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MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION C
MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs

FROM: HQ USAF/A3S
1480 Air Force Pentagon
Washington DC 20330-1480

SUBJECT: Air Force Guidance Memorandum to AFI 16-1301, *Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Program, 3 Aug 2017*

By Order of the Secretary of the Air Force, this Guidance Memorandum immediately changes AFI 16-1301, *Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Program*. Compliance with this Memorandum is mandatory. To the extent its directions are inconsistent with other Department of the Air Force (DAF) publications, the information herein prevails, in accordance with DAF Instruction (DAFI) 90-160, *Publications and Forms Management*. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule located in the Air Force Records Management System.

This guidance is applicable to AFI 16-1301, and this GM does not apply to the United States Space Force.

This guidance memorandum updates policy to remove the requirement for the following personnel to attend SERE Refresher Training (SRT) event SS02, Combat Survival Training (CST), in order to attain/maintain combat mission ready status: personnel assigned to units that operate the C-5, C-40, C-17, C-130, KC-10, KC-46, KC-135, E-3, E-4, E-8, E-11, EC-130, UH-1, MH-139, RC-135; all AMC aircrew members; and, all AFRC and ANG aircrew members assigned to AMC units.

Current guidance in AFI 16-1301 remains in effect with the following change:

(ADD) Table 2.5 Note 1: SS02 CST is not required for personnel assigned to units that operate the C-5, C-40, C-17, C-130, KC-10, KC-46, KC-135, E-3, E-4, E-8, E-11, EC-130, UH-1, MH-139, RC-135, all AMC aircrew members, and AFRC and ANG aircrew members assigned to AMC units.

AFGM2023-01

Air Force Guidance Memorandum to AFI 16-1301, *SERE Program*

Ensure all records generated as a result of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and are disposed in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule which is located in the Air Force Records Information Management System.

This memorandum becomes void after one year has elapsed from the date of this memorandum, or upon publication of an interim change (IC) or rewrite of the affected publication, whichever is earlier.

ADRIAN L. SPAIN, Lt Gen, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

**BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 16-1301

3 AUGUST 2017



Operations Support

**SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE,
AND ESCAPE (SERE) PROGRAM**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 16-13, *Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE)*; AFPD 10-30, *Personnel Recovery (PR)*; DoD Instruction (DoDI) O-3002.05, *Personnel Recovery (PR) Education and Training*; and DoDI 3002.03, *DoD Personnel Recovery – Reintegration of Recovered Personnel*. It applies to all major commands (MAJCOM), Air National Guard (ANG), and Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC), Direct Reporting Units (DRU) and Field Operation Agencies (FOA); Referred to as MAJCOMs and ANG from this point forward. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier (“T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3”) number following the compliance statement. See AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items. It defines the SERE function, program responsibilities, and standardization and evaluation activities. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained IAW Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of IAW the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS). This Instruction requires collecting and maintaining information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974, System of Records Notices

(SORN) F011 AF XO A, Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS), apply and are available at: <http://dpclo.defense.gov/Privacy/SORNs.aspx>.

The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been substantially revised and needs to be completely reviewed. Major changes include; descriptions of different types of SERE training, new SERE course attendance requirements, modified ARMS identifiers and SERE course titles; updated wording in all aspects of SERE program and operational support to PR; new requirements for career field management IAW the new CFETP; significant changes to the SERE PT test requirements.

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Chapter 1

THE AIR FORCE SERE PROGRAM

1.1. General Issues. This instruction:

- 1.1.1. Applies to all MAJCOMs, ANG, Direct Reporting Units (DRU) and Field Operating Agencies (FOA).
- 1.1.2. Defines minimum Levels of Formal SERE Training and SERE Refresher Training (SRT) requirements for United States Air Force (AF) personnel.
- 1.1.3. Identifies Personnel Recovery (PR) operational support responsibilities and defines roles and duties of Air Force SERE Specialists (1T000/1T0X1) in support of PR.
- 1.1.4. Defines roles and responsibilities for SERE Specialist career field management.
- 1.1.5. Defines procedures for standardization and evaluation of the Air Force SERE Program.

1.2. Program Explanation:

1.2.1. The Air Force SERE Program is a function within the DoD PR enterprise. The Air Force SERE Program encompasses Formal SERE Training, SRT, and PR operational support required to enable military, civilian, contractor, and other designated personnel to return to friendly control after isolation due to enemy actions, aircraft emergency, or other unforeseen events. The AF SERE Program supports PR through education, training, and operations support activities. Specifically, the Universal Joint Task List, Air Force Universal Task List, Joint Mission Essential Task List and applicable Air Force tasks for conducting PR operations drive SERE Program requirements. Doctrinally, the PR system is comprised of education and training, mission planning, execution, tracking, debriefing, reintegration, and applying applicable lessons learned. The SERE Program begins and closes the PR continuum beginning with initial SERE training and culminating with reintegration and adaptation.

1.2.2. SERE Program Goals and Objectives.

1.2.2.1. The SERE Program provides PR preparation, planning, execution, and adaptation to combatant commanders across the full spectrum of operations by applying SERE tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) to enable Isolated Personnel (IP) to survive and return with honor.

1.2.2.2. Preparation tasks include Formal SERE Training, SRT and Continuation Training (CT). The goal of SERE training is to prepare personnel to return with honor, regardless of the circumstances of isolation. SERE Training, SRT and CT provide an efficient and effective PR/SERE training continuum throughout the member's career.

1.2.2.2.1. The Code of Conduct (CoC) is the foundation underpinning the warfighter's PR/SERE preparation and training. AF SERE programs must prepare AF personnel for isolation across the range of military operations.

1.2.2.3. Planning tasks require foundational knowledge of the DoD PR system and AF operational structure to conduct and support preparation activities, which include Pre-deployment Site Surveys, PR Site Visits, PR Mission Assessments (PRA) and PR Mission Analysis (PRMA).

1.2.2.4. Any event where US military, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians, and DOD contracted employees and others designated by the President or Secretary of Defense who are separated from their unit, as an individual or group, while participating in a US-sponsored military activity or mission and who are, or may be, in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape triggers a PR event and the execution function. SERE Specialists directly support the report, locate, support, recover and reintegrate tasks of PR.

1.2.2.4.1. The AF SERE Program must provide the necessary PR support to AF personnel at risk of isolation and/or capture prior to and during operations. IP increase their chance of an expedient recovery and reduce risk to the recovery force when they are trained and equipped to perform PR/SERE Multiservice Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (MTTP).

1.2.2.5. PR and SERE subject matter expertise enables collection of critical information during exercises, rehearsals, PR missions, reintegration activities and debriefs, and contingency SERE debriefs. These documented lessons learned, drive adaptation to an ever-changing PR and SERE environment.

1.3. Supplements and Waivers.

1.3.1. MAJCOMs and ANG functional managers/SERE Program OPR will supplement this instruction within 12 months of publication and forward a copy of the supplement to AF/A3TS. (T-1) Field units will forward their supplements to parent MAJCOM/DRU/FOA office of primary responsibility for post publication review. (T-3) Note: The terms DRU and FOA only refer to those DRUs/FOAs that report directly to HQ USAF. (T-1)

1.3.2. Waiver authority for this instruction is HQ AF/A3TS unless otherwise stated. MAJCOMs, ANG, DRUs and FOAs may request waivers and/or deviations to requirements in this instruction when unique or unusual circumstances affect the unit's ability to implement stated policy or procedure. Wings/DRUs/FOAs will process waivers through their respective MAJCOM or ANG authority for submission to HQ AF/A3TS. Waiver requests will include justification and identify when the matter will be rectified; **Attachment 3, Waiver letter.** (T-1)

1.3.2.1. Formal SERE Training. HQ AF/A3TS is waiver authority for courses S-V70-A, S-V79-A, S-V80-A, S-V81-A, S-V81-C, S-V81-F, S-V84-A, S-V85-A, S-V87-A, S-V88-AL, S-V90-A, S-V94-A and S-V95-A. Deployers with S-V88-AL (ECAC) requirement identified by ULN line remarks, must refer to AFGM 2015-10-01, Expeditionary Readiness Training, for waiver procedures. (T-1)

1.3.2.1.1. AF personnel may only attend sister service SERE Level C courses with AF/A3TS approval. This ensures the AF captures validated SERE requirements, identifies AF training gaps, and prevents personnel from attending courses which do not meet the joint standards or AF requirements.

1.3.2.2. Specialized SERE Course SERE 220 (S-V83-A). HQ AF/A3TS will liaise with affected MAJCOM and HQ USAF Mission Design Series Functional 4-Letter offices, then serve as USAF office of primary responsibility to coordinate request for waivers to course SERE 220 training through the Joint Staff J33. Due to unique program requirements for certain programs, waivers may require additional coordination through ACC/A3CR and AF/A2CC. When applicable, units must specify a request for SERE 201 training incorporating SERE 220 materials for Senior Leadership within the waiver request. Units requesting SERE 220 waivers will use the example provided in Attachment 3. (T-0)

1.3.2.3. MAJCOM/A3 is waiver authority for the SRT program. (T-2)

1.3.2.4. Approved waivers remain in effect for the minimum amount of time needed to correct the problem, but will not exceed 1 year. The approving official may cancel a waiver in writing if issues change the basic intent/requirement for the waiver.

1.3.2.5. Standard cross-Service waivers.

1.3.2.5.1. Waivers are not automatic for USAF SERE courses. The unit will forward waiver requests to SERE FAM to determine training gaps and additional training requirements. If a waiver is granted, the applicable SRT course(s) will be accomplished prior to the members first flight or within 60-days depending on course. See 2.2.3 (Credit for Previous Training) to determine which cross-service courses are acceptable for waiver consideration.

1.4. Responsibilities for Program Management. The following provides an overview of key responsibilities for management of the SERE Program.

1.4.1. **Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Accounting Agency (DPAA):** IAW DoDD 3002.01, *Personnel Recovery*; DoDI O-3002.05, *Personnel Recovery (PR) Education and Training*; the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (ASD [ISA]) has designated the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (DASD) (Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Affairs [POW/MPA]) as the OPR for PR policy.

1.4.2. **Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) :** The JPRA is designated the DoD OPR for PR Training and education measures. JPRA monitors and evaluates SERE Training and provides PR related support to the DoD Components. JPRA coordinates matters pertaining to AF SERE Training and SRT with the Air Staff SERE Program OPR. When able, JPRA accomplishes Joint Training Standard (JTS) oversight inspections of level -B and -C SERE courses in conjunction with Air Force inspection programs.

1.4.3. **Commanders of Combatant Commands :** Develops Risk of Isolation theater entry requirements for all personnel. Designates theater specific pre-deployment training requirements for full-spectrum captivity. Provides HQ AF/A3TS complete listing of all theater requirements.

1.4.4. **HQ AF/A3T:** HQ AF/A3T designates the HQ AF/A3TS, Special Operations and Personnel Recovery Directorate as the OPR for the Air Force SERE Program to include Formal SERE Training, SRT, and PR/SERE Operations Support activities. HQ AF/A3TS will:

- 1.4.4.1. Appoint a SERE Specialist (J1T000) on the AF/A3TS staff to serve as the SERE Program Manager and as the SERE Specialist (1T0X1) Air Force Career Field Manager (AFCFM). (T-1)
- 1.4.4.2. Provide guidance to MAJCOMs and the ANG to ensure Formal SERE Training, SRT, PR/SERE programs, to include theater specific entry and training requirements, are adequately programmed/budgeted, standardized and effective. (T-1)
- 1.4.4.3. Employ qualified instructors and approved material for SERE training to ensure all personnel receive applicable knowledge prescribed in DoDI O-3002.05. (T-1)
- 1.4.4.4. Use existing Air Force inspection programs to ensure AF SERE training conforms to the requirements listed in DoDI O-3002.05 and the Joint Training Standards. (T-1)
- 1.4.4.5. Ensure all personnel are trained to the appropriate level of SERE training as identified by the combatant commanders. (T-2)
- 1.4.4.6. Approve SERE Specialist Joint Individual Augmentation deployments in support of Combatant Command requirements.
- 1.4.4.7. Convene and chair an annual SERE Executive Committee. The committee will include all 1T000s and SERE Functional Area Managers (FAM), as a minimum, and representation from all MAJCOM 3-letter offices with MAJCOM SERE Program management responsibilities. This committee provides overall SERE Program direction, prioritizes and coordinates effort, assigns and track action items, and provides enlisted developmental team vectors. (T-1)
- 1.4.4.8. Convene and chair the Multi-Command SERE Specialist Working Group every 24 months. This working group will determine MAJCOM Course Training Standards (CTS) for all formal SERE courses, determine unit level SRT updates and identify PR Operational Support program deficiencies and improvement opportunities. (T-2)
- 1.4.4.9. Provide SERE Subject Matter Expert (SME) to the Aircrew Performance Executive Committee (APEC) and Aircrew Performance Working Group (APWG).
- 1.4.4.10. Present AF equities at the JPRA Joint SERE Working Group.
- 1.4.4.11. Manage the AF Guardian Angel (GA)/SERE Specialist of the Year Awards Program IAW AFI 36-2807, *Headquarters United States Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff Air and Space Operations Annual Awards Program*. (T-3)
- 1.4.4.12. Provide annual AF nominations for Joint Personnel Recovery Battle Lab experimentation. (T-2)
- 1.4.4.13. Complete JPRA Education and Training data call NLT 15 Jan of each calendar year. (T-3)
- 1.4.4.14. Complete the USAF SERE Training data call NLT 15 Mar of each calendar year. (T-3)
- 1.4.4.15. Additional specific AF/A3TS responsibilities are found in context in subsequent chapters.

1.4.5. MAJCOMs will:

1.4.5.1. Appoint a SERE Specialist, AFSC 1T0X1, MSgt or above, as the SERE FAM IAW AFD 16-13, *AF SERE Program*. EXCEPTION: AFMC and AFSPC do not have SERE Specialists (1T0X1) assigned at the MAJCOM staff level. AFI coordination and SERE policy will be coordinated through AFSPC/XONH and AFMC/A3V. (T-2) SERE FAMs will:

1.4.5.1.1. Develop and manage MAJCOM SERE Program IAW this instruction. (T-1)

1.4.5.1.2. Will determine appropriate 1T0X1 manpower requirements to satisfy SRT, and PR Operational Support missions for subordinate levels, in coordination with MAJCOM Directorates and Air Staff. A minimum of two SERE Specialists assigned per unit are required to meet risk management and to ensure program continuity. (T-2)

1.4.5.1.3. Provide a command SME for aircrew emergency parachuting and SERE personnel parachute deployment operations. (T-2)

1.4.5.1.4. Provide SERE and PR functional SME for coordination of research, development, operational testing, and procurement processes for SERE and survival related equipment through Human Systems Wing (HSW) and Air Force Material Command (AFMC). (T-2)

1.4.5.1.5. Provide SERE SME guidance to Aircrew Flight Equipment (AFE) for equipment components required for aircrew survival vests, survival backpacks, survival seat kits, and other survival equipment containers. (T-2)

1.4.5.1.5.1. SERE and AFE will select survival components on their practicality from a technical and space available basis with regards to packing components into survival kits and vests. (T-2)

1.4.5.1.6. Provide guidance for Personnel Recovery Mission Software (PRMS) management. Will include but not limited to: unit hierarchy, definitions of key responsibilities and implementation of PRMS for management of Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) on SIPR. Also, define managerial and individual duties for ISOPREP development, currency and updates. (T-2)

1.4.5.1.7. Ensure SERE Programs are evaluated and inspected IAW AFI 90-201, AFD 16-13, the SERE Joint Training Standards and this instruction.

1.4.5.1.8. Develop and manage SERE Specialist Command Job Qualification Standards when applicable. (T-1)

1.4.5.1.8.1. Establish command master task list. (T-2)

1.4.5.1.9. Serve as primary liaison with other DoD agencies on matters regarding SERE and SERE-related training and PR operational and exercise support issues through their MAJCOM, AF, and with other DoD agencies. (T-2)

- 1.4.5.1.10. Ensure cross-flow of appropriate SERE and PR related information within the command and across commands to enhance standardization, stabilization, integration, safety, and efficient mission execution. (T-2)
 - 1.4.5.1.11. Coordinate with appropriate Program Element Managers to program for funding and manpower requirements to support command SERE Program, OPLANS, steady-state missions, Air Expeditionary Forces (AEF) deployments, and other Unit Type Codes (UTC). (T-1)
 - 1.4.5.1.12. Develop and manage SERE Specialist Mission Essential Task List (METL) to support command OPLANS. (T-1)
 - 1.4.5.1.13. Manage the MAJCOM Guardian Angel (GA)/SERE Specialist of the Year Awards Program IAW AFI 36-2807. (T-2)
 - 1.4.5.1.14. Provide annual nominations for Joint Personnel Recovery Battle Lab experiments to AF/A3TS. (T-2)
 - 1.4.5.1.15. Approve appropriate supply templates for SERE and individual unit purchases when funded by MAJCOM.
 - 1.4.5.1.16. Additional specific SERE FAM responsibilities are found in text of subsequent chapters.
- 1.4.5.2. ACC SERE FAM will co-chair the Survival Component Working Group with ACC AFE FM. All SERE and AFE FAMs are voting members. (T-2) The SCWG objectives are:
- 1.4.5.2.1. Act as an advisory body to the APEC on all Survival Component issues.
 - 1.4.5.2.2. Provide aircrew a phased method to operate and survive in most environmental/climatic conditions; day or night.
 - 1.4.5.2.3. Explore multifunctional mechanical and electronic devices to provide a core set of capabilities suitable to meet most all environments through standardization.
 - 1.4.5.2.4. Develop Survival Component development and sustainment priority lists.
 - 1.4.5.2.5. Provide direction and prioritization to develop and refine USAF Aircrew Performance policy.
 - 1.4.5.2.6. Improve communication and awareness of operational issues across the Aircrew Performance community.
- 1.4.5.3. All SERE FAMs will participate in the annual APWG. The ACC SERE FAM will participate in the APEC. (T-2)
- 1.4.5.4. ACC SERE FM will establish allowance source codes for SERE operations and training requirements.
- 1.4.6. Operations Group Commanders will:

1.4.6.1. Provide facilities and operational training locations to conduct SERE training events which include classified instruction. Ensure SERE Program facilities meet standards in AFI 32-1024, *Standard Facility Requirements*, and AFMAN 32-1084, *Facility Requirements*. (T-2)

1.4.6.2. Provide equipment, vehicles and support infrastructure to meet SRT, operations, and deployment/contingency requirements. (T-3)

1.4.6.2.1. Ensure a SERE Program equipment account is established. For standardization and ease of data mining, established SERE accounts should be designated as “SE” (e.g. 123SE). (T-3)

1.4.6.2.2. Ensure local written guidance is established detailing SRT and personnel recovery operations support programs. This formal document will be coordinated with any agency (e.g. weapons/tactics, Intelligence, Aircrew Flight Equipment, training offices) that provides PR preparation for assigned personnel and will be approved by Operations Group (OG) Commander or equivalent, and will include at a minimum:

1.4.6.2.2.1. SRT scheduling procedures. (T-3)

1.4.6.2.2.2. SRT event planning, preparation, and execution procedures. (T-3)

1.4.6.2.2.3. SRT no-show policy. (T-3)

1.4.6.2.2.4. SRT risk management procedures and medical support requirements. (T-3)

1.4.6.2.2.5. SRT equipment inspection, repair, and maintenance of training. (T-3)

1.4.6.2.2.6. Responsibility for SERE/PR training, ISOPREPs, EPAs, Blood Chits and deployment/contingency requirements. (T-3)

1.4.6.2.2.7. SERE Specialist Mission Qualification and augments training procedures. (T-3)

1.4.6.3. Provide funds to acquire and maintain SERE training equipment, support SERE programs and contingency plans. (T-3)

1.4.6.4. Ensure funds are available to attend and complete qualification, upgrade and SERE/parachuting currency/proficiency and MAJCOM working groups.

1.4.6.5. Establish and maintain a munitions account for training pyrotechnics. If local area restrictions prohibit use of munitions, submit waiver requests to MAJCOM SERE FAM. Include any applicable Wing Safety restrictions. (T-3)

1.4.6.6. Provide storage for hazardous SERE duty equipment as required. (T-3)

1.4.6.7. Establish a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or MOU with ANG and other Components IAW DoDI 4000.19, *Support Agreement*. (T-3)

1.4.6.8. Establish PRMS management hierarchy in accordance with MAJCOM guidance. (T-3)

Chapter 2

FORMAL SERE TRAINING AND SERE REFRESHER TRAINING (SRT)

2.1. Responsibilities. This section expands responsibilities delineated in paragraph 1.4.5. and 1.4.6. It includes specific responsibilities in reference to Formal SERE training and SRT.

2.1.1. HQ AF/A3TS manages and provides oversight to all Air Force Formal SERE training and SRT programs. Specifically, AF/A3TS will:

2.1.1.1. Coordinate with combatant commands to determine the proper level of Formal SERE training and SRT. (T-1)

2.1.1.2. Ensure all Air Force personnel requiring Formal SERE training and SRT are trained in accordance with this AFI and DoD issuances. (T-1)

2.1.1.3. Ensure Formal SERE training courses conducted by Air Education and Training Command (AETC), Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) and Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) operate IAW DoD issuances. (T-1)

2.1.1.4. Validate and coordinate training quota requirements for all AETC initial Formal SERE training schools IAW AFI 11-412. HQ AF/A3TS as the sole owner of the SERE Program is the OPR for the attendance of AETC Formal SERE training Schools. (T-1)

2.1.1.5. Provide SERE Program oversight to MAJCOMs, ANG, DRUs and FOAs. Ensure MAJCOM and ANG SRT programs provide appropriate standardized training developed by qualified SERE Specialists. (T-1)

2.1.1.6. Provide DoD SERE policies, plans, and instructions to all officer and enlisted accession sources; Professional Military Education (PME) schools; AETC, and AFSOC specialized SERE courses. (T-1)

2.1.1.7. Approve formal SERE training courses listed in the Air Force Education and Training Course announcements (ETCA). The ETCA can be found at <https://etca.randolph.af.mil/>.

2.1.1.8. Coordinate with HQ JPRA to obtain selected training materials and equipment in support of the AF SERE Program. (T-1)

2.1.1.9. Coordinate Formal SERE training and SRT issues with Air Staff and HQ JPRA/J35. (T-1)

2.1.1.10. Coordinate significant content changes in Formal SERE training courses and SRT programs with HQ JPRA to ensure JTS compliance. (T-1)

2.1.1.11. Establish CTS and Training Task List for all SERE courses based on operational MAJCOM requirements. (T-1)

2.1.1.12. Ensures 3-level, 5-level and 7-level SERE Specialists are trained IAW this AFI and 1TOX1 Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP). (T-1)

2.1.2. HQ Air Combat Command (ACC) :

2.1.2.1. ACC is designated as Lead Command for GA and Personnel Recovery IAW AFPD 10-9, *Lead Command Designation and Responsibilities for Weapon Systems*, and AFPD 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. ACC/A3J, Personnel Recovery and Joint Integration Division and HQ ACC/A5R, Personnel Recovery Requirements, will:

2.1.2.2. Provide Combat Air Force (CAF) oversight for PR policies and strategic guidance and determine PR requirements. (T-2)

2.1.2.3. Provide CAF oversight for the employment of GA operations, currencies and systems sustainability. (T-2)

2.1.2.4. Conduct capabilities-based planning, programming, and budgeting for designated system-wide unique equipment that fosters both interoperability and enhanced SERE and PR capabilities. (T-2)

2.1.3. Air Force Personnel Center, Directorate of Personnel Resources , (AFPC/DPR), schedules formal survival training courses for personnel on assignment notification.

2.1.4. HQ Air Education and Training Command (AETC):**2.1.4.1. AETC/A3R, Requirements and Resources Division:**

2.1.4.1.1. Allocates formal SERE training quotas to AFPC, MAJCOMs, ANG, and sister services supporting AF missions as requested and approved by AF/A3TS.

2.1.4.1.2. Gathers and tabulates annual forecasting data and provides data and priority recommendations to AF/A3TS.

2.1.4.2. AETC/A3Z, Flying Training Division:

2.1.4.2.1. Develops, coordinates, approves, publishes, and distributes course control documents and training materials for formal AETC SERE courses. (T-2)

2.1.4.2.1.1. Coordinates and monitors level-A SERE Training for Air Force personnel undergoing Basic Military Training, Officer Training School, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), PME, and initial training for direct appointees. (T-2)

2.1.4.2.1.2. Coordinates substantive changes to formal SERE training course syllabi with HQ AF/A3TS and MAJCOMs prior to implementation. (T-2)

2.1.4.2.2. Manages, conducts and monitors Formal SERE training courses listed in A.2.2. in attachment 2. (T-1)

2.1.4.2.3. As the primary force provider to the MAJCOMs, ensures 3-level, 5-level and 7-level SERE Specialists are trained IAW this AFI and 1T0X1 Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP). (T-1)

2.1.4.2.4. Coordinates augmentation of AETC inspection teams through AF/A3TS to fulfill inspection requirements. To reduce inspection footprint, separate AETC and JPRA inspections should not be routinely conducted. (T-2)

2.1.4.3. AETC/A3Q, Special Missions Division:

2.1.4.3.1. Provides registrar and scheduling oversight of S-V88-A (ECAC) for those Airmen attending as part of Advanced Deployment Readiness IAW AFGM 2015-10-01, Expeditionary Readiness Training. (T-2)

2.1.5. HQ AFMC

2.1.5.1. Manages AF Test Parachutist Program. (T-2)

2.1.5.2. Identify, fund, and request qualified personnel to conduct official AF tests. (T-2)

2.1.5.3. Manages Flight Test Engineer Initial Survival Training Program. (T-2)

2.1.5.3.1. Coordinates substantive revisions to the Flight Test Engineer Initial Survival Training Program with AETC/A3Z and HQ AF/A3TS. (T-2)

2.1.6. HQ AFSOC:

2.1.6.1. Manages, conducts, and monitors HQ AFSOC Specialized SERE for personnel identified by US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). (T-2)

2.1.6.2. Coordinates substantive revisions to the HQ AFSOC SERE training program, Course SOF-B with USSOCOM and HQ AF/A3TS. (T-2)

2.1.7. SERE Functional Area Managers (FAMs):

2.1.7.1. Ensure annual formal SERE course Programmed Flying Training allocations are properly forecasted and provided to HQ AF/A3TS by 15 February. (T-2)

2.1.7.2. Coordinate Formal SERE training course scheduling for command personnel. (T-2)

2.1.7.3. Ensure identified personnel/AFSCs receive appropriate levels (B or C) and types (wartime, peacetime governmental, or hostage detention) of Formal SERE training and SRT. (T-2)

2.1.7.4. Coordinate with Aviation Resource Management FAM to ensure Parachutist Training, Formal SERE training and SRT programs are managed in the Aviation Resource Management System for Aircrew and Parachutists. (T-2)

2.1.7.5. Manage standardized SRT lesson plans for respective MAJCOM SRT programs develop and monitor updates to SRT programs, and evaluate SRT programs to ensure personnel, mission, and operational responsibilities are met. (T-2)

2.1.7.6. Provide augmentees to MAJCOM Inspector General (IG) team to evaluate SERE Programs. IG team augmentees will be a 1TOX1 in the grade of TSgt or above. (T-2)

2.1.7.7. Forward all Formal SERE training and SRT program inspection results to HQ AF/A3TS annually by 1 February. (T-2)

2.1.7.8. Forward PR exercise lessons learned to HQ AF/A3TS as required. (T-2)

2.1.7.9. Provide SERE SME as adjunct instructor for S-V81-F (SERE 7 level course) annually. (T-2)

2.2. Formal SERE Training. Formal SERE training courses can be found at <https://etca.randolph.af.mil>

2.2.1. SERE Training Content:

2.2.1.1. The terminal learning objectives within the JTS managed by JPRA are minimum training objectives. (T-0)

2.2.1.2. Additional SERE training content requirements are dictated by the Combatant Commands and MAJCOMs requirements then formalized by memorandum from AF/A3TS to AETC/A3ZS. (T-2)

2.2.2. Course Attendance.

2.2.2.1. All AF officer and enlisted students attending accession programs must receive level-A SERE training, including full spectrum captivity (FSC). (T-0)

2.2.2.2. Any AF personnel identified by the combatant commanders and AF/A3 will attend Formal SERE training. (T-0)

2.2.2.3. **Table 2.1.** Identifies US Air Force formal SERE training courses priority. Unless specifically directed, Air Force personnel attend formal SERE courses only once. (T-1)

2.2.2.4. Attendance Priority. If any AF Formal SERE training course cannot meet Air Force training needs as determined by AF/A3TS, then MAJCOMs, ANG, DRUs and FOAs must employ the following priority system for determining who receives student-training quotas:

2.2.2.4.1. First Priority: Rated Officers, Career Enlisted Aviators, SERE Specialists, and select Special Operations and Ground Combat Forces, e.g., Tactical Air Control Party (TACP), Air Liaison Officer, Army Support Weather Parachutist, Pararescue, Combat Rescue Officer, Special Operations Weather Team, Combat Control Team (CCT), Special Tactics Officer, Combat Aviation Advisor, and other high risk of isolation (HRI) personnel as approved by AF/A3TS. (T-2)

2.2.2.4.2. Second Priority: Personnel whose duties require flying and are not considered Career Enlisted Aviators or rated officers.

2.2.2.4.3. Third Priority: Operational Support personnel whose duties require SERE Training experience to augment SRT and PR Operational Support programs. (T-3)

2.2.2.4.4. AF/A3TS may reprioritize personnel in response to real-world contingencies and/or constraints. (T-2)

2.2.2.4.5. AETC/A3R has the authority to replace any lower priority student with a higher priority student for AETC's Formal SERE training courses (excluding S-V88-AL). All changes will be coordinated with the affected SERE FAM prior to implementation. (T-2)

2.2.2.5. Attendance by personnel outside listed priorities, requires coordination/approval from AETC/A3R and AETC SERE FAM. Any unfilled training quotas not sub-allocated 30 days prior to class start date may be utilized by any authorized attendee. Authorized attendees will request unused allocations through their respective SERE FAMs to HQ AETC/A3R. (T-2)

Table 2.1. US Air Force formal SERE training course attendance.

	WHO MUST ATTEND	S-V80-A (Level C) (Note 5)	S-V81-A	SERE 220 (Note 2)	S-V84-A (Note 3)	S-V85-A (Note 1)	S-V87-A (Note 4)	S-V88-AL(ECAC) (Note 11)	S-V90-A (Note 1)
1	Pilots, Navigators, & ABMs {before first operational assignment} (Note 1,7)	X	N	A	A	X	A	A	X
2	Enlisted and Non-Rated (X-coded) Aircrew {before first operational assignment} (Note 1,7)	X	N	A	A	X	A	A	X
3	Flight Surgeons {before first operational assignment} (Note 1,7)	X	N	A	A	X	A	A	X
4	Medical Aircrew (before first operational assignment) (Note 1,7)	X	N	N	A	X	A	A	X
5	Intelligence, 14N & 1N0X1 (Note 6)	A	N	A	N	A	A	A	N
6	Pararescue, 1T2X1	X	N	N	X	A	A	A	A
7	Combat Controllers 1C2X1	X	N	N	X	A	A	A	A
8	Combat Rescue Officer (CRO) 13D	X	N	A	X	A	A	A	A
9	Special Tactics Officer, 13C	X	N	N	A	A	A	A	A

10	Tactical Air Control Party, 1C4X1/Air Liaison Officer, 13L	X	N	N	A	A	A	A	A
11	SERE Specialist, 1T0X1	X	X	A	X	X	X	A	X
12	Aerospace Physiology, 43A3/4M0X	A	N	N	N	A	A	A	A
13	SERE Psychologists	X	N	A	A	A	A	A	A
14	Forward Area Refueling Point (FARP) personnel, 2F0X1 with SEI 035	X	N	N	A	X	A	A	A
15	Special Operations Weather Team (SOWT), 1W0X2	X	N	N	A	A	A	A	A
16	Army Support Weather Parachutist, J15W3 & J1W0X1	X	N	N	A	A	A	A	A
17	Combat Aviation Advisors (CAA)	X	N	A	A	A	A	A	A
18	Special Operations Command Medic, 4 N051/71/91/00 with SEI 455	X	N	N	A	X	A	A	X
19	All other AFS's (Note 1, 9, 10)	A	N	N	A	A	A	A	A
20	At risk deployers identified by AF/A3TS or Combatant Command (Note 8)	A	N	A	A	A	A	X	A

NOTES: Table 2.1

1. S-V85-A is only required for personnel whose primary method of egress is ejection/bailout and S-V90-A is required for ditching aircraft with no parachutes onboard.

1.1. If transitioning from a ditching aircraft to an ejection/bailout aircraft, personnel will attend S-V85-A within 90-days of assignment/transition. Member is not Mission Ready (MR)/Combat Mission Ready (CMR) until this training is completed. Exception to this rule is the 645th and 661st AESS due to the aircraft not being configured.

1.2. If transitioning from an ejection/bailout aircraft to a ditching aircraft, SS05 is required at the gaining unit prior to first overwater sortie. Member is not MR/CMR until this training is completed. Member is not required to attend S-V90-A.

- 1.3. Individuals that attended S-V86-A do not require S-V90-A or S-V85-A.
2. Required for personnel assigned to Sensitive Reconnaissance Operations. (Formally known as S-V83-A)
3. Attendance is required for primary rotary wing/tilt rotor aircrew members in the following AFSCs: Pilot, 11H3Y; Flight Engineer, 1A1X1; and Special Mission Aviator, 1A9X1. Attendance is required for frequent flyers of over-water rotary wing/tilt rotor missions.
4. One time mandatory training event for Airmen assigned or attached to Alaska units include, but not limited to: Aircrew members, Flying Crew Chiefs, Crash Recovery Team members, Tactical Air Control Party, Air Liaison Officers, and DET 460 personnel. Training must be completed within 90 days of assignment at the first available S-V87-A course. Additionally, aircrew and any flying support personnel assigned to CONUS rotary wing nuclear surety mission and all aircrew tasked to support polar overflight missions should attend.
5. Graduates of the USAFSAM SERE course prior to 1 Oct 2009 are grandfathered for S-V80-A.
6. Intelligence personnel identified by SERE CFM and Intelligence CFM whose duties include PR/SERE Operational Support should attend S-V80-A.
7. The term first operational assignment is defined as the first assignment following initial flying or medical training where duties are performed as part of a military function/mission. This does not include remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) pilots, or sensor operators. RPA falls under line 19 and line 20 when applicable. **Exception:** AD Flight Surgeons will accomplish the required SERE training within one year of first operational assignment and AFRC/ANG Flight Surgeons will accomplish the required SERE training within three years of first operational assignment. Level C SERE Training must be accomplished before deployment as Flight Surgeon.
8. Training above ECAC may apply, based on identified requirements.
9. Flight Test Engineers (FTE) may attend AFMCs Initial Survival Training (IST) program in lieu of S-V80-A for test program duties. Course attendance must be approved by AFMC A3V and codified via MOA. FTEs must attend S-V80-A if assigned to a combat orientated operational unit outside AF test.
10. FTEs must attend S-V85-A prior to any over water flight or prior to any mission in an aircraft equipped with emergency parachutes. FTEs must attend S-V90-A prior to any over water flight who have not attended S-V85-A or who will strictly fly on ditching aircraft.
11. ECAC is a just-in-time course when it is identified in their ULN line remarks from the supported Combatant Command (CCMD).

2.2.2.6. **Table 2.2.** , Current Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS) Training Event Identifiers (TEI) for Formal SERE Training Courses, identifies the new ARMS codes for these courses.

Table 2.2. Current ARMS Identifiers for Formal SERE Training Courses.

Current TEI	Course Training Title	Short Text Title for ARMS	Former TEI
SS20	Level-C, (SERE Training, S-V80-A) (Note 1 and 2)	War Lvl C SV80	SS01
SS21	Level-B CoCT	Level B CoCT	None
SS24	Governmental Detention Level-C, (Survival Training, SERE 220 (Alt name S-V83-A) (Note 3)	Gov Lvl C SV83	None
SS25	Governmental Detention Level-C, (High Risk Survival Training, S-V91-A) (Note 3)	Gov Lvl C SV91 (no longer offered for reference only)	None
SS26	Governmental Detention, Level-B	Gov Level B	None
SS27	Hostage Survival Level-C, (Special Survival Training, S-V93-A) (Note 4)	Host Lvl C SV93 (no longer offered for reference only)	None
SS28	Hostage Survival, Level-B	Host Surv Lvl B	None
SS30	Underwater Egress Training, S-V84-A	Und Water Egress	None
SS31	Emergency Parachute Training/Water Survival Training S-V85-A (Formally known as S-V80-B, S-V86-A or S-V90-B (Note 5) (Ejection Seat/Bailout Aircraft)	EPT/Wat Surv Para	SS35
SS32	Water Survival Training, Non-Parachuting, S-V90-A (Ditching Aircraft)	Wat Surv Nonpar	WW01
SS33	Arctic Survival Training, S-V87-A	Arctic Surv Trn	None
SS34	Medical SERE Training (B3AZYBLMD-000)	Med SERE Trn	None
SS35	Emergency Parachute Training S-V80-B (being replaced by S-V85-A)	EPT	None
<p>NOTES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dual Credit against SS21. 2. Personnel that graduated Combat Survival Training (SS-20) on 26 Jan 07 or later also receive credit for SS25 and SS27. 3. Dual credit against SS26. 4. Dual credit against SS28. 5. Effective 14 Aug 2015, S-V90-B is the equivalent to S-V86-A and as of the date of this publication, S-V85-A is the equivalent of S-V90-A, S-V80-B and S-V90-B combin 			

2.2.3. Credit for Previous Training.

2.2.3.1. USAF Combat Survival Training, Course S-V80-A. An individual need not attend S-V80-A if the following course was completed:

2.2.3.1.1. USAFA Course MT-220 (Combat Survival Training), effective with class of 1970 to the graduating class of 1996 (received MT-220 in 1994 or earlier), receive full S-V80-A credit. Application level resistance training was taught as part of MT-220 and all level-C Code of Conduct JTS requirements were met when these graduating classes attended MT-220. Application level RT was removed from MT-220 in April 1995. Personnel who attended MT-220 after 1994, and complete S-V80-A Top-off, are not required to attend S-V80-A. All other Academy Graduates who are required S-V80-A will attend IAW Table 2.1.

2.2.3.1.2. USAF Flight Surgeons and Medical Aircrew from October 2009 to date of this publication, who completed ECAC (S-V88-AL), SS02 and SS06, need not attend S-V80-A.

2.2.3.2. USAF Emergency Parachute Training, Course S-V85-A. An individual need not attend if they completed the following:

2.2.3.2.1. USAF Combat Survival Training, Course S-V80-A, incorporating the EPT TTP, prior to December 2006.

2.2.3.2.2. Emergency Parachute Training courses, S-V80-B and S-V90-B.

2.2.3.3. USAF Water Survival Training, Course S-V90-A. An individual need not attend if they completed one of the following:

2.2.3.3.1. USAFSAM SERE Training level-B course from October 1998 until October 2009.

2.2.3.3.2. Water Survival Training, S-V86-A and/or S-V85-A

2.2.4. Cross-Service SERE School waivers.

2.2.4.1. S-V80-A. Unit will forward waiver request to SERE FAM to determine training gaps and additional training requirements.

2.2.4.1.1. At a minimum, SS02 and SS03 are required. (T-2) S-V80-A may be waived in most circumstances for cross-Service personnel who have completed:

2.2.4.1.1.1. Marine Special Operations Command (MARSOC) Level C.

2.2.4.1.1.2. US Army Fort Bragg Level C.

2.2.4.1.1.3. US Army Camp McKall and Fort Rucker Level C.

2.2.4.1.2. S-V80-A may not be waived for cross-Service personnel who have completed US Navy East (FASOTRAGULANT-Brunswick) Level C or USN West (FASOTRAGUPAC-Coronado) Level C.

2.2.4.2. S-V85-A Emergency Parachute and Water Survival Training waivers.

2.2.4.2.1. S-V85-A may be waived with completion of SS06 prior to flight for cross-Service personnel who have completed:

- 2.2.4.2.2. Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP) Aviation Survival Training Center (ASTC); ASTC Pensacola, ASTC Norfolk, ASTC Patuxent River, ASTC Cherry Point, ASTC Jacksonville, ASTC Miramar, ASTC Whidbey Island, ASTC Lemoore; requires completion of Initial (N1/NP1 or N5/NP2) and (Class 1/ 2)
- 2.2.4.2.3. Naval Aviation Water Survival Training Program (NAWSTP) at Pensacola NAS Pre-1996, or Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP) Aviation Survival Training Center (ASTC); ASTC Pensacola, ASTC Norfolk, ASTC Patuxent River, ASTC Cherry Point, ASTC Jacksonville, ASTC Miramar, ASTC Whidbey Island, ASTC Lemoore; requires completion of Initial (N1/NP1 or N5/NP2) and (Class 1 or 2)
- 2.2.4.3. S-V84-AF Underwater Egress Training waivers.
- 2.2.4.3.1. S-V84-AF may be waived with completion of SS05 and SS08 prior to flight, for cross-Service personnel who have completed:
- 2.2.4.3.1.1. US Army Helicopter Over water Egress Training (HOST) Ft. Rucker, AL (26 Jan 2009 or later)
- 2.2.4.3.1.2. US Special Operations Command Allison Aquatic helicopter water-egress training, Fort Campbell, Kentucky.
- 2.2.4.3.1.3. Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP) Aviation Survival Training Center (ASTC); ASTC Pensacola, ASTC Norfolk, ASTC Patuxent River, ASTC Cherry Point, ASTC Jacksonville, ASTC Miramar, ASTC Whidbey Island, ASTC Lemoore for Class 3, if member attended N7 or N14.
- 2.2.4.4. S-V90-A Water Survival Training, Non-Parachuting waivers.
- 2.2.4.4.1. S-V90-A may be waived with completion of SS05 prior to flight for cross-Service personnel who have completed:
- 2.2.4.4.1.1. Naval Aviation Water Survival Training Program (NAWSTP) at Pensacola NAS Pre-1996, or Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP) Aviation Survival Training Center (ASTC); ASTC Pensacola, ASTC Norfolk, ASTC Patuxent River, ASTC Cherry Point, ASTC Jacksonville, ASTC Miramar, ASTC Whidbey Island, ASTC Lemoore; requires completion of Initial (N1/NP1 or N5/NP2) and (Class 1, 2, 3 or 4).
- 2.2.4.4.1.2. . Naval Aviation Survival Training Program information.
- 2.2.4.4.1.3. NASTP (N3/NP3), (N2/NP7), (N2/NP8), (N9), (N10) and (N13) Non-aircrew training do not correspond to AF SERE courses. Additionally, (R/RP) events do not count for AF SRT events.
- 2.2.4.4.1.4. . Intermediate Water Survival Course Q-050-0605 is a required prerequisite for all Naval officer and enlisted personnel participating in Aviation Preflight Indoctrination or Aviation Enlisted Aircrew Training School at Naval Aviation Schools Command. Course Q-050-0605 does not meet AF water survival requirements.
- 2.2.4.4.1.5. Navy Aircraft category and training identifier codes:

- 2.2.4.4.1.5.1. Category 1 - Ejection Seat
- 2.2.4.4.1.5.2. Category 2 - Non-Ejection Seat, Parachute Equipped
- 2.2.4.4.1.5.3. Category 3 – Helicopters
- 2.2.4.4.1.5.4. Category 4 - Pressurized Non-parachute Equipped
- 2.2.4.4.1.5.6. **(N/NP)** is Aircrew Indoctrination and Specialized Training
- 2.2.4.4.1.5.7. **(R/RP)** is N Refresher/Continuation Training

2.2.4.4.1.6. N1/NP1 - Initial NASTP training for all officer aircrew students. Provides basic introductory training, appropriate follow on course specific to aircraft pipeline.

2.2.4.4.1.7. N5/NP2 - Initial training for all enlisted aircrew students and personnel on flight orders. Provides basic introductory training, appropriate follow on course specific to aircraft pipeline. Note: N1/NP1 and N5/NP2 are interchangeable.

2.2.4.4.1.8. N7 - Advanced underwater egress training for personnel authorized to use the Helicopter Aircrew Breathing Device (HABD) or Helicopter Emergency Egress Device (HEED).

2.2.4.4.1.9. N14 - Advanced Underwater Egress and Survival Procedures Course. This course will provide advanced training in underwater egress procedures from helicopters that are specific to the equipment worn or carried. Prospective students are Special Operations Forces to include: USMC Force Reconnaissance, USN Spec War (SEAL), and U. S. Army Special Forces.

2.2.5. Course S-V88-AL, Evasion and Conduct After Capture (ECAC): ECAC prepares personnel, who are at increased risk of isolation to survive capture and resist exploitation. ECAC provides stress inoculation through focused experiential training. Students also achieve code of conduct understanding beyond Level-A (100.2) but less than Level-C (S-V80-A) SERE Training. ECAC is provided as Just-In-Time Training (JITT) for pre-deployment or PCS when identified by PPC code. Personnel who have graduated Level-C (S-V80-A), SERE Training (Combat Survival Training) after 1 Jan 09 are exempt from this requirement.

2.2.5.1. At risk personnel required to attend ECAC will be identified by Combatant Commands and/or AF/A3TS. (T-1)

2.2.5.1.1. Combatant command requirements are identified through line remarks and/or reporting instructions.

2.2.5.1.2. AF/A3TS will publish an annual policy letter identifying at risks AFSCs.

2.2.5.2. Individuals or populations not covered in the above paragraphs may request training quotas from AF/A3TS. Requests must be routed through their appropriate MAJCOM. (T-2)

2.2.5.3. Unless directed by MAJCOM, personnel who are Level-B trained do not receive SRT.

2.2.6. Level A Code of Conduct Training is a one-time training event for all Air Force personnel. SERE 100 is no longer authorized and has been replaced by the SERE 100.2 computer based training. SERE 100.2 is a JPRA developed course which meets Level A Joint Training Standard proficiency.

2.2.6.1. Computer Based Training is an individual requirement and is the only venue to meet SERE 100.2 requirements.

2.2.6.2. Personnel who have completed Level C and require SS02 Combat Survival Training and SS03 Conduct after Capture in order to maintain combat mission ready status, exceed Level-A/SERE 100.2 training requirements. Unit Training Managers (UTM) will utilize ARMS SS02 and SS03 date-last-complete to update Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) and to create a SERE 100.2 certificate.

2.2.6.2.1. Mission Ready SERE Specialists conduct SS02 and SS03 events and exceed Level A/SERE 100.2. UTM will utilize AF Form 797 and 1098 to update Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) and to create a SERE 100.2 certificate.

2.3. SERE Refresher Training

2.3.1. SRT Intent:

2.3.1.1. SRT implements recommendations from the "Report of Defense Review Committee for the CoC 1976". It ensures personnel maintain critical SERE skills gained at formal SERE training courses and to tailor SERE skills for specific aircraft, missions, and deployed locations. SRT standards are directly derived from Formal SERE training course Training Task Lists and Course Training Standards. Continuation training will be provided during SRT when new PR/SERE TTPs are updated in a formal SERE course. (T-2)

2.3.1.2. SRT is a combination of Formal SERE training and additional theater specific Contingency SERE Indoctrination (CSI) training. Frequency and depth of this training is based on missions conducted and assessed threats to personnel requiring training. MAJCOMs and the ANG will provide and tailor curriculum for this training to meet minimum requirements levied by this publication and IAW combatant command guidance. (T-2)

2.3.1.3. SRT simulates real-world PR/SERE events to the maximum extent possible. Participation in these events requires personnel to be able to perform all tasks required of a captive, evader, and/or survivor. Activities include extensive walking over rough land conditions, low crawling, striking/holding martial arts padding, restrained arms in front and behind the body, swimming and extended periods without sanitation resources. Personnel in Duties Not to Include Flying (DNIF) status must have medical clearance to participate in Combat Survival Training (SS02), Conduct After Capture (SS03), Water Survival Training (SS05), Emergency Parachute Training (SS06) and Helicopter Emergency Egress Device (HEED) Training (SS-08) events.

2.3.1.4. SRT event completion will be documented on an Air Force Form 1522. SRT instructors will annotate the form with their printed name, grade, DSN phone number and signature in the instructor certification block. Air Force form 1522's documenting SRT completion will be maintained for a minimum of 36 months.

2.3.2. SRT Instructors:

2.3.2.1. SERE Specialists are qualified to conduct SRT IAW the SERE Specialist CFETP and SERE training plans.

2.3.2.2. Primary SRT instructors will be trained IAW this instruction and MAJCOM/ANG supplementary guidance. The SERE FAM will establish certification standards for SRT instructors regardless of AFS. (T-2)

2.3.2.3. SERE FAMs may authorize other AFS personnel to instruct SRT where SERE Specialists are not assigned. All SRT instructors will be qualified and certified IAW approved SERE SRT training plans. Exception: SERE Specialists are the only AFS authorized to instruct SS03, Conduct After Capture. (T-2)

2.3.2.4. Primary SRT instructors (regardless of AFS) should complete appropriate prerequisite training; Combat Survival Training (SS02) requires S-V80-A. Water survival (SS05) requires S-V90-A if supporting ditching aircrew; and S-V85-A if supporting ejection/bailout aircrew. Helicopter Emergency Egress Device (HEED) Training (SS08) requires S-V84-A if supporting rotary wing/tilt rotor aircrew/special operations personnel. Emergency Parachute Training (SS06) requires S-V85-A. (T-2)

2.3.3. Exceptions to SRT Events.

2.3.3.1. Members must complete all SRT events projected to be overdue during a deployment. If unable to attend SRT prior to a deployment, a waiver will be completed citing the extenuating circumstance which prevented member from completing training prior to deployment. Waived training must be accomplished upon completion of the deployment prior to OCONUS/overwater sorties. (T-2)

2.3.3.2. During periods when combat survival or water survival training must be cancelled (i.e., due to unsafe weather conditions or pool closure) personnel will attend academics portion of training and track training a 1522 with alternate task ID SS02A or SS05A, as appropriate. Members will conduct the performance portion of this training NLT than 60 days following the first scheduled training date. (T-2)

2.3.3.3. Incentive/Familiarization passengers scheduled for flight aboard ejection seat equipped aircraft will receive:

2.3.3.3.1. Emergency Parachute Training tailored to meet the needs and knowledge level of the flyer. Training must be provided within 120 hours prior to flight and should be accomplished in conjunction with required egress training. If the 120 hours are exceeded before flight, training will be re-accomplished. (T-2)

2.3.3.3.2. Incentive/Familiarization passengers flying over water will receive Water Survival Training (WST) academics within 120 hours prior to flight. (T-2)

2.3.4. SRT Instructional Blocks:

2.3.4.1. SS01, Local Area Survival (LAS)

2.3.4.1.1. Frequency. LAS is a one-time requirement to be taught prior to first flight, to include subsequent assignments. (T-2)

2.3.4.1.2. LAS identifies environmental aspects affecting a survivor and PR TTP applicable to local area flying operations. At a minimum, the following objectives must be satisfied: (T-2)

2.3.4.1.2.1. Identify environmental aspects affecting a survivor during local area flying operations.

2.3.4.1.2.2. Determine personnel recovery TTP applicable to local area flying operations.

2.3.4.2. SS02, Combat Survival Training (CST):

2.3.4.2.1. Frequency. Personnel required to attend Level C training will receive CST every 36 months to maintain Mission Ready (MR), Combat Mission Ready (CMR), Basic Mission Capable (BMC) and Basic Aircraft Qualification (BAQ) status as defined by AFI11-202v1. The 36 month currency requirement, as identifies in table 2.1, starts from last accomplishment of training date, either formal school or continuation training. (T-2)

2.3.4.2.2. MAJCOMs will tailor training based on mission, type of aircraft, and level of risk (combat aircraft vs. transport aircraft requirements vs. special operations). Aircrew will demonstrate proficiency in survival and recovery TTP, under field conditions, while in a simulated combat environment, using weapons system specific clothing and survival equipment. This training is designed to enforce learning objectives through hands-on experiential training. As a minimum, the following objectives must be satisfied: (T-2)

2.3.4.2.2.1. Identify survivor's legal and moral obligations.

2.3.4.2.2.2. Determine the purpose and function of the PRMS ISOPREP.

2.3.4.2.2.3. Determine the purpose and use of PR support products.

2.3.4.2.2.4. Review and use an Evasion Plan of Action (EPA) or Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

2.3.4.2.2.5. Review and use various evasion aids.

2.3.4.2.2.6. Review and use 5 phases of evasion during day and lowlight conditions.

2.3.4.2.2.6.1. Objective may be met day or night when above 55 degrees North latitude.

2.3.4.2.2.7. Review urban evasion tactics, techniques and procedures.

2.3.4.2.2.7.1. Demonstrate and use urban evasion tactics, techniques and procedures when able.

2.3.4.2.2.8. Review and use navigation techniques.

2.3.4.2.2.9. Review and use personal protection techniques.

2.3.4.2.2.10. Review sustenance considerations.

2.3.4.2.2.11. Determine IP medical procedures.

2.3.4.2.2.12. Review and use personnel recovery procedures.

2.3.4.2.2.13. Demonstrate and use over the horizon / advanced hand held radios (HHR) (e.g. TTL devices, AN/PRQ-7 series, AN/PRC-112 series). Review UHF/SATCOM channel selection, limitations, and zeroization procedures.

2.3.4.2.2.14. When available, demonstrate and use applicable munitions.

2.3.4.2.2.15. Review Identity Management Considerations.

2.3.4.3. **SS03, Conduct After Capture (CAC):**

2.3.4.3.1. Frequency. Personnel required to attend Level C training will receive CAC every 36 months to maintain MR/CMR/BMC/BAQ status as defined by AFI 11-202v1. The 36 month currency requirement starts from last accomplishment of training date, either formal school or continuation training. Full Spectrum Captivity (FSC) objectives will be addressed during CAC. (T-2)

2.3.4.3.2. CAC provides SRT for FSC situations. Only qualified SERE personnel will conduct CAC. **Resistance role-play instruction is specifically prohibited without HQ AF/A3TS validation and approval.** As a minimum, the following objectives must be satisfied for all forms of captivity: (T-2)

2.3.4.3.2.1. Determine characteristics of captivity environments.

2.3.4.3.2.2. Determine methods for using situational awareness (SA).

2.3.4.3.2.3. Identify the stages of captivity.

2.3.4.3.2.4. Determine the application of the Code of Conduct (CoC).

2.3.4.3.2.5. Determine DoD policy on resistance posture.

2.3.4.3.2.6. Determine the impact of the Geneva Conventions as a legal guide/moral lever.

2.3.4.3.2.7. Determine means of exploitation.

2.3.4.3.2.8. Determine communication tactics, techniques and procedures.

2.3.4.3.2.9. Determine considerations for captivity resolution.

2.3.4.3.2.10. Determine considerations for Leaving Evidence of Presence and Proof of Life.

2.3.4.3.2.11. Review and use minimum of two escape enhancement techniques.

2.3.4.3.2.12. Review and use apprehension avoidance techniques.

2.3.4.3.2.13. Determine urban evasion considerations.

2.3.4.3.2.14. Identify steps in the reintegration process.

2.3.4.4. **SS04, Non-Combat Survival Training (NCST)**

2.3.4.4.1. Frequency. Members who receive NCST, the 36 month currency requirement starts from last accomplishment of training date, either formal school or continuation training.

2.3.4.4.1.1. Flight Test Engineers, who do not have a war-fighting mission must complete IST/NCST prior to being awarded MR status. (T-2)

2.3.4.4.2. Personnel will conduct survival training tailored to their unit's specific needs. As a minimum, the following objectives must be satisfied: (T-2)

2.3.4.4.2.1. Determine personal protection procedures.

2.3.4.4.2.2. Determine signaling and personnel recovery procedures.

2.3.4.4.2.3. Determine survival medicine procedures.

2.3.4.4.2.4. Determine navigation principles.

2.3.4.4.2.5. Identify sustenance considerations.

2.3.4.5. **SS05, Water Survival Training (WST):**

2.3.4.5.1. Frequency. Personnel required to attend S-V90-A/S-V85-A training will receive WST on a 36 month basis to maintain MR/CMR/BMC/BAQ status as defined by AFI 11-202v1. The 36 month currency requirement, as identifies in table 2.1, starts from last accomplished training date, either formal school or continuation training. (T-2)

2.3.4.5.2. Personnel will demonstrate proficiency in survival and recovery TTP from a water environment using weapons system specific survival equipment. This training should be conducted in natural waters (pond, lake, or ocean) or an environmental pool if logistically possible. Training in swimming pools is authorized if overall training objectives are not compromised. WST will utilize the demonstration and performance method of instruction. The following objectives must be satisfied: (T-2)

2.3.4.5.2.1. Identify pre-ditching procedures.

2.3.4.5.2.2. Use post-ejection/ bailout/ ditching and water landing procedures.

2.3.4.5.2.3. Determine survival living in an open sea environment.

2.3.4.5.2.4. Determine evasion considerations during open sea survival.

2.3.4.5.2.5. Determine personnel recovery considerations for water.

2.3.4.6. **SS06, Emergency Parachuting Training (EPT):**

2.3.4.6.1. Frequency. Personnel required to attend S-V85-A training will receive EPT to maintain MR/CMR/BMC/BAQ status as defined by AFI 11-202v1. All personnel assigned to aircraft with parachutes as a means of ejection/bailout will complete this training. Ejection seat aircraft personnel will receive EPT every 12 months and non-ejection seat aircraft personnel will receive the training every 36 months. Applicable currency requirement (12 or 36 months respectively) starts from last accomplished training date for both formal school and continuation training. (T-2)

2.3.4.6.2. The necessary training tools and weapon system specific equipment will be used during EPT. Training tools may include hanging harness, para-simulators, and audio/visual devices. Aircrew will use Mission Design Series (MDS) specific equipment as applicable. The instructor will use the demonstration and performance method of instruction. Members will re-accomplish SS06 when transitioning to different parachute operating systems. (T-2)

2.3.4.6.3. Aircrew will receive SRT in post ejection/bailout emergency parachuting procedures. The following objectives must be satisfied: (T-2)

2.3.4.6.3.1. Identify post-egress procedures.

2.3.4.6.3.2. Use post-parachute opening procedures.

2.3.4.6.3.3. Use parachute landing procedures.

2.3.4.6.4. EPT instructor certifier will complete a US military parachutist course. Certifier will train and evaluate support instructors for EPT annually. Training will include identifying key task steps of EPT including instructor demonstrations, methods of providing student feedback, and a review of all EPT processes. (T-2)

2.3.4.6.5. Safety requirements are identified in [Attachment 4](#).

2.3.4.7. SS-08, Helicopter Emergency Egress Device (HEED) Training:

2.3.4.7.1. Frequency. Personnel required to attend S-V84-A and assigned to a weapon system equipped with HEED devices, including Helicopter Aircrew Breathing Device (HABD) and Survival Egress Air (SEA), will receive SS-08 every 36 months to maintain MR/CMR/BMC/BAQ status as defined by AFI 11-202v1. The 36 month currency requirement starts from last accomplished of training date, either formal school or continuation training. (T-2)

2.3.4.7.2. MAJCOMs will employ hands-on training using the Shallow Water Egress Trainer (SWET). HEED and/or SWET training will be conducted in a swimming pool, in water no deeper than four feet. The following objectives must be satisfied. (T-2)

2.3.4.7.2.1. Determine proper use of the HEED.

2.3.4.7.2.2. Use underwater egress procedures using the HEED.

2.3.4.7.3. Instructors must be graduates of S-V84-A, Underwater Egress Training and be qualified and current IAW MAJCOM and or HEEDS specific training and certification prior to conducting SS-08 SRT.

2.3.4.7.4. Safety requirements are identified in [Attachment 5](#).

2.3.4.8. SS09, EPT with Aircrew Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (ACBRN) equipment:

2.3.4.8.1. Hanging harness training apparatus and weapons system specific aircrew equipment will be used to perform EPT with ACBRN equipment. Aircrew will use MDS specific equipment as applicable. The instructor will use the demonstration and performance method of instruction.

2.3.4.8.2. EPT with ACBRN equipment is a one-time training event.

2.3.5. **Training Identifiers:** **Table 2.3.** lists SRT blocks of instruction and includes current (and former) ARMS Training Event Identifiers (TEI). The new training event identifiers listed under “Current TEIs” in **Table 2.3.** will be used as of the posted date of this instruction. (T-2)

Table 2.3. SERE SRT Blocks and Associated ARMS Training Event Identifiers.

CURRENT TEI	COURSE TRAINING TITLE	SHORT TEXT TITLE FOR ARMS	FORMER TEI
SS01	Local Area Survival (LAS)	Local Area Survival	LS01
SS02	Combat Survival Training (CST)	Cbt Surv Trng	LS02/LS11
SS02A	Combat Survival Training Academics	Cbt Surv Trng Aca	None
SS03	Conduct After Capture (CAC)	Conduct Aft Cap	GA02
SS04	Non-Combat Survival Training (NCST)	Non Cbt Surv Trng	None
SS05	Water Survival Training (WST)	Water Surv Trng	LS03
SS05A	Water Survival Training Academics	Water Surv Trng Aca	None
SS06	Emergency Parachuting Training (EPT)	Emergency Para Trng	LS09/LS10
SS08	Helicopter Emergency Egress Device (HEED) Training	HEEDs Training	None
SS09	EPT with ACBRN equipment	HHT with ACDE	LS12
NOTE: SRT - AF Form 1522's will be maintained for a minimum of 36 months.			

2.3.6. SRT Requirements are described in **Table 2.4.**

Table 2.4. SRT requirements.

SUBJECT	FREQUENCY
SS01	Prior to first flight
SS02	36 Months
SS02A	Reference paragraph 2.3.3.2
SS03	36 Months
SS04	36 Months
SS05	36 Months
SS05A	Reference paragraph 2.3.3.2
SS06	Ejection 12 Months/Non-Ejection 36 Months
SS08	36 Months
SS09	One time

2.3.7. SRT Attendance Criteria is described in [Table 2.5](#).

Table 2.5. SERE Refresher Training Attendance Criteria.

X= Mandatory, A= Authorized, N= Not Authorized								
WHO MUST ATTEND	SS01 LAS	SS02 CST	SS03 CAC	SS04 NCST	SS05 WST	SS06 EPT	SS08 HEED	SS09 ACBRN
Career Aircrew (Rated and CEA)	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X
Non-career Aircrew (X-prefix & OSF)	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X
Flight Test Engineers	X	A	A	X	X	X	A	A
Flight Surgeons	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X
Medical Aircrew (other than Flight Surgeons)	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	N
Intelligence, 14N & 1N0X1	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	N
Battlefield Airmen 1T2X1 (PJ), 1C2X1 (CCT), 13D (CRO), 13C (STO), 1C4X1 (TACP), 1W0X2 (SOWT) and 13L (ALO)	A	A	X	A	A	A	A	N
Aerospace Physiology, 43A3/4M0X	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	N
SERE Psychologists	A	A	X	A	A	A	A	N
FARP, 2F0X1 with SEI 035 and Aerial Bulk Fuel Delivery System (ABFDS), 2F0X1 with SEI 369	A	X	X	A	A	A	N	N
Combat Aviation Advisors (CAA)	A	X	X	A	A	A	A	N
Special Operations Command Medic, 4N051/71/91/00 with SEI 455	X	X	X	N	X	X	A	N
Non-Combat coded aircrew listed: AFDW/1 HS	X	A	A	A	X	A	X	A
All others:	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

2.3.8. RM procedures must be incorporated into Formal SERE training and SRT programs IAW AFI 90-802, *Risk Management*. Sample RM matrixes are referenced in [Attachment 6](#).

Chapter 3

SERE PROGRAM PR OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

3.1. General Concepts of PR Operational Support:

3.1.1. The AF SERE Program supports PR requirements reflected in Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3270.01, *Personnel Recovery Within the Department of Defense* (classified), DoDD 3002.01, *Personnel Recovery*, and Joint Publication (JP) 3-50, *Personnel Recovery*. NOTE: PR Operational Support was formerly known as Evasion and Recovery (E&R) or Escape and Evasion (E&E) and includes duties related to conventional and non-conventional assisted recovery (NAR) IAW DoDI 3002.04, *DoD Personnel Recovery - Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery*.

3.1.1.1. PR Operational Support Programs consist of all actions taken at the tactical, operational, and strategic level prior to mission execution to; organize, train and equip (prepare) command staffs, forces, and personnel on PR and SERE TTPs in the event of isolation. Advising on actions taken before and after isolation to plan and execute PR (planning and execution), actions taken after recovery, and ensuring lessons learned are documented and incorporated into TTP (adaptation). Unit-level PR operational support programs are executed by SERE Specialists and are supported by various Intelligence and AFE functions. Specifically, SERE Specialists employed in PR Operational Support Programs will:

3.1.1.1.1. Provide SERE training and management of PR products, equipment and systems to include Evasion Plans of Action (EPA), PRMS, Evasion Charts, Blood Chits, and PR Kits. When a SERE specialist is assigned, coordinate intelligence support to PR responsibilities and document delineation of duties. (T-3)

3.1.1.1.2. Identify PR intelligence and operational requirements for preparation activities to include atmospherics. (T-3)

3.1.1.1.3. Provide SERE subject matter expertise to the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC), Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (PRCC), or equivalent organization to develop SERE and PR JTTP. (T-2)

3.1.1.1.4. Provide subject matter expertise for Aircrew Flight Equipment career field to identify and incorporate appropriate kit items for successful PR. (T-3)

3.1.1.1.5. As an integral part of PR reintegration plans, SERE SMEs will ensure reintegration debriefings are applied at the tactical level and included in theater briefings during contingency operations. Additionally, SERE SMEs will ensure reintegration after action/lessons learned are included in Formal SERE training and SRT. (T-2)

3.2. Responsibilities for PR Operational Support.

3.2.1. HQ AF/A3TS:

3.2.1.1. Is OPR for all PR activities within the Air Force.

3.2.1.2. Provides standardized guidance to MAJCOMs on issues pertaining to PR Operational Support activities.

3.2.2. MAJCOMs, ANG, DRUs and FOAs will:

3.2.2.1. Ensure all organizations within their respective commands integrate standardized PR Operational Support programs in coordination with combatant command requirements. (T-2)

3.2.2.2. Utilize the SERE FAM to:

3.2.2.2.1. Manage their PR Operational Support program. (T-2)

3.2.2.2.2. Coordinate SERE SMEs to support inspections of unit level PR Operational Support programs for compliance (where SERE SMEs are not already integrated into inspection programs). (T-3)

3.2.2.2.3. Develop MAJCOM unique PR Operational Support guidance. (T-2)

3.2.2.2.4. Coordinate UTC sourcing to augment units deploying in support of AEF rotations and other contingencies. (T-2)

3.2.2.2.5. Coordinate with MAJCOM A1 to ensure manning levels are adequate to support command PR program requirements. (T-2)

3.2.2.2.6. Ensure SERE Specialists are adequately trained to meet the command's PR Operational Support mission requirements. (T-2)

3.3. SERE Specialist PR Operational Support Objectives:

3.3.1. Provide organic planning capability to the Joint Task Force commander, Air Component commander, unit commander, and recovery force during all phases of Joint operations; Phase 0 Shape, Phase I Deter, Phase II Seize Initiative, Phase III Dominate, Phase IV Stabilize, and Phase V Enable Civil Authority.

3.3.2. Conduct theater specific PR/SERE training and preparation activities as required.

3.3.2.1. SERE Specialists require knowledge of units' missions to support PR/SERE training and Operational Support activities.

3.3.2.2. SERE Specialists require indoctrination into local MDS specific programs, mission profiles, and tasks to support pre-mission and operations planning and briefs to support PR and EPA development.

3.3.3. Serve as the component/unit level focal point for PR and SERE activities throughout the contingency area.

3.3.4. Conduct PR/SERE Operational Support duties during exercises and contingencies.

3.3.5. SERE Specialists on mobility status will possess a Top Secret clearance and be indoctrinated into Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI/SI-TK-G-HCS). (T-3)

3.4. SERE Specialist PR Operational Support Duties at Home Unit:

3.4.1. SERE Specialist assigned will assist PRMS unit managers with ISOPREPs as directed by MAJCOM guidance, requirements and directives. (T-3)

3.4.2. Research and analyze multiple sources relating to SERE and PR for EPA development. (T-3)

3.4.3. Identifies required EVCs and recommends changes or new requirements to supported theater PR manager. (T-3)

3.4.4. Manages Blood Chit Program and ensures compliance with Joint Pub 3-50, JPRA, and theater specific guidance. (T-3)

3.4.4.1. Component SERE Program Manager is designated as the Blood Chit Program Manager for assigned forces. Blood Chit Program Manager will coordinate component blood chit requirements with the supported theater blood chit manager. (T-3)

3.4.5. Coordinates with Aircrew Flight Equipment and Intelligence personnel to determine PR equipment (formerly E&R or E&E kits) items provided to aircrew. [Attachment 8](#), *PR Kit/Equipment Guidance*, provides additional guidance concerning PR kits and equipment. (T-3)

3.4.6. Provide theater and environmental specific SERE briefings for deployable personnel as required and provided by supported theater PR manager. Research existing SERE guidance documents and information. Request new or updated materials from JPRA through command channels. (T-3)

3.4.7. Plan and rehearse unit PR exercise (PRX) and operational support tasks IAW [Attachment 7](#).

3.4.7.1. Assist in development and update of PRX support products to include but not limited to: PRX Air Tasking Orders (ATO), Combat Search and Rescue Special Instructions (CSAR SPINS), authentication information, and ISOPREPs and EPAs. Should evaluate the ability of Wing Command Post (CP) and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) to communicate PR incidents to appropriate theater PR nodes when able. (T-3)

3.4.7.2. Develop, brief, and evaluate SERE related portion of exercise training objectives, scenarios, and scenario management to leadership and participating forces. (T-3)

3.4.7.3. Conduct PRXs and cross-flow lessons learned to MAJCOM SERE FAM, Aircrew, and other personnel as required. (T-3)

3.4.8. Assist in building and maintaining theater PR JTTP continuity book in cooperation with Intelligence. Information in the book should include current theater specific: (T-3)

3.4.8.1. CSAR SPINS, theater PR Rules of Engagement (ROE), Personnel Recovery Concept of Operations (PR CONOPS) to include Reintegration Plans, Personnel Recovery Standard Operating Procedures (PRSOP) and as applicable, Search and Rescue Concept of Operations (SAR CONOPS), and Search and Rescue Standard Operating Procedures (SARSOPS). (T-3)

3.4.8.2. JPRC/PRCC POCs, phone numbers, e-mail addresses (Non-secure Internet Protocol Routing Network/Secure Internet Protocol Router Network [NIPRNET/SIPRNET]), secure fax numbers, and other communications infrastructure. (T-3)

3.4.8.3. Evasion charts (EVC). (T-3)

3.4.8.4. Isolated Personnel Guide, SERE update messages, country studies, ethnic briefs, and SIPRNET address for JPRA & Intelligence PR support products. (T-3)

3.4.9. During transition from Phase 0 shaping operations, SERE Specialists support the Operations Group Commander by ensuring affected wing personnel are integrated into the theater PR architecture.

3.4.9.1. Work in conjunction with Weapons and Tactics, and Intelligence personnel to ensure PR readiness for at-risk personnel. The affected audience may be limited to aircrew or include any other base personnel designated as at risk of isolation. (T-2)

3.4.9.2. Review PR readiness for deploying personnel according to risk and specific requirements in tasking documents. At a minimum, PR preparation considerations include ISOPREP currency, PR action plan development, customizing Personnel Recovery Kits, and Risk of Isolation briefing for the area of operations. (T-2)

3.4.9.3. Unit level SERE Specialists, where assigned, will work directly with unit intelligence personnel to mitigate risks to the IP. At a minimum, consider the following while developing pre-mission briefings: (T-2)

3.4.9.3.1. Potential threats and survivability of IP.

3.4.9.3.2. Adversary recognition and expected tactics.

3.4.9.3.3. Availability of dedicated, designated or opportune recovery forces.

3.4.9.3.4. Communications and authentication procedures.

3.4.10. Air Reserve Component SERE Specialists will develop a brief outlining the PR capabilities of State of assignment.

3.4.11. Support Domestic Operations when required. SERE Specialists assigned to units that regularly support Domestic Operations should complete the inland Search and Rescue course.

3.5. SERE Specialists PR Duties while Deployed:

3.5.1. Perform duties listed in paragraph 3.4. for deployed unit personnel. (T-3)

3.5.2. Support PR planning functions and brief aircrew/operator at the unit level. (T-3)

3.5.3. Liaise with JPRC, theater PR manager, and all PR nodes/forces. (T-3)

3.5.4. Assist in development and update of the ATO CSAR SPINS for PR. (T-2)

3.5.5. Assist theater reintegration teams in conducting SERE debriefing of recovered personnel to capture lessons learned for use into theater CONOPs and CSAR SPINS.

3.5.6. Disseminate lessons learned to HQ ACC/A3J. (T-2)

3.5.7. Evaluate available Designated Areas for Recovery (DAR), Evasion corridors/lanes and other designated PR areas to determine suitability for mission requirements. Communicate new requirements through theater JPRC. (T-2)

3.5.8. Advise on PR theater entry requirements and tailor necessary support for HRI personnel. (T-2)

3.6. SERE Specialist Coordination with Other PR Activities:

3.6.1. Assist in the development of PR Operations Policy IAW Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual (CJCSM) 3122.03, *Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) Volume II, Planning Formats and Guidance*, Appendix 5 to Annex C. (T-3)

3.6.2. Provide subject matter expertise for the OPLAN PR (formerly E&E) Annexes 5 and 11 IAW with AFMAN 10-401. (T-3)

3.6.3. Provide augmentation to JPRCs, PRCCs, and other locations involving rescue coordination with air and joint components. (T-2)

Chapter 4

SERE SPECIALIST CAREER FIELD MANAGEMENT

4.1. Other SERE Specialist Missions and Responsibilities. SERE Specialists are a worldwide deployable resource capable of supporting PR/SERE operations in any theater. This chapter addresses mission employment, training requirements, physical fitness standards, and further develops criteria defined in AFMAN 36-2108, the CFETP, or other AFIs as applicable to the SERE program.

4.2. SERE Specialist Qualification and Training Program

4.2.1. General. This section outlines Initial Qualification Training, (IQT), Mission Qualification Training (MQT), upgrade training, continuation training, mission ready training and currencies for SERE Specialists.

4.2.2. IQT is accomplished through completion of the formal 3-skill level apprentice course, S-V81-A, *SERE Specialist Training*, qualification to instruct the field training portion of course S-V80-A, *Combat Survival Training* and qualification to support course S-V85-A, *Emergency Parachute and Water Survival Training*.

4.2.3. MQT qualifies SERE Specialists in assigned positions to perform the career field, MAJCOM and unit mission. At a minimum, MQT will include core Mission Ready Training (MRT) criteria in accordance with the SERE 1T0X1 CFETP, as well as MAJCOM directed tasks and unit specific requirements. MQT completion is required prior to conducting the assigned unit mission without a trainer or task certifier. (T-2)

4.2.3.1. HQ AF/A3TS will establish AFS core requirements as the OPR for the SERE Specialist 1T0X1 CFETP. Selected MQT tasks will be identified for currency via unit continuation training. SERE FAMs will integrate currency requirements into the command MTL. (T-2)

4.2.3.2. MAJCOM SERE FAMs are responsible for developing specific MQT requirements and will forward them to AF/A3TS for informational purposes. HQ AF/A3TS in coordination with AETC/A3ZS will conduct an annual review of MQT criteria to seek efficiencies in common requirements across the MAJCOMS. (T-2)

4.2.3.3. Unit Commanders establish unit specific MQT requirements and appropriate training programs. Forward unit-specific MQT requirements to MAJCOM SERE FAM for informational purposes. (T-2)

4.2.4. **Continuation Training (CT).** The CT program provides the volume, frequency, and mix of training necessary to maintain proficiency in the assigned SERE certifications/qualifications.

4.2.4.1. Basic Mission Capable (BMC). A SERE Specialist who has satisfactorily completed IQT and MQT, and who is qualified in some aspects of the unit mission, but does not maintain MR status.

4.2.4.1.1. BMC SERE Specialists are not qualified to deploy.

- 4.2.4.1.2. BMC SERE Specialists may perform PR Operations Support duties with direct supervision.
- 4.2.4.1.3. SERE Specialists who are not BMC, will not perform SRT duties.
- 4.2.4.1.4. BMC SERE Specialists must be able to meet MR currency requirements within 30 days. BMC currency requirements beyond **Table 4.1** will be defined by SERE FAMs via the command master task listing (MTL).
- 4.2.4.2. Mission Ready (MR). A SERE Specialist who has satisfactorily completed MQT, successfully completed a mission evaluation, and who maintains qualification and currency in **Table 4.2** and tasks as defined by SERE FAMs via the MTL. Persons filling a MR position must be ready to perform PR/SERE operational duties on short-notice and without assistance. All SERE Specialists regardless of deployment posturing will complete MR within four years of IQT. Following initial MR, personnel who are postured to deploy or perform operational duties from home station will maintain MR status.
- 4.2.4.3. When frequency on any event is exceeded, currency will be regained under supervision of a certifier who is current and qualified in the same task to the same or greater level required by the CFETP.
- 4.2.4.4. Currency requirements will be tracked on an AF IMT 1098, Special Task Certification and Recurring Training and maintained in the members AF Form 623, Individual Training Record Folder (OJT Training Folder).
- 4.2.5. Waiver authority for MQT, BMC and MR reside with the issuing office. AFSC core MQT requirements will be routed through the MAJCOM SERE FAM to HQ AF/A3TS. Waivers for MAJCOM specific requirements will be routed to the MAJCOM SERE FAM.
- 4.2.5.1. In the event of MQT criteria changes, previously qualified SERE Specialists will have 12 months to accomplish any additional training, unless otherwise identified on the MQT memorandum. (T-2)
- 4.2.5.2. In the event of any MR criteria changes, prior current SERE Specialists will have 6 months to accomplish any additional training, unless otherwise identified on the command MTL.
- 4.2.6. Mandatory BMC is identified in **Table 4.1**.
- 4.2.6.1. Hoist Refresher Training. Hoist Refresher Training will be provided by an instructor who is current and qualified in the same task. It can be accomplished during S-V80-A while doing Formal SERE Training observation at Fairchild AFB. Certifier will use Refresher Training Instructor Guide developed by AETC/A3ZS. (T-2)
- 4.2.6.2. Epinephrine Auto-Injector/CPR Training. SERE Specialist will receive training from qualified medical personnel. (T-2)

4.2.6.3. Formal SERE Training Observation. The portions of SERE Training that will be observed will be dictated by MAJCOM SERE FAMs. Including, but not limited to: A2 Training, E2 Training, UEL Training, Water Survival, EPT and Conduct after Capture (CAC). These and CAC currency can be accomplished by observing the Formal SERE Training at Fairchild AFB SERE School Courses. Also, CAC may be accomplished by observation of S-V88-A Evasion Conduct After Capture, attending JPRA's Joint Resistance Training Instructor Course (JRTIC), attending Specialized SERE Courses, participation in JPRA-led resistance based mobile training teams or other similar events approved by the MAJCOM SERE FAM. If conducting CAC as a Resistance Training Instructor in a formal course, no further currency is required. (T-2)

Table 4.1. Basic Mission Capable.

BMC EVENT	STATUS IF OVERDUE	FREQUENCY	NOTES
Hoist Refresher Training	Non-Mission Qualified	36 Months	N/A
Epinephrine Auto-Injector Training	Non-Mission Qualified	12 Months	N/A
CPR	Non-Mission Qualified	24 Months	N/A
Formal SERE Training/CAC Observation	Non-Mission Qualified	36 Months	N/A
SERE Fitness Test	Non-Mission Qualified	12 Months	N/A

4.2.7. Mission Ready Currency Definitions for Table 4.2.

4.2.7.1. DOC Statement Review. SERE Specialist assigned to operational units must be familiar with all DOC Statements their organization is postured to support. (T-2)

4.2.7.2. Evasion Plan Development. SERE Specialist will develop an EPA and provide the product to evaluators identified by the SERE FAM. (T-2)

4.2.7.3. Personnel Recovery/AOR Briefing Product. SERE Specialist will produce a Personnel Recovery/AOR Briefing product for an assigned AOR and provide the product to evaluators identified by the SERE FAM. (T-2)

Table 4.2. Mission Ready Currencies.

MR EVENT	STATUS IF OVERDUE	FREQUEN CY	NOTES
DOC Statement Review	N-MR	24 Months	1,2
Evasion Plan Development	N-MR	24 Months	2
SERE/Personnel Recovery AOR Briefing Product	N-MR	24 Months	2
<p>NOTES: Table 4.2</p> <p>1. 7-Level MR requirement only.</p> <p>2. Products developed for real world operations during an Operational SERE deployment, may be utilized to refresh this currency date from the date of return.</p>			

4.3. Parachuting Program:

4.3.1. SERE personnel conduct static line and military free fall (MFF) operations. Sustainability for parachute program includes training and maintaining basic static line and basic MFF parachutists, and upgrading select SERE Specialists to Static Line Jumpmaster and MFF Jumpmaster throughout the AFSC from 3 to 9 skill level to maintain a stable force, ready for advanced parachutist training, key positions and personnel parachute program management (PPPM) positions. The Personnel Parachute Program will be maintained IAW AFI 11-410, *Personnel Parachute Operations*. MAJCOMs will establish specific command requirements to support aircrew emergency parachuting training. (T-1)

4.3.2. The SERE Specialist's primary parachutist duties include but are not limited to: performing and instructing emergency parachute operations, training and testing emergency parachute systems, providing formal and refresher Emergency Parachute Training (EPT) instruction and act as the AF SME for Aircrew parachute egress in an operational environment at home station or deployed. Personnel in J-coded billets and performing parachutist activities will maintain an informal Jump Record Folder (JRF) which contains current copies of the following documents: aeronautical orders, DD Form 2992, AF Form 797 & AF Form 1098, all parachute training and evaluation documents, AF Form 922 and/or AF Form 4323, and formal parachute training diplomas and/or certifications. Refer to Table 4.3 for currency listing. (T-2)

4.3.2.1. Advanced parachuting skills are required for select SERE Specialist parachutist duties including: performance in developmental/operational testing of experimental parachuting systems, aircraft parachutist deployment testing, and emergency egress with associated SERE/AFE gear; instructor duties at the Army Military Freefall School and Basic Airborne School; and EPT for PR exercise mission accomplishment.

4.3.2.1.1. Advanced skills take years of training that require parachutist skills to be supplemented with proficiency training at all skill levels integrated into all MAJCOMs. The goal of proficiency training is to provide expertise for advance parachutist experience requirements and to provide a stable force ready for advanced parachutist training and positions.

4.3.2.1.2. Air Force Test Parachutist Program (TPP) at Edwards AFB CA provides intentional aircrew emergency parachuting qualification training for conducting developmental and operational tests and evaluations. The Air Force TPP is the center of expertise for aircrew emergency bailout procedures/operations. Refer to 11-410 for further currency requirement for Test that are not reflected in Table 4.3.

4.3.2.1.3. HQ ACC's Guardian Angel (GA) Test and Evaluation Squadron (TES) at Nellis AFB NV provides operational test and evaluation in support of deliberate personnel parachute systems and support equipment. GA TES is the center of expertise for GA deliberate parachute TTPs.

4.3.2.1.4. ACC's RED FLAG exercise, AMC Operations Support Squadrons, PACAF and USAFE units support aircrew training and airdrop currencies.

4.3.2.2. Parachute Mission Ready (PMR) apply to personnel in J-coded billets.

4.3.2.2.1. Grounded (G) status results from failure to meet designated requirements. Individuals will not perform parachute operations until training is complete. G currencies are considered go/no-go currencies for all parachuting events.

4.3.2.2.2. Non-Parachute Mission Ready (N-PMR) results from failure to meet currency requirements. Unless noted PMR currencies are go/no-go for that currency event only.

4.3.2.2.3. If an event's frequency is exceeded, that event may not be performed except for the purpose of regaining currency. Currency will be regained under supervision of a certifier or trainer who is current and qualified in the same task.

Table 4.3. SERE Specialist Parachutist Currency Requirements.

ARMS ID	Event	Status if overdue	Frequency	Reference	Notes
JS00	Air Force Fitness Assessment	G	6 Months / Annual	AFI 10-248, AFI 11-410	
JS01	MFF EP Training	N-PMR	365 Days	AFI 11-410	1
JS02	Advanced Parachute Systems (APS) EP Training	N-PMR	365 Days		2, 3
JS03	APS Packing	N-PMR	365 Days	AFI 11-410	2, 3
JS04	Water Confidence Training	N-PMR	180 Days	AFI 11-410, AFMAN 11-420	4
JS11	S/L Parachute Deployment	N-PMR	180 Days	AFI 11-410	
JS12	S/L Parachute Deployment w/ Combat Equipment	N-PMR	180 Days		5
JS13	S/L Jumpmaster	N-PMR	180 Days	AFI 11-410	3
JS21	MFF Parachute Deployment	N-PMR	180 Days	AFI 11-410	
JS22	MFF w/ Combat Equipment	N-PMR	180 Days		5
JS23	MFF Jumpmaster	N-PMR	180 Days	AFI 11-410	3
JS24	APS Deployment	N-PMR	180 Days		3, 6
JS25	Aerial Videographer Deployment	N-PMR	180 Days		3, 6
JS26	Tandem Deployment W/ Passenger	N-PMR	90 Days	AFI 11-410	3, 6
JS31	Emergency Parachute System Deployment	N-PMR	90 Days		3, 5
NOTES: Table 4.3					
1. Grounding for all JS2 Events.		4. Only required when performing intentional water jumps.			
2. Grounding for all JS24 & JS25 events.		5. Dual credits applicable JS11 or JS21 currency.			
3. If certified.		6. Must be current in JS21			

4.4. SERE Physical Fitness Test (SPFT):

4.4.1. Successful execution of SERE Specialist missions requires a higher degree of physical fitness beginning with entry level training (S-V81-A) and continuing throughout a member's career. The unique SERE mission requires optimum individual performance in areas of adverse terrain, every environmental condition, and dive and airborne operations. These conditions require mental and physical capabilities be maintained at a higher level. Commanders will ensure assigned SERE Specialists complete at least 7.5 hours of fitness training weekly. The SERE Physical Fitness Evaluation supplements the Air Force Fitness standards to assess and maintain overall fitness levels. (T-3)

4.4.2. SERE Specialists will be assessed annually. The SPFT consists of push-ups, sit-ups, pull-ups and 2-mile run. Point values for the events are shown in **Table 4.4.**, Physical Fitness Evaluation Criteria minimum/maximum scores are annotated by the notes in Table 4.4. Above the minimum score is considered Satisfactory. Additionally, an alternate 4-mile ruck march or 500-meter swim may be used in lieu of the 2-mile run. Points associated with the 4-mile ruck march and 500-meter swim are outlined within the related paragraph. Calisthenics events will be tested, one immediately after the other, with a 2-minute rest between events. Upon completion of all calisthenics events, a rest of approximately 10 minutes is given prior to starting the 2-mile run, 4-mile ruck march or 500-meter swim. Failure of any event by not meeting the standard will constitute a failure of the entire test. (T-3)

Table 4.4. Physical Fitness Evaluation Criteria.

Calisthenics						2 Mile Run	
Push Up	Points	Sit Up	Points	Pull Up	Points	Time	Points
>85	100	>75	100	16	100	<13:00	100
>80	95	>70	95	15	95	<13:30	95
>75	90	>65	90	14	90	<14:00	90
>70	85	>60	85	13	85	<14:30	85
>65	80	>55	80	12	80	<15:00	80
*>60	75	*>50	75	11	75	<15:30	75
>55	70	**>45	70	*10	70	*<16:00	70
>50	65	*>40	65	9	65	<16:15	65
***>45	60			**8	60	**<16:30	60
				7	55	<16:45	55
				***6	50	***<17:00	50

Notes: Table 4.4

*Indicates MINIMUM allowable repetitions for push-ups, sit-ups, and pull-ups or MAXIMUM allowable run time for SERE Specialist under 30 years of age.

**Indicates MINIMUM allowable repetitions for push-ups, sit-ups, and pull-ups or MAXIMUM allowable run time for SERE Specialist 30 but under 40 years of age.

***Indicates MINIMUM allowable repetitions for push-ups, sit-ups, and pull-ups or MAXIMUM allowable run time for SERE Specialist 40 years of age and over.

Minimum scores: Under 30 years old = 290; Under 40 years old = 255; Over 40 years old = 225

4.4.2.1. Pull-ups (time limit: 2 minutes). This exercise is executed on a pull-up bar. The individual grasps the bar with the palms away from the face about shoulder width apart. This is a two-count exercise. The exercise begins in the “dead hang” position. Count one, pull the body directly upward until the chin is over the bar. Count two, lower

the body until the body is again in the “dead hang” position. Individuals will not swing excessively, kip or bicycle feet as the chin is pulled over the bar. Repeat as many times as possible. This exercise is designed to measure strength and endurance in the back and biceps muscles.

4.4.2.2. Sit-ups (time limit: 2 minutes). Start with the back flat on the ground, fingers interlocked behind the head, head off the ground and knees bent at approximately a 90-degree angle. Another individual may hold the feet during the exercise or a toe bar may be used. This is a two-count exercise. Count one, sit up until the back is vertical to the ground. Count two, return to the starting position. The only authorized rest position is when the back is vertical to the ground. If an individual raises buttocks from ground or their fingers are not interlocked behind head during a repetition, the repetition is not counted. This exercise is designed to measure strength and endurance in abdominal and hip flexor muscle groups.

4.4.2.3. Push-ups (time limit: 2 minutes). This exercise starts from the front leaning rest position. The body must be maintained straight from head to heels with knees together. This is a two-count exercise. Count one, flex the elbows, lowering the body until the elbows form a 90-degree angle. Count two, raise the body until the elbows are straight and locked. Repeat this exercise as many times as possible. Event is stopped if an individual touches a knee to the ground, removes a hand from the ground, or a foot leaves the ground. The only authorized rest position is the starting position. This exercise is designed to measure the strength and endurance of the chest and triceps muscles.

4.4.2.4. Two-Mile Run. This is performed with running shoes and appropriate athletic attire. This event will be performed on flat, level, hard-surfaced terrain. This exercise is designed to measure aerobic endurance.

4.4.2.5. Failures will be provided the opportunity to re-test. These guidelines and procedures will be included in the MAJCOM supplements. (T-2)

4.4.3. **Temporary Profiles.** A member with a temporary profile must take the regular four-event SPFT after the profile has expired. Once the profile is lifted, the SERE Specialist must be given 90 days to train for the fitness test. (T-3)

4.4.4. **Permanent Profiles.** Members who have been given a permanent profile by Air Force health professionals will be exempt from the SPFT. If the condition allows member to serve in the AF, retention in the AFSC will be routed through SERE FAM to SERE CFM for final decision. In the event that the member is returned to duty with no profile, he/she must take the SPFT within 90 days unless otherwise indicated in member's profile. (T-1)

4.4.5. **Alternate Fitness Events:**

4.4.5.1. An alternate aerobic fitness test event is a 4-mile ruck march in lieu of the 2-mile run. The 4-mile ruck march will be conducted on flat level terrain with a 40-pound rucksack worn for the entire duration of the movement. Successful completion of the 4-mile ruck march with 40-pound ruck under the maximum time will be scored at 120 points for the aerobic portion of the fitness test.

4.4.5.2. Additionally, members may elect to perform the 500-meter swim test in an indoor or outdoor pool. Members may wear any swim goggle of their choice, but will not wear fins or any additional equipment to enhance performance. The entire 500 meters will not include any breaks or hanging on the side of the pool. The test assesses the aerobic fitness and muscular endurance of the individual. Members may elect to perform the swim test in lieu of the 2-mile run. The standards for the alternate swim event are listed in **Table 4.5**. Satisfactory completion of the alternate swim event will be scored at 120 points.

Table 4.5. Alternate Testing Events.

ALTERNATE EVENT STANDARDS			
EVENT	AGE		
	Under 30 years of age	30-40 years of age	Over 40 years of age
4-Mile Ruck March	60:00	62:30	65:00
500-Meter Swim	20:30	22:00	24:00

Chapter 5

SERE PROGRAM STANDARDIZATION AND EVALUATION

5.1. Inspection. MAJCOMs will establish comprehensive certification, standardization and evaluation programs to ensure compliance with AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection Program*, this AFI and applicable MAJCOM instructions. (T-2)

5.2. Compliance with the Air Force SERE Program: This will be assessed in three areas: Formal SERE Training, SRT, and PR Operational Support programs. MAJCOMs will conduct inspections IAW AFI 90-201. (T-1)

5.2.1. Initial SERE Training Programs.

5.2.1.1. HQ JPRA will conduct JTS oversight inspections of level-B and Level -C SERE courses in conjunction with Air Force inspection programs. (T-0)

5.2.1.1.1. MAJCOMs will notify HQ AF/A3TS of pending inspections in which JPRA can be integrated for a concurrent JTS inspection. (T-2)

5.2.1.1.2. HQ AF/A3TS will notify the JPRA of pending inspections and coordinate JPRA's involvement. (T-2)

5.2.1.1.3. HQ AF/A3TS will obtain the results of evaluations from JPRA. (T-2)

5.2.2. SRT Programs.

5.2.2.1. SERE CFM will develop and publish a Self-Assessment Communicators (SAC) in Management Internal Control Toolset (MICT) to capture Wing-level compliance requirements for this AFI or Air Force-level programs. (T-1)

5.2.2.2. SERE FAMs will populate SAC with compliance requirements IAW this AFI and publish SACs in the MICT. (T-2)

5.2.2.3. MAJCOMs will ensure SRT events meet the minimum criteria of **Chapter 3** and include thorough RM prior to execution. (T-2)

5.2.2.4. When possible, SERE Program managers should leverage support from appropriate installation offices to evaluate compliance with associated SRT programs such as munitions account maintenance, equipment program management and safety processes. (T-3)

5.3. Career Field Management.

5.3.1. MAJCOMS will evaluate mission qualification training, upgrade training, and mission readiness currency to identify best practices or enterprise-wide issues to be addressed during executive committees and Utilization and Training Workshops (U&TW). (T-2)

5.4. SERE FAM Responsibilities:

5.4.1. Coordinate and approve SERE Specialists augmentation for inspection teams, to evaluate training and PR Operational Support programs. (T-2)

5.4.2. SERE inspectors must have experience in the area they will be evaluating. To include, but not limited to: Apprehension Avoidance, SERE Combatives, Escape Enhancement, Conduct After Capture training, and Parachuting Operations will only be inspected by approved personnel. (T-2)

5.4.3. Monitor and assess MICT data from units to maintain situational awareness of potential problem areas. (T-2)

5.5. PR Exercises.

5.5.1. A robust PR exercise program is imperative for preparing the warfighter for prosecution of recovery across the spectrum of engagement. A major part of training for the PR process is the specific "actions on the objective" or the IP's role in the overall recovery effort. Currently, numerous Combatant Command and MAJCOM-directed PR exercises are in place to allow recovery forces to execute critical personnel recovery Mission Essential Tasks (MET), as well as providing potential IPs with an opportunity to practice evasion and recovery skills in a simulated combat environment (e.g., Pacific Thunder, Red Flag, Angel Thunder, Green Flag-East and the Joint Readiness Training Center, and ACC/AFSOC Combat Air Force (CAF) integration exercises). These exercises provide commanders and staff, planners, aviation and ground recovery forces, as well as potential IP a forum for planning and executing full-spectrum PR TTP. Specifically, the SERE role within this process is to provide mission-critical feedback and after action review from the "survivor's" perspective.

5.5.2. Specific SERE responsibilities.

5.5.2.1. Assists in development of exercise plans (EXPLANs), SPINs, PR CONOPs, etc. (T-3)

5.5.2.2. Develops mission plans to include survivor participation, aircraft/team support, logistical support requirements, etc. (T-3)

5.5.2.3. Performs observer/controller (escort) duties to include data collection, performance feedback, safety, and emergency field medical treatment, as required. (T-3)

5.5.2.4. Coordinates and performs airborne operations, as required. (T-3)

5.5.3. Incorporating summary of PR exercise lessons learned and after action into both the formal and continuation processes is essential to successful PR. MAJCOMs conducting PR exercises will forward sanitized lessons learned and other PR-related after action items to HQ AF/A3TS for review and distribution to the field. Use the "observation, analysis, and lessons learned" format for collecting and disseminating data.

5.5.3.1. HQ AETC/A3ZS will ensure applicable data is incorporated into the formal training process. (T-2)

5.5.3.2. SERE FAMs for commands with Mission Ready (MR)/Combat Mission Ready (CMR) personnel and personnel assigned to combat-coded units will ensure appropriate lessons learned are distributed to subordinate units for inclusion in SRT programs. (T-3)

5.6. Personnel Recovery Operational Support

5.6.1. Personnel Recovery Operational Support may be assessed via local SERE events and larger installation exercises. PR support activities should evaluate actions taken to prepare at-risk personnel, develop evasion plans of action, support recovery execution, and conduct reintegration debriefings to adapt recovery planning to the variables of the conflict. (T-3)

5.7. Post Training Exercises (PTE).

5.7.1. MAJCOMs may conduct PTEs to evaluate CAC program effectiveness. PTE Participants must be Level B or C graduates. (T-2)

5.7.2. MAJCOM requests for JPRA led PTEs will be coordinated through AF/A3TS. Once approved, requesting unit will coordinate directly with JPRA keeping MAJCOM and HAF POC's informed until PTE is complete. (T-2)

5.7.3. MAJCOM requests to conduct independent PTEs will be coordinated with and approved by AF/A3TS. Requests must include the following items: Justification for training; type of training; desired learning outcome; length of training; instructor qualifications; risk management; and support requirements. (T-2)

5.7.3.1. Requesting unit will forward lessons-learned/after-action reports to the assessed unit Commander and AF/A3TS. AF/A3TS will forward to lessons-learned/after-action JPRA and courtesy copy appropriate MAJCOM. (T-1)

5.7.4. PTEs involving two or more services or components must be approved separately by the PR OPR for each service or component involved. The requesting unit, if Air Force, will ensure the supporting service or component PR OPRs are included in the staffing process to ensure all parties are informed and sufficient coordination is completed.

MARK C. NOWLAND, Lt Gen, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

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Adopted Forms

AF Form 797, *Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command JQS*

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

AF Form 922, *Individual Jump Record*

AF Form 1098, *Special Task Certification and Recurring Training*

AF Form 1522, *Aviation Records Management System Additional Training Accomplishment Report*

AF Form 1247, *Physiological Training*

AF Form 4323, *Arms Multi-Crew Jump Record*

DD Form 2992, *Medical Recommendations for Flying or Special Operational Duty*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACBRN—Aircrew Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
AEF—Air Expeditionary Force
AETC—Air Education and Training Command
AF—Air Force
AFCFM—Air Force Career Field Manager
AFE—Aircrew Flight Equipment
ARMS—Aviation Resource Management System
AFI—Air Force Instruction
AFMAN—Air Force Manual
AFMC—Air Force Material Command
AFPAM—Air Force Pamphlet
AFPC—Air Force Personnel Center
AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive
AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command
AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code
AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command
ANG—Air National Guard
AOC—Air Operations Center
AOR—Area of Responsibility
A2—Apprehension Avoidance
ASD [ISA]—Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
ATO CSAR SPINS—Air Tasking Orders CSAR Special Instructions
BAQ—Basic Aircraft Qualifications
BMC—Basic Mission Capable
CAC—Conduct After Capture
CAF—Combat Air Force
CEA—Career Enlisted Aviator
CFETP—Career Field Education and Training Plan
CJCSI—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CJQS—Command Job Qualification Standards

CMR—Combat Mission Ready

CoC—Code of Conduct

CoCT—Code of Conduct Training

CONOPS—Concept of Operations

CPR—Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

CSAR—Combat Search and Rescue

CSI—Contingency SERE Indoctrination

CST—Combat Survival Training

CTS—Course Training Standard

DAR—Designated Area for Recovery

DASD—Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense

DoD—Department of Defense

DoDD—DoD Directive

DoDI—DoD Instruction

DPMO—Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office

DRU—Direct Reporting Unit

ECAC—Evasion Conduct After Capture

E2—Escape Enhancements

E&E—Escape and Evasion

EPA—Evasion Plan of Action

EPT—Emergency Parachuting Training

EVC—Evasion Chart

E&R—Evasion and Recovery

ETCA—Education and Training Course Announcements

EXPLANS—Exercise Plans

FAM—Functional Area Manager

FOA—Field Operating Agency

FSC—Full Spectrum Captivity

GPS—Global Positioning System

HABD—Helicopter Aircrew Breathing Device

HEED—Helicopter Emergency Egress Device

HRI—High Risk of Isolation

HQ—Headquarters

IP—Isolated Personnel

ISOPREP—Isolated Personnel Report

IST—Initial Skills Training

JMTEL—Joint Mission Essential Task List

JOPES—Joint Operation Planning and Execution System

JPra—Joint Personnel Recovery Agency

JRTIC—Joint Resistance Training Instructor Course

JPRC—Joint Personnel Recovery Center

JTS—Joint Training Standard

JTTP—Joint Tactics, Techniques and Procedures

LAS—Local Area Survival

MAJCOM—Major Command

MET—Mission Essential Task

METL—Mission Essential Task List

MFF—Military Free Fall

MR—Mission Ready

MRT—Mission Ready Training

NAR—Non-conventional Assisted Recovery

NAS—Naval Air Station

NIMA—National Imagery Mapping Agency

NIPRNET—Non-secure Internet Protocol Routing Network

NCST—Non-Combat Survival Training

OI—Operating Instruction

OOTW—Operations Other Than War

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OPLANS—Operation Plans

RM—Risk Management

PCS—Permanent Change of Station

PFT—Programmed Flying Training

PME—Professional Military Education

POI—Plan of Instruction

POW—Prisoner of War

POW/MPA—Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Affairs

PR—Personnel Recovery

PRK—Personnel Recovery Kits

PRMS—Personnel Recovery Mission Software

PRCC—Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell

ROE—Rules of Engagement

ROTC—Reserve Officer Training Corps

RT—Resistance Training

SAF—Secretary of the Air Force

SAFE—Selected Area for Evasion

SAID—SAFE Area Intelligence Description

SAR CONOPS—Search and Rescue Concept of Operations

SARSOPS—Search and Rescue Standard Operating Procedures

SAV—Staff Assistance Visits

SCA—Survival Contact Area

SCWG—Survival Component Working Group

SIPRNET—Secure Internet Protocol Router Network

SEA—Survival Egress Air

SERE—Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape

SME—Subject Matter Expert

SPINS—Special Instructions

SPFT—SERE Physical Fitness Test

SRT—SERE Refresher Training

SWET—Shallow Water Egress Trainer

TACP—Tactical Air Control Party

TDY—Temporary Duty

TPP—Test Parachutist Program

TS/SCI—Top Secret/Special Compartmentalized Information

TTP—Tactics Techniques and Procedures

UEI—Unit Effectiveness Inspection

UCMJ—Uniform Code of Military Justice

UJTL—Universal Joint Task List

USAF—US Air Force

USAFA—US Air Force Academy

USAFSAM—US Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine

USSOCOM—United States Special Operations Command

UTC—Unit Type Code

WST—Water Survival Training

Terms

SERE Training—A form of Code of Conduct training that prepares military personnel to meet their obligations when they are involuntarily separated from friendly forces during combat or as prisoners of war. Same as survival, evasion, resistance, and escape training. DoD Instruction O-3002.05 is the basis for this training. Levels of SERE Training are:

Level-A—The minimum level of understanding for all members of the Armed Forces attained by all personnel during entry-level training.

Level-B—The minimum level of understanding needed by personnel who have a moderate risk of isolation during peacetime or combat.

Level-C—The minimum level of understanding needed by personnel who have a high risk of isolation or are vulnerable to greater-than-average exploitation by a captor during peacetime or combat. Level-C includes senior Air Force officials assigned to or visiting high threat areas.

SRT—Training designed to refresh, update, and augment information taught during formal Code of Conduct training.

Evasion Plan of Action (EPA)—A course of action, developed before executing a combat mission, which is intended to improve a potential evader's chances of successful evasion and recovery by providing recovery forces with an additional source of information that can increase the predictability of the evader's actions and movement.

Full Spectrum Captivity (FSC)—A term used to capture all forms of captivity including Wartime, Peacetime Governmental, and Hostage Detention. FSC was adopted by the Air Force, by direction of the JPRA, in January 2007.

Hostage Survival Training—A form of Code of Conduct training that prepares military personnel to meet their obligations while being held hostage by terrorists. DoD Instruction O-3002.05, is the basis for this training.

Peacetime—A time when there is no armed conflict or, if armed conflict exists, the United States is not directly involved.

Peacetime Detention Training—A form of Code of Conduct training that prepares military personnel to meet their obligations as detainees of a foreign government. DoD Instruction O-3002.05, is the basis for this training.

US Air Force Formal Survival Training Program—This program includes Code of Conduct training courses as well as additional training in areas such as post-egress procedures and specific environments.

Attachment 2

DESCRIPTIONS OF FORMAL SERE TRAINING COURSES

A2.1. HQ JPRA Courses:

A2.1.1. SERE 220, Special Survival Training, Fairchild AFB WA.

A2.1.2. SERE 360, Joint Resistance Training Instructor Course (JRTIC), Fairchild AFB, WA.

A2.1.3. PR 101, Introduction to Personnel Recovery, Fredericksburg VA or MTT.

A2.1.4. PR 301, Personnel Recovery Plans and Operations, Fredericksburg VA.

A2.2. HQ AETC Courses:

A2.2.1. Course S-V70-A, SERE Specialist Screening, Lackland AFB TX. Identifies candidates to enter SERE Specialist career field training. Students will perform tasks to assess their ability to meet minimum physical fitness requirements, attain satisfactory speaking skills and abilities, perform specified gross motor skills associated with SERE Specialist duties, and exhibit observable behaviors necessary for success within the SERE Specialist career field.

A2.2.2. Course S-V79-A, SERE Level-B Training. Trains personnel in TTP's and equipment that enhance evasion, resistance, and escape prospects, in any hostile environment. Its objective is to facilitate their return with honor to friendly forces without rendering aid or comfort to an enemy, with or without organized recovery.

A2.2.3. Course S-V80-A, SERE Training, Fairchild AFB WA. Trains aircrew and other designated personnel in the employment of principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment that enhance SERE prospects, regardless of climatic conditions or hostile environments. Its objective is to facilitate their return with honor to friendly forces without rendering aid or comfort to an enemy, with or without organized recovery.

A2.2.4. Course S-V81-A, SERE Specialist Training Course, Fairchild AFB WA. Trains to qualify selected airmen for duties and responsibilities as a SERE Specialist and awards AFSC 1T031.

A2.2.5. Course S-V81-F, SERE Craftsman's Course, Fairchild AFB WA. Trains SERE Specialists in SERE and Personnel Recovery Preparation, Planning, Execution, and Adaptation Management and awards AFSC 1T071.

A2.2.6. Course S-V85-A, Emergency Parachute and Water Survival Training, Fairchild AFB WA. Trains personnel in TTP's of over land and water post-egress parachute procedures and employ principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment that enhance the probability of survival and recovery after ejection or bailout.

A2.2.7. Course S-V84-A, Underwater Egress Training, Fairchild AFB WA. Trains Air Force helicopter and tilt rotor aircrew members and other designated personnel in the principles, procedures, and techniques necessary to successfully egress from a sinking aircraft. Training requires personnel to actually experience water entry and perform underwater egress in the Modular Egress Training Simulator device.

A2.2.8. Course S-V87-A, Arctic Survival Training, Eielson AFB AK. Trains aircrews and other designated personnel in employing principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment that enhance their ability to survive and be rescued under arctic conditions, and to facilitate their return with honor to friendly forces.

A2.2.9. Course S-V81-C, SERE Specialist Journeyman Arctic Training, Eielson AFB AK. Trains SERE Specialists to employ principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment during operations in an arctic environment.

A2.2.10. Course S-V88-AL, Evasion and Conduct after Capture (ECAC), Lackland AFB TX. Trains personnel in evasion, resistance, and escape using current TTP and equipment.

A2.2.11. SERE Specialist Indoctrination Program, Fairchild AFB WA. Increases SERE Candidates' physical preparedness for 3-Level training, practice motor skills, provide stress inoculation, coping mechanisms and motivate candidates. All goals are designed to skills for success and reduce historically high attrition rates in the 3-Level course.

A2.2.12. Course S-V90-A, Water Survival, Non-parachuting, Fairchild AFB WA. Trains non-parachute equipped aircrew members and other designated personnel in employing principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment to enhance survival in a water environment.

A2.2.13. Course S-V94-C, Combat Rescue Officer Advanced SERE Training, Fairchild AFB WA. Trains CRO's with advanced combat SERE skills necessary to prosecute PR as well as, provide a basic familiarization of the SERE career field. Trains CRO's in TTP's required for supporting the Code of Conduct during operations other than war.

A2.2.14. Course S-V95-A, SERE Field Training Operations (ARC only), Fairchild AFB WA. Prepares ANG and AFRES three skill level SERE Specialists, to conduct unit-level SRT. This course ensures personnel meet S-V80-A, SERE Training, on base laboratory, and field operational objectives.

A2.3. AFSOC: Course SOF-B. Trains select moderate risk of capture personnel in CoC and PR TTP. Training includes "hand-on" survival and evasion curriculum, as well as, Level-B (academic) resistance and escape CoC application during wartime operations, peacetime detention, and hostage survival.

Attachment 3

WAIVER CORRESPONDENCE

Table A3.1. Example Waiver.

MEMORANDUM FOR HQ USAF/A3TS

FROM: MAJCOM 3-Letter

SUBJECT: Waiver to AFI 16-1301, cite paragraph

1. State reason a waiver is required. What has the MAJCOM accomplished to rectify problem?
2. Provide justification for the waiver request.
3. Who will this waiver apply to?
 - 3a. Full name
 - 3b. Assigned position
 - 3c. PCS/Rotation date
 - 3d. Desired frequency of operational flying (monthly/quarterly)
 - 3e. Dates available for training to meet compliance requirements
4. Provide recommendation. Waivers will not exceed one (1) year.
5. Provide POC information.

SIGNATURE BLOCK

Atch – Supporting Documents

“FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY”

Attachment 4

EMERGENCY PARACHUTE TRAINING SAFETY

A4.1. Safety must be considered when conducting SS06 Emergency Parachute Training, primarily when doing parachute landing falls and “hanging harness”. As a minimum:

A4.1.1. Safety padding at least 4” thick will be placed under EPT/PLD training devices while in use. “Landing Mats” commonly used in gymnastics are recommended. Safety padding includes, but not limited to mats, pea gravel, rubber pellets, and sawdust.

A4.1.2. Aircrew members must be suspended with their feet not touching the floor or safety mats, however members will not be suspended with their feet more than 48” above the floor or safety mats.

A4.1.3. Aircrew members will wear aircrew helmets, or suitable commercial substitute if unavailable, during EPT and PLD training along with other weapons system specific aircrew equipment.

A4.1.4. Certified EPT/PLD instructors will visually check to ensure proper attachment of PLD equipment prior to disconnecting parachute risers from harness.

A4.1.5. PLFs will be done from a stable platform not to exceed 24” in height. Landing area will be a non-hardened surface (example: grass, pea gravel, sawdust or padding).

A4.1.6. Instructor will run and document an operational and safety checklist on the EPT Trainer (Hanging Harness apparatus) and applicable training aids prior to each EPT class. This inspection will include an operational check to ensure the EPT device is working properly, as well as a visual inspection of the EPT apparatus to include all attached hardware, webbing/risers, training harnesses, PLD device and tape, and helmets/visors.

Attachment 5

HEED/HABD/SEA TRAINING

A5.1. Prerequisites:

A5.1.1. Primary instructor must complete S-V84-A, *Underwater Egress Course*, using an approved Helicopter Emergency Egress Device (HEED) and Shallow Water Egress Trainer (SWET).

A5.1.2. Review MAJCOM approved products the day of training to refresh on possible dive injuries and what watch for.

A5.1.3. Review Medical Considerations.

A5.2. Equipment

A5.2.1. Instructor: appropriate pool clothing, mask to see students for safety and debriefs.

A5.2.2. Student: appropriate flight clothing to include LPU, flight vest, water shoes, and helmet.

A5.2.2.1. Dive brick- to allow them to stay on the bottom of the pool as they become familiar breathing off a HEED.

A5.2.2.2. At least one approved HEED bottle per student, allowing them to experience running out of air.

A5.2.3. Filling station to recharge approved HEED bottles.

A5.2.4. SWET chair to practice egress situations.

A5.2.5. Pool to conduct training, for water clarity to monitor safety and correct deficiencies.

A5.3. Personnel

A5.3.1. 1 on 1 ratio for any student actively breathing on compressed air.

A5.3.2. Minimum of two instructors for SWET chair operations to fix deficiencies and offer assistance if needed.

A5.3.3. Independent Duty Medical Technician or other qualified personnel, trained on dive injuries, on 15 minute standby in case of dive related emergency or other injury.

A5.4. Other

A5.4.1. A safety assessment will be completed to see the comfort level of students under water.

A5.4.2. RM completed for the training prior to students breathing compressed air.

A5.4.3. Establish clear emergency procedures student can perform if in distress. (e.g. hands on head with elbows wide)

A5.5. Medical Considerations

A5.5.1. Knowledge of medical emergencies/ symptoms associated with breathing compressed air.

A5.5.1.1. Pulmonary over inflation syndromes (Arterial Gas Embolism (AGE), Pneumothorax, Mediastinal Emphysema, Subcutaneous Emphysema).

A5.5.1.2. Near Drowning.

A5.5.1.3. Shallow water black out and hyperventilation.

A5.5.1.4. Barotrauma.

A5.5.2. Knowledge of closest chamber in case of dive related injury; to include phone number, transport vehicle, route to location.

A5.5.3. Emergency action plan; to include having O2 on standby, transport vehicle, local emergency room location and route. (e.g. below)

A5.5.3.1. Remove victim from water.

A5.5.3.2. Establish ABC's, monitor patient and prep for transport.

A5.5.3.3. Dial 911.

A5.5.3.4. Call _____ Medical Center and alert hyperbaric team at ____-_____

A5.5.3.5. Transport via ambulance.

A5.5.3.6. Notify chain of command.

A5.5.4. Students will not be permitted to be alone until 10 minutes have passed after breathing compressed air ensuring zero signs or symptoms of AGE have occurred.

Attachment 6

RISK MANAGEMENT (RM)

A6.1. The SERE mission area often places personnel in remote environments and potentially hazardous situations. Conditions often include austere operating locations, inclement weather, rugged terrain, hazardous life forms, and fixed/rotary-wing operations. While operations within the SERE mission area are objective driven, it is imperative all SERE missions begin with a thorough risk assessment IAW the six step risk management processes outlined in AFI 90-802 and AFPAM 90-803. While it is hard to identify all potential contingencies during an operation, proper planning will enhance overall individual safety during high-risk training. Risk management must assess the risk, weigh associated factors, and posture for as many contingencies as possible within a given operation. Ensure command involvement in the decision making process. Regardless of the mission, risk management must include bioenvironmental, equipment, communication, location, and medical considerations. (T-3)

A6.1.1. Specifically, SERE operations and training activities should include all AFI 90-802 requirements plus:

A6.1.1.1. Bioenvironmental

A6.1.1.1.1. Weather

A6.1.1.1.2. Terrain

A6.1.1.1.3. Animal life

A6.1.1.1.4. Plant life

A6.1.1.1.5. Socio-political

A6.1.1.2. Equipment

A6.1.1.2.1. Vehicles

A6.1.1.2.2. Personal protective

A6.1.1.3. Communication

A6.1.1.3.1. Mobile radios

A6.1.1.3.2. Telephone

A6.1.1.3.3. Air to ground visual signals

A6.1.1.4. Assistance required date and time

A6.1.1.4.1. Rear support element

A6.1.1.5. Location

A6.1.1.6. Medical

A6.1.1.6.1. Minor

A6.1.1.6.2. Major

A6.1.1.6.3. Evacuation plans

A6.1.1.6.4. Location, directions, and contact procedures for emergency care facilities.

A6.1.2. The SERE Program approach to RM should consider “what exists, what is the impact, and what is the plan” for each factor. Incorporating these considerations into RM programs will ensure overall standardization, reduce instability within the planning processes, and ensure SERE operations are conducted in a safe manner, regardless of the operating environment.

A6.1.3. The following RM checklists/matrixes may be applied to SERE operations and training activities in order to assist in the safe prosecution of the SERE mission. However, it must be understood that mere "numbers" should never be a substitute for sound judgment and decision-making. The more complex and hazardous the operation, the more detailed the mission planning must be. Units will develop matrixes specifically tailored to their individual operational requirements.

A6.1.4. Water survival training operations, particularly when conducted in “open water” or when utilizing compressed air, pose a variety of unique risks that must be accounted for. MAJCOMs will ensure units develop detailed operating instructions/plans of instruction (OIs/POIs) to ensure overall objective accomplishment and RM. Procedures must include location of decompression chambers and chamber access procedures for units conducting HEEDS/compressed air training. The following outlines specific SERE Specialist/support element requirements when conducting water survival training operations: (T-2)

A6.1.4.1. Certified Lifeguard or Para Rescue or Navy/Coast Guard rescue swimmer on site for entire iteration of that session of WST, but they cannot be there as a student at the same time. (T-2)

A6.1.4.2. CPR qualified instructors or support personnel on site for duration of entire iteration of that session of WST. (T-2)

A6.1.4.3. Units are encouraged to conduct training operations in an open water environment. Additional requirements for open water operations are as follows:

A6.1.4.3.1. All participants to include instructors will be equipped with adequate flotation and spare flotation will be positioned aboard vessel. (T-2)

A6.1.4.3.2. Ensure adequate medical coverage is available. (T-2)

A6.1.4.3.3. If needed to conduct open water operations, SERE Specialists will be trained and certified on personal water craft (PWC), power boats and/or other vessels. Personnel will complete boating safety course and/or United States Coast Guard boating safety course.

A6.1.4.4. Rotary-wing requirements. In addition to environmental factors, medical considerations, recovery TTP, etc. training for rotary-wing/tilt rotor crewmembers will also include “hands-on” application of an approved Helicopter Emergency Egress Device (HEED) for assigned aircrews. Additionally, units will utilize the Shallow Water Egress Trainer (SWET) as a method of reinforcing “hard skill” requirements associated with underwater egress. When conducting hands on breathing device and SWET operations, the OIs/POI will also include the following additional requirements: (T-2)

- A6.1.4.4.1. SERE Specialists conducting this training require a thorough understanding of dive physiology. Personnel may receive this training either through basic civilian dive courses, military dive certification, or through in-unit continuation training. (T-2)
- A6.1.4.4.2. To ensure aircrew safety, HEED and/or SWET training must be conducted in a controlled environment, i.e., swimming pool. Depth for personnel utilizing the approved devices will not exceed 4 feet. (T-1)
- A6.1.4.4.3. SWET. As a minimum, training objectives should require participants to clear the HEED under water using both approved techniques (IAW US Navy HEED video maintained on the GA/SERE SharePoint site) and breath successfully under water, maintain reference point, release, and effectively egress the SWET. Participants will be required to demonstrate proficiency with the HEED prior to entering the SWET. (T-2)
- A6.1.5. The matrixes identify basic concepts needed for consideration when conducting water survival training. These concepts apply when conducting operations in both open and protected waters.

Attachment 7**PERSONNEL RECOVERY EXERCISE AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT**

A7.1. Conduct Pre-mission planning prior to deployment or employment (exercises, engagements, FOB) to support potential IP and EPA development. Some requirements include:

- A7.1.1. Determine Risk
- A7.1.2. Assess environmental considerations; climate, terrain and life forms
- A7.1.3. Analyze intelligence reports and assessments to identify IP considerations
- A7.1.4. Identify IP legal status
- A7.1.5. Analyze/validate rules of engagement (ROEs)
- A7.1.6. Research Socio-political Conditions, Social customs and courtesies, Religious beliefs, Political, tribal or governmental influences.
- A7.1.7. Assess potential enemy spectrum of captivity TTPs; restraints, treatment, exploitation.
- A7.1.8. Interpret the Isolated Personnel Guides (IPG) for use in mission planning
- A7.1.9. Conduct risk assessment and determine vulnerabilities based on mission and location
- A7.1.10. Assess IP specialty, location, mission affecting threats
- A7.1.11. Review DOC statements/unit tasked OPLANS (tailor briefings or SERE training as required)
- A7.1.12. Determine PR capabilities
- A7.1.13. Determine available rescue assets, air land, and sea
- A7.1.14. Determine force bed-down locations
- A7.1.15. Determine tasking authorities and chain of reporting
- A7.1.16. Ensure issued Tag/Track/ Locate (TTL) technology is compatible/integrated in theater architecture
- A7.1.17. Determine IP equipment capabilities and gaps
- A7.1.18. Develop PR plan
- A7.1.19. Interpret the theater Special Instructions (SPINS) for use in mission planning.
- A7.1.20. Make recommendations for EPA considerations in support of air and ground operators
- A7.1.21. Develop and use a pre-mission plan
- A7.1.22. Develop cell/radio and signaling plan.
- A7.1.23. Develop transition plan in/out of AOR.
- A7.1.24. Develop Evasion Plan of Action (EPA)/Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

A7.2. Prepare and rehearse unit ability to perform PR execution tasks. Some requirements include:

A7.2.1. Determine training requirements and develop training objectives for a PR exercise.

A7.2.2. Develop support products to meet the training objectives for a PR exercise.

A7.2.3. Develop a training package for a PR Exercise.

A7.2.4. Develop an evaluation device for a PR exercise.

A7.2.4.1. Should evaluate the ability of Wing Command Post (CP) and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) to communicate PR incidents to appropriate theater PR nodes when able.

A7.2.5. Execute a PR exercise.

A7.2.6. Perform PR Observer Controller/Trainer (OC/T) duties during SERE training and PR exercise.

A7.2.7. Mission Ready SERE Specialists supervise live hoist operations and conduct pre-hoist safety training.

Attachment 8

PR KIT/EQUIPMENT GUIDANCE

A8.1. Personnel Recovery Kits (PRK) or equipment, provide High-Risk-of- Isolation (HRI) personnel with essential equipment, tools and items necessary for successful survival, evasion, resistance, and escape in a specific non-permissive environments/area of responsibility (AOR). They are designed to supplement/augment AF issued Survival vest/kits, which are of a global nature. All items should support the Combatant Commander's PR plan and theater PR capabilities. PRKs should be issued from home station and tailored to specific units and missions when possible.

A8.1.1. Coordinate unit's PRK requirements through the chain of command to respective SERE FAMs prior to acquisition. To ensure unity of effort, uniformity, life cycle, and supportability of kit items SERE FAMs will coordinate with theater recovery coordination centers (i.e., JPRC, PRCC, Air Operations Center (AOC), etc.) to ensure interoperability and feasibility of PRK items into PR JTTP.

A8.1.2. SERE SMEs are responsible for recommending items, containers, employment methods and conducting necessary PRK training events.

A8.1.3. HRI personnel should employ PRKs during SRT events and PR exercises and become familiar with the items. They must possess a thorough understanding of effective tactics, techniques and procedures for their employment, zeroization, destruction, and care and use while under field conditions.

A8.1.4. Include PRK items as part of the individuals Evasion Plan of Action. In the event of a recovery effort, PRK information for missing personnel must be quickly passed by a secure means to the servicing recovery center.

A8.1.5. PRKs should address basic needs and support the PR execution tasks of report, locate, and recover. PRKs should, as a minimum, contain Evasion Charts (EVC) or equivalent map of operations area, small nighttime signaling devices, Blood Chit, and Pointee-Talkees of the Area of Operations.

A8.1.6. Additional PRK items should address the specific needs required for successful evasion in a specified area of responsibility (AOR) and enhance the IP's ability to navigate, signal, hide, survive, and facilitate recovery.

A8.1.7. The specific size and placement of the PRK on personnel should be closely scrutinized and tailored to mission, platform, egress procedures, and need. If worn/placed on personnel equipped with ejection seats, ensure the PRK does not impose a windblast hazard. Contact the local Safety Office and Aircrew Flight Equipment Officer or AFE Superintendent if there are safety of flight concerns. If safety is in doubt, utilize standard safe to fly testing and evaluation processes. AFMC's Test Parachutist Program (TPP) at Edwards AFB, CA, and the 311th Human Systems Wing, Brooks AFB, TX should evaluate PRKs for impact of emergency