DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

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

REPLY TO ATTN OF: DO

30 July 1976

SUBJECT: Minutes of Pararescue Combat Readiness Conference

TO: See Distribution List

1. The attached Minutes of the Pararescue Combat Readiness 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. In several cases action has been initiated and working groups formed to investigate recommended concepts.

2. Action offices will submit their findings and recommendations to ARRS/DOQ not later than 4 October 1976. 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.

Ralph S. Saunders

RALPH S. SAUNDERS, Major General, USAF
Commander

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

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MAC/IG MAC/CSH

ARRS Staff

Atch 1

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

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2. Minutes, ARRS Pararescue Combat SAR Readiness Conference, 21-25 Jun 76

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MAC/CSH, Scott AFB, IL 62225

Attachment 1

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

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 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 Excape 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, rappeling, 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. 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 pararescue 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 PJ's 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: DOQ

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, rappeling, 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.

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.

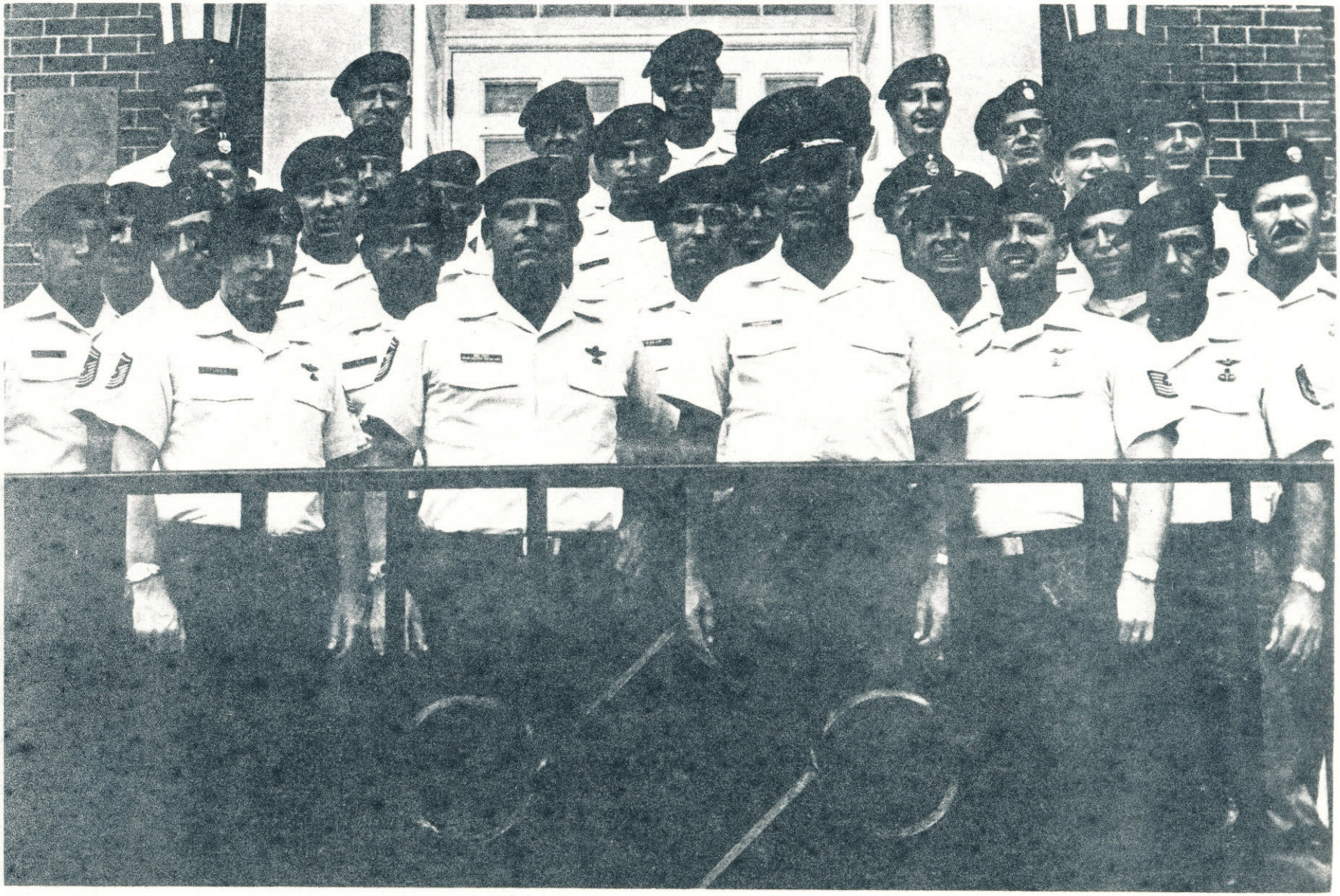
6. Attachment 6 lists equipment that should be identified for pararescue combat operations. List is broken down to both individual and section requirements.

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 Indidual Pararescue Team Members
7. Pararescue Combat SAREX

ALPHABETICAL ROSTER OF CONFEREES

Name	Organization
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	

PROPOSED CURRENCY CHART

Category "A" Squadron (To Include AFRES)

Biennial	
Jump/Flight Evaluation	1
Pararescue Ground Evaluation	1
Annual	
Tactical Parachute Jump (One Night Land, One Night Water)	4
Jumpmaster Duties	1
33-130 Foot Dive	1
500 Yard Scuba Compass Swim	1
Physical Fitness Evaluation	1
NAVSHIPS Review (48 Hrs Prior to Dive)	1
Unit Assigned Small Arms Firing	1
Semiannual	
Pararescue Combat SAREX	1
Quarterly	
Situational Medical Exercise	1
Medical Kit Contents Review	1
Part II, ARRSR 160-34 Review (Trauma)	1
Insert Large Bore I.V. Catheter	2
Aircraft Emergency Procedures Review	1
90 Days Jump	1
60 Days Flight	1

Category "B" Squadron/Detachment

Biennial	
Jump/Flight Evaluation	1
Pararescue Ground Evaluation	1
Annual	
Tactical Parachute Jump (One Night Land)	4
Jumpmaster Duties	1
Gunnery Evaluation (HH-3/HH-53 Only)	1
*33-130 Foot Dive	1
*500 Yard Scuba Compass Swim	1
Physical Fitness Evaluation	1
NAVSHIPS Review (48 Hrs Prior to Dive)	1
Unit Assigned Small Arms Firing	1
Hoist Familiarization Training	1
*Freefall Swimmer Deployment	1
Semiannual	
Pararescue Combat SAREX	1
Gunnery (HH-3/HH-53 Only)	1
Quarterly	
Situational Medical Exercise	1
Medical Kit Contents Review	1
Part II, ARRSR 160-34 Review (Trauma)	1
Insert Large Bore I.V. Catheter	2
Aircraft Emergency Procedures Review	1
60 Days Flight	1

*Not mandatory for units not categorized "water."

1550 ATTW

Biennial

*Jump/Flight Evaluation	1

Annual

Parachute Jump	4
Jumpmaster Duties	1
33-130 Foot Dive	1
500 Yard Scuba Compass Swim	1
ARRSR 160-34 Review	1
Physical Fitness Evaluation	1
NAVSHIPS Review (48 Hrs Prior to Dive)	1
Unit Assigned Small Arms Firing	1

Quarterly

Aircraft Emergency Procedures	1
60 Days Flight	1

HQ ARRS/CMS/DOQ/DOT/SG/OLs, HQ AFTEC, and 3636 CCTW Aboard ARRS Aircraft

Biennial

Jump/Flight Evaluation	1

Annual

Parachute Jump	4
Jumpmaster Duties	1
33-130 Foot Dive	1
500 Yard Scuba Compass Swim	1
ARRSR 160-34 Review	1
Physical Fitness Evaluation	1
NAVSHIPS Review (48 Hrs Prior to Dive)	1
Unit Assigned Small Arms Firing	1

Quarterly

Aircraft Emergency Procedures	1
60 Days Flight	1

AFRES Category "B" Squadron

Biennial

Jump/Flight Evaluation	1
Pararescue Ground Evaluation	1

Annual

Tactical Parachute Jump (One Night Land, **One Night Water)	4
Jumpmaster Duties	1
Gunnery Evaluation (HH-3/HH-53 Only)	1

*Individuals maintaining Category "A" and "B" qualification will be evaluated annually on alternating aircraft.

**Not mandatory for units not categorized "water."

Annual (Continued)

33-130 Foot Dive	1
500 Yard Scuba Compass Swim	1
Physical Fitness Evaluation	1
NAVSHIPS Review (48 Hrs Prior to Dive)	1
Unit Assigned Small Arms Firing	1
Hoist Familiarization Training	1
*Freefall Swimmer Deployment	1

Semiannual

Pararescue Combat SAREX	1
Gunnery (HH-3/HH-53 Only)	1

Quarterly

Situational Medical Exercise	1
Medical Kit Contents Review	1
Part II, ARRSR 160-34 Review (Trauma)	1
Insert Large Bore I.V. Catheter	2
Aircraft Emergency Procedures Review	1
60 Days Flight	1

Composite Squadron

Biennial

Pararescue Ground Evaluation	1
Jump/Flight Evaluation (Alternating Aircraft)	1

Annual

Tactical Parachute Jump (One Night Land, **One Night Water)	4
Jumpmaster Duties	1
Gunnery Evaluation (HH-3/HH-53 Only)	1
33-130 Foot Dive	1
500 Yard Scuba Compass Swim	1
Physical Fitness Evaluation	1
NAVSHIPS Review (48 Hrs Prior to Dive)	1
Unit Assigned Small Arms Firing	1
Hoist Familiarization Training	1
**Freefall Swimmer Deployment	1

Semiannual

Pararescue Combat SAREX	1
Gunnery (HH-3/HH-53)	1

Quarterly

Situational Medical Exercise	1
Medical Kit Contents Review	1
Part II, ARRS 160-34 Review (Trauma)	1
Insert Large Bore I.V. Catheter	2
Aircraft Emergency Procedures Review	1
90 Days Jump	1
60 Days Flight	1

*Not mandatory for units not categorized "water."
**Not mandatory for 71 ARRS.

HQ ARRS/DOV, 39 ARRW/DOV, 41 RWRW/DOV,
AFRES/ANG Advisors, Composite Unit NCOIC

Biennial	
Jump/Flight Evaluation (Alternating Aircraft)	1
Annual	
Tactical Parachute Jump	4
Jumpmaster Duties	1
Gunnery Evaluation	1
33-130 Foot Dive	1
500 Yard Scuba Compass Swim	1
ARRSR 160-34 Review	1
Pararescue Combat SAREX	1
Physical Fitness Evaluation	1
NAVSHIPS Review (48 Hrs Prior to Dive)	1
Unit Assigned Small Arms Firing	1
Hoist Familiarization Training	1
Freefall Swimmer Deployment	1
Semiannual	
Gunnery	1
Quarterly	
Aircraft Emergency Procedures Review	1
60 Days	
Flight	1

PARARESCUE CURRENCY TRAINING LOG

ORGANIZATION _____

QUARTER _____

YEAR _____

NAME	QUAL	CURRENCY ITEM	60 - 90	QUARTERLY	SEMI-ANNL	ANNUAL/BIENNIAL

Procedures and Instructions for Use of ARRS Form 12. ARRS Form 12 is a means of maintaining a record of currency accomplished by all pararescuemen in a unit. A new form will be initiated at the beginning of each quarter. All 60-90 day currency dates and accomplished semi-annual maneuvers will be annotated on the new form; i.e., at the end of the JAN-FEB-MAR quarter, all accomplished semi-annual and annual/biennial items will be annotated on the APR-MAY-JUN form. However, on the JUL-AUG-SEP quarter, only the annual/biennial items accomplished will be brought forward. All completed forms will be maintained in the pararescue section for a period of 2 years. The form for the current quarter should be kept in a folder and may be used as a scheduling tool by the pararescue scheduler. The following instructions apply for completion of the form.

a. Under "Currency Item" list all maneuvers required on unit's currency table.

b. Organization, Name and Year are self-explanatory.

c. Quarter - List months of quarter; i.e., JAN-FEB-MAR.

d. Under Qual - Enter the current qualification of the individual.

e. 60-Day Flight and 90-Day Jump - Enter the day and month the item is due; i.e., 22/3 (22 Mar). This will be marked in pencil and updated every time the due date changes.

f. Enter an "X" in the block when a quarterly maneuver is accomplished. On items that need to be accomplished more than once - Enter the number of times accomplished in pencil and then place an "X" in the block when the required number has been completed.

g. Semi-annual, Annual and Biennial Requirements - Write the day and month the item was accomplished; i.e., 22/3 (22 Mar). Accomplished items brought forward to the next quarter's form will be marked with an "X."

h. Annual evaluations due prior to the end of a calendar year; i.e., Gunnery Evaluation - Enter the inclusive months the evaluation is due and when the item is accomplished place an "X" in the block over the months.

i. Biennial Requirement Not Required by an Individual for that Year - Enter N/A.

j. Individuals Not Required to Perform an Item for any Reason; i.e., Individual Not Jumpmaster Qualified - Enter N/A.

SUGGESTION SUBMITTED BY SSGT MCCLINTOCK, 1550 CAMS
(MINIGUN SIMULATOR)

The present practice is to train personnel on the firing of the minigun (FSN 1005-903-0751) while it is installed on the CH-53 helicopter.

Thus, the only training these personnel get is how to fire the gun. Since the gun is loaded with live ammunition, it isn't safe to teach personnel on how to clear a gun jam or fix a malfunction while the gun is installed on the CH-53 helicopter.

Personnel are not receiving nearly the amount of training they should have in this area. In a combat situation, these people will have to fix their own guns if something goes wrong. There won't be anyone there to fix it for them.

My suggestion is to build a mockup of a minigun system (as the one in the pictures provided) on a pallet, using dummy ammunition in the system to prevent anyone from accidently firing a round.

Then, before personnel go out to the range to fire the gun, use this mockup to teach them how to clear a gun jam and fix any malfunctions that may occur while in flight.

Gun shop personnel can assist greatly in this area since they can create a gun jam or malfunction which may occur, and show personnel the safe way to clear a gun jam or fix a malfunction.

Also, having this mockup will save an undetermined amount of flying time in the CH-53 helicopter. Personnel will already know how to load their guns and if they have a minor malfunction of some kind, they can fix it at the range. They won't have to come back to base to get the malfunction fixed.

All personnel worldwide who are required to know how to operate and fire a minigun can receive much more advanced training on the gun system and its safe operation.

This mockup can also be used for a static firing to train personnel.

All parts are numbered in pictures provided.

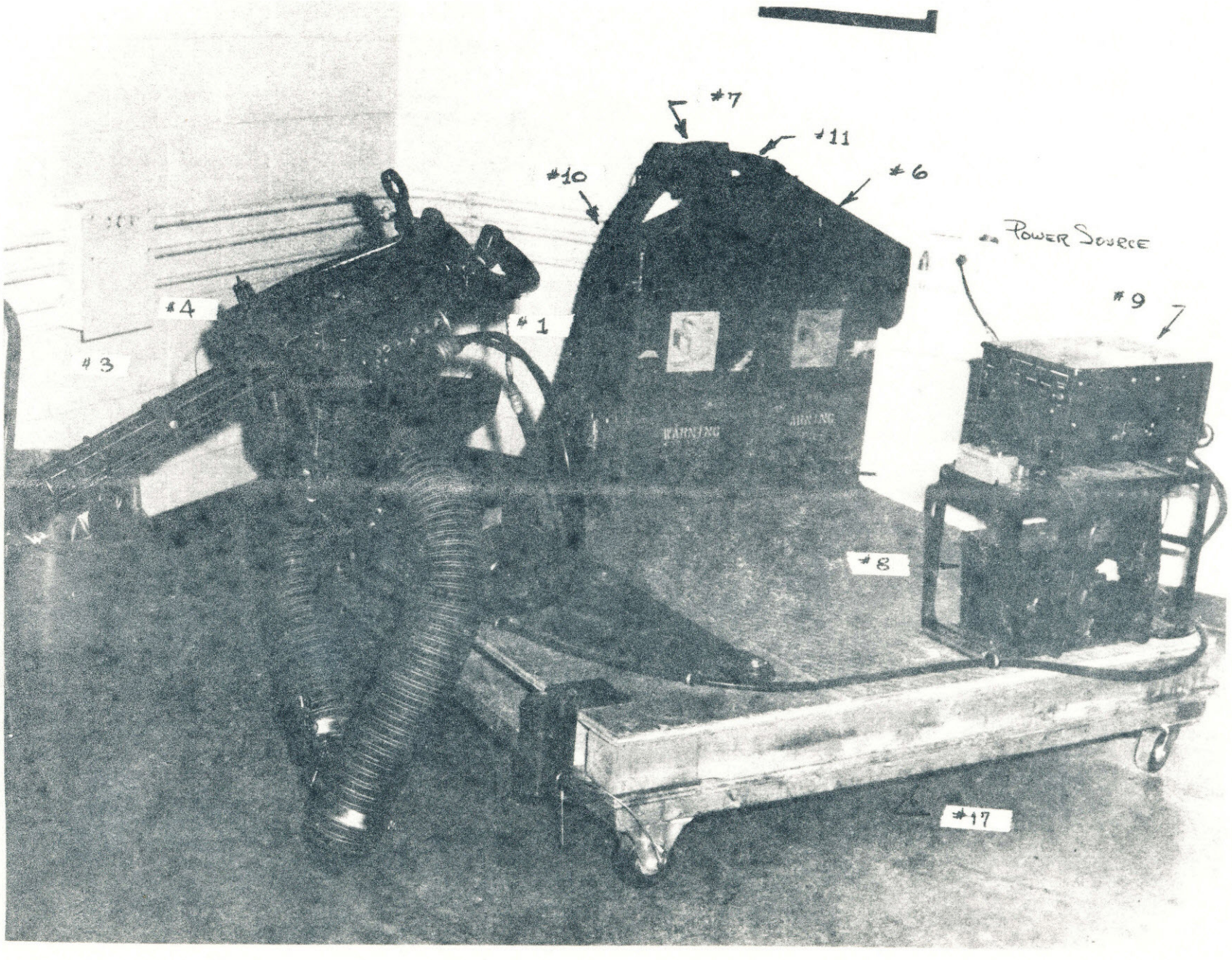
NOTE: All parts of the pintle mount system (which is the system used for the mock-up) are found in T.O. 11W1-15-11-2, Figures 1 through 11.

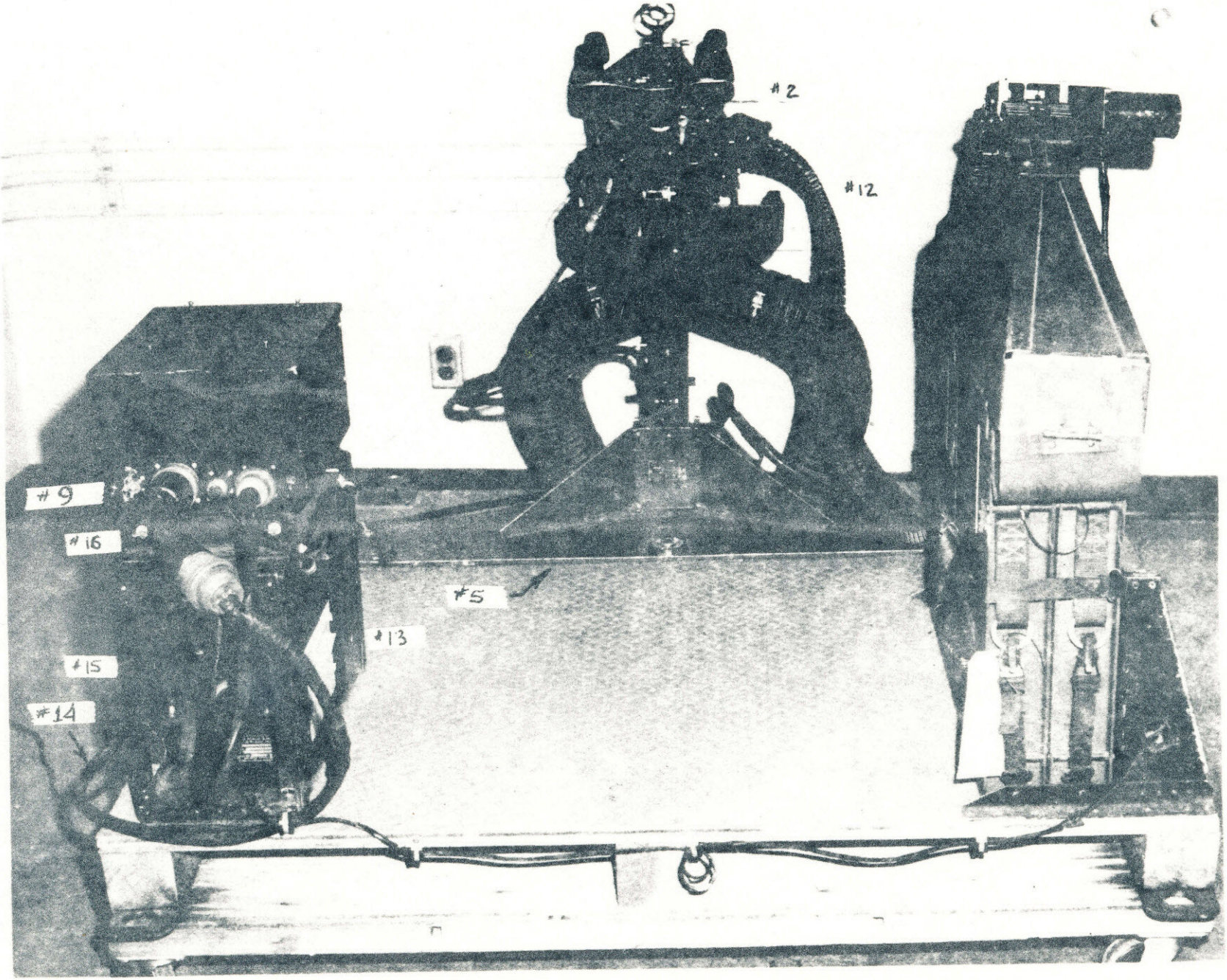
List of Items Needed	Fig No.	Part No.
1. Aircraft Machine Gun Electric Drive Assembly	3	11686350
2. Aircraft Machine Gun Delinking Feeder MA4-56/A	4	11701120
3. Aircraft Machine Gun 7.62 MM, GAU-2 B/A	2	65F9877
4. Saddle Assembly	5	66D12654
5. Pintle Mount Assembly, 7.62 MM	6	66F12645
6. Ammunition Storage System	7	66D12700
7. Right Hand Ammunition Booster Assembly	8	66F12693
8. Aircraft Machine Gun Battery Power Supply GAU-2 B/A	9	66D12626
9. Aircraft Machine Gun Control Assembly, GAU-2 B/	10	66F12625

List of Items Needed (cont'd)	Fig No. (cont'd)	Part No. (cont'd)
10. Flexible Feed Chute Assembly, 7.62 MM	11	65751-03067-034

NOTE: The following parts are found in T.O. 1H-53/H/B-4.

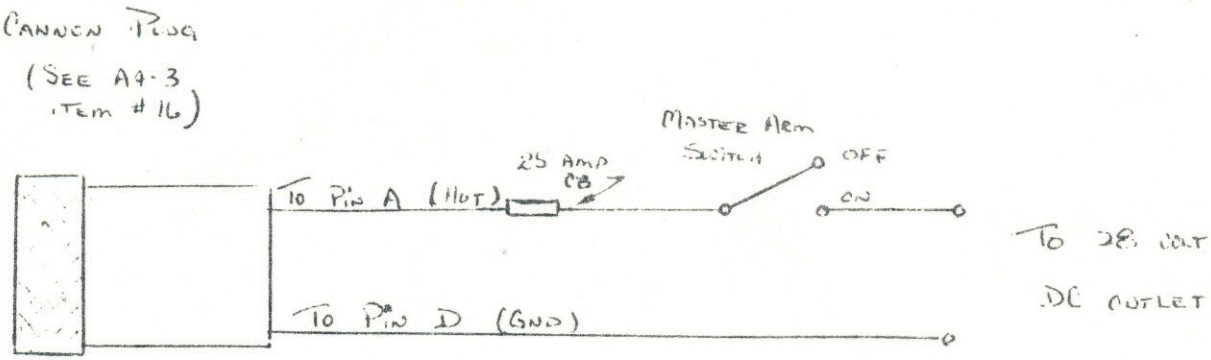
List of Items Needed	Fig No.	Part No.	Index No.
11. Chute Assembly Ammo	317	65751-03067-043	32
12. Support Assembly & Attaching Parts	317	65751-10002-042	12
13. Shelf Assembly	318	65751-03040-041	3
14. Cable Assembly AFT Gun	218	65072-55843-041	9
15. Cable Assembly AFT Minigun Battery	218	65072-55846-041	20
16. Plug	218	MS3116P14-5S	18
17. Pallet Wood	(None)	Diagram provided	


#7
#11
#10
#6
Power Source
#4
#1
#3
#9
#8
#17

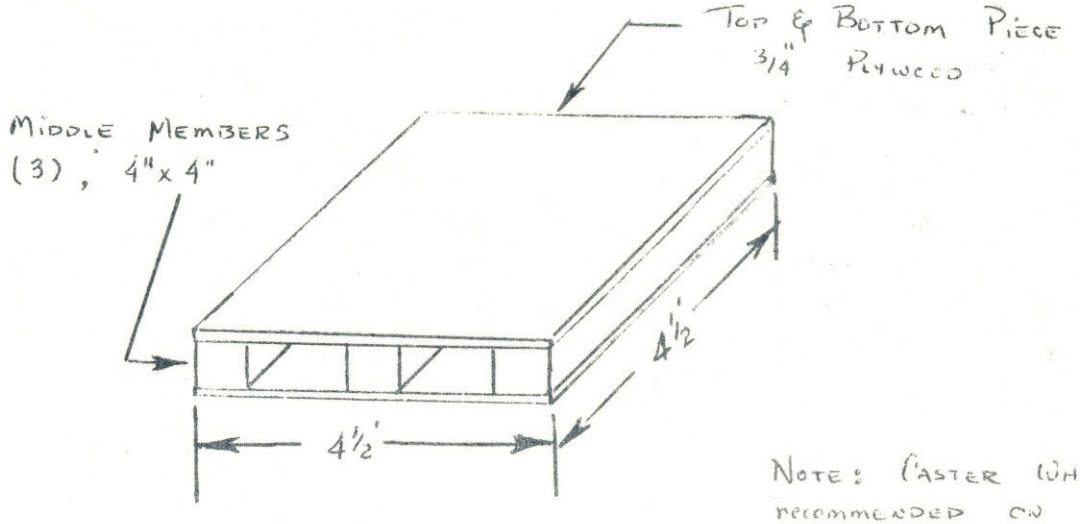

#2
#12
#9
#16
#5
#13
#15
#14



Wiring Diagram - Input Power



Pallet Support Assembly



Note: Caster wheels recommended on base mount

RECOMMENDATION FROM 1550 ATTW
FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF OL AT FAIRCHILD

1. Recommend an OL be established at Fairchild AFB, WA Survival Training School. A qualified pararescue technician should be assigned to this position to take the pararescue trainee through survival training, to include resistance training, basic survival training, land search, communications, infiltration/ex-filtration, technical and field living conditions, navigation to include mountain medicine and use of altimeters. Instruction should be supplemented by a training flight (ITB) instructor or qualified 92170 familiar with pararescue training and requirements. The instruction would be presented from the pararescueman standpoint and equipment used by the PJs on operational teams.

2. Under the present program the pararescue trainee receives his survival training at Fairchild AFB, WA under Course Q180A. This fills the requirement for survival training as an aircrew member. This creates the following problems for the pararescue career field:

a. This training doesn't fulfill the requirement as outlined in ARRSR 55-11, page 2-2, paragraph J, which states that the pararescueman "survival ability and knowledge must surpass that of an average, well trained aircrew member."

b. Because the pararescue trainees are split up among different elements which creates a standardization problem in insuring that all the trainees are taught at the same level.

c. The basic pararescue training school utilizes three days out of 13 in the field operations in order to insure that not only is survival taught to standard level but also ground operations as outlined in the CCD. To include communications, land search infiltration/ex-filtration, field living conditions.

3. I feel if this program is adopted it would:

a. Insure standardization of survival training for the pararescue student.

b. Insure that PJ trainees are taught survival to the degree outlined in ARRSR 55-11.

c. Create more time at the basic pararescue course that can be devoted to other training.

d. Increase the quality of pararescuemen.

e. Save ARRS money by eliminating the overlaping of training these problems create.

This program should be adopted as soon as practical, i.e., 1 January 1977.

Special Purpose Clothing and Equipment Requirements for
Individual Pararescue Team Members

NSN	Noun	ASC	Qty Per CCT Member
1095 00 392 4102	Knife, Hunting 7" Blade	EXP	1
4240 00 926 4201	Mask, CBR	016B000	1
5110 00 162 2205	Knife, Pocket	016B000	1
6230 00 264 8261	Flashlight, Right Angle MSR Lithium	016B000	1
6545 00 823 8165	Kit, First Aid	016B000	1
6605 00 846 7618YS	Compass Lensatic, Research 304	016B000	1
6610 00 526 6083	Altimeter Pressure for Nav	016B000	
6840 00 142 8965	Repellant, Insect, Stick	016B000	1
6850 00 161 6202	Camouflage Stick	EXP	3
8405 00 163 8907	Sweater Wool	016B000	3
8415 00 782 2933	Coat, Fld Jacket	016A000	1
8405 00 782 3255	Overalls, Wet Weather Light Wt LRP	016B000	1
8405 00 889 3683	Liner, Poncho	016B000	1
8405 00 924 7935	Parka, Wet Weather	016B000	1
8415 00 139 5408	Gloves, Flying Nomex	016B000	1
8415 00 188 3794	Shirt, Field, Wool	016B000	2
8415 00 263 0388	Supporter, Athletic	016B000	1
8415 00 268 7871	Gloves, Work, Leather	016B000	1
8415 00 268 8180	Pants, Mans, Cotton, Sweat	016B000	2
8415 00 269 0403	Shirt, Mans, Cotton, Sweat	016B000	2
8415 00 270 2012	Undershirt, Ext Cold Wea	016B000	2
8415 00 543 7130	Hood, Winter Wool LP	016B000	1
8415 00 682 6673	Gloves, Inserts	016B000	2
8415 00 782 2886	Liner, Fld Jacket	016B000	1
8415 00 782 2989	Bag, Flying, Helmet	016A000	1
8415 00 782 3226	Drawers, Extreme Cold Weather	016B000	2
8415 00 394 3598	Trousers, FlB	016B000	1
8415 00 935 3302	Trousers, Mans, Cotton	016B000	2
8415 00 935 4702	Coat, Mans, Cotton, Wind 4	016B000	2
8415 00 945 7650	Coat, (Shirt) Camouflage 4	016B000	4
8415 00 945 9212	Trousers, Camouflage 4	016B000	4
8415 00 985 7407	Gloves, Shell HAU-6/P	016B000	2
8420 00 682 6593	Drawers, Man, Cotton	016B000	2
8420 00 782 6707	Undershirt, C.D.	016B000	3
8430 00 144 1640	Overshoes, Rubber	016B000	1
8430 00 186 7106	Boots, Hot Wea, Mans Tropical	016B000	2
8430 00 269 0098	Boots, Mukluk	016B000	1
8430 00 615 0477	Boots, Parachutist	016B000	1
8440 00 153 6717	Sock, Mans, Cotton/Wool	EXP	4
8440 00 177 7992	Socks, Wool	016B000	4
8440 00 255 8549	Scarf, Wool	016B000	1
8460 00 391 0502	Suitcase, Coated Cloth Cntr	016A000	1
8460 00 606 8366	Kit, Bag A-3	016B000	2
8465 00 001 6480	Pack, Field Canvas	016B000	1
8465 00 001 6487	Belt Pistol	016B000	1
8465 00 161 6838	Cup, Canteen	016B000	2
8465 00 261 6909	Bag, Waterproof	016B000	1
8465 00 360 0228	Snap Link	EXP	2
8465 00 577 4922	Suspenders, Fld Pack	016B000	1
8465 00 935 6814	Case, First Aid Dressing	016B000	1
8465 00 935 6813	Carrier, Sleeping Bag	016B000	1
8465 00 753 6261	Sunglasses	016B000	1
8465 00 935 6673	Rucksack (HALO) - Indidgingus	016B000	1
8465 00 782 6723	Hammock Jungle Light Wt	016B000	1
8465 00 860 0256	Cover, Canteen	016B000	2
8465 00 889 3744	Canteen	016B000	2
8465 00 935 6780	Pocket, Ammo M-16 Research	016B000	3
8465 00 927 7484	Canteen, 2 qt	016B000	1

Section Equipment Requirements for
Combat Pararescue Teams

(All figures are per 24-man team/composite units)

NSN	Noun	ASC	Qty Per 24 Man Team
1005 00 835 9773	Revolver Cal .38 w/Holster	538B000	24
1005 00 973 5685	Rifle GAU-5A/A	538B000	24
1010 00 691 1382	M-79 Grenade Launcher	538B000	6
1095 00 726 5657	Pistol Pyrotechnic	006AA00	4
1240 00 530 0973YB	Binoculars	758B000	4
1670 00 242 9173	Container A21	016G000	4
1670 00 246 0509LS	Parachute Personnel	016B000	72
1670 00 892 4218LS	Parachute Personnel (Reserve)	016B000	72
5110 00 813 1286	Machette	EXP	8
5210 00 243 2878	Tape Measure 300 ft	403A000	2
5820 00 116 4467	Radio AN/PRC-66 UHF	660A00M	4
5820 00 861 3539	Radio AN/PRC-47 HF	660A00D	4
5820 00 930 3724	Radio AN/PRC-77 FM	660A00B	6
5820 00 935 0030	Radio AN/PRC-74 HF SSB	660A00A	4
6130 00 222 2772	Battery Charger PP6427 P/N 780-1920-001	660A00A	3
6113 00 966 9326	Battery Charger PP-3906	660A00B	4
6130 00 987 9503	Battery Charger PP-3240	660A00F	3
6140 00 889 1027	Battery BB451U	EXP	12
6230 00 067 5209	Light Distress	016G000	J
6230 00 299 5721	Light Search PVQ-1A	758B000	8
6230 00 405 4812	Lantern Elec	EXP	120
6645 00 250 4680	Stop Watch	016B000	4
6660 00 197 6335	Wind Measuring Set Anemometer AN/TMQ-22	758B000	3
7210 00 266 9736	Insect Bar	016B000	24
7310 00 285 6155	Stove 1 Burner Gas	016B000	12
7420 00 300 4802	Calculator Pocket	006AB00	2
8115 00 290 6016	Box Nesting	006AA00	1
8465 00 270 0415	Shelf Cargo	016B000	8
8465 00 656 0663	Pack Board	016B000	8
8465 00 926 4932	Sheath Machette	EXP	8

Pararescue Combat SAREX

The SAREX will be constructed by each unit to meet the needs of their particular geographic location and currency requirements. Items accomplished during these exercises may be credited toward unit currency requirements. SARExs should be used to the fullest extent possible for evaluation/currency and should be a minimum of 36 hours in duration. The basic areas required of a SAREX are:

1. Insertion/Infiltration (parachute, hoist, water, etc.)

2. Gunnery (when conditions permit)

3. Ground operations, to include land navigation, adverse terrain operations, escape and evasion, concealment, communications, and infiltration/exfiltration techniques.

4. Water operations (if applicable)

5. Medical Exercise

6. Evacuation/Exfiltration (hoist, water, etc.)

Participation in exercises such as Red Flag, Solid Shield, and Cope Thunder, where the above areas are accomplished, may be credited toward semiannual currency if the above pararescue SAREX requirements are met.