

144

**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
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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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 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 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.

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.

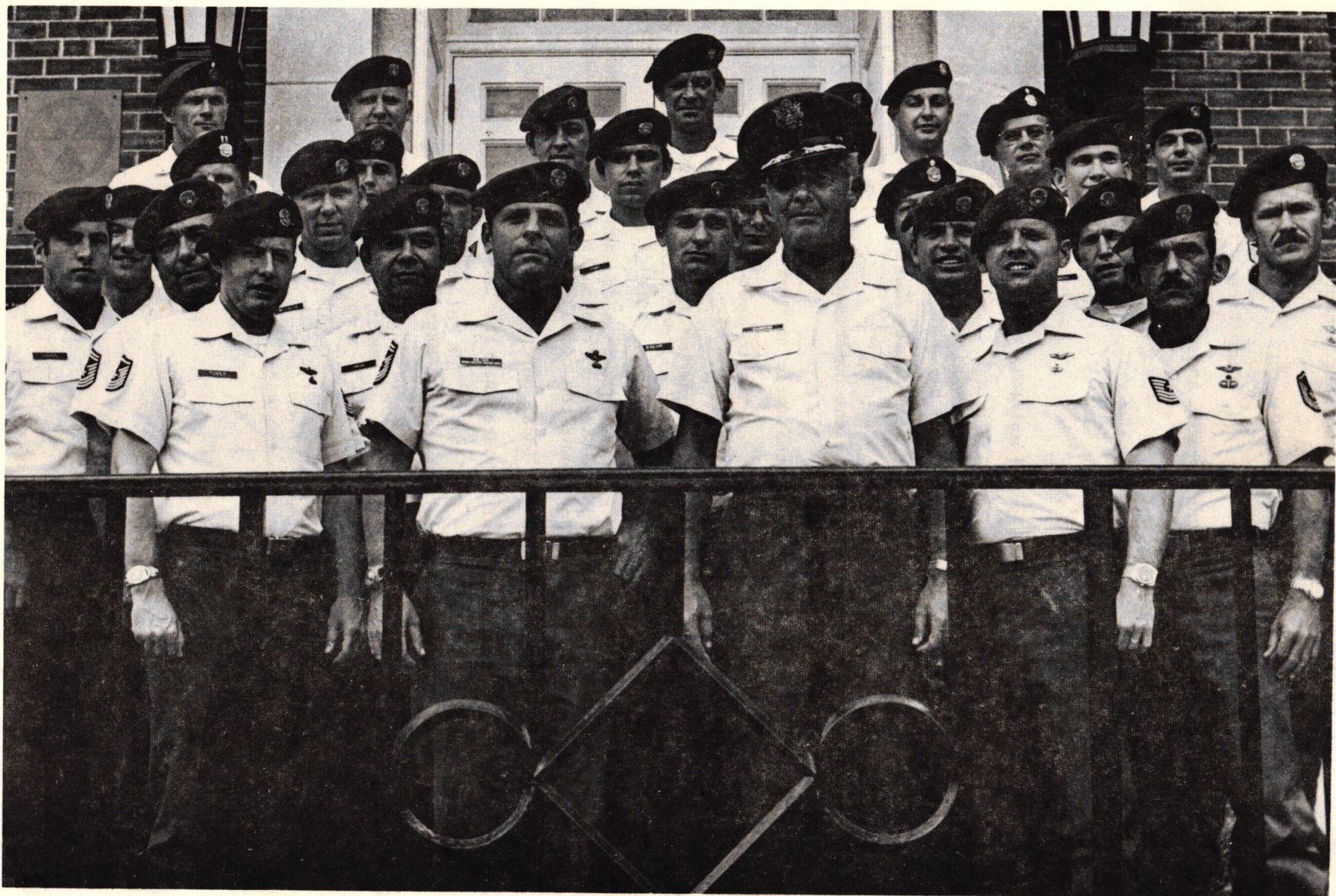
ACTION: DOQ

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