

OPNAVINST 3130.6E
03 MAY 2010

NAVAL SEARCH AND RESCUE STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO:
OPNAVINST 3130.6E
N88
MAY 03 2010

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3130.6E

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: NAVAL SEARCH AND RESCUE STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

Ref: See appendix A

1. Purpose. To implement standardization in naval search and rescue (SAR) policies, procedures, training and evaluation programs. This is a complete revision and should be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 3130.6D. The following forms are also cancelled: OPNAV 3130/8, OPNAV 3130/10, OPNAV 3130/11, and OPNAV 3130/14.

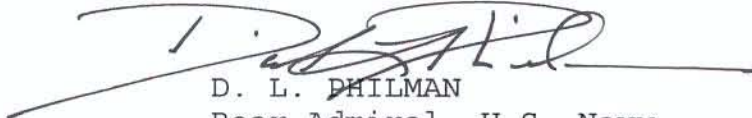
3. Background. The Department of the Navy (DON) maintains a SAR capability for its own forces and in support of reference (a). This capability is an inherent responsibility of all operating forces. The complexity of modern fleet operations has increased the requirement for the training and standardization of commands assigned SAR missions as primary and collateral duties. The variety of possible SAR platforms and divergence of associated equipment listed by the operating forces necessitates that standard training, rescue equipment, and procedures are coordinated among the operating force shore establishments and allied nations.

4. Records Management. Records created by this instruction, regardless of media, will be managed in accordance with Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Manual (M-)5210.1 of November 2007.

5. Reports Control and Forms

a. Reports required by this instruction are exempt from reports control by SECNAV M-5214.1 of December 2005.

b. See appendix B for list of applicable forms.


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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Scope, General, Definitions, Responsibilities, and Waivers	1-1
2	SAR Conference Procedures	2-1
3	SAR Advisory Board Procedures	3-1
4	Aviation Unit SAR Policies and Evaluation Procedures	4-1
5	Helicopter High Altitude Training Requirements	5-1
6	SAR Training and Evaluation Requirements for Pilots	6-1
7	Chief of Naval Operations Rescue Swimmer Mission Statement and Training, Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements	7-1
8	Naval Search and Rescue Medical Technician Mission Statement and Training, Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements	8-1
9	Naval Helicopter Inland Rescue Aircrewmembers Mission Statement and Training, Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements	9-1
10	Aviation NATOPS Records Maintenance Requirements	10-1
11	Surface Unit SAR Policies and Evaluation Procedures	11-1
12	Naval Surface Rescue Swimmer Mission Statement and Training, Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements	12-1
13	SAR Fitness Test (SFT) Requirements	13-1
14	Pool Training Requirements	14-1
15	CNO SAR Model Manager SAR Excellence Award	15-1

APPENDIX A	References	A-1
APPENDIX B	Forms	B-1
APPENDIX C	Emergency Flow Chart/Check List	C-1

CHAPTER 1

SCOPE, GENERAL, DEFINITIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND WAIVERS

1. Scope. This instruction applies to all DON units and activities capable of conducting search and/or rescue operations and all units and activities capable of supporting such operations.

2. General

a. Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron THREE (HSC-3) is designated as the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) SAR model manager, and is responsible for promoting policy and standardization in SAR training, equipment, manuals and procedures for all rescue capable units and associated medical personnel.

b. The CNO SAR model manager (HSC-3) remains under the operational and administrative control of Commander, Naval Air Forces (COMNAVAIRFOR), U.S. Pacific Fleet, but is authorized direct liaison with CNO Maritime Surveillance Aircraft and other agencies in all SAR related matters.

c. References (a) through (d) establish basic SAR procedures, policies and equipment. CNO SAR Conference and SAR Advisory Board (SAB) procedures are established in chapters 2 and 3. Chapters 4 and 11 outline aviation and surface unit SAR policies and evaluation procedures. Chapter 5 addresses the high altitude training course requirement. Chapters 6 through 15 address SAR training and evaluation requirements for pilots, rescue air crewmen, rescue crewchiefs, surface rescue swimmers (SRS) and rescue boat crews/forecastle deck crews. Chapter 13 outlines SAR Fitness Test (SFT) requirements. Chapter 15 gives guidance on SAR Excellence Award inputs. OPNAV 3130/17 Change Recommendation Form is the change recommendation form for this instruction.

3. Definitions

a. CNO SAR Sponsor. The SAR Standardization Program shall be under the sponsorship of Director, Air Warfare (N88). Director, Surface Warfare (N86) should be consulted on all SAR issues related to surface units.

b. Rescue Capable Helicopters. All naval helicopters are capable of performing search and/or communications assistance

during a SAR. With the exception of the AH-1 Cobra, all helicopters are potentially capable of landing to recover victims or can deploy a raft to assist an overwater rescue. Only those helicopters configured with a personnel rescue hoist will be considered overwater recovery capable; of these, only helicopters equipped with an overwater automatic hover system may be considered night overwater recovery capable. Helicopters that do not have an operable night overwater automatic hover system may be considered night overwater recovery capable in accordance with type commander (TYCOM)/type wing night vision device training, qualification and proficiency instructions.

c. Rescue Capable Ships. All classes of surface ships are considered rescue capable, through the use of deck recovery or small boat recovery.

d. Rescue Air Crewmen and Rescue Crewchief. Rescue aircrewmen are defined as naval aircrewmen who are qualified and designated in accordance with specific helicopter Naval Air Training and Operating Procedures Standardization (NATOPS) manuals and this instruction, to deploy from the helicopter during a SAR or medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) mission. Examples are: aviation rescue swimmer, helicopter inland rescue aircrewman (HIRA) and SAR medical technician (SMT). For the purpose of clarification in this instruction, rescue crewchiefs are defined as naval aircrewmen who are qualified and designated in accordance with NATOPS manuals to operate helicopter systems and deploy/recover rescue aircrewmen and equipment during a SAR or MEDEVAC mission. Examples are: crewchief, first aircrewman, tactical systems operator and sensor operator.

e. SRS. SRSs are defined as personnel assigned rescue swimmer duties who are qualified and designated in accordance with this instruction to deploy from ships or small boats during a SAR mission.

f. Rescue Swimmer School Model Manager (RSSMM). Surface and aviation rescue swimmer instructor training and category I and II course curriculums preparation are the responsibility of the RSSMM. Commanding Officer, Naval Aviation Schools Command is designated as the RSSMM. The RSSMM is responsible for identifying audiovisual training needs, conducting the rescue swimmer instructor course and advising Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET) and CNO on training matters related to these courses. The RSSMM evaluates the rescue swimmer training sites annually to ensure all safety requirements are met and the approved curriculum is being taught. The RSSMM chairs the annual

Rescue Swimmer School (RSS) Curriculum Review Conference and distributes changes once approved by CNO. The RSSMM shall provide the CNO SAR model manager a copy of the CNO approved surface and aviation category I and II curriculums and changes as they occur.

g. Rappel School Model Manager (RSMM). Basic helicopter rappel indoctrination training and course curriculum preparation are the responsibility of the RSMM. Commanding Officer, HSC-3 is designated as the RSMM. The RSMM is responsible for advising CNET and CNO on training matters related to this course. The RSMM evaluates the basic helicopter rappel training sites annually to ensure all safety requirements are met and the approved curriculum is being taught. The RSMM chairs the Basic Helicopter Rappel Indoctrination Course Curriculum Review Conference and distributes changes once approved by CNO. The RSMM shall provide the CNO SAR model manager a copy of the CNO approved curriculum and changes as they occur.

h. SAR Evaluation

(1) Deployable Aviation Units. Defined as an aviation unit with a sea Unit Identification Code (UIC). The TYCOM SAR evaluator shall conduct an evaluation of SAR training and readiness of aviation units with assigned helicopters per chapters 4 through 10 every 12 months. Evaluations expire on the last day of the twelveth month. At immediate superior in command (ISIC) discretion, the unit evaluation may be extended up to 6 months. Reporting requirements are outlined in chapter 4. Commands receiving a grade of "Off Track" for the overall evaluation may continue to conduct SAR operations at ISIC's discretion.

(2) Surface Units. The TYCOM SAR evaluator shall conduct an evaluation of surface ship's rescue boat crew/forecastle deck crew and SRS. The evaluation shall be administered once per inter-deployment cycle, not to exceed 24 months in accordance with chapters 11 and 12. If SAR certification expires during ship's overhaul, the ship shall request the TYCOM SAR evaluation team to conduct a full SAR certification prior to sea trials. Crew certification for pre-commissioned units will include a SAR certification by the TYCOM SAR evaluation team. Reporting requirements are outlined in chapter 11. Evaluations expire on the last day of the twenty-fourth month. Evaluation failure will result in removal of SAR certification.

(3) Non-deployable Aviation Units. Defined as an aviation unit without a sea UIC. The TYCOM SAR evaluator shall conduct an evaluation of the SAR training and readiness status of these units. The evaluation will be conducted per the relevant portions of the aviation unit evaluation requirements contained within this instruction. Evaluation cycle shall be every 12 months. Evaluations expire on the last day of the twelfth month. Reporting requirements are outlined in chapter 4. Commands receiving a grade of "Off Track" for the overall evaluation may continue to conduct SAR operations at ISIC's discretion.

(4) Training Units. The TYCOM SAR evaluator shall conduct an evaluation of SAR training of aviation/SRSs and SMTs assigned to instructor billets in commands that do not maintain a rescue capable platform. The evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the relevant portions of both the aviation unit and surface unit requirements contained within this instruction. Evaluation cycle shall be every 12 months. At ISIC's discretion, the unit evaluation may be extended from 12 to 24 months (not to exceed 24 months). Evaluations expire on the last day of the twenty-fourth month. Reporting requirements are outlined in chapters 4 and 11.

i. SAR Certification. Satisfactory completion of a SAR evaluation grants certification to conduct SAR operations and associated operations requiring SAR capabilities.

4. Responsibilities

a. CNO SAR Sponsor. The CNO SAR sponsor will coordinate plans, policies and guidance through all affected elements of the CNO staffs, convene/sponsor the CNO SAR Conference and sign out SAR Conference action items.

b. Fleet Commanders. Exercise SAR units and SAR command and control organizations in fleet and joint exercises.

c. SAR Conference Executive Committee. The SAR Conference Executive Committee is composed of representatives from those commands listed in chapter 2. At the CNO SAR conference, the executive committee will review action items and recommendations, assign action items to cognizant organizations, and prioritize the most critical items. Command representatives within the executive committee shall have the authority to speak and vote for their command on action items and recommendations.

d. TYCOM

(1) Applicable TYCOMs shall designate SAR evaluation units within their commands to train, evaluate and assist individual commands in developing and implementing SAR programs. Established TYCOM SAR evaluation units may be used to evaluate the units of other TYCOM's through letters of agreement. The evaluation units shall be staffed as follows:

(a) Air Activities. The officer evaluator shall be a designated helicopter aircraft commander (HAC) with an extensive background in SAR operations and a graduate of the Aviation SAR Officer Course (E-2G-2001 or D-2D-2001). At least one officer evaluator on each TYCOM evaluation team shall be a graduate of National SAR School, Yorktown, VA, in order to act as a subject matter expert and liaison with civilian and other governmental SAR agencies. The enlisted evaluator shall be a highly experienced individual with a Navy Enlisted Classification (NEC) 7815, and current rescue swimmer/HIRA/direct deployment qualifications. The SMT evaluator shall be a highly experienced individual with an NEC 8401 and a current SMT/HIRA qualification. SAR evaluations shall be conducted per this instruction and TYCOM instructions/requirements. Evaluation team members shall maintain all applicable qualification and proficiency requirements of this instruction.

(b) Surface Activities. The evaluation team will include members who are thoroughly familiar with all facets of surface SAR procedures. The team will include, but will not be limited to, one E-7 or above and an enlisted evaluator. The enlisted evaluator shall be a highly experienced individual with an NEC 0170 and current SRS qualification. Aviation rescue swimmers NEC 7815 that have met the SRS qualification and evaluation requirements as certified by CNO surface SAR model manager or designated representative, may serve on the TYCOM evaluation team, when NEC 0170 swimmers are not available. SAR evaluations shall be conducted per this instruction and TYCOM instructions/ requirements. Evaluation team members shall maintain all applicable qualification and proficiency requirements of this instruction.

(2) TYCOMS unable to designate their own SAR evaluation unit are to request, through letter of agreement, SAR evaluations by established SAR evaluation units. This letter of agreement shall include funding arrangements and the desired routing of the final report.

e. Naval Air Systems Command/Naval Sea Systems Command/Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) Units. Shall keep the CNO SAR model manager abreast of developments related to SAR equipment, and make prototype or existing SAR/life support equipment available to the CNO SAR model manager for operational test and evaluation for SAR compatibility.

f. CNO SAR Model Manager. Shall be responsible for the establishment of SAR policy and the promotion of standardization in training, equipment and procedures; manage all changes to the Navy SAR training lectures (compact disk read only memory (CD ROM)) and SAR model manager Web site; review and maintain all SAR reports and surface SAR related situation reports (SITREPS); review all SAR evaluation reports to ensure Navy-wide SAR standardization; conduct the CNO SAR Conference per chapter 2; conduct the SAB per chapter 3; coordinate the completion of conference generated action items; conduct an annual evaluation of all TYCOM SAR evaluation units to ensure standardization and compliance with this instruction; and be responsible for keeping the CNO SAR Sponsor and affected elements of the CNO staff abreast of all SAR related matters.

g. Commanding Officers of Individual Units. The commanding officer shall comply with proficiency requirements set forth in this instruction and review SAR capabilities and operations on an annual basis.

h. Command SAR Officer. The unit SAR officer shall be a graduate of a naval SAR officer course and be designated in writing by the commanding officer; be responsible for maintaining an operational SAR capability through training, qualification and proficiency requirements in accordance with criteria set forth in this instruction; ensure SAR reports (aviation and surface), SAR SITREPS (surface) and medical SAR report requirements are completed and submitted per reference (b).

(1) Air Activities SAR Officer. Shall be a designated HAC and a graduate of the Aviation SAR Officer Course (E-2G-2001 or D-2G-2001). The SAR officer shall ensure SAR training and proficiency requirements for pilots, rescue aircrewmembers and rescue crewchiefs are maintained and documented; fly a SAR evaluation flight with the TYCOM SAR evaluator during the unit evaluation; ensure the command ground and flight training syllabis include areas specified in chapters 6 through 9 as applicable; ensure all rescue aircrewmembers/rescue crewchiefs complete initial qualifications as directed by this instruction; ensure all applicable SAR publications, instructions, directives and SAR

Grams (SARGRAM) are current and available for all pilots, aircrew and paraloft personnel; and be familiar with SAR planning and SAR operational requirements contained in references (a) through (j).

(2) Surface Units SAR Officer. The SAR officer shall be a graduate of the Surface SAR Officer Course (E-2G-2002); be responsible for ensuring all training and proficiency requirements per chapters 11 and 12 are maintained and documented for rescue swimmers and rescue boat crew/forecastle deck crew; be familiar with SAR planning and SAR operational requirements contained in references (a) through (j); ensure that each watch section has one operation specialist or quartermaster (E-4 or above) who has attended a recognized SAR planning course; ensure all SAR related SITREPS per reference (b) are forwarded to SAR model manager; ensure all applicable SAR publications, instructions, directives and SARGRAMS are current and available for rescue swimmers, rescue teams and bridge watch standers.

i. Aviation Standardization Petty Officers

(1) SAR Standardization Petty Officer. Shall be a graduate of the SAR Petty Officer Course (E-050-0027). Shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer. Shall be recommended and evaluated by the TYCOM SAR evaluator. The TYCOM evaluation shall be per chapter 4. A copy of the OPNAV 3130/1 Rescue Swimmer, SMT, HIRA and Rescue Crewchief Evaluation Report, shall be filed in the individual's NATOPS training record. Shall recommend and evaluate an assistant SAR standardization petty officer(s) for the command. Shall be responsible for the training and indoctrination of all command rescue swimmers. Shall ensure an annual evaluation is conducted on each rescue swimmer assigned to the command. Guidelines for conducting the rescue swimmer evaluation are contained in chapter 7. Shall ensure proper documentation of all SAR training and that proficiency records are maintained on each rescue swimmer per chapter 10.

(a) In order to maintain SAR currency between TYCOM unit evaluations, the SAR standardization petty officer shall be evaluated by a designated assistant SAR standardization petty officer.

(b) This evaluation is for currency only and has no effect on the standardization petty officer's designation.

(2) Assistant SAR Standardization Petty Officer. Shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer. Shall be

recommended and annually evaluated by the command SAR standardization petty officer. A copy of the evaluation shall be filed in the individual's NATOPS training record. Shall conduct annual SAR evaluations, when directed by the command SAR standardization petty officer, on rescue swimmers assigned to the command.

(a) In order to maintain SAR currency, assistant SAR standardization petty officers may administer a SAR evaluation to other assistant petty officers if the command SAR standardization petty officer is temporary additional duty (TAD), on leave, deployed, medically down or has transferred prior to the expiration date.

(b) The annual SAR evaluation is for currency purposes only and does not change the status of the assistant SAR Petty Officer's original designation.

(3) SMT Standardization Petty Officer. Shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer. Shall be recommended and evaluated by the TYCOM SMT evaluator. The TYCOM evaluation shall be per chapter 4. A copy of the OPNAV 3130/1 shall be filed in the individual's NATOPS training record. Shall recommend and evaluate an assistant SMT standardization petty officer(s) for the command. Shall be responsible for the training and indoctrination of all command SMTs. Shall ensure an annual SAR evaluation is conducted on each SMT assigned to the command. Guidelines for conducting the SMT evaluation are contained in chapter 8. Shall ensure proper documentation of all SMT training and that proficiency records are maintained on each SMT per chapter 10. Shall ensure command SMTs complete OPNAV 3130/20 SAR Medical Rescue Report, as required as per reference (b), and forwarded to the command's SAR officer.

(a) In order to maintain SAR currency, assistant SMT standardization petty officers may administer an SMT evaluation to other assistant petty officers if the command SMT standardization petty officer is TAD, on leave, deployed, medically down or has transferred prior to the expiration date.

(b) The annual SMT evaluation is for currency purposes only and does not change the status of the assistant SMT petty officer's original designation.

(4) Assistant SMT Standardization Petty Officer. Shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer. Shall be recommended and annually evaluated by the SMT standardization

petty officer. A copy of the evaluation shall be filed in the individual's NATOPS training record. Shall conduct annual evaluations, when directed by the SMT standardization petty officer, on the SMTs assigned to the command.

(a) In order to maintain SAR currency, assistant SMT standardization petty officers may administer an SMT evaluation to other assistant petty officers if the command SMT standardization petty officer is TAD, on leave, deployed, medically down or has transferred prior to the expiration date.

(b) The annual SMT evaluation is for currency purposes only and does not change the status of the assistant SMT petty officer's original designation.

(5) HIRA Standardization Petty Officer. Shall be a NATOPS qualified rescue crewchief in the aircraft. Shall have performed at least 30 rappels from various altitudes and five short hauls using the hoisting vest and rescue litter. Shall demonstrate proper aircraft rigging procedures for the rappel and belay stations. Shall be proficient and designated as a tree extrication rescue crewmen, if the command maintains a ground tree extrication rescue capability. Shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer. Shall be recommended and evaluated by the TYCOM SAR evaluator. The TYCOM evaluation shall be per chapter 4. A copy of the OPNAV 3130/1 shall be filed in the individual's NATOPS training record. Shall recommend and evaluate an assistant HIRA standardization petty officer for the command. Shall be responsible for the training and indoctrination of all command HIRA's. Shall ensure an annual evaluation is conducted on each HIRA assigned to the command. Guidelines for conducting the HIRA evaluation are contained in chapter 9. Shall ensure proper documentation of all HIRA training and that proficiency records are maintained on each HIRA per chapter 10.

(a) A highly experienced HIRA qualified SMT who is not a qualified crewchief may be designated HIRA standardization petty officer if command rescue crewchiefs lack experience or qualification.

(b) In order to maintain SAR currency between TYCOM unit evaluations, the HIRA standardization petty officer shall be evaluated by a designated assistant HIRA standardization petty officer. This evaluation is for currency only and has no effect on the standardization petty officer's designation.

(6) Assistant HIRA Standardization Petty Officer. Shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer. Shall be recommended and annually evaluated by the HIRA standardization petty officer. A copy of the evaluation shall be filed in the individual's NATOPS training record. Shall conduct annual HIRA evaluations, when directed by the HIRA standardization petty officer, on HIRAs assigned to the command.

(a) In order to maintain SAR currency, assistant HIRA standardization petty officers may administer a HIRA evaluation to other assistant petty officers if the command HIRA standardization petty officer is TAD, on leave, deployed, medically down or has transferred prior to the expiration date.

(b) The annual HIRA evaluation is for currency purposes only and does not change the status of the assistant HIRA petty officer's original designation.

5. Waivers. This instruction issues specific CNO guidance and policy. Except as otherwise delineated in chapters 7 through 9 and 11, waivers to these provisions shall be requested from the applicable TYCOM. A copy of the TYCOM approved waiver shall be sent to the CNO SAR model manager. Waiver requests shall indicate the purpose and time extension requested. Approved waivers shall be in writing and documented in appropriate training records.

CHAPTER 2

SAR CONFERENCE PROCEDURES

1. General. The effectiveness of the SAR program is largely dependent upon review and update of SAR manuals, procedures and equipment to ensure that they reflect current and accurate information. The formal SAR Conference is the primary means of carrying out this phase of the program. Procedures set forth in this chapter are intended to ensure that maximum benefits are realized from these conferences.

2. Responsibility. The responsibility for scheduling and convening the SAR Conference rests with the CNO SAR program administrator. The responsibility for chairing and hosting the SAR Conference rests with the CNO SAR model manager.

3. Scheduling. SAR conferences will be held every 18 to 24 months. Close coordination with activities that have a SAR responsibility is essential in scheduling a SAR conference to avoid conflicting with other conferences.

4. Conference Location. SAR conferences will normally be held at the CNO SAR model manager's home station (Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island, San Diego, CA) unless the CNO SAR program administrator believes that the interests of SAR would best be served at another location.

5. Convening Announcement. When the date of the SAR Conference has been determined, the CNO SAR program administrator shall originate the convening announcement. Announcement of the SAR Conference shall be via message, and shall be addressed as a minimum to all SAR Conference Executive Committee members and the following: Naval Personnel Command Aviation Warfare Systems Operator Lead Detailer (PERS-404EC), COMNAVAIRFOR Force Surgeon (N01H), the SAB members, Naval Inventory Control Point, United States Army, Naval Safety Center, United States Coast Guard (USCG) and the United States Air Force. The announcement should precede the conference convening date by at least 60 days. The body of the message shall include the date and location of the conference, a deadline (30 days prior to the conference) for submission of action items to the SAR model manager, instructions for billeting arrangements, and a request for TYCOMs to inform their units of the conference and call for agenda items.

6. Conference Agenda. Items shall be forwarded to arrive at the CNO SAR model manager no later than 30 days prior to the

convening date. Agenda items received after the deadline shall be retained by the CNO SAR model manager until the conference and submitted to the conference at the discretion of the CNO SAR model manager and the CNO SAR program administrator.

7. SAR Conference Executive Committee. Shall be composed of representatives from CNO; Commandant of the Marine Corps; Commander, Fleet Forces Command; Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet; Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command; CNET; Chief of Naval Reserve; Commander, Naval Air Systems Command; Chief of Naval Air Training; COMNAVAIRFOR; Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Commander, Naval Surface Forces; Commander, U.S. Pacific Command; Commander, Naval Surface Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Commander, Naval Reserve Forces Command; and Commander, Military Sealift Command.

8. Conduct of a SAR Conference. The CNO SAR model manager shall provide a schedule of events and list of agenda items to the attendees and shall act as the chair of the conference. Discussions should be relatively informal; however, the chair shall exercise the authority to discontinue a discussion when it is no longer profitable and call for a vote, defer the agenda item pending receipt of additional information or refer it to a committee for further study. Voting membership shall be limited to the SAR Conference Executive Committee. The CNO SAR program administrator will determine any voting procedures other than those specified herein, to include restricting voting rights on specific subjects of limited scope to only those cognizant commands. Committees may be appointed to consider specific agenda items.

9. Reports. The CNO SAR model manager shall prepare an official record of agenda items discussed and the resulting decisions. These minutes shall be signed and published by the CNO. Copies shall be sent to all conference attendees and commands with assigned action. Those commands with assigned action items will provide the CNO SAR model manager with points of contact within 30 days after receipt of the minutes and a quarterly progress update. If a delay in completion of an assigned action item occurs, the CNO SAR model manager shall be notified.

CHAPTER 3

SAR ADVISORY BOARD PROCEDURES

1. General. In order to promote continued standardization, address issues of an immediate nature and keep the fleet advised, the CNO SAR model manager and staff will meet annually or as necessary between SAR conferences with representatives from Headquarters, Marine Corps; BUMED; Navy and Marine Corps TYCOM SAR evaluation units; helicopter and SRS schools and curriculum model managers; and helicopter aircrewman rappelling school and curriculum model manager.
2. Responsibility. The responsibility for scheduling, convening and chairing the SAB rests with the CNO SAR model manager.
3. SAB Conference Agenda Items. Agenda items shall be submitted to the CNO SAR model manager no later than 30 days prior to the convening date. The CNO SAR model manager will prioritize agenda items and recognize the most immediate concerns at the SAB.
4. Conduct of the SAB. The CNO SAR model manager shall act as chair of the SAB. The conduct of the SAB shall be in accordance with the schedule of events disseminated with the agenda items. A record shall be kept of the agenda items discussed and the resulting decisions. That record shall be forwarded to the CNO SAR program administrator for approval and sent to all attendees and any others the CNO SAR model manager deems appropriate. Action items not requiring immediate resolution should be retained with the SAB recommendation for inclusion in the next CNO SAR Conference. Those items requiring immediate resolution shall be forwarded to the appropriate command for action with results/updates to the CNO SAR model manager on a monthly basis.
5. Notification Procedures. In order to meet TAD projections, CNO SAR model manager is directed to notify all SAB members via naval message 6 months in advance of projected meetings.

CHAPTER 4

AVIATION UNIT SAR POLICIES AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

1. General Policies, Qualifications, Requalification's and Procedures. The following are set forth:

a. SAR Mission Crew Requirements for Pilot/Co-pilot. All pilots and co-pilots assigned to SAR missions (including plane guard) shall be fully qualified for SAR in accordance with this instruction and applicable NATOPS flight manuals. The HAC shall have completed a helicopter pilot initial SAR training syllabus (seven lectures and one quarterly flight) containing the requirements outlined in chapter 6, in addition to other requirements that may be delineated by local instructions. In order to be night SAR current, the HAC shall have logged 2 night time hours (aided or unaided) within the last 45 days. All HACs shall meet the requirements of chapter 6, if applicable, prior to being scheduled for operational SAR missions.

(1) Aviation Units (Maritime). In addition to requirements listed above, for night overwater SAR missions, the HAC shall be current in accordance with NATOPS/local instructions for automatic approaches to a doppler/coupled hover, and, at a minimum, have completed two night automatic approaches to a hover within the last 60 days. Each approach shall be preceded by a windline rescue pattern, and all applicable NATOPS SAR procedures shall be completed/simulated during the evolution. Helicopters assigned to SAR duty or plane guard shall be equipped per reference (b).

(2) NAS'/Naval Bases. In addition to the above requirements, the HAC shall have completed the following maneuvers within 30 days if applicable to aircraft NATOPS:

- (a) Four confined area landings (CALs);
- (b) Four one-skid/wheel;
- (c) Four rappels;
- (d) Two hoists; and
- (e) Two short-hauls.

b. Rescue Aircrewman Requirements

(1) Helicopter SAR. Helicopters executing an actual SAR mission, SAR duty or plane guard shall be adequately manned and equipped per reference (b) and be prepared to deploy a rescue aircrewman to assist the survivor(s). The rescue aircrewman shall be attired per reference (b) and be prepared for immediate deployment when aircraft is engaged in an actual SAR mission, is assigned airborne plane guard during shipboard launch and recovery cycles per reference (e), or assigned primary SAR duty during rescue swimmer training. The rescue aircrewman/crewchief shall have completed all helicopter initial SAR training requirements, and be currently qualified in accordance with this chapter.

(2) Rescue Aircrewman Deployment. The rescue aircrewman shall deploy and assist the survivor(s) in all cases unless the HAC determines that the circumstances will unnecessarily endanger the rescue aircrewman.

Warning: For inanimate object recovery, the possibility of hazardous material leakage, however slight, shall require the recovery crew to review applicable material safety data sheets (MSDS) or appropriate safety manuals. Recovery of any inanimate object posing a major health risk is strictly prohibited.

(3) Rescue Aircrewman Deployment for Inanimate Objects. The rescue aircrewman may be deployed for day/visual meteorological conditions (VMC) recoveries of inanimate objects, provided such deployment is not prohibited by applicable NATOPS or local instructions. Night/instrument meteorological conditions (IMC) deployments for inanimate objects are prohibited unless deemed an operational necessity.

(4) Open Ocean/Protected Waters Rescue Swimmer Deployment

(a) Night/IMC open ocean rescue swimmer deployment is permitted only during actual SAR/mission essential evolutions.

(b) Day/VMC open ocean rescue swimmer deployment/training is permitted for proficiency and qualification. The aircraft carrier (CV) or parent vessel shall be in close proximity.

(c) Day or night/VMC protected waters rescue swimmer deployment/training is permitted for rescue swimmer proficiency and qualification.

(d) For the purposes of this instruction, protected waters are defined as harbors, bays, lakes, large rivers and beaches with jetties, which provide reasonable protection from high sea states, high winds and swift moving water. The primary considerations when choosing a protected water location for rescue swimmer training shall be the safety and constant visual accountability of all swimmers in the water during training. Water depth, reefs, surf zones, riptides, currents and sea predators should be taken into account prior to conducting training.

(e) Day or night disentanglement training/evaluation utilizing a parachute shall only be conducted in a pool environment.

(f) Safety standards of operations for day/VMC open ocean and day or night/VMC protected water rescue swimmer deployment training shall include at a minimum:

1. Safety Boat. A safety boat is defined as a motor powered boat of sufficient size to safely transport boat crew, required equipment and all rescue swimmers involved in training. The minimum required crew and equipment are one coxswain, one safety assistant, one rescue swimmer attired per reference (b) for immediate water entry, one complete rescue litter assembly with floatation, trail line, V-strap, gloves, lifting slings, chemical lights with straps, one operable two-way radio and one level "A" medical kit. The safety assistant shall be adult cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) qualified, knowledgeable in first aid and the level "A" medical kit, and assist the safety boat rescue swimmer with recovery and medical attention of potential survivors. The safety boat must be on station and in visual contact with the rescue swimmer(s) undergoing training. It must be fully manned and equipped, and in two-way radio communication with the helicopter(s) prior to commencing aviation water entry training. The safety boat shall remain on station to provide assistance to rescue swimmers and intercept surface traffic interference if required. A second airborne SAR capable helicopter equipped per reference (b), in two-way communications and visual contact with the rescue swimmer(s) undergoing training is an acceptable substitute for the safety boat. The crew of the second airborne SAR helicopter

shall be fully qualified for SAR per this instruction and the rescue swimmer shall be attired per reference (b) for immediate water entry.

2. Sea state of two or less.
3. Ceiling/visibility at least 500 feet/one nautical mile.
4. Rescue swimmer(s) undergoing training shall be attired per reference (b).

2. Aviation Unit SAR Evaluation Procedures. Unit SAR evaluations conducted by the TYCOM SAR evaluation team shall consist of the following:

a. Pilot Subject Area

- (1) Review SAR publications.
- (2) Review command SAR plan and SAR standard operating procedures (SOP).
- (3) Review SAR ground and flight training syllabi.
- (4) Review pilot ground and flight training records.
- (5) Written SAR Tactical Airborne Information Document (TACAID) open book examination for all command helicopter pilots as outlined in chapter 6. The commanding officer shall ensure maximum pilot participation during all testing phases, both academic and practical. All personnel not on leave, TAD or deployed shall be tested during the TYCOM evaluation
- (6) Evaluation of the SAR officer will consist of a SAR brief and flight as outlined in chapter 6. The flight shall be accomplished provided weather or insufficient flight hour funding does not preclude its completion. The SAR evaluator need not be pilot qualified in model in order to fly as co-pilot and conduct the evaluation flight.

b. Rescue Aircrewman/Rescue Crewchief Subject Area. The commanding officer shall ensure maximum rescue aircrewman/rescue crewchief participation during all testing phases, both academic and practical. All aircrew personnel not on leave, TAD or deployed shall be tested during the TYCOM evaluation.

- (1) Review the command's manning documents.
- (2) Review NATOPS training records per chapter 10.
- (3) Review rescue aircrewman/rescue crewchief initial training checklist.
- (4) A 40 question closed book examination for each of the rescue aircrewman qualification subject areas. One examination for each: rescue swimmers, HIRA and SMTs. Rescue crewchiefs who are not qualified rescue swimmers or HIRA shall receive an examination encompassing applicable subject areas.
- (5) A practical evaluation demonstrating physical fitness, rescue procedures and first aid skills.
- (6) Evaluate SAR standardization petty officer and crew during flight evaluation to include deployment/recovery procedures, equipment usage and rescue/medical procedures.

c. Paraloft Subject Area

- (1) Inspect material condition of SAR aviation life support systems (ALSS) equipment (personal and unit) that is used during the practical evaluation portion of the unit evaluation.
- (2) Inspect material condition and maintenance documentation of SAR ALSS equipment used during the flight portion of the unit evaluation.
- (3) Review most recent type wing commanders/TYCOM maintenance program assessment and aviation maintenance inspection results of the ALSS workcenter.
- (4) For all HIRA capable SAR units, TYCOM SAR evaluators will inspect material condition and maintenance documentation of all HIRA ALSS equipment maintained by the paraloft.
- (5) Review OPNAV 3760/32 NATOPS Flight Personnel Training and Qualification Jackets for annual documentation of all paraloft training lectures on the Navy SAR training CD ROM in aircraft SAR equipment and rescue devices, medical equipment, personal protective equipment blood borne pathogens, personal rescue swimmer equipment and rappel equipment (rappel SAR commands only). Each lecture shall be reviewed once every 12 months and a minimum

of three lectures shall be completed each quarter. Paraloft training shall be logged on OPNAV 3130/18 Paraloft Ground Training Form.

3. Grading Criteria. Each of the above areas will be assigned a subjective grade ("On Track," "Requires Attention" or "Off Track"). At the completion of the evaluation, an overall subjective grade for the command will be assigned and defined as follows:

a. On Track. That degree of standardization demonstrated which exhibits a good knowledge, thorough understanding, and compliance with applicable instructions, manuals and directives.

b. Requires Attention (RA). That degree of standardization demonstrated which exhibits knowledge of applicable instructions, manuals and directives. Compliance of which generally meets minimum acceptable standards, but may be substandard occasionally. No re-inspection by the TYCOM SAR evaluation team is required.

c. Off Track. That degree of standardization demonstrated which generally fails to meet minimum acceptable criteria per applicable instructions, manuals and directives. Supervised instruction is needed until a grade of RA or "On Track" can be achieved. The grade of "Off Track" assigned to any section requires re-evaluation of that section after a minimum of 30 days and no later than 90 days. The grade of "Off Track" assigned to the overall evaluation requires a complete re-evaluation within the same 30 to 90 day period. All TAD costs of the associated re-evaluation shall be borne by the command being evaluated. Any request by the command for a re-evaluation earlier than 30 days or later than 90 days must be approved by TYCOM via naval message traffic.

d. A Grade Other than On Track. May be assigned for poor pilot or aircrew participation during testing phases (academic or practical), even with individual scores or squadron averages above passing. Grading is at the discretion of the senior evaluator, however, the following discrepancies shall warrant a grade of "Off Track" being assigned to the overall evaluation:

(1) Any repeat discrepancy of a serious nature that has gone uncorrected.

(2) Training documentation lapses for a significant number of personnel (40 percent or more of the pilots or aircrewmen) or lapses in required academic or practical training in excess of 6 months.

(3) Multiple instances of personnel standing ready duty SAR while in an unqualified or down status. This includes failure to meet proficiency requirements or training requirements per this instruction or any applicable TYCOM, type wing commander or squadron currency requirement. This also applies to individuals standing SAR duty with expired qualifications.

(4) Any equipment/gear discrepancy that directly impacts aircrew or survivor safety.

4. Debrief. A debrief shall be held following the evaluation with the unit commanding officer and other personnel as appropriate.

5. Evaluation Report. Upon completion of the unit SAR evaluation, the senior member of the evaluation team shall ensure the completion and forwarding of the evaluation report to the unit commanding officer, the CNO SAR model manager, and the unit's ISIC.

6. Re-Inspections/Assist Visits. In the event a command receives an "Off Track" grade or desires an assist visit by the TYCOM evaluator, all TAD costs of the associated visit shall be borne by the requesting command. Assist visits shall be requested via naval message traffic and will not normally be conducted within 4 months of the requesting command's SAR evaluation. The purpose of an assist visit is to address concerns brought out by unexpected events, such as the unplanned turnover of SAR or paraloft leadership. The purpose of the visit is not for the TYCOM evaluator to fix a neglected program. All findings from an assist visit will be documented and the results submitted to the requesting unit's commanding officer.

CHAPTER 5

HELICOPTER HIGH ALTITUDE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

1. Purpose. To designate naval inland SAR stations requiring high altitude training.
2. Effective. 1 January 2009.
3. Background. The need for HAC of mountainous area inland SAR commands to attend a high altitude training course has developed as a result of several aviation mishaps in high altitude environments. As the Army High Altitude Aviation Training School (HAATS) is not available to Navy H-60 pilots, a suitable alternative is required.
4. Scope. This instruction applies to NAS, Fallon; Naval Air Weapons Center, China Lake (VX-31); and NAS, Whidbey Island.
5. General. All HACs stationed at NAS, Fallon; Naval Air Weapons Center, China Lake (VX-31); and NAS, Whidbey Island SAR stations shall attend the Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center (NSAWC) Mountain Flying School in Fallon, NV, as part of the command syllabus prior to being qualified as a SAR mission commander.
6. Amplification. Those SAR mission commanders who have already completed HAATS are not required to attend the NSAWC Mountain Flying School.

CHAPTER 6

SAR TRAINING AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PILOTS

1. General

a. This chapter outlines minimum annual pilot SAR training requirements for both ground and flight training. Commands shall prepare a training program that incorporates these requirements into comprehensive ground and flight training syllabi. The command SAR officer shall ensure documentation for these requirements includes dates of completion.

b. Crews assigned SAR missions (including plane guard and MEDEVACs) shall be fully qualified for SAR per this instruction and applicable NATOPS flight manuals. In order to be current for a SAR or MEDEVAC mission, the HAC shall have completed the ground and flight training syllabi below, and any other requirements delineated by local instructions.

2. Ground Training. All pilots assigned to a command shall receive ground training lectures in its entirety a minimum of once per quarter. The entire ground training syllabus shall be completed a minimum of once per year by all pilots assigned. Each lecture must be completed within 12 months from the last day of the month training was completed. Makeup lectures shall be sufficiently detailed to allow pilots to review the material and thereby meet training requirements in the event a lecture is missed. The following is a description of the minimum required content for each of the seven lectures:

a. Search Planning

- (1) Drift.
- (2) Sweep width.
- (3) Track spacing.
- (4) Coverage factor.
- (5) Probability of detection.
- (6) Search patterns.

b. SAR Publications

- (1) Joint Publication (JP) 3-50 or reference (a).
- (2) Reference (b).
- (3) Reference (c), Standardization Agreements (STANAGS) (NATO), Air Standardization Agreements (West Coast).
- (4) Reference (d).
- (5) Reference (e).
- (6) This instruction, OPNAVINST 3130.6E.
- (7) TYCOM SAR instructions (as applicable).
- (8) SARGRAMS.

c. SAR Equipment

- (1) Aircraft requirements.
- (2) Utilization, limitations, maintenance.
- (3) Medical kits.
- (4) Rappelling, tree climbing equipment (as applicable).

d. SAR Organization, Responsibilities, and Duties

- (1) SAR coordinator.
- (2) SAR mission coordinator
- (3) On-scene commander.
- (4) SAR unit.
- (5) Command SAR plan (alert/recall procedures homeguard/detachment).
- (6) Local agreements, agencies, contingency plans.
- (7) SAR reports.

- e. Local Area Familiarization
 - (1) Geographic considerations.
 - (2) Climate considerations.
 - (3) Available medical facilities.
- f. Overland SAR Procedures
 - (1) Inland probability of detection.
 - (2) Rescue methods
 - (a) Landing.
 - (b) Rescue via one skid/wheel.
 - (c) Hoisting.
 - (d) Rappelling (as applicable).
 - (e) Short haul (as applicable).
 - (f) Direct deployment (as applicable).
 - (3) Landing zone evaluation and landing procedures.
 - (4) Geographic considerations.
- g. Rescue Procedures
 - (1) Factors to be considered prior to swimmer deployment.
 - (2) Rescue hover position.
 - (3) Rescue swimmer deployment/recovery.
 - (a) Day/VMC procedures
 - (b) Night/IMC procedures
 - (c) Direct deployment (as applicable)
 - (4) Rescue equipment deployment/recovery procedures.

3. Flight Training

a. Frequency and Applicability. All pilots assigned to a command shall fly a SAR training flight a minimum of once per quarter (the prosecution of an actual SAR may be documented as SAR training). Each pilot must complete an annual SAR evaluation flight, which may be conducted concurrently with the annual NATOPS check flight and annotated on the NATOPS flight evaluation report. The flight may be conducted separately from the NATOPS check by the command SAR officer, NATOPS officer or assistant NATOPS officer, with documentation signed by the commanding officer, and placed in the OPNAV 3760/32. The annual flight required items are identical to quarterly SAR flight required items. The annual SAR evaluation flight may be counted as the quarterly SAR flight for the quarter in which it is given. Both the annual SAR evaluation flight and each quarterly SAR training flight should be annotated with the appropriate flight purpose code per reference (e). For example, 1P0 for the quarterly SAR flight and 2L5 for the annual SAR evaluation flight.

b. High Altitude Flight Training. In accordance with chapter 5.

c. Flight Training Syllabus. The following items in subparagraphs 3c(1), (2) and (3) may be discussed during the pre-flight brief and/or performed in the aircraft. Items in subparagraphs 3c(4), (5) and (6) must be accomplished (per applicable NATOPS flight manual/local instructions) by each pilot logging a quarterly SAR training flight/annual SAR evaluation flight.

(1) SAR Brief

- (a) Crew coordination/responsibilities.
- (b) Communications.
- (c) Mission brief.
- (d) Scanning procedures.
- (e) Emergency procedures.

(2) Local Area Familiarization. This is intended to be flown, but may be briefed if course rules, operational constraints or weather precludes completion.

- (a) Course rules.
- (b) Hospital pad recognition.
- (c) Landing zone evaluation.

(3) Search Patterns. Per references (a) through (d) and, as appropriate, to aircraft capabilities and navigation equipment.

(4) Helicopter Approaches

(a) Day/night doppler and/or day visual flight rules rescue approaches per applicable NATOPS flight manual/local instructions.

- (b) Night low visibility raft deployment pattern.

(5) Swimmer/Crew Deployment/Recovery

(a) Manual approaches/night IMC approaches in accordance with applicable aircraft NATOPS.

- (b) Hoisting.
- (c) CAL zones.
- (d) One skid pick ups.
- (e) Rappelling.
- (f) Direct deployment (as applicable).

(6) On Scene Commander Duties

- (a) Organization/use of checklists.
- (b) Voice procedures.
- (c) Traffic control.
- (d) Time/asset management.

Note: Full scenario simulated swimmer deployments are optional dependent on type aircraft, SOP restrictions and actual training mission requirements.

4. Helicopter Pilot SAR Evaluation. One written open book examination shall be given by the TYCOM SAR evaluation team to all command helicopter pilots covering use of reference (c). Minimum score of 3.4 is required to pass. If an individual fails to attain a passing grade, it is at the discretion of the commanding officer to determine remediation procedures and whether the individual is qualified to stand SAR duty. An oral and flight evaluation shall be given to the command SAR officer consisting of a simulated SAR mission reviewing standard SAR briefs and procedures per references (a) through (d), applicable NATOPS flight manual, and this chapter.

CHAPTER 7

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS RESCUE SWIMMER MISSION STATEMENT AND TRAINING, PROFICIENCY AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Mission Statement. The mission of the naval aviation rescue swimmer is to execute SAR operations from rotary wing aircraft. The rescue swimmer shall be physically conditioned to routinely perform demanding rescues in all operational environments. The rescue swimmer's expertise shall provide fleet commanders the ability to assist Department of Defense (DoD) and civilian personnel in distress.

Note: the following applies for the remainder of this chapter:

- * Not required if proficiency requirements are current.
- ** Required for rescue crewchief as defined on page 4 in the main body of this instruction.

2. Capabilities. The rescue swimmer shall be a volunteer, be in and maintain proper physical condition, be proficient with rescue equipment and have the basic first aid, CPR knowledge and skills necessary to recover, and assist personnel during SAR operations. The rescue swimmer must be able to function in physiologically demanding environments at sea or on land during day and night operations. Initial training requirements for command aviation rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief designation refers to newly reporting rescue swimmers/rescue crewchiefs and shall be completed upon initial reporting to each command. The individual shall:

a. Be a graduate of the CNO approved category I Aviation Rescue Swimmer School (Q-050-0600). This requirement is not applicable to command rescue crewchiefs (as defined in page 3 of this document).

b. ***/****Be certified in either the American Red Cross (ARC) "CPR for the professional rescuer" or American Heart Association (AHA) Health Care Provider course. Annually demonstrate proficiency to a qualified CPR instructor and document on OPNAV 3130/3 Rescue Crewman Common Core Ground Training Form. Annual proficiency demonstration applies to CPR instructors as well. CPR currency shall be maintained based on expiration date of CPR card.

c. **Complete initial training checklist. OPNAV 3130/2 Initial Training Checklist shall be used to document completion of initial requirements. Commands may supplement checklist with additional lectures and materials pertinent to local mission requirements. The initial checklist includes the following requirements:

(1) *Perform 4-day deployments (10'/10 knots or 15'/0 knots) from a helicopter. Deployments should be from a command type aircraft, two of which shall be rescues of a simulated survivor. OPNAV 3130/4 Aviation Rescue Swimmer/Hoist Operator Practical Training Form shall be used to document day deployment requirements.

(2) *Perform 2-night deployments (hoist) in protected waters from a helicopter capable of night over water rescue. Deployments should be from command type aircraft. Both shall be rescues of a simulated survivor. OPNAV 3130/4 shall be used to document night deployment requirements.

(a) All direct deployment requirements listed in paragraph 3 below shall be completed if a command elects direct deployment as an optional rescue capability. Direct deployment involves specific equipment for the rescue swimmer and detailed procedures for the entire helicopter aircrew. A thorough review of procedures in reference (b), pre-flight brief and strict aircrew coordination are paramount to a safe and effective training evolution.

(b) Repeated rapid hoist descents and ascents with rescue swimmer(s) attached (tea bagging) shall not be continued as fulfilling night deployment requirements.

(3) */**Complete practical training requirements. OPNAV 3130/4 outlines and shall be used to document practical training requirements.

Note: Semi-annual proficiency SFTs shall be done in addition to the annual/TYCOM SFTs. Proficiency SFTs do not affect the rescues swimmer's status as a rescue swimmer and are intended to be used as a training aid for the SAR standardization petty officer to assess individual performance prior to an annual/TYCOM evaluation.

(4) */**Complete ground training requirements. OPNAV 3130/3 outlines and shall be used to document ground training requirements.

(5) */**Complete a SAR evaluation by the command SAR standardization petty officer or assistant. OPNAV 3130/1 shall be used to document evaluation. Rescue crewchiefs who are not qualified rescue swimmers shall complete and document an initial SAR evaluation per subparagraph 5i of this chapter.

Note: Live practice rescue litter operations from a helicopter shall be completed to the point at which the simulated survivor is clear of the water by approximately 10 to 15 feet. Survivor shall then be lowered and removed prior to recovery of the litter.

Note: Complete all initial training requirements prior to designation as a command aviation rescue swimmer and maritime direct deployment rescue aircrewman (if applicable). Commanding officer designation as a command rescue swimmer shall be completed within 90 days of reporting aboard.

(6) **Complete all initial training requirements prescribed by this instruction, applicable NATOPS, and local instructions prior to designation as a command rescue crewchief.

Note: Rescue swimmers reporting to new commands with a current evaluation and current proficiency requirements may be designated a command rescue swimmer by the commanding officer without completing the command SAR standardization petty officer rescue swimmer evaluation. However, all rescue swimmer proficiency and evaluation requirements shall be maintained and completed on their due date. Any local supplements to command initial training checklist shall be completed prior to designation.

3. Maritime Direct Deployment. If a command elects this mission capability, the following procedures shall be followed for initial training and qualification as maritime direct deployment rescue aircrewman.

a. When setting up a maritime direct deployment program within a unit, the commanding officer shall designate a command

direct deployment standardization petty officer who has successfully graduated from the USCG Advanced Helicopter Rescue School (AHRS) or has been qualified locally by a graduate of USCG AHRS. TYCOM evaluators are available to assist with setting up a program. These assist visits are highly encouraged and should be scheduled in conjunction with the unit SAR evaluation in order to maximize the use of time and TAD funds. Once a unit has been established maritime direct deployment capability, initial qualifications shall be accomplished during completion of the unit's training syllabus and requalifications accomplished during annual SAR evaluations.

b. Over land and maritime direct deployment recovery procedures are the same. Maritime commands are authorized to employ direct deployment procedures when tasked with an actual rescue scenario outside the maritime environment. Factors to take into account would be, but not limited to, imminent loss of life, other recovery methods, and more capable assets.

c. Maritime direct deployment rescue aircrewman shall be a currently qualified aviation rescue swimmer and either graduate from the USCG AHRS or receive initial training at the command (on-site) from a currently qualified United States Navy (USN)/United States Marine Corps (USMC)/USCG maritime direct deployment rescue swimmer who is a graduate of the USCG AHRS.

d. Upon completion of USCG AHRS or on-site training, the rescue swimmer shall complete and document day and night water direct deployments from parent command aircraft as specified below prior to designation as a command maritime direct deployment aircrewman.

(1) *Perform 2-day water direct deployment rescues of a simulated survivor from a helicopter. Deployments shall be from command type aircraft. OPNAV 3130/4 shall be used to document direct deployment requirements.

(2) *Perform 2-night protected water direct deployment rescues of a simulated survivor from a helicopter. Deployments shall be from command type aircraft. OPNAV 3130/4 shall be used to document direct deployment requirements.

e. The command may request a currently qualified (USN, USMC, USCG) maritime direct deployment rescue aircrewman who is a graduate of the USCG AHRS to provide training on site.

f. Classroom training and familiarization of maritime direct deployment equipment and procedures. Rescue crewchiefs who will participate in the flight phase shall attend this training unless previously trained.

g. In-flight training with command pilots, rescue crewchiefs, and rescue swimmers under the supervision of the direct deployment standardization petty officer/instructor. The instructor may supervise from the aircraft or the water with two-way radio communications. Each rescue swimmer and rescue crewchief trainee shall perform three daytime direct deployment recoveries per reference (b) of a simulated survivor; two using only the quick strop, and one using the double lift method. These daytime direct deployment rescues of a simulated survivor satisfy the initial requirements listed in subparagraph 3d(1) above. Students are still required to complete initial night protected water direct deployments listed in subparagraph 3d(2) prior to designation. The initial night direct deployments are not required to be supervised by the direct deployment standardization petty officer/instructor.

h. Documentation of direct deployment training. Training documentation shall be a USCG AHRS graduation certificate or a formal memorandum outlining classroom and flight training given on site. The memorandum shall list the name, rank, and command of the direct deployment instructor and all students who were trained. Documentation of training shall be filed in the OPNAV 3760/32 per chapter 10.

4. Refresher Training Requirements for Command Aviation Rescue Swimmer, Maritime Direct Deployment Rescue Aircrewman, and Rescue Crewchief Designation

a. Previously qualified rescue swimmers, maritime direct deployment rescue aircrewmen, and rescue crewchiefs who have not performed the duties of a rescue swimmer, maritime direct deployment rescue aircrewman, or rescue crewchief for a period of 2 years or more shall complete the following requirements:

(1) Graduate the CNO approved Category II Rescue Swimmer Course (Q-050-0604).

(2) **Complete requirements listed in subparagraphs 5a through 5i of this chapter.

b. Previously qualified rescue swimmers, maritime direct deployment rescue aircrewman, or rescue crewchiefs who have not

performed the duties of a rescue swimmer, maritime direct deployment rescue aircrewman, or rescue crewchief for a period of less than 2 years shall (**)complete requirements listed in subparagraphs 5a through 5i of this chapter.

5. Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements for a Command Aviation Rescue Swimmers, Maritime Direct Deployment Rescue Aircrewmembers, and Rescue Crewchiefs. The individual shall:

a. **Be certified in either the ARC "CPR for the professional rescuer" or AHA Health Care Provider course. Annually demonstrate proficiency to a qualified CPR instructor and document in OPNAV 3130/3. Annual proficiency demonstration applies to CPR instructors as well. CPR currency shall be maintained based on expiration date of CPR card.

b. Perform 4-day deployments (10/10 or 15/0) from a helicopter. Deployments should be from command type aircraft. Two shall be rescues of a simulated survivor. OPNAV 3130/4 shall be used to document day deployment requirements.

c. Perform 2-night deployments (hoist) in protected waters from a helicopter. Deployments should be from command type aircraft (commands capable of night over water rescue). Both shall be rescues of a simulated survivor. OPNAV 3130/4 shall be used to document night deployment requirements.

d. Perform 2-day water direct deployment rescues of a simulated survivor from a helicopter. Deployments shall be from command type aircraft. OPNAV 3130/4 shall be used to document direct deployment requirements.

e. Perform 2-night protected water direct deployment rescues of a simulated survivor from a helicopter. Deployments shall be from command type aircraft. OPNAV 3130/4 shall be used to document direct deployment requirements.

Note: For swimmers qualified in direct deployment, the day direct deployment requirement can be counted as 2 of their conventional day deployments. However, the night direct deployment requirement is in addition to their 2 conventional night deployments for a total of 4-day and 4-night deployments.

f. **Complete ground training requirements. OPNAV 3130/3 outlines and shall be used to document ground training requirements.

g. **Complete practical training requirements. OPNAV 3130/4 outlines and shall be used to document practical training requirements. Hoist operator practical training shall be conducted in accordance with OPNAV 3130/4. Each event should be conducted concurrently with the pilot's 1P0 flight.

h. **Complete a rescue crewchief annual SAR evaluation. Rescue crewchiefs who are not qualified command rescue swimmers shall receive an annual SAR evaluation by the command SAR standardization petty officer or assistant within 30 days of their annual NATOPS evaluation. The SAR evaluation shall consist of the requirements listed in subparagraph 5i marked by a double asterisk (**). OPNAV 3130/1 shall be used to document the rescue crewchief annual SAR evaluation and placed in the OPNAV 3760/32 per chapter 10.

i. Annually, complete a rescue swimmer evaluation administered by the command SAR standardization petty officer or assistant. OPNAV 3130/1 shall be used to document evaluation. The evaluation shall consist of the following:

Note: Renewal of a current annual evaluation may be accomplished within 60 days preceding expiration of the current evaluation and is valid for 12 months from the last day of the month in which the current evaluation expires. Otherwise (if evaluation is expired), the annual evaluation shall expire 12 months from the last day of the month in which the practical (pool) evaluation is completed.

(1) **Closed book examination. Required minimum grade of 3.4 to pass examination. Subject matter shall encompass areas outlined in this instruction, references (b) and (d), and the naval SAR training lectures (CD ROM) and be comprised of 40 questions. Subject matter for basic first aid procedures will be derived from the naval SAR training lectures (CD ROM).

(2) Practical evaluation of the following areas:

(a) Lifesaving procedures (approaches, carries, releases, and escapes).

(b) Parachute disentanglement procedures.

(c) **Rescue equipment and device procedures.

(d) **Rescue hand signals.

(e) **Mock trauma scenario using first aid, CPR, level "A" medical kit, moulage kit, rescue litter and blood borne pathogen prevention procedures. The annual evaluation mock trauma scenario does not fulfill the mock trauma practical ground training requirement in OPNAV 3130/4.

(3) **SFT. Rescue swimmers/rescue crewchiefs shall perform fitness tests as outlined in chapter 13 during initial and annual command rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief evaluations administered by the command or assistant SAR standardization petty officer, and during command SAR evaluations administered by the TYCOM SAR evaluator. If during the TYCOM SAR evaluation command rescue swimmers are not available for the SFT, the command SAR standardization petty officer/assistant shall administer the test within 30 days of the day the TYCOM SAR evaluation team administered the test. The only exception to this is if the rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief was on deployment or extended TAD status during this time. Makeup TYCOM rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief fitness tests shall be documented in accordance with chapter 10.

(4) **Verification of CPR currency.

(5) **Verification of day and night direct deployments.

(6) **Verification of practical training requirements.

(7) **Verification of ground training requirements.

Note: Commanding officers may grant a written waiver to subparagraphs 5b through 5i (with the exception of OPNAV 3130/3) of this chapter for deployments, operational commitments, or aircraft availability/adverse weather. Waivers shall not exceed 90 days from the evaluation expiration date or return from operational commitment. Waivers shall be filed in OPNAV 3760/32 per chapter 10.

j. Failure to successfully complete the annual SAR evaluation or pass all SAR fitness requirements outlined in this chapter will require a re-evaluation within 30 days. The failure shall be documented on an OPNAV 3130/1 or memorandum for rescue crewchiefs and filed in the OPNAV 3760/32 per chapter 10. The rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief shall be considered unqualified to perform the duties of a rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief until successful completion of a re-evaluation by the command SAR

standardization petty officer or assistant. Rescue swimmers or rescue crewchiefs who fail the re-evaluation and are, therefore, unable to maintain qualification shall appear before a command evaluation board (CEB). After consideration of all circumstances, the board may recommend written removal of the command rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief designation by the commanding officer. The board may also recommend a period of remedial training (not greater than two months) to correct the deficiency followed by an evaluation by the command SAR standardization petty officer or assistant. Upon successful completion of the evaluation, the commanding officer may re-designate the individual as a command rescue swimmer or rescue crewchief. If the rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief fails to satisfactorily complete the re-evaluation, the removal of the rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief designation and applicable NECs shall occur.

Note: Minimum CEB members should include the SAR officer, flight surgeon, leading chief petty officer (LCPO), SAR petty officer, and NATOPS petty officer.

k. Any subsequent failures within a period of 2 years shall require an automatic CEB without the option for a 30-day re-evaluation. After consideration of all circumstances, a recommendation shall be made to the commanding officer on further qualification as rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief, as outlined in subparagraph 5j of this chapter.

l. If proficiency requirements have expired (without waiver approval) for a period not exceeding 60 days, the rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief shall be removed from an operational status. If all proficiency requirements are completed within 60 days from expiration, the rescue swimmer may be reinstated to an operational status.

m. If proficiency requirements have expired (without waiver approval) for a period exceeding 60 days, the rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief designation shall be removed and the individual shall appear before a CEB. After consideration of all circumstances, the board shall recommend one of the courses of action outlined in previous paragraphs of this chapter for commanding officer approval.

6. Safety Standards for Practical Training, Evaluations, and SFT. Safety standards of operation shall include at a minimum:

a. Rescue Swimmer Practical Training/Evaluations. Prior to commencing training/evaluations, use the emergency flow

chart/check list in appendix C. The rescue swimmer supervising the practical training/evaluations shall ensure a level "A" medical kit and a rescue litter or backboard is on hand, and all personnel involved are given a verbal safety brief concerning:

(1) Training Time Out (TTO) Procedures. A rescue swimmer shall call a TTO when there is uncertainty about requirements or procedures to be performed in the water. A TTO shall be called by a rescue swimmer supervising training when the rescue swimmer under training is observed performing procedures incorrectly or unsafely.

(2) Break/Release Hold Procedures. Any rescue swimmer who is involved in close contact water training and feels in distress shall verbally order the other rescue swimmer to "BREAK". If the rescue swimmer in distress cannot give verbal instructions, the swimmer shall pinch the other rescue swimmer in order to "release hold." Rescue swimmers who are ordered to "BREAK" or are pinched shall release the hold immediately and render assistance to the distressed rescue swimmer as necessary.

(3) Recall Procedures. Recall procedures for medical personnel in case of emergency.

(4) Safety Observer. Identify a qualified rescue swimmer as a safety observer. The safety observer shall remain out of the pool and wear a whistle. Observer shall observe training/evaluations and initiate procedures to render assistance and recall medical personnel in case of emergency.

(5) Whistle Blasts. One whistle blast shall require an individual's attention. Two whistle blasts shall require all personnel in the pool to look at the safety observer for instructions. Multiple whistle blasts shall require all personnel in the pool to swim to the edge of the pool and exit as soon as possible.

(6) Safety Swimmer. Identify an additional qualified rescue swimmer as safety swimmer. The safety swimmer shall be prepared to render immediate assistance to personnel in the water.

(7) Night Pool Training. Night pool training maybe done in one of two ways:

(a) Night pool training may be completed during the day by using rescue swimmer mask configured with four layers of 5 percent window tint. Training evolutions shall be conducted using

all night IMC SAR procedures for rescue swimmers, equipment, and hoist operators.

Note: For outdoor pools in bright sunlight, one more layer of 5 percent tint may be required for a more realistic night time simulation.

Note: After a rescue swimmer is dressed out and sitting on the side of the pool, an eye acclimation period of 3 to 5 minutes is required before the swimmer will feel safe and comfortable with the night time simulation.

(b) The SAR training supervisor shall ensure that the pool area is set up as follows for night pool training:

1. All exits from the water and from the pool areas are marked with red chemlights.
2. Pool and pool deck light switches are marked with a blue chemlights.
3. Phone is marked with a blue chemlight or flashlight.
4. If a parachute is used, a green chemlight shall be attached to the apex.
5. All rescue swimmers performing training in the pool shall wear an activated green chemlight in the mask while in the water.

b. SFT. When conducting SFT, the following minimum safety standards shall be complied with:

(1) Command/assistant SAR petty officer shall verify that each individual performing an SFT has a current NAVMED 6410/2 Clearance Notice (Aeromedical) in their OPNAV 3760/32.

(2) One person who is qualified in adult CPR and trained in first aid procedures shall be identified as a safety observer for the SFT. The safety observer shall monitor the testing, render assistance, be equipped with a level "A" medical kit, and recall medical personnel when needed. Safety observers may not perform the fitness test while performing safety observer responsibilities.

c. Commands Without Rescue Capable Helicopters or Over Water Rescue Capability. Rescue swimmers assigned to commands that do not maintain rescue capable helicopters and/or an over water rescue capability shall maintain all training, evaluation, and proficiency requirements of this chapter with the following exceptions:

(1) Night helicopter water deployments.

(2) Rescue swimmers shall perform day deployments from a suitable platform and document completion as "T4" on OPNAV 3130/4.

Note: All designations and/or qualifications shall expire on the last day of the month the designation and/or qualification was received.

Note: All currency/proficiency requirements shall expire as prescribed by this instruction.

CHAPTER 8

NAVAL SEARCH AND RESCUE MEDICAL TECHNICIAN MISSION STATEMENT AND TRAINING, PROFICIENCY AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Mission Statement. The mission of the naval SMT is to perform aircrew and advanced life support (ALS) emergency medical care functions independent of a medical officer during SAR, combat search and rescue (CSAR), air ambulance, casualty evacuation (CASEVAC), en-route care and/or MEDEVAC missions from rotary and fixed wing aircraft. The SMT shall be a volunteer and be physically conditioned to routinely perform demanding rescues in all operational environments. The SMT's expertise shall provide fleet commanders with the ability to assist DoD and civilian personnel in distress.

2. Capabilities. The SMT shall be able to use all current methods of deployment and recovery that are outlined in reference (b) from rotary wing aircraft. They shall be proficient with all rescue equipment necessary to assist and/or recover personnel during SAR, CSAR, air ambulance, CASEVAC, en-route care and/or MEDEVAC missions. They shall be proficient in and maintain ALS skills to provide emergency medical care independent of a medical officer for periods of up to 24 hours in all operational environments.

3. SMT Training, Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements and Training Requirements for SMT. All SMTs shall complete the following training requirements:

a. Complete all applicable training pipeline schools/courses for billet assigned:

(1) Field Medical Training Battalion (NEC 8404) as required for USMC billet assignment.

(2) Aerospace Medical Technician (NEC 8406).

(3) Naval Aircrew Candidate School (NEC 8201).

(4) U.S. Army Flight Medic Course (NEC 8401).

(5) Applicable Fleet Replacement Squadron.

(6) Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape.

b. Complete OPNAV 3130/6 SAR Medical Technician (SMT) Initial Training Checklist. Commands should supplement checklist with additional lectures and materials pertinent to local mission requirements. OPNAV 3130/6 includes the following:

(1) Review applicable publications and instructions.

(2) Complete rescue crewman common core ground training requirements. OPNAV 3130/3 outlines and shall be used to document ground training requirements.

(3) Complete SMT practical and ground training requirements. OPNAV 3130/7 SAR Medical Technician(SMT) Practical and Ground Training Form outlines and shall be used to document practical and ground training requirements.

Note: SMT assigned to USMC units without hoist capable aircraft are not required to perform/maintain hoist related practical skills.

c. Complete medical training requirements as identified below:

(1) Basic Life Support (BLS)/CPR. Be adult, child, and infant BLS/CPR certified as a health care provider by the AHA. CPR currency shall be maintained based on expiration date of CPR card.

Note: ARC certifications are suitable for initial qualifications. AHA certification shall be obtained prior to the SMT's next annual evaluation.

(2) Emergency Medical Skills. SMTs must have a basic understanding of emergency medical skills. For this purpose, the National Registry Emergency Medical Technician (NREMT)-Basic/Intermediate/Paramedic certification is highly recommended. Commands should support SMTs in obtaining NREMT certification. Certification in any of the following advanced emergency medical skills courses satisfies the basic requirement: Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS), International Trauma Life Support, and/or the Operational Emergency Medical Skills course. SMT assigned to station SAR commands that regularly support local EMS agencies should obtain national and/or state EMT certifications at the command's expense.

(3) Intravenous (IV) Therapy Administration. Be certified in accordance with local medical facility directives and/or unit SOP.

(4) ALS Skills. Be Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) or equivalent, and PHTLS or equivalent certified. ALS currency shall be maintained based on expiration date of ALS certification.

d. Shall be NATOPS qualified to crew position for aircraft type/model/series as per applicable NATOPS and command SOP.

e. Complete SMT evaluation as described in subparagraph 4h by the Commander Naval Air Force, Pacific Fleet (CNAP)/Commander Naval Air Force, Atlantic Fleet (CNAL) SMT evaluator, command SMT standardization petty officer or assistant. OPNAV 3130/1 shall be used to document evaluation.

f. Complete all initial training requirements prior to designation as a command SMT. Commanding officer designation as a command SMT shall be completed within 180 days of reporting aboard.

Note: SMT reporting to new commands with a current SMT evaluation and current proficiency requirements may be designated a command SMT by the new commanding officer without completing a new/additional SMT evaluation. All SMT proficiency and evaluation requirements shall be maintained and completed on or before the existing due date.

4. SMT Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements

a. Complete or be current with ground training requirements. OPNAV 3130/3 shall be used to document rescue crewman common core ground training requirements.

b. Complete or be current with SMT practical and ground training requirements. OPNAV 3130/7 shall be used to document SMT practical and ground training requirements.

Note: Semi-annual proficiency SFTs shall be done in additions to the annual/TYCOM SFTs. Proficiency SFTs do not affect the rescue crewman's status as a rescue crewman and are intended to be used as a training aid for the SAR/SMT/HIRA standardization petty officer to assess individual performance prior to an annual/TYCOM

evaluation. Rescue crewman that maintain multiple qualifications can log proficiency SFTs of the same date on multiple practical training forms.

c. Maintain adult, child and infant BLS certification (Health Care Provider CPR course) by AHA. Annually demonstrate proficiency verified by a qualified CPR provider. Annual proficiency demonstration applies to CPR instructors as well. CPR currency shall be maintained based on expiration date of CPR card.

d. Maintain existing emergency medical skills certifications. Qualified SMTs possessing NREMT certification shall maintain a current NREMT certification.

e. Be certified in IV therapy administration in accordance with local medical facility directives and/or unit SOP.

f. Maintain ACLS, PALS and PHTLS (or equivalent) certifications. Certifications shall be maintained based on expiration date of card.

g. Complete annual NATOPS qualifications to crew position of SMT for aircraft type/model/series as per command SOP.

h. Complete annual SMT evaluation by the CNAP/CNAL SMT evaluator, command SMT standardization petty officer or assistant. OPNAV 3130/1 shall be used to document evaluation. The evaluation shall consist of the following:

(1) SFT. SMT shall perform the fitness test outlined in chapter 13 during initial and annual SMT evaluations by the command or assistant SMT standardization petty officer, and during unit's annual TYCOM SAR evaluations by the TYCOM SMT evaluator. If during the annual TYCOM evaluation command SMTs are not available for the fitness test, the command SAR or SMT standardization petty officer or assistant shall administer the test within 30 days of the day the TYCOM evaluation team administered the test. The only exception is if the SMT was on deployment or extended TAD status during this time. Annual/makeup TYCOM SFT shall be documented per chapter 10.

(2) A 40 Question Closed Book Examination. Subject matter shall encompass areas outlined in this instruction,

references (b) and (d), and the naval SAR training lectures (CD ROM). A minimum grade of 3.4 is required to pass the examination.

(3) Practical Evaluation. This is a scenario-based demonstration of appropriate medical skills, equipment usage, and headwork with crew coordination. The SMT shall be prepared and able to perform/demonstrate the following procedures:

- (a) Simulated rescue with one or more survivor(s).
- (b) Deployment from aircraft.
- (c) Scene evaluation (size-up).
- (d) Trauma/medical assessment(s).
- (e) Patient evaluation and treatment of injuries.
- (f) Medical equipment usage:
 - 1. Level A/B Medical Kit;
 - 2. Rescue/MEDEVAC litters and spinal immobilization;
 - 3. Patient monitoring equipment;
 - 4. Oxygen administration;
 - 5. IV therapy;
 - 6. Orthopedic immobilization devices; and
 - 7. Military antishock trousers.
- (g) Crew coordination and communication.
- (h) Litter/trail line use/recovery.
- (i) Recovery by aircraft.
- (j) In-flight care.

Note: Commanding officers may grant a written waiver to subparagraphs 4b through 4f and 4h (with the exception of OPNAV 3130/3) of this chapter for deployments,

operational commitments or aircraft availability/adverse weather. Waivers shall not exceed 90 days from the evaluation expiration date or return from operational commitment. Waivers shall be filed in OPNAV 3760/32 per chapter 10. Renewal of a current annual evaluation may be accomplished within 60 days preceding expiration of the current evaluation and is valid for 12 months from the last day of the month in which the current evaluation expires. Otherwise (if evaluation is expired), the annual evaluation shall expire 12 months from last day of month in which the evaluation is completed.

5. Training Proficiency Delinquencies or Evaluation Failures

a. If proficiency requirements have expired without waiver approval for a period not exceeding 60 days, the SMT shall be removed from an operational status. If all proficiency requirements are completed within 60 days from expiration, the SMT may be re-instated to an operational status.

b. If proficiency requirements have expired without waiver approval for a period exceeding 60 days, the SMT designation shall be removed and the SMT shall appear before a CEB. After consideration of all circumstances, the board may recommend the following course of action for the commanding officer's approval.

Note: Minimum CEB members should include SAR officer, flight surgeon, LCPO, SMT standardization petty officer and NATOPS petty officer.

(1) The board should direct remedial training (for a period of up to 90 days from board convening date) in areas to correct deficiencies, followed by an evaluation by the SMT standardization petty officer or assistant. Upon successful completion of the evaluation, the commanding officer may re-designate the individual as a command SMT.

(2) If member fails to satisfactorily complete the remedial training and subsequent SMT evaluation, the SMT standardization petty officer shall recommend removal of SMT NEC 8401 per reference (f) to the commanding officer.

c. Failure to successfully complete the annual evaluation or pass all SAR fitness requirements of this chapter will require a CEB and re-evaluation within 90 days. The failure shall be documented on an OPNAV 3130/1 and filed in the OPNAV 3760/32 per

chapter 10. The SMT shall be considered unqualified to perform the duties of an SMT until successful completion of a re-evaluation by the command SMT standardization petty officer or assistant. SMTs who fail the re-evaluation shall be subject to subparagraph 5b(2) at the commanding officer's discretion.

6. SFT. Safety standards of operation shall include as a minimum:

a. Command/assistant SAR or SMT standardization petty officer shall verify that each individual performing the SFT has a current NAVMED 6410/2 in their OPNAV 3760/32.

b. One person who is qualified in adult CPR and trained in first aid procedures shall be identified as a safety observer for the SFT. The safety observer shall monitor the testing, render assistance, be equipped with a level "A" medical kit, and recall medical personnel when needed. Safety observers may not perform the fitness test while performing safety observer responsibilities.

Note: All designations and/or qualifications shall expire on the last day of the month the designation and/or qualification was achieved. All currency/proficiency requirements shall expire as prescribed by this instruction.

CHAPTER 9

NAVAL HELICOPTER INLAND RESCUE AIRCREWMEN MISSION STATEMENT AND TRAINING, PROFICIENCY AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Mission Statement. The mission of the naval HIRA is to execute SAR operations from rotary wing aircraft. The HIRA shall be physically conditioned to routinely perform demanding rescues in all operational environments. The HIRA's expertise shall provide fleet commanders the ability to assist DoD and civilian personnel in distress.

2. Capabilities. The HIRA shall be a volunteer, be in and maintain proper physical condition, be adept at rappel and shorthaul procedures, be proficient with rescue equipment and possess the basic first aid, and have CPR knowledge and skills necessary to recover and assist personnel during SAR operations. The HIRA must be able to function in physiologically demanding environments over various terrains during day and night operations.

Note: the following applies for the remainder of this chapter:

* Not required if proficiency requirements are current.

** Required for rescue crewchief.

3. HIRA/Rescue Crewchief Training, Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements. Initial training requirements for command HIRA and rescue crewchief designation; initial refers to newly reporting personnel and shall be completed upon initially reporting to each command. The individual shall:

a. Be a graduate of CNO approved Basic Rappel Indoctrination Course (D-050-2600).

b. */**Be certified in either the ARC "CPR for the professional rescuer" or AHA Health Care Provider course. Annually demonstrate proficiency to a qualified CPR instructor and document in OPNAV 3130/3. Annual proficiency demonstration applies to CPR instructors as well. CPR currency shall be maintained based on expiration date of CPR card.

c. */**Complete initial training checklist. OPNAV 3130/2 shall be used to document completion of initial requirements. Commands shall supplement checklist with additional lectures and materials pertinent to local mission requirements. The initial checklist includes the following requirements:

(1) */**Complete ground training requirements. OPNAV 3130/3 shall be used to document ground training requirements.

Note: For initial training (excluding direct deployment), practical training requirements outlined in OPNAV 3130/12 Helicopter Inland Rescue Aircrewman/Rescue Crewchief Practical Form shall be completed/simulated from a suitable platform prior to completing practical training in-flight.

(2) */**Complete practical training requirements. OPNAV 3130/12 shall be used to document practical training requirements.

Note: Semi-annual proficiency SFTs shall be done in addition to the annual/TYCOM SFTs. Proficiency SFTs do not affect the rescue crewman's status as a rescue crewman and are intended to be used as a training aid for the SAR/SMT/HIRA standardization petty officer to assess individual performance prior to an annual/TYCOM evaluation. Rescue crewman that maintains multiple qualifications can log proficiency SFTs of the same date on multiple practical training forms.

(3) *Complete an evaluation by the command HIRA standardization petty officer or assistant. OPNAV 3130/1 shall be used to document HIRA evaluations.

d. Complete all initial training requirements prior to designation by the commanding officer as a command HIRA or rescue crewchief. Complete all initial training requirements prescribed by this instruction, applicable NATOPS and local instructions prior to designation as a command rescue crewchief.

Note: HIRA personnel that are trained and qualified per this instruction and assigned to commands that maintain a ground tree extrication rescue capability shall be designated in writing by the commanding officer for tree

extrication. Designation letter shall be maintained per chapter 10.

Note: Commands may elect direct deployment as an optional rescue capability for overland SAR missions. Direct deployment involves specific equipment for the HIRA and detailed procedures for the entire helicopter aircrew. A thorough review of procedures in reference (b), pre-flight brief and strict aircrew coordination are paramount to a safe and effective training evolution.

Note: Due to the complex procedures of overland direct deployment, overland training should be conducted at sites with a vertical elevation rise, which takes into account aircrew proficiency in low overland hovering and hoisting evolutions.

Warning: A belay line shall be used during all practice live hoist training evolutions above 10 feet above ground level (AGL) per reference (b).

4. Initial Training Requirements for Overland Direct Deployment Rescue Aircrewman Designation. If command elects this mission capability, the requirements listed in paragraph 3 of this chapter, with the exception of Basic Rappel Indoctrination Course (D-050-2600), shall be met prior to initial training and qualification as overland direct deployment rescue aircrewman.

Note: Only aviation rescue swimmers currently qualified per this instruction may attend the USCG AHRS.

a. Currently qualified HIRA, rescue crewchiefs, SMTs or rescue swimmers may qualify as overland direct deployment rescue aircrewman. Rescue personnel shall complete the USCG AHRS or receive initial training at the command (on-site) from a currently qualified (USN/USMC/USCG) overland direct deployment rescue aircrewman.

b. Upon completion of USCG AHRS, the rescue swimmer shall complete and document day overland direct deployments from parent command aircraft as specified in subparagraph 3c(2) prior to designation as a command overland direct deployment rescue aircrewman. Once designated, he/she may instruct and qualify other command rescue aircrewman in overland direct deployment.

c. The command may request a currently qualified (USN/USMC/USCG) overland direct deployment rescue aircrewman to provide training on site. Training conducted on site shall consist of the following:

(1) Classroom training and familiarization of overland direct deployment equipment and procedures. Pilots and rescue crewchiefs who will participate in the flight phase shall attend this training unless previously trained.

(2) In-flight training with command pilots, rescue crewchiefs and rescue aircrewman under the supervision of the direct deployment instructor. The direct deployment instructor may supervise from the aircraft or land obstacle with two way radio communications. Each direct deployment student shall perform three daytime direct deployment recoveries per reference (b) of a simulated survivor. These daytime direct deployment rescues of a simulated survivor satisfy the initial requirements listed in paragraph 3.

(3) Documentation of direct deployment training. Training shall be documented by a USCG AHRS graduation certificate or a formal memorandum outlining classroom and flight training given on site. The memorandum shall list the name, rank and command of the direct deployment instructor and all students who were trained. Documentation of training shall be filed in the OPNAV 3760/32 per chapter 10.

(4) If commands elect direct deployment capability, the command HIRA standardization petty officer shall be trained and designated as an overland direct deployment rescue aircrewman. He/she shall be responsible for direct deployment qualification and training of command rescue aircrewman.

Note: When standing up an overland direct deployment program within a unit the command HIRA Standardization Petty Officer shall be a graduate of the USCG AHRS or have been qualified locally by a graduate of USCG Advanced Rescue Swimmer School (ARSS). TYCOM evaluators are available to assist with standing up a program. These assist visits should be scheduled in conjunction with the unit SAR evaluation in order to maximize the use of time and TAD funds. Once a unit has established overland direct deployment capability initial qualifications and requalifications shall be accomplished during the annual SAR evaluation.

5. Refresher Training Requirements for Command HIRA, Direct Deployment Rescue Aircrewman, and Rescue Crewchief Designation. Previously qualified HIRA, direct deployment aircrewman, or rescue crewchief who have not performed the duties of a HIRA, direct deployment rescue aircrewman, and rescue crewchief for a period of 180 days or more (medical grounding, TAD, assignment out of community, etc.) shall complete the requirements of this chapter as applicable.

6. Proficiency and Evaluation Requirements for Command HIRA, Overland Direct Deployment Rescue Aircrewman, and Rescue Crewchief. The individual shall:

a. **Be certified in either the ARC "CPR for the professional rescuer" or AHA Health Care Provider course. Annually demonstrate proficiency to a qualified CPR instructor and document on OPNAV 3130/3. Annual proficiency demonstration applies to CPR instructors as well. CPR currency shall be maintained based on expiration date of CPR card.

b. **Complete ground training requirements. OPNAV 3130/3 outlines and shall be used to document ground training requirements.

c. **Complete practical training requirements. OPNAV 3130/12 shall be used to document practical training requirements. Annually complete all requirements prescribed by this instruction, applicable NATOPS, and local instructions prior to designation as a command rescue crewchief.

Note: Semi-annual proficiency SFTs shall be done in addition to the annual/TYCOM SFTs. Proficiency SFTs do not affect the rescue crewman's status as a rescue crewman and are intended to be used as a training aid for the SAR/SMT/HIRA standardization petty officer to assess individual performance prior to an annual/TYCOM evaluation. Rescue crewman that maintain multiple qualifications can log proficiency SFTs of the same date on multiple practical training forms.

Note: Practical HIRA proficiency training should be conducted inflight whenever possible. If an aircraft is unavailable, complete/simulate all practical training requirements as listed on OPNAV 3130/12 from a suitable platform. Include all hook-ups for short haul, single and dual man hoist recoveries.

Note: Commands may elect direct deployment as an optional rescue capability for overland SAR missions. Direct deployment involves specific equipment for the HIRA and detailed procedures for the entire helicopter aircrew. A thorough review of procedures in reference (b), pre-flight brief and strict aircrew coordination are paramount to a safe and effective training evolution.

Note: Due to the complex procedures of overland direct deployment, overland training should be conducted at sites with a vertical elevation rise, which takes into account aircrew proficiency in low overland hovering and hoisting evolutions.

Warning: A belay line shall be used during all practice live hoist training evolutions above 10 feet AGL per reference (b).

d. **Perform 2-day overland direct deployment rescues of a simulated survivor from a helicopter. Deployments shall be from command type aircraft. OPNAV 3130/12 shall be used to document direct deployment requirements.

e. **Rescue crewchiefs who are not qualified HIRA shall receive an annual SAR evaluation by the command SAR standardization petty officer or assistant. The SAR evaluation shall consist of the requirements listed in subparagraph 6f marked by a double asterisk (**). OPNAV 3130/1 shall be used to document the SAR evaluation and it shall be placed in the OPNAV 3760/32 per chapter 10.

f. **Annually complete an evaluation administered by the command HIRA standardization petty officer. OPNAV 3130/1 shall be used to document the evaluation. The evaluation shall consist of the following:

Note: Renewal of a current evaluation may be accomplished within 60 days preceding expiration of the current evaluation and is valid for 12 months from the last day of the month in which the current evaluation expires. Otherwise if evaluation is expired, the annual evaluation shall expire 12 months from last day of month in which the practical (flight) evaluation is completed.

(1) **Forty question closed book examination. A minimum grade of 3.4 is required to pass the examination. Subject matter

shall encompass areas outlined in this instruction, references (b) and (d), and the naval SAR training lectures (CD ROM). Subject matter for basic first aid procedures will be derived from the naval SAR training lectures (CD ROM).

(2) Practical evaluation of the following areas:

- (a) **Rappel and belay station rigging procedures.
- (b) Descent control device procedures.
- (c) **Rappel procedures.

Warning. For safety considerations, practice live short hauls in the rescue litter shall be limited to practical HIRA evaluations by the command or Assistant HIRA Standardization Petty Officer or TYCOM SAR evaluator.

- (d) **Short haul evolution procedures.
- (e) **Hoist recovery procedures.
- (f) **(Optional) In flight or hover hoist recovery from short haul.
- (g) **Rescue crewchief directed procedures.
- (h) Single and dual tree extrication procedures, if command maintains a ground tree extrication rescue capability.
- (i) **Rescue hand signals.
- (j) **Simulated mock trauma scenario using first aid, CPR, level "A" medical kit, moulage kit, spinal immobilization, rescue litter and blood borne pathogen procedure.

Note: Annual evaluation mock trauma scenario does not fulfill the mock trauma practical ground training requirement on OPNAV 3130/12.

- (k) **HIRA emergency procedures.

(3) **SFT. HIRA/overland direct deployment rescue aircrewman and rescue crewchiefs shall perform fitness tests as outlined in chapter 13 during initial and annual command rescue crewmen evaluations by the command or assistant HIRA

standardization petty officer and during command SAR evaluations by the TYCOM SAR evaluator. Rescue aircrewman who are qualified aviation rescue swimmers shall perform the aviation rescue swimmer SFT. If during the TYCOM annual evaluation command rescue crewmen are not available for the fitness test the command HIRA standardization petty officer/assistant shall administer the test within 30 days of the day the TYCOM evaluation team administered the test. The only exception to this is if the crewman was on deployment or extended TAD status during this time. Rescue crewmen who fail to meet minimum fitness requirements shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter. Makeup TYCOM SFT shall be documented in accordance with chapter 10.

- (4) **Verification of CPR currency.
- (5) **Verification of ground training requirements.
- (6) **Verification of practical training requirements.

g. Failure to successfully complete the annual evaluation or pass all SAR fitness requirements of this chapter will require a re-evaluation within 30 days. The failure shall be documented on an OPNAV 3130/1 and filed in the OPNAV 3760/32 per chapter 10. The rescue aircrewman and/or rescue crewchief shall be considered unqualified to perform the duties of a rescue aircrewman and/or rescue crewchief until successful completion of a re-evaluation by the command HIRA standardization petty officer or assistant. Personnel who fail the re-evaluation and are, therefore, unable to maintain qualification shall appear before a CEB. After consideration of all circumstances, the board may recommend written removal of the command HIRA and/or rescue crewchief designation by the commanding officer. The board may also recommend a period of remedial training (not greater than 60 days) to correct the deficiency followed by an evaluation by the command HIRA standardization petty officer or assistant. Upon successful completion of the evaluation, the commanding officer may re-designate the individual as a command HIRA and/or rescue crewchief. If the rescue swimmer/rescue crewchief fails to satisfactorily complete the re-evaluation, the removal of the HIRA and/or rescue crewchief designation and applicable NECs shall occur.

Note: Minimum CEB members should include the SAR officer, flight surgeon, LCPO, HIRA standardization petty officer, and NATOPS petty officer.

h. If semi-annual and/or annual proficiency requirements have expired for a period not exceeding 60 days, the HIRA/rescue crewchief shall be removed from an operational status. If all proficiency requirements are completed within 60 days from expiration, the individual may be reinstated to an operational status.

i. If semi-annual and/or annual proficiency requirements have expired for a period exceeding 60 days, the HIRA and/or rescue crewchief designation shall be removed and the individual shall appear before a CEB. After consideration of all circumstances, the board shall recommend one of the courses of action outlined in this chapter for commanding officer's approval.

7. Safety Standards for Rappel Tower Training, Evaluations, and SFTs. Safety standards of operation shall include at a minimum:

a. Rappel Tower/Platform. When conducting training or evaluations for HIRA or tree extrication, the following minimum safety standards shall be complied with:

(1) Command or assistant HIRA standardization petty officer shall inspect the tower or suitable platform. Ensure rope(s) attachment points are secure and can support rappel operations, rope(s) path is free of obstructions, and protected from sharp edges.

(2) A safety brief is given to all personnel involved. Brief shall encompass personnel responsibilities, anticipated training evolutions, and emergency procedures in case of mishap.

(3) One person qualified in adult CPR, trained in first aid and equipped with a level "A" medical kit, rescue litter and radio or phone shall be identified as a safety observer. The safety observer shall be familiar with station emergency communication information. Safety observers shall not participate in rappel operations while performing safety observer responsibilities.

(4) One person qualified as a HIRA and experienced in rescue crewchief procedures shall be identified as a rappel master. The rappel master shall supervise all rappel procedures from the top of the platform, and shall ensure all required equipment is available and rappel or tree extrication procedures

are conducted per reference (b). Rappel masters shall not participate in rappel operations while performing rappel master responsibilities.

(5) One person qualified as a HIRA shall be identified to safety the bottom of rappel rope during "quick stop" training.

b. SFT. When conducting SFTs, the following minimum safety standards shall be complied with:

(1) Command/assistant HIRA petty officers shall verify that each individual performing the SFT has a current BUMED 6401/1 in their OPNAV 3760/32.

(2) One person who is qualified in adult CPR and trained in first aid procedures shall be identified as a safety observer for the SFT. The safety observer shall monitor the testing, render assistance, be equipped with a level "A" medical kit, and recall medical personnel when needed. Safety observers may not perform the fitness test while performing safety observer responsibilities.

Note: All designations and/or qualifications shall expire on the last day of the month the designation and/or qualification was achieved.

Note: All currency/proficiency requirements shall expire as prescribed by this instruction.

CHAPTER 10

AVIATION NATOPS RECORDS MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. Flight Physicals. Part C of OPNAV 3760/32 under "General Tab" shall be maintained per reference (e).

2. Designation Letters. Part A of OPNAV 3760/32 under "Qualifications and Achievements Tab" shall contain a permanent record of all SAR designations listed below:

a. Command aviation rescue swimmer, command maritime direct deployment rescue swimmer, command or assistant SAR standardization petty officer.

b. Command HIRA, command overland direct deployment rescue aircrewman, command or assistant HIRA standardization petty officer, tree extrication rescue aircrewman.

c. Command SMT, command or assistant SMT standardization petty officer.

3. School and Courses. Section III, part A of OPNAV 3760/32 under "Training Tab" shall contain a record of SAR course completions such as category (CAT) I or CAT II RSS, SAR petty officer, basic rappel. A copy of page 4 school completion or graduation certificate shall be filed following the OPNAV 3760/32E School/Course Attendance Record.

a. USCG ARSS completion or direct deployment training certification.

b. CPR courses attended shall be listed on OPNAV 3760/32E with a copy of the current CPR card (AHA/ARC) and/or copy of course roster for annual proficiency (CPR instructors).

c. Emergency medical technician (SMT only) shall be listed on OPNAV 3760/32E with a copy of the certificate included.

d. IV certification (SMT only) shall be listed on OPNAV 3760/32E with a copy of the certificate included.

4. SAR Examination. Section III, part C of OPNAV 3760/32 under "Training Tab" shall contain a record of the result of SAR examinations. Results shall be recorded in "Other Exams" section

of this form. The current answer sheet or data sheet (indicating individual, date of test, and score) shall be included following OPNAV 3760/32G Examination Record.

5. SAR Evaluation Reports/Training Forms. Section III, part E of OPNAV 3760/32, "Instrument Rating Training Tab," shall be re-labeled "SAR." This section shall be maintained in the following manner:

a. All waivers for training, evaluations and/or qualifications shall be filed immediately following section III, part E, "SAR" tab.

b. Annual aviation rescue swimmer, rescue crewchief, SMT, HIRA evaluation reports shall immediately follow part E of OPNAV 3760/32 ("SAR Tab"). A record of the current evaluation report, and a minimum of the previous 2 years of evaluation reports shall be maintained in chronological order beginning with the most recent. Dual qualified rescue aircrewman shall maintain both sets of evaluations. An annual/makeup TYCOM SFT shall be recorded on the appropriate evaluation report and filed directly behind current annual evaluation.

Note: Evaluation forms shall have member's name, date completed and SFT score. The form shall be signed by the SAR petty officer/assistant and the individual being tested.

Note: Remarks section of evaluation forms shall contain one of the following statements:

- fitness test conducted during annual TYCOM SAR evaluation.
- makeup fitness test for annual TYCOM SAR evaluation (member not present during TYCOM evaluation).

c. OPNAV 3130/3 shall be filed immediately following the annual SAR evaluation reports. Maintain current and previous calendar years forms.

d. OPNAV 3130/4, OPNAV 3130/7 and OPNAV 3130/12, respectively, shall be filed immediately following ground training forms. Maintain current and previous calendar years forms.

Note: Semi annual proficiency SFTs shall be done in additions to the annual/TYCOM SFTs. Proficiency SFTs do not affect the rescue crewman's status as a rescue crewman and are intended to be used as a training aid for the SAR/SMT/HIRA standardization petty officer to assess individual performance prior to an annual/TYCOM evaluation. Rescue crewman that maintain multiple qualifications can log proficiency SFTs of the same date on multiple practical training enclosures.

e. OPNAV 3130/2, OPNAV 3130/6, and applicable training syllabi, shall be filed immediately following the practical training forms.

CHAPTER 11

SURFACE UNIT SAR POLICIES AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

1. Policies, Requirements and Procedures. The following general policies, qualification requirements, and evaluation procedures are set forth:

a. SAR Mission Crew Requirements. Crew members assigned per references (b) and (g) to specific jobs relating to SAR missions shall be fully qualified in accordance with this instruction and applicable watch station qualifications. The SRS shall have completed the initial SAR training, lectures and proficiency requirements per OPNAV 3130/3, OPNAV 3130/15 Surface Rescue Swimmer Practical Training Form, and chapter 12 of this instruction. The J-Bar Davit Recovery Crew and Rescue Boat Crew shall have completed lectures and practical training requirements per form OPNAV 3130/16 Rescue Boat Crew/Forecastle Deck Crew Training Form prior to being assigned these duties.

b. Surface Units. Surface units, when underway, shall be adequately manned and equipped per reference (b). When assigned to plane guard, conducting helicopter operations, or during a man overboard (MOB), the ship shall be prepared to deploy a rescue swimmer or launch the rescue boat.

c. Mishap Survivor(s). The rescue swimmer shall enter the water and assist the mishap survivor(s) in all cases except when the commanding officer determines that the circumstances will unnecessarily endanger the rescue swimmer.

d. Inanimate Objects. Rescue swimmers may be deployed for open ocean recoveries of inanimate objects provided such deployment is not prohibited by local instructions. Night/low visibility open ocean deployments for inanimate objects are prohibited unless deemed an operational necessity by the commanding officer. Since the possibility of hazardous material leakage exists, the rescue swimmer and recovery crew shall review applicable MSDS and appropriate safety manuals. Recovery of any inanimate object posing a major health risk is prohibited.

e. Open Ocean SRS Deployment

(1) Night/low visibility open ocean rescue swimmer deployment is permitted only during actual SAR/mission essential evolutions.

(2) Day open ocean rescue swimmer deployment/training is permitted for proficiency and qualification. Day or night disentanglement training/evaluation utilizing a parachute shall only be conducted in a pool environment.

(3) Safety standards of operation for day open ocean rescue swimmer training deployment from a J-bar davit or rescue boat shall include as a minimum:

- (a) Sea state of two or less.
- (b) Visibility of at least three nautical miles.
- (c) Rescue swimmer(s) shall be attired per reference (b).
- (d) Rescue swimmer shall be in constant visual contact.

(e) During J-bar davit training, the rescue swimmer shall be tended to the parent vessel at all times by the swimmer's tending line.

(f) During rescue boat training, the crew shall be readied and equipped per reference (b). The assigned rescue boat swimmer may participate in required proficiency training.

f. Protected Waters SRS Deployment

(1) Day or night protected waters rescue swimmer deployment/training is permitted for rescue swimmer proficiency and qualification. Day or night disentanglement training/evaluation utilizing a parachute shall only be conducted in a pool environment.

(2) Safety standards of operation for a day or night protected waters rescue swimmer training deployment from a J-bar davit shall include as a minimum:

- (a) Rescue swimmer(s) shall be attired per reference (b).

(b) Rescue swimmer shall be in constant visual contact and tended to parent vessel at all times by swimmer's tending line.

(3) Safety standards of operation for a day or night protected waters surface swimmer training deployment from the rescue boat shall include as a minimum:

(a) Rescue swimmer(s) shall be attired per reference (b).

(b) Rescue boat manned and equipped per reference (b).

(c) Rescue boat shall maintain constant visual contact with swimmer(s).

2. Surface Unit SAR Evaluation Procedures. TYCOM designated sites will conduct evaluations using the CNO SAR model manager's standardized checklist. The checklist outlines specific discrepancies that lead to grades other than qualified. All evaluations will be broken into the five sections listed below:

a. SAR Administration

(1) Ships are required to maintain updated versions of the following publications:

- (a) This instruction;
- (b) Reference (a);
- (c) Reference (b);
- (d) Reference (c);
- (e) Reference (d);
- (f) Reference (g);
- (g) Reference (h);
- (h) OPNAVINST 5100.19 (series);
- (i) NAVAIR 13-1-6.1-2;
- (j) NAVAIR 13-1-6.5;

(k) NAVAIR 13-1-6.7-2; and

(l) COMNAVSURFORINST 3130.2 (series).

(2) SRS administrative documentation will include the following information for each swimmer:

(a) Copy of graduation certificate from rescue swimmer school.

(b) Designation letter by commanding officer.

(c) Current and previous 2 years of SRS training lectures per OPNAV 3130/3.

(d) Current and previous 2 years of SRS practical training requirements per OPNAV 3130/15.

(e) Copy of shot record showing Hepatitis B series.

(f) Current CPR Certification and Proficiency (ARC Professional Rescuer/AHA Health Care Provider).

(g) Current and previous SRS evaluation. The form is provided on OPNAV 3130/1.

(h) Copy of last two physical fitness assessment (PFA) results of "Good Low" or better from the Physical Readiness Information Management System (PRIMS) website.

Note: If an SRS fails to maintain good low or better PFA standards or does not have a current PFA due to permanent change of station, underway periods or any other reason, a mock physical readiness test with good low or better score administered by a command fitness leader satisfies the currency requirement.

Note: Commands are recommended to maintain additional copies of the rescue swimmer's paperwork in a personal training folder to allow them to maintain a copy when they transfer to another command.

(3) Command SAR officer shall be a graduate of the Surface SAR Officer Course (E-2G-2002) and be designated in writing by the commanding officer.

(4) All J-bar davit recovery crew and rescue boat crew training records are required to be maintained including:

(a) Watch, quarter and station bill.

(b) MOB-S exercise report from Training and Operational Readiness Information Services (TORIS)/Training Figure of Merit (TFOM).

(c) Current and previous 2 years of J-bar davit recovery crew training records per OPNAV 3130/16.

(d) Current and previous 2 years of rescue boat crew training records per OPNAV 3130/16.

(e) Command watch team qualifications records.

(5) Overall program administration must contain the following items:

(a) All TYCOM or commanding officer waivers for SAR training or SAR evaluations since the previous evaluation.

(b) SAR Grams (2 years).

(c) SAR Training CD (most recent).

(d) Applicable weight test memos.

b. SAR Equipment

(1) Inspect material condition and readiness of the rescue swimmers' personal equipment per reference (b).

(2) Inspect material condition and readiness of the deck, J-bar davit, and rescue boat equipment per reference (b).

c. SRS

(1) A minimum grade of 3.4 is required to pass the closed book examination, which is comprised of 40 questions. Subject matter shall encompass areas outlined in this instruction, reference (b), and the naval SAR training lectures (CD ROM).

(2) SFT. Rescue swimmers shall perform a fitness test as outlined in chapter 13 during command SAR evaluations conducted by TYCOM SAR evaluators.

(3) Practical evaluation of the following areas:

(a) Lifesaving procedures (approaches, carries, releases, and escapes).

(b) Parachute disentanglement procedures.

(c) Combative swimmer procedures.

(d) Rescue equipment and device procedures.

(e) Mock trauma scenario using moulage kit to demonstrate overall first aid, CPR, level "A" medical kit, rescue litter, and blood borne pathogen prevention procedures. Unit evaluation mock trauma scenarios do not fulfill the mock trauma practical training requirement on OPNAV 3130/15.

(4) Failure to successfully complete any portion of the evaluation or pass all SAR fitness requirements listed in chapter 13 will constitute a failure and require a reevaluation. The failure shall be documented on OPNAV 3130/1 and filed in the swimmer's OPNAV 3760/32. The rescue swimmer shall be considered unqualified until the successful completion of a TYCOM reevaluation. Rescue swimmers who fail the reevaluation shall appear before a CEB (to include executive officer, operations officer, first lieutenant, SAR officer, and department head or LCPO), with a written recommendation provided by the TYCOM SAR evaluator. After consideration of all circumstances, the board shall recommend one of the following courses of action for commanding officer's approval:

(a) Written removal of command rescue swimmer designation for a period of refresher training (not to exceed 2 months). During this period, the board may direct remedial training to correct the deficiency followed by an evaluation by the TYCOM SAR evaluator.

(b) Removal of rescue swimmer designation and NEC
0170.

d. J-Bar Davit Recovery Crew

(1) Evaluate the use of established procedures and overall knowledge during rescue swimmer deployment and recovery from the ship's J-bar davit.

(2) Evaluate the ability to successfully use and deploy the Stokes litter from a J-bar davit. In the event that actual deployments cannot be performed, these events shall be simulated to the extent that sufficient knowledge of all deployment and recovery procedures are demonstrated.

e. Rescue Boat Crew

(1) Evaluate the use of established procedures and overall knowledge during rescue swimmer deployment and recovery from the ship's rescue boat.

(2) Evaluate the ability to successfully use and deploy the SAR MEDEVAC litter from a rescue boat. In the event that actual deployments cannot be performed, these events shall be simulated to the extent that sufficient knowledge of all deployment and recovery procedures are demonstrated.

3. Evaluation Grading Criteria. At the completion of the evaluation an overall subjective grade ("Qualified," "Requires Attention," or "Unqualified") will be assigned. Additionally, each of the five areas will also be assigned a grade from that scale. The grades are defined as follows:

a. "Q" (Qualified). The degree of proficiency demonstrated exhibits a strong knowledge, thorough understanding, and compliance with applicable instructions, manuals, and directives.

b. "RA" (Requires Attention). The degree of proficiency demonstrated exhibits knowledge of applicable instructions, manuals, and directives. Compliance of which generally meets minimum acceptable standards but may be substandard occasionally.

c. "UQ" (Unqualified). The degree of proficiency demonstrated generally fails to meet minimum acceptable criteria per applicable instructions, manuals, and directives. Supervised instruction is needed until a grade of RA or Q can be achieved. The grade of "Unqualified" assigned to multiple sections will result in an overall grade of "Unqualified." Grades of "Unqualified" in any section or as an overall score require a reevaluation within a period not to exceed 90 days.

4. Evaluation Report and Corrective Actions

a. The senior evaluator will debrief the ship's commanding officer and any others deemed appropriate following the evaluation. Completed SRS's evaluation forms detailed on OPNAV 3130/1 and a list of any discrepancies will be provided to the ship during the formal debrief.

b. Upon completion of the evaluation, the TYCOM SAR evaluators will send a certification message referencing the ship's overall grade as well as the grades for each of the five sections. The message shall be addressed to the ship, its ISIC, applicable TYCOM and the CNO SAR model manager.

c. In the event a command receives an "Unqualified" grade and requires a reevaluation or desires a limited training team visit, all TAD costs of the associated visit shall be borne by the requesting command.

CHAPTER 12

NAVAL SURFACE RESCUE SWIMMER MISSION STATEMENT AND TRAINING, PROFICIENCY AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Mission Statement. The mission of the naval SRS is to execute SAR operations from surface ships. SRS shall be physically conditioned to routinely perform demanding rescues in hostile environments. The swimmer's expertise shall provide fleet commanders the ability to assist DoD and civilian personnel in distress.

2. Capabilities. SRSs shall be a volunteer, be in, and maintain, proper physical condition, be proficient with rescue equipment, and have the basic first aid, and CPR knowledge and skill necessary to recover and assist personnel during SAR operations. SAR rescue operations to include the recovery of U.S. and foreign aviation personnel, DoD and civilian personnel and inanimate objects as necessary. SRSs must be able to function in physically demanding environments at sea during day and night operations.

3. Surface Unit SAR Training and Proficiency Requirements Command SAR Officer shall:

a. Ensure that SRS, J-bar davit recovery crews and rescue boat crews complete all training requirements listed in this instruction as well as those promulgated by their respective TYCOMs.

b. Utilize designated afloat training group sites to pre-screen all Surface Rescue Swimmer School (SRSS) candidates a minimum of 3 weeks prior to starting school. CAT I SRS pre-screening shall be conducted in accordance with the prerequisites listed on the Catalog of Navy Training Courses course information page.

4. SRS

a. Initial training requirements listed below will be completed by all newly reporting rescue swimmers following SRSS. SRS initial training requirements are primarily designed to acclimate the rescue swimmer to the ship's equipment and rescue teams. These requirements are considered a minimum, and commands may supplement these requirements with additional lectures and materials pertinent to local mission requirements. The

commanding officer's designation shall be accomplished within 90 days of school completion. Prior to designation as a command SRS, they must:

(1) Be a graduate of the CNO-approved CAT I SRSS (C-050-0500).

(2) Perform two MOB drills, one utilizing a J-bar davit recovery and one utilizing a rescue boat recovery. Aircraft carrier (CV/CVN) and amphibious assault ship (LHA/LHD) class ships are exempt from the J-bar davit evolution. OPNAV 3130/16 and TORIS/TFOM shall be used to document MOB training requirements.

(3) Be adult, child, and infant certified equivalent to ARC "CPR" for the Professional Rescuer or AHA Health Care Provider course, and annually demonstrate proficiency, verified by a qualified CPR instructor. CPR currency shall be maintained based on expiration date of CPR card as specified by certifying agency.

(4) Complete and document lecture requirements provided in OPNAV 3130/3. Graduation from CAT I/CAT II SRSS satisfies all lecture requirements for 90 days after graduation.

(5) Complete and document practical training requirements provided in OPNAV 3130/15. Graduation from CAT I/CAT II SRSS satisfies all practical training requirements for 90 days after graduation.

b. Refresher training requirements for previously qualified rescue swimmer(s) who have not performed a rescue swimmer evaluation for a period of 2 years or more. Prior to receiving command designation, a rescue swimmer shall complete the following requirements:

(1) Be a graduate of the CNO approved CAT II Rescue Swimmer Course (Q-050-0604).

Note: Personnel who have previously completed CAT I Aviation Rescue Swimmer Course (C-050-0600) may attend the SRS CAT II.

(2) Complete requirements listed in subparagraphs 4a(1) through 4a(5) of this chapter.

c. Previously qualified or qualified rescue swimmers who have performed the duties of a rescue swimmer at another command within

a period of 2 years from their last evaluation shall complete the requirements listed in subparagraphs 4a(1) through 4a(5) of this chapter prior to designation.

Note: The minimum requirements for qualified SRS reporting TAD, including aviation rescue swimmers who are utilized by units to perform SRS duties, shall include a J-bar davit and rescue boat deployment as well as ship class configuration training. These requirements are not waivable. Aviation rescue swimmers should only be used by surface units in emergency situations. If such a situation exists, the surface unit is required to provide a plan of action and milestones to both the aviation and surface ISIC and TYCOM outlining the means by which they will acquire and train a SRS.

d. A qualified SRS shall:

(1) Maintain qualification for ARC "CPR" for the professional rescuer or AHA Health Care Provider course. The adult, child and infant annual proficiency must be verified by a qualified CPR instructor. Currency shall be maintained based on expiration date of CPR card as specified by certifying agency.

(2) Complete lecture training requirements detailed in OPNAV 3130/3.

(3) Perform practical training requirements as specified by OPNAV 3130/15. Additionally, rescue swimmer night pool training may be completed in one of two ways:

(a) During daylight using a rescue swimmer mask configured with four layers of five percent window tint. For an outdoor pool in bright sunlight one additional layer of five percent tint may be required for a realistic nighttime simulation. Training evolutions shall be conducted using all night SAR procedures. After the rescue swimmer is dressed out and sitting on the side of the pool, an eye acclimation period of 3 to 5 minutes is required before the swimmer will feel safe and comfortable with the nighttime simulation.

(b) During night evolutions, the training supervisor shall ensure that the pool area is set up as follows for night pool training:

1. All exits from the water and from the pool areas are marked with a red chemlight.

2. Pool and pool deck light switches are marked with a blue chemlight.

3. Phone is marked with a blue chemlight or flashlight.

4. If a parachute is used, a green chemlight shall be attached to the apex.

5. All rescue swimmers performing training in the pool shall wear an activated green chemlight in the mask while in the water.

Note: Commanding officers may grant a written waiver to subparagraph 4d(3) (with the exception of OPNAV 3130/3) of this chapter for deployments which may preclude their completion. Waivers shall not exceed 90 days after return from deployment. Waivers shall be filed in the rescue swimmer's training record.

(4) Perform a minimum of two actual J-bar davit and rescue boat deployments annually. OPNAV 3130/15 and TORIS/TFOM shall be used to document deployment completion.

(5) If proficiency requirements have expired (without waiver approval), the rescue swimmer shall be removed from an operational status and the ship cannot count that swimmer toward their minimum swimmer requirement. If all proficiency requirements are completed within 60 days of expiration, the rescue swimmer may be reinstated to an operational status at the discretion of the command SAR officer. If requirements are not completed within that period, the swimmer's designation will be removed pending a CEB per chapter 11.

(6) Rescue swimmer's shall complete an evaluation once per inter-deployment cycle not to exceed 24 months. Chapter 11 lists evaluation requirements and OPNAV 3130/1 shall be used to document the evaluation.

5. J-Bar Davit Recovery Crew

a. All members shall be assigned per the watch, quarter and station bills and have completed all applicable Personnel Qualification Standard (PQS) requirements for their position.

b. Units that are equipped with rescue capable J-bar davits shall maintain all lecture and proficiency training requirements detailed in OPNAV 3130/16.

c. Ships shall perform a minimum of two J-bar davit recovery exercises annually. OPNAV 3130/16 and TORIS/TFOM shall be used to document deployment completion.

6. Rescue Boat Crew

a. All members shall be assigned per the watch, quarter, and station bills, complete all applicable PQS requirements for their position, and be second-class swimmer qualified.

b. Boat officers or coxswains should be weapon qualified (at the discretion of the commanding officer).

c. All members shall maintain lecture and proficiency training requirements detailed in OPNAV 3130/16.

d. Ships shall perform a minimum of two rescue boat recovery exercises annually. OPNAV 3130/16 and TORIS/TFOM shall be used to document deployment completion.

7. Safety Standards for all SAR Training, Evaluations, and Fitness Tests

a. Prior to commencing any SAR training or evaluations, the senior person present shall complete appendix C, ensure a qualified a rescue swimmer with a level "A" medical kit is on hand, and verify that all personnel involved in the evolution are given a safety brief concerning:

(1) Recall procedures for medical personnel in case of emergency.

(2) Assignment of rescue swimmer or lifeguard as the safety observer. The safety observer will remain out of the pool, wear a whistle, and be equipped with their applicable medical kit. The safety observer shall observe training/

evaluations and initiate procedures to render assistance and/or recall medical personnel in case of an emergency.

(3) Identify an additional qualified rescue swimmer as a safety swimmer. The safety swimmer shall be present to render immediate assistance to personnel in the water.

(4) TTO procedures. A TTO shall be called by anyone who is uncertain about requirements or procedures to be performed during the evolution. A TTO shall also be called by any person supervising training who observes the rescue swimmer or other participants performing procedures incorrectly or unsafely.

(5) Whistle blasts. One whistle blast shall be given to gain an individual's attention. Two whistle blasts require all personnel in the pool to look at the safety observer for instructions. Multiple whistle blasts shall require all personnel in the pool to swim to the edge, exit the pool, and muster at a designated location.

(6) Break/release hold procedures. Any rescue swimmer who is involved in close contact water training and feels in distress shall verbally order the other rescue swimmer to "BREAK." If the rescue swimmer in distress cannot give verbal instructions, he/she shall pinch the other rescue swimmer in order to signal "release hold." Rescue swimmers who are ordered to "BREAK" or are pinched shall release the hold immediately and render assistance to the distressed rescue swimmer as necessary.

(7) Night training procedures. All requirements listed in subparagraph 4d(3)(b) of this chapter shall be completed.

b. When conducting an SFT per chapter 13, the following minimum safety standards shall be complied with:

(1) The TYCOM SAR evaluator shall verify that each individual performing the SFT has a copy of last two PFA results of "Good Low" or better from the PRIMS Web site and is fit for full duty.

(2) One person who is qualified in adult CPR and trained in first aid procedures shall be identified as the safety observer for the SFT. The safety observer shall monitor the testing, render assistance, and recall medical personnel when needed. Safety observers may not perform the fitness test while fulfilling safety observer responsibilities.

CHAPTER 13

SAR FITNESS TEST (SFT) REQUIREMENTS

1. Aviation/SRS, SMT and HIRA are required to be physically conditioned to routinely perform demanding rescues in all operational environments. In response to these requirements, the Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory conducted a comprehensive tasked based study on physical fitness requirements of rescue personnel and developed the following programs for use by the SAR community.

a. A 12-week physical fitness build up program designed for initial accessions to begin at recruit training and continue through Naval Aircrew Candidate School.

b. A rescue personnel physical fitness maintenance program designed to build and maintain aerobic and strength conditioning of fleet rescue personnel.

c. An SFT designed to evaluate the aerobic and strength conditioning of rescue personnel.

2. Rescue crewchiefs, SMTs and HIRAs not qualified as rescue swimmers shall perform the SFT described below during initial and annual SAR evaluations, and during command SAR evaluations by the TYCOM SAR evaluator. If during the TYCOM SAR evaluation command rescue aircrewman are not available for the SFT, the command standardization petty officer/assistant shall administer the SFT within 30 days of the TYCOM SAR evaluation. The only exception to this is if the rescue swimmer was deployed or on extended TAD status during this time. The makeup TYCOM SFT shall be documented in accordance with chapter 10.

Note: The SFT does not relieve Navy personnel from maintaining the requirements of the Navy physical readiness program outlined in OPNAVINST 6110.1A.

3. The SFT for aviation rescue swimmers, rescue crewchiefs, SMTs and HIRAs is as follows:

a. Follow all current SFT and safety procedures outlined in chapters 7 through 9. Personnel shall wear a flight suit and steel toe boots for land events. The standardization petty officer shall ensure sufficient equipment, support personnel, and transportation are available to complete the SFT for all participants. Prior to starting the SFT, the standardization

petty officer shall assemble all participants and support personnel for a review of the SFT requirements, safety procedures, and support personnel responsibilities.

Note: To provide evaluation schedule flexibility and accommodate testing large groups of rescue aircrewman during TYCOM SAR evaluations, it may be necessary to provide more time between events or run two separate sessions. The TYCOM SAR evaluator and SAR standardization petty officer should plan a SFT schedule of available personnel in advance to provide the most flexibility while evaluating readiness of the command's rescue aircrewman.

b. Perform a minimum of four pull-ups. Pull-ups shall be over hand, started and ended from a dead hang. Personnel shall pull up to a point where the bottom of the chin breaks the horizontal plane of the top of the pull up bar and come back down to a dead hang prior to beginning the next pull-up. Kicking, swinging, kipping, or assistance from a partner is not authorized. Personnel may rest in the down position or hang by one hand momentarily. Maximum time is 2 minutes.

c. The maximum rest period is 5 minutes prior to next event.

d. Carry two 50 pound dumbbells a distance of 100 yards over flat terrain, stepping over four obstacles 12 to 14 inches in height in 1 minute, 25 seconds or less. The 100-yard course may be one way or up and back. Two rest periods are authorized (at the discretion of the test participant) during this test, without exceeding the 1:25 time period. The dumbbells may be set down to rest. The test is conducted while walking, not running.

e. The maximum rest period is 5 minutes prior to the next event.

f. Walk one mile over flat terrain with the MEDEVAC litter in the backpack carrying case (worn on shoulders) in a maximum of 16:30. Any back pack with contents weighing 39 pounds total may be substituted for a MEDEVAC litter to complete testing for large groups or commands without MEDEVAC litters.

Note: Once completed with the MEDEVAC litter carry portion of the SFT, rescue crewchiefs, SMTs and HIRA who are not qualified rescue swimmers are completed with the SFT requirements.

g. The minimum rest period is 5 minutes. A maximum rest period of 20 minutes is authorized for logistical considerations of setting up for the next event.

h. A 500-meter minimum gear swim followed immediately by a 400-meter buddy tow in a pool in 27 minutes or less. Swims shall be conducted wearing minimum equipment listed in reference (b). Rescue harness flares and radios may be removed, however, upon completion of swims, rescue swimmers shall ensure that all equipment is thoroughly rinsed with fresh water and tied back into rescue harnesses per NAVAIR 13-1-6 series maintenance manuals. Personnel shall start the 500-meter swim while in the pool, swim continuously for 500-meters, then without interruption, perform the buddy tow for 400-meters. The buddy tow may be performed using the cross-chest carry or collar tow. Prior to the completion of the 500-meter swim, a tow buddy will be in the pool awaiting the swimmer. The tow buddy shall wear a swimsuit and a t-shirt at a minimum. The tow buddy shall not be attired in a wet suit, mask, snorkel or fins. The tow buddy may be equipped with a LPU-28 life preserver, or other personnel flotation device. The backstroke is not authorized during any portion of the swim or buddy tow.

i. SFT times and point system for aviation rescue swimmers, rescue crewchiefs, HIRA and SMTs are listed below. Timed events shall be rounded up.

SWIM:	POINTS:	LITTER HIKE:	POINTS:	DUMBBELL:	POINTS:	PULL-UPS	POINTS:
18:40	100	12:20	100	0:35	100	20	100
18:41-19:00	98	12:21-12:30	98	0:37	98	19	95
19:01-19:20	96	12:31-12:40	96	0:39	96	18	90
19:21-19:40	94	12:41-12:50	94	0:41	94	17	85
19:41-20:00	92	12:51-13:00	92	0:43	92	16	80
20:01-20:20	90	13:01-13:10	90	0:45	90	15	75
20:21-20:40	88	13:11-13:20	88	0:47	88	14	70
20:41-21:00	86	13:21-13:30	86	0:49	86	13	68
21:01-21:20	84	13:31-13:40	84	0:51	84	12	66
21:21-21:40	82	13:41-13:50	82	0:53	82	11	64
21:41-22:00	80	13:51-14:00	80	0:55	80	10	62
22:01-22:20	78	14:01-14:10	78	0:57	78	9	60
22:21-22:40	76	14:11-14:20	76	0:59	76	8	58
22:41-23:00	74	14:21-14:30	74	1:01	74	7	56
23:01-23:20	72	14:31-14:40	72	1:03	72	6	54
23:21-23:40	70	14:41-14:50	70	1:05	70	5	52
23:41-24:00	68	14:51-15:00	68	1:07	68	4	50
24:01-24:20	66	15:01-15:10	66	1:09	66		
24:21-24:40	64	15:11-15:20	64	1:11	64		
24:41-25:00	62	15:21-15:30	62	1:13	62		
25:01-25:20	60	15:31-15:40	60	1:15	60		
25:21-25:40	58	15:41-15:50	58	1:17	58		
25:41-26:00	56	15:51-16:00	56	1:19	56		
26:01-26:20	54	16:01-16:10	54	1:21	54		
26:21-26:40	52	16:11-16:20	52	1:23	52		
26:41-27:00	50	16:21-16:30	50	1:25	50		

4. SRSs shall perform the SFT described below during rescue swimmer evaluations administered by the TYCOM SAR evaluator as follows:

a. Follow all SFT, medical clearance, and safety procedures outlined in chapter 12. Personnel may wear physical training clothing for pull-ups. The SFT supervisor shall ensure sufficient equipment, support personnel, and transportation are available to complete the SFT for all participants. Prior to starting, the SFT supervisor shall assemble all participants and support personnel for a review of the fitness test requirements, safety procedures, and support personnel responsibilities.

b. Perform a minimum of four pull-ups. Pull-ups shall be over hand, started and ended from a dead hang. Personnel shall pull up to a point where the bottom of the chin breaks the horizontal plane of the top of the pull up bar and come back down to a dead hang prior to beginning the next pull-up. Kicking, swinging, kipping, or assistance from a partner is not authorized. Personnel may rest in the down position or hang by one hand momentarily. Maximum time is 2 minutes.

c. The minimum rest period is 5 minutes. A maximum rest period of 20 minutes is authorized for logistical considerations of setting up for the next event.

d. A 500-meter minimum gear swim followed immediately by a 400-meter buddy tow in a pool in 27 minutes or less. Swims shall be conducted wearing the minimum equipment listed in reference (b). Personnel shall start the 500-meter swim while in the pool, swim continuously for 500-meters, then without interruption perform the buddy tow for 400-meters. The buddy tow may be performed using the cross-chest carry or collar tow. Prior to completion of the 500-meter swim, a tow buddy will be in the pool awaiting the swimmer. The tow buddy shall wear a swimsuit and a t-shirt at a minimum. The tow buddy shall not be attired in a wet suit, mask, snorkel, or fins. The tow buddy may be equipped with a LPU-28 (SAR-1) or personnel flotation device. The backstroke is not authorized during any portion of the swim or buddy tow.

Note: The SFT does not relieve Navy personnel from maintaining the requirements of the Navy physical readiness program outlined in OPNAVINST 6110.1A.

5. SRS SFT points system is listed below. Timed events shall be rounded up.

SWIM:	POINTS:	PULL-UPS.	POINTS:
18:40	100	20	100
18:41-19:00	98	19	95
19:01-19:20	96	18	90
19:21-19:40	94	17	85
19:41-20:00	92	16	80
20:01-20:20	90	15	75
20:21-20:40	88	14	70
20:41-21:00	86	13	68
21:01-21:20	84	12	66
21:21-21:40	82	11	64
21:41-22:00	80	10	62
22:01-22:20	78	9	60
22:21-22:40	76	8	58
22:41-23:00	74	7	56
23:01-23:20	72	6	54
23:21-23:40	70	5	52
23:41-24:00	68	4	50
24:01-24:20	66		
24:21-24:40	64		
24:41-25:00	62		
25:01-25:20	60		
25:21-25:40	58		
25:41-26:00	56		
26:01-26:20	54		
26:21-26:40	52		
26:41-27:00	50		

6. The failure of any portion of the SFT by a(n) aviation/SRS, HIRA or SMT will result in the removal of the appropriate qualification until successful completion of the SFT. Documentation of the SFT failure shall be completed on the appropriate evaluation form and placed in the individual's OPNAV 3760/32. Rescue personnel must perform the minimum requirement during each phase of the SFT in order to pass the test. A failure to meet the minimum standards in one phase is a failure of the entire SFT. Exceeding the minimum standards in one phase does not overcome a weakness in another phase. If an individual fails the SFT, commands shall follow SAR evaluation failure procedures as outlined in chapters 7 through 9 and 11.

CHAPTER 14

POOL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The following charts are provided to assist commands and fleet concentration areas in planning pool facility needs and training gear requirements. These training requirements encompass those listed in chapter 7 and OPNAV 3130/4 to maintain rescue swimmer qualification and proficiency.

ESTIMATED TIMES FOR AVIATION PRACTICAL POOL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS				
LIFE SAVING PROCEDURES: COMPLETE ONCE, EVERY QUARTER, DAY OR NIGHT				
	JAN-MAR	APR-JUN	JUL-SEP	OCT-DEC
APPROACHES/CARRIES	20 min	20 min	20 min	20 min
ESCAPES/RELEASES	20 min	20 min	20 min	20 min
COMBATIVE SURVIVOR	20 min	20 min	20 min	20 min
EMERGENCY FLOTATION (MOB)	20 min	20 min	20 min	20 min
PARACHUTE DISENTANGLEMENT PROCEDURES: COMPLETE 1 DAY AND NIGHT SEMI-ANNUALLY				
	JAN - JUN		JUL - DEC	
INTEGRATED TORSO HARNESS	20 min	25 min	20 min	25 min (N)
U.S. NAVY BACKPACK	20 min	20 min	20 min	20 min (N)
AIRSAVE VEST	10 min	10 min	10 min	10 min (N)
RAFT	5 min	5 min	5 min	5 min (N)
RESCUE EQUIPMENT/DEVICE PROCEDURES: COMPLETE 1 DAY AND NIGHT SEMI-ANNUALLY				
	JAN - JUN		JUL - DEC	
RESCUE STROP	5 min	5 min	5 min	5 min (N)
RESCUE LITTER/TRAIL LINE	15 min	20 min	15 min	20 min (N)
RESCUE SEAT	5 min	5 min	5 min	5 min (N)
RESCUE NET/RESCUE BASKET	5 min	5 min	5 min	5 min (N)
TRI-SAR/QUICK STROP	5 min	5 min	5 min	5 min (N)
	JAN-JUN		JUL-DEC	
PROFICIENCY SFT	30 min		30 min	

Notes:

1. All times reflect individual training requirements for a single rescue swimmer.
2. Estimated times are placed into the appropriate section of OPNAV 3130/4. These times are transposed into the following calculation sheet. DO NOT document training times on the individual swimmer's OPNAV 3130/4 filed in their OPNAV 3760/32.

TIME NEEDED PER EVENT FOR SAR TRAINING		ANNUAL TRAINING HOURS
		MINUTES
WEEKLY		
SUPERVISED SWIM PROFICIENCY	Hourly formula = min x 52 / 60	20
		17.3
QUARTERLY		
APPROACHES AND CARRIES		20.00
ESCAPES/RELEASES		20.00
COMBATIVE SURVIVOR		20.00
EMER FLOATATION (MOB)		20.00
	Hourly formula = min x 4 / 60	TOTAL 80.00
		5.3
SEMI ANNUAL DAY/NIGHT		
INTEGRATED TORSO HARNESS		45.00
U.S. NAVY BACKPACK		40.00
AIRSAVE VEST		20.00
RAFT		10.00
	Hourly formula = min x 2 / 60	TOTAL 115.00
		3.8
SEMI ANNUAL DAY/NIGHT		
RESCUE STROP		10.00
RESCUE LITTER/TRAIL LINE		35.00
RESCUE SEAT		10.00
RESCUE NET/RESCUE BASKET		10.00
TRI-SAR/QUICK STROP		10.00
	Hourly formula = min x 2 / 60	TOTAL 75.00
		2.5
SEMI ANNUAL		
SFT PROFICIENCY	Hourly formula = min x 2 / 60	30.00
		1.0
ANNUAL		
EVALUATION SFT AND EVALUATION		60.00
	Hourly formula = min / 60	TOTAL 60.00
		1.0
SAMPLE ONLY. HOURLY TOTAL WILL VARY WITH CHANGES IN LINES 2 AND 4.		
1. TOTAL ANNUAL POOL HOURS REQUIRED PER SWIMMER		31.0
2. NUMBER OF SWIMMERS IN COMMAND		30.0
3. ANNUAL MAN-HOURS OF POOL TIME REQUIRED		930.0
4. NUMBER OF SWIMMERS TRAINING SIMULTANEOUSLY		7.0
5. ANNUAL POOL FACILITY HOURS REQUIRED		132.9
6. WEEKLY POOL FACILITY HOURS REQUIRED		2.6

NOTES:

- (1) Additional pool time of approximately 3 hours will be required for the command annual TYCOM evaluation.
- (2) Times do not reflect pool set up/break down and will vary depending on swimmer proficiency.

POOL TRAINING GEAR	National Stock Number/Part Number
LR-1	4220-00-118-6122
LRU-18	4220-01-272-8004
LRU-23	4220-99-352-4975
LPU-30 A/A	4220-01-484-6113
LPU-34P	4220-01-483-4390
SURVIVOR RESCUE SLING	1680-01-347-4946
TRI-SAR QUICK STROP	214
MEDEVAC LITTER	6530-01-187-0104
RESCUE LITTER FLOATATION KIT	5961-01-329-6420
RESCUE LITTER SLING ASSEMBLY	1670-01-226-5300
TRAIL LINE ASSEMBLY	4010-01-312-4854
DOUBLE RESCUE HOOK	4030-00-863-8546
CMU-33	8415-01-441-3296
HGU-84	8475-01-387-6711
HGU-68	8475-01-393-1182
NB-8 BACKPACK	569AS100-5
QUICK EJECTION SNAPS	5340-00-875-1861
MBU-23/P OXYGEN MASK	G010-1314-63
MBU-23 LOWER HOSE ASSY	4720-01-407-0686
SKU-10 UPPER HOSE ASSY	4720-01-384-7492
PCU-33/P TORSO HARNESS	1670-01-130-3120
SKU-3/A (seat pan)	1680-01-125-7998
KOCH FITTING ADAPTER ASSY	1670-00-148-8492
MINI KOCH FITTING SEAT PAN	1670-00-997-6662
MINI KOCH FITTING	1670-00-986-8334
"D" RING	5365-00-339-8601
PARACHUTE, F/A-18 E/F	1670-99-151-1871
RESCUE SEAT	4240-01-465-2302
RESCUE NET	1670-01-172-3592
COLLAPSIBLE RESCUE BASKET	495
FLIGHT BOOTS	8430-00-624-3135
FLIGHT SUITS	8415-01-351-0339
MEDICAL KIT MODEL 251 (bag only)	6545-01-157-9112
MOULAGE KIT	6910-00-540-6372
PRC-149 TRAINING RADIO	5998-01-466-0183

NOTES:

- (1) Suitable substitutes are acceptable.
- (2) Reference (b) lists the contents for the medical kit bag.

CHAPTER 15

CNO SAR MODEL MANAGER SAR EXCELLENCE AWARD

1. General. The SAR Excellence Award will be awarded annually to the USN/USMC individual, crew and unit who best demonstrate effort in the field of SAR that was above and beyond the call of duty. Recipients must exemplify the selfless commitment to others embodied in the SAR motto: "So others may live." The awardee(s) will be selected solely on merit. Six awards will be presented. The award categories are: aviation individual, surface individual, aviation crew, surface crew (rescue boat or J-bar davit), aviation unit and surface unit. Each command may submit one input for each applicable award category.

2. Basis for the Individual, Crew, and Unit Life Saving Award. The action on the part of the nominee(s) must be clearly shown to have been extraordinary and beyond that reasonably expected while undertaking a SAR mission. The action must be shown to have alleviated a situation in which a victim was in substantial peril with high potential for life threatening injury or death. The nominee(s) action must be shown to have occurred in such a manner that in successfully carrying out that action, the nominee(s) was required to place himself or herself in a potentially life-threatening situation. However, it must be shown that the behavior on the part of the nominee(s) did not exceed the bounds of good judgment and did not constitute reckless endangerment of his or her own well-being or that of others.

3. Preparation and Submission of Nominations

a. All nominations shall follow the guidelines for preparing CNO SAR Model Manager SAR Excellence Award per paragraph 5 of this chapter. Any person familiar with the contributions of the individual, crew or unit being nominated can submit a nomination. Nominations must include the unit commanding officer's endorsement in support of the nomination. The action on which the nomination is based must have occurred during the period from 1 January to 31 December, for the year nomination was submitted. Nominations must be submitted to the CNO SAR model manager no later than 1 March of the following year. Nominations received after the cutoff date will be returned. Nominations may be submitted to the SAR model manager via mail, e-mail, message or fax to:

Commanding Officer, Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron THREE
Attn: CNO SAR Model Manager
P.O. Box 357122
San Diego, CA 92135-7122
DSN: 735-5404 or
Fax COMM: (619)545-5404
E-mail: hsc3sarmm(at)navy.mil

b. The CNO SAR model manager staff shall consider each nomination to determine if the nominee has met the criteria outlined. Considerations shall be based only on the information contained in the nomination package; therefore, they must stand on their own merit. The CNO SAR model manager staff will be the selection committee, and award recommendations will be routed through the chain of command for final approval. The winners of the awards will be announced via message, and the presentation of the award will take place during the CNO SAR Conference or forwarded to the applicable TYCOM for presentation.

4. Categories. There are six categories of awards:

a. Aviation Individual. May be a helicopter rescue swimmer, inland rescue aircrewman, or SMT. May be part of the crew award also.

b. Surface Individual. A SRS. May be part of the crew award also.

c. Aviation Crew. Helicopter crew(s) of a SAR mission.

d. Surface Crew. Rescue boat crew(s) or deck crews operating a rescue boat and J-bar davit.

e. Aviation Unit. Aviation squadron or station SAR unit.

f. Surface Unit: Surface ship. May also include actions of the ship and embarked aviation detachment.

5. Guidelines. Guidelines for preparing CNO SAR model manager individual, crew and unit SAR Excellence Award nominations. Nominations are organized by the following sections.

a. Section I: Name of nominee(s), address(es), and telephone number(s), professional title, and unit.

b. Section II: Biographical data. Submit a brief (approximately 50 words) narrative biography of the nominee(s).

c. Section III: Citation (not to exceed 17 lines). Citations should be carefully prepared and illustrate why the nominee(s) is/are receiving the award. When preparing the citation, be specific. It is recommended that it be written after preparing the rest of the nomination. The following are sample lines:

"for undertaking high risk rescue efforts resulting in the saving of a human life on the face of El Capitan in Yosemite, California."

"for placing himself in great peril by diving into icy water and rescuing a submerged infant."

"for superior performance of duty as a search and rescue unit and on-scene commander during three separate SAR missions which resulted in the successful rescue of eight survivors from the high seas."

d. Section IV: Documentation or award qualifications. Describe in a qualitative manner, the nature, significance, and context of the nominee(s) actions. The nature of the personal action is what warrants this nomination. The significance relates to the importance of the actions and the results or effects resulting from them. The context refers to background within which the action took place, difficulties that had to be overcome, degree of risk to the nominee and the victim from the physical environment, weather, etc.

e. Section V: Nominator information (name, rate/rank, address, telephone number, fax number, and activity).

Note: A nomination must include the unit commanding officer's endorsement.

6. Determination of Award. The CNO SAR model manager must determine that the nominee(s) have performed "a selfless, high risk act; probably resulting in the saving of a human life," rather than routine behavior normally expected of/or performed by persons involved in the often demanding and hazardous activities of search and rescue. This determination must be made solely on the information contained in the nomination. A well-written nomination will provide enough justification to make this determination easy.

APPENDIX A
REFERENCES

- (a) International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual (IAMSAR)
- (b) NTTP 3-50.1, Navy Search and Rescue Manual
- (c) NWP 3-22.5-SAR-TACAID, Navy SAR Information Document
- (d) ATP-10D, NATO Search and Rescue Manual
- (e) OPNAVINST 3710.7U
- (f) SECNAVINST 5210.16
- (g) NAVAIR 00-80T-122, Helicopter Operating Procedures for Air-Capable Ships
- (h) OPNAVINST 3120.32C
- (i) BUPERSINST 1326.4D
- (j) COMNAVSURFORINST 3502.1D

APPENDIX B
FORMS

The following forms are available on Naval Forms Online (NFOL) at <https://navalforms.daps.dla.mil>:

- a. NAVMED 6410/2 (12-99) Clearance Notice (Aeromedical)
- b. OPNAV 3760/32 (4-81) NATOPS Flight Personnel Training and Qualification Jacket
- c. OPNAV 3760/32E (4-90) School/Course Attendance Record
- d. OPNAV 3760/32G (4-90) Examination Record
- e. OPNAV 3130/1 Rescue Swimmer, SMT, HIRA and Rescue Crewchief Evaluation Report
- f. OPNAV 3130/2 Initial Training Checklist
- g. OPNAV 3130/3 Rescue Crewman Common Core Ground Training Form
- h. OPNAV 3130/4 Aviation Rescue Swimmer/Hoist Operator Practical Training Form
- i. OPNAV 3130/6 SAR Medical Technician (SMT) Initial Training Checklist
- j. OPNAV 3130/7 SAR Medical Technician(SMT)Practical and Ground Training Form
- k. OPNAV 3130/12 Helicopter Inland Rescue Air crewman/Rescue Crewchief Practical Training Form
- l. OPNAV 3130/15 Surface Rescue Swimmer Practical Training Form
- m. OPNAV 3130/16 J-Bar Davit Recovery Crew/Rescue Boat Crew Training Form
- n. OPNAV 3130/17 OPNAVINST 3130.6E Change Recommendation Form
- o. OPNAV 3130/18 Paraloft Ground Training Form
- p. OPNAV 3130/20 SAR Medical Rescue Report

APPENDIX C
EMERGENCY FLOW CHART/CHECK LIST

	ASPIRATION OF WATER	CARDIO-PULMONARY DISTRESS	EXTERNAL BLEEDING (WOUNDS)	SUSPECTED SPINAL INJURY	INJURY TO LIMBS, BROKEN BONES OR SPRAINS	HEAT INJURIES
Activate alarm system.	Activate alarm system.	Activate alarm system.	Activate alarm system.	Activate alarm system.	Activate alarm system.	Activate alarm system.
Use fire extinguisher if practical.	Remove from water.	Remove from water.	Check airway, breathing & circulation (ABC's).	Check ABC's.	Check ABC's.	Remove from water. (if applicable)
Evacuate building.	Check ABC's.	Check ABC's.	Activate Emergency Medical Services (EMS).	Activate EMS.	Activate EMS.	Check ABC's.
Activate/call 9-911 Fire Dept.	Activate EMS.	Activate EMS.	Leave in water if neck or spinal injury is suspected until proper equipment and personnel arrive.	Leave in water if neck or spinal injury is suspected until proper equipment and personnel arrive.	Immobilize area.	Cool down body temperature as required.
Secure building.	Apply Oxygen. (if qualified)	CPR if necessary.	Move body as unit secured to backboard.	Move body as unit secured to backboard.	Splint or wrap as necessary.	Activate EMS. (if applicable)
Muster students and staff.	Monitor ABC's.	Apply Oxygen. (if qualified)	Control bleeding.	Apply Oxygen. (if qualified)	Transport as appropriate.	Monitor ABC's.
	Transport as appropriate.	Treat for shock.	Apply Oxygen. (if qualified)	Treat for shock.		Transport as appropriate.
		Transport as appropriate.	Treat for shock.	Transport as appropriate.		
			Transport as appropriate.			
NOTE: THE CORPMAN/EMT DECIDES MOST APPROPRIATE TRANSFER METHOD.						

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
POLICE/SHORE PATROL	
FIRE	
AMBULANCE	
COMMAND QUARTERDECK	
CELL PHONE	
CNO SAR MODEL MANAGER	DSN 735-2479

REQUIRED SAFETY EQUIPMENT	
LEVEL A or B MEDICAL KIT	1
WHISTLE	1
SPINE BOARD or RESCUE LITTER	1
OPNAVINST 3130.6E	1
NTTP 3-50	1

COMMAND SAR PETTY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF TRAINING:	
ON DECK SAFETY OBSERVER WITH WHISTLE:	
IN WATER SAFETY SWIMMER WITH MASK AND FINS:	
TRAINING GEAR RFT:	
TRAINING TIME OUT REVIEW:	
BREAK HOLD RELEASE REVIEWED:	
WHISTLE BLAST REVIEW:	