program at our HC-130 units. Lack of this capability is impacting pararescue combat training and more importantly, the ability of 23 AF to respond to real-world combat operations. Your support in implementing this capability is appreciated.

RICHARD W. NELSON, Colonel, USAF
Director, Tactical Operations
DCS/Operations

cc: DOV

SCOTT GOVT COPIER NO. 203



FROM: 23 AF/DOX (Maj Cush, 5801)

24 JAN 1985

SUBJ: Single Pass Personnel Deployment

TO: 23 AF/DOX
/DOV
/DOT

IN TURN

1. The initial cadre aircrew training for single pass deployment procedures has been arranged with HQ MAC/DOT. However, several additional issues need to be resolved prior to setting up an implementation date for this training and qualification program.

a. CARP training will begin in conjunction with a day low-level mission. We need DOX to define what the final qualification (concept of operations) for this capability will be--will deployments be day and/or night to marked and/or unlighted DZs? Desired qualification will drive the required training.

b. The level of currency will be established in MACR 51-130, but this added burden should be balanced against other currency requirements and prioritization established. Your comments on this will be appreciated.

c. If the final concept of operations dictates night deployments by R-SOLL units, then appropriate crew tasks and duties for the cockpit crew needs to be studied and defined by DOV prior to commencing training at these units. The CARP tasks must consider all aircrew duties that need to be performed prior to the deployment, i.e., enroute navigation.

d. Deployment altitude also needs to be resolved. Draft MACR 55-111 states 800 feet, but MACR 55-56/55-130 requires a minimum of 1000 feet.

2. Request the above issues be addressed and returned to DOT as soon as possible so training can begin.

William H. Severns

WILLIAM H. SEVERNS, Lt Col, USAF
Director, Operations Training
DCS/Operations

SCOTT GOVT COPIER NO. 203



FLEXIBILITY IS KEY TO PARARESCUE

by Major General William J. Mall Jr.
23d Air Force Commander

There are a number of questions being asked these days about the pararescue career field. Most focus on where we're going. What is our direction and speed?

The current pararescue force, which was officially formed in 1947, traces its beginnings to World War II when a doctor and two medics parachuted into the remote Burma jungles to rescue survivors of an aircraft crash. At that time, we could not get an airplane directly to the survivors, so we sent para-jumpers (PJs) to their aid. These specialists provided care and eventually led the survivors to freedom.

In Southeast Asia, circumstances of the war dictated our tactics and use of PJs. By the middle and latter parts of the war, we had air refuelable helicopters that were capable--with enough time and fighter assistance--to reach almost anywhere in the theater. We also had air superiority, but we were not always in control on the ground. Our intelligence was less than complete and, at any given moment, you were never sure of who was where. This fact, coupled with the thick jungle and rugged terrain, made extended surface operations unsafe, undesirable and generally unnecessary. The PJ always ran the risk of being left on the ground anytime he deployed from a helicopter, but the rule of thumb was to insert the pararescueman as close to the survivor's position as possible. We moved the helicopter to the survivor.

Reviewing our experience in SEA, we learned, or confirmed, several things. One point is that PJs were probably not as well trained and equipped for surface operations and survival in a hostile environment as they should have been. Another is that there were a number of occasions when the mission would have gone better if we had deployed the PJ to help the survivor get to and get on the hoist. A survivor was normally in shock, often injured and sometimes incapable of assisting the rescue force. These items, plus others, form the basis of our knowledge as we address the future.

When we look at what we require for the next contingency or war, only one thing is certain. We do not know the location or the circumstances of that next conflict. Thus, it seems reasonable to have a well-trained, well-equipped force with a reasonable amount of flexibility. We will then be able to quickly adapt to a new situation and best do our job.

Flexibility is the key. We need the surface tactical option for our pararescue force to provide that flexibility. We need to exercise these tactics to see how they apply in different theaters of operation. To provide for this, we have increased our ground combat skills and authorized additional weapons for protection while on the ground. Low-level, pop-up, single-pass

deployment from the HC-130 and night helicopter infiltration/exfiltration capabilities, using night vision goggles, are being brought on line. The high-glide-ratio, "ram-air" parachute also adds potential combat capability and will be used in future exercises. We envision some situations where the need, geography and threat, coupled with reliable intelligence, will make extended PJ ground employment a reasonable concept. These situations include: deploying from an HC-130 to be picked up by a helicopter later; a drop-off in a "low threat" area to infiltrate to a "high threat" (for aircraft) area to gather the objective(s) and return to a predesignated recovery point; and deploying in one area to go to a selected area for evasion (SAFE) area or designated area for recovery (DAR) to bring people out when the threat, or security, denies taking an aircraft directly to the spot. There are many other examples, but the objective is a flexible search and rescue system.

There are, of course, a number of concerns and potential costs with all of this. We have increased training requirements for a career field that is already overloaded. We are now evaluating what is most important and what training can be reduced, deferred or eliminated. We are also looking at downloading the pararescue force from some aircrew, administrative and support duties that now reduce available training time.

— Others have suggested we are creating another full-time job when we consider expanded ground operations. At some future point that might be true and more manpower may be justified. But, for the immediate future, we are looking closely at what we are capable of doing, validating these concepts in exercises and starting an analysis addressing the potential increase in combat rescue capability an expanded PJ role could offer. These days, any proposed increase in force structure (aircraft and people) needs to be justified by a comprehensive analysis.

We have identified pararescue capability in several documents so we can exercise our existing capability and work to adapt it to our changing environment. The PJ is a highly trained, very unique resource and we are obligated to make the best use of him. We are re-evaluating the training requirements, concept of operations and force size.

Again, the objective of all this is flexibility, so we may obtain an increase in overall capability. We must train to the capabilities published in tactics and operations documents. We need to manage the training requirements and available training time at all levels. If we are in an exercise or conflict, we need to manage our assets so all PJs are not "on the ground" and we are short when we need them for vital aircrew duties. We must assign assets where they are most needed. As we adjust to changing requirements, I challenge each of you to help us through this evolution. Your contributions in ideas and feedback will be crucial to our progress.

(23rd psalm, Winter Edition,
Feb 1985)



POINT PAPER

SUBJECT: Helicopter Insertion/Extraction Procedures (For Pararescue Chief's Conference, 25 Feb-1 Mar 85) (General)

DISCUSSION:

- Pararescue has been restricted to hoist, free-fall swimmer and airlanding methods of helicopter insertion and extraction.
- Other helicopter insertion/extraction methods including rappelling, STABO, rope ladder and fast rope have been developed and used by special operation forces.
- 23 AF began a program in Feb 84 to develop these procedures for our combat rescue units to improve the 23 AF combat rescue capability.
- 39 ARRW and 1 SQW were tasked in Mar 84 to provide standardized helicopter insertion/extraction procedures to 23 AF.
- Previously developed fast rope and rope ladder procedures for the HH-53/HH-3 were forwarded.
- Rappelling procedures for the HH-53/HH-3 were validated and forwarded.
- Rope ladder and rappelling procedures for UH-60 were validated and forwarded.
- 41 RWRW has provided helicopter insertion/extraction procedures developed and used by 41 ARRS.
- An Operational Test and Evaluation of STABO was previously completed.

CURRENT STATUS:

- 23 AF/DOV is developing aircrew procedures for inclusion in MACR 55-54 and pararescue procedures for inclusion in MACR 55-111.
- 23 AF/DOT is developing aircrew training requirements for inclusion in AFR 51-2, MAC Sup 1.

ACTION OFFICE: 23 AF/DOP/CMSgt Milsten/5816

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DATE: *20 Feb 85*