



U. S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL
1/507th Parachute Infantry Regiment
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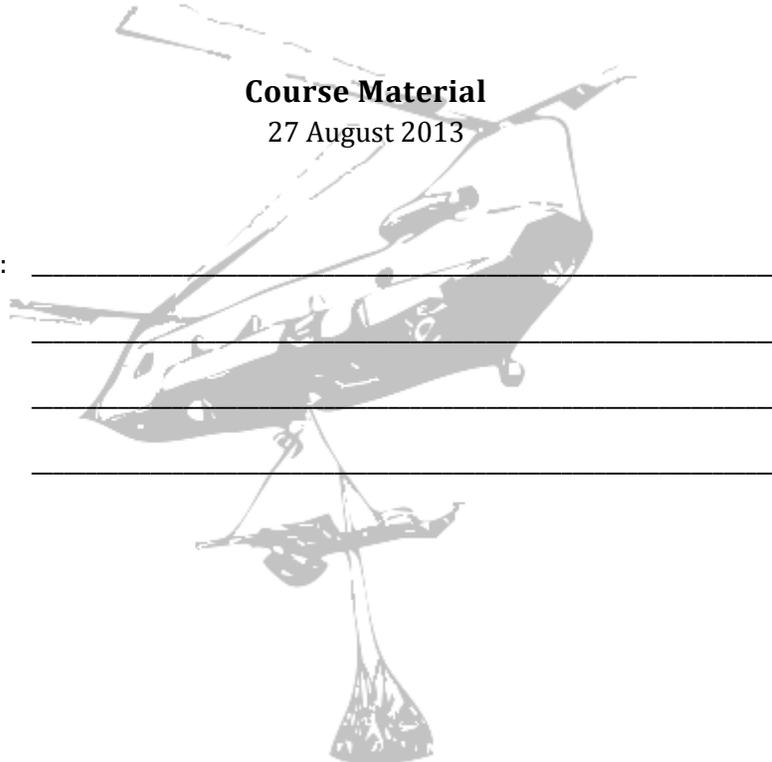
Course Material
27 August 2013

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Class Number: _____

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DO NOT PROCEED UNTIL DIRECTED BY AN INSTRUCTOR



Do not proceed to sections until covered by the formal block of instruction. You may review any previously covered sections throughout this handout for reference.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

REFERENCES:

FM 3-21.38

FAA 7110.65 P

FM 3-04.120

INSTRUCTIONAL INTENT: TO ENABLE THE PATHFINDER STUDENT TO ORGANIZE, PREPARE AND ISSUE LANDING, TAKEOFF AND EN-ROUTE AIR TRAFFIC INFORMATION TO AIRCRAFT OPERATING AT OR NEAR A LANDING SITE OR DROP ZONE.

DEFINITION OF PATHFINDER AIR TRAFFIC PROCEDURES

Procedures used by a pathfinder element to promote the safe and expeditious flow of air traffic in and around a Tactical Operation Site.

THE FOUR PURPOSES OF PATHFINDER AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL PROCEDURES

- PREVENT COLLISIONS
- EXPEDITE TRAFFIC
- PROVIDE FLIGHT INFORMATION
- AID IN SEARCH AND RESCUE

THE THREE QUALITIES OF A PATHFINDER AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLER

- ACCURACY
- SPEED
- KNOWLEDGE

SIX COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUES

- SPEAK DIRECTLY INTO THE MICROPHONE
- SPEAK IN A NORMAL CONVERSATIONAL TONE
- AVOID A MONOTONOUS PITCH
- AVOID A TOO SLOW OR TOO FAST RATE OF SPEECH
- AVOID ANY DISPLAY OF EMOTION, NERVOUSNESS, INDECISION OR EXCITEMENT
- SPEAK WITH CONFIDENCE

FLIGHT INFORMATION

PERTINENT INFORMATION: Information pertaining directly to your landing site.

- SIGNAL ON CALL
- DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDING SITE
- WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION
- FIELD ELEVATION OF THE LANDING SITE (Night operations only)

ADVISORY INFORMATION: Advisory information is information that the pilot must know in order to avoid a potentially hazardous situation.

- TURBULENCE AT OR NEAR THE SITE
- OBSTACLES/HAZARDS
- ARTILLERY/MORTAR FIRE (weapon system range, maximum ordinate, weapon location, weapons direction)
- ENEMY SITUATION
- WEATHER
- OTHER A/C AT OR NEAR THE SITE

CARDINAL RULES

There are three cardinal rules for arriving and departing aircraft.

Arriving aircraft will not be given clearance to land at a landing point until all preceding aircraft have taxied from or flown forward of the designated landing point.

Departing aircraft will not be cleared for departure until all preceding aircraft have flown clear of the forward landing point. This is to prevent one aircraft from over-flying another.

Departing aircraft will normally depart on the same heading as landing or as close to it as possible, depending ultimately upon the wind direction. When the aircraft's destination is not in the direction of departure, the aircraft may fly a portion of the traffic pattern. The GTA's responsibility is to ensure that arriving and departing aircraft do not conflict.

Never allow a sling load aircraft to fly over personnel, equipment or another aircraft at any time.

TRAFFIC PATTERNS

Primarily, the traffic pattern is used to control aircraft around a landing sites, drop zones, and pick-up zones in order to ensure aircraft separation. Aircraft may enter from any point or direction as long as it is consistent with safety requirements. The altitude is determined by height of the obstacles or the aircraft requirements and may be adjusted as the situation dictates.

Traffic Pattern: The standard traffic pattern extends in all directions for a distance of one statute mile from the center line of the landing site for forward areas primarily using rotary wing and small fixed wing aircraft. The normal altitude that a pilot will fly will be METT-TC dependant and should be planned and brief prior to the mission.

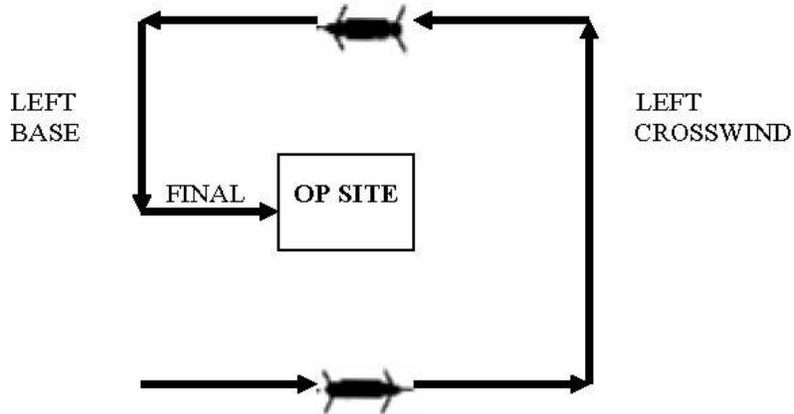
The standard traffic pattern consists of five legs:

- THE UPWIND LEG
- THE CROSSWIND LEG
- THE DOWNWIND LEG
- THE BASE LEG
- THE FINAL APPROACH LEG

STANDARD TRAFFIC PATTERNS

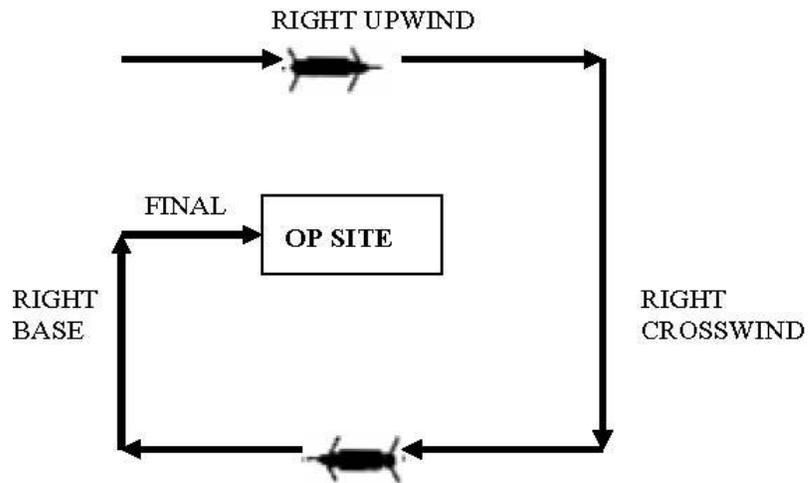
LEFT TRAFFIC

LEFT DOWNWIND



LEFT UPWIND

RIGHT TRAFFIC



RIGHT DOWNWIND

The minimum pattern that can be flown is the Final Approach Leg. Regardless of what type of approach is made, the Final Approach Leg must always be flown.

Left traffic is when the aircraft makes all left turns. Right traffic is when the aircraft makes all right turns. Normally, right traffic is best suited for rotary wing aircraft because the pilot

sits in the right seat of rotary wing aircraft; however, the most expeditious pattern should be used.

Entering a traffic pattern

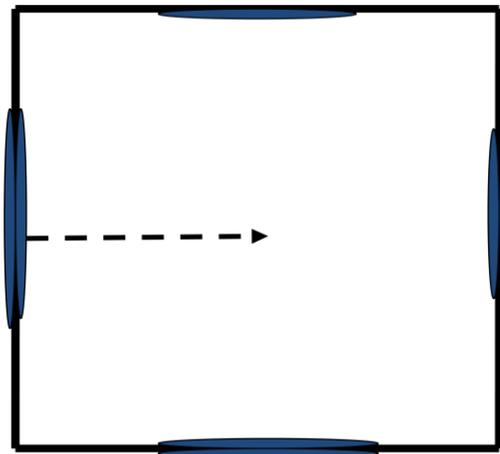
Rotary wing aircraft can enter anywhere in the traffic pattern as long as it is consistent with safety requirements.

Fixed wing aircraft may enter the traffic pattern during the first one third portion of any leg, at an angle of 45 degrees .

When an aircraft is within 30 degrees of the final approach leg, the aircraft can be cleared for a straight in approach. A straight in approach may be expeditious to a pilot as long as it is within safety requirements.

CLOSED TRAFFIC PATTERNS

LEFT/RIGHT TRAFFIC



The closed traffic pattern: The aircraft in a closed traffic pattern will continue to orbit the site at the specified altitude. There are two closed traffic patterns: Right and Left closed traffic. Closed traffic is required when the aircraft does not land on the first approach or during drop zone operations when an aircraft is required to make more than one pass over a drop zone.

A modified traffic pattern is any traffic pattern consisting of either two or three legs.

A situation may arise where additional airspace between aircraft in the traffic pattern is needed.

There are two primary methods:

Extending one or more legs of the traffic pattern: will provide the desired spacing and is also used to prevent collisions.

The normal length of the extension is one statute mile.

The base and final approach legs cannot be extended.

The 360-degree turnout: When this command is given to the slower aircraft, it will immediately bank away from the site and execute a standard two-minute turnout, thus preventing collision. An aircraft cannot execute the 360-degree turnout while on the final approach leg.

NOTE: If an aircraft has already been given clearance for landing and a situation arises where it is unsafe to land, the pilot must be instructed to "GO AROUND."

The type of approach most commonly encountered by the Pathfinder will be the circling approach. A circular approach can be conducted when a pilot is unfamiliar with the site. He may enter the final leg as long as it will not conflict with the normal flow of traffic.

AIRCRAFT LANDING PRIORITY

There are six priorities for landing aircraft at your site.

AIRCRAFT WITH AN IN-FLIGHT EMERGENCY
MEDEVAC AIRCRAFT WITH GROUND MEDEVAC
CODED AIRCRAFT (1 -8)
FLIGHT OF TWO OR MORE AIRCRAFT
AIRCRAFT WITH AN EXTERNAL LOAD
SINGLE AIRCRAFT

ELECTRONIC WARFARE ENVIRONMENT

The Pathfinder should anticipate an active electronic warfare environment for all operations and ensure that he is familiar with the proper countermeasure to be used; e.g. pro-words that indicate the switch to an alternate frequency; transmission authentication procedures; brevity codes and required reports to be initiated when enemy interference is suspected. Proper radio telephone (RTO) procedures and communications electronic operating instructions (CEOI) will be utilized during all operations.

During actual tactical air assault operations, prior planning must be conducted in order to reduce the electronic communications between the Pathfinder/DZSTL and air elements. It is essential to minimize or eliminate electronic signatures during tactical operations, e.g. counter-measures, pro-words and authentication procedures. Pre-mission coordination with aviation and ground assets will enable you to eliminate or reduce transmission time to a minimum for success.

GTA MAP MARKINGS

CCP and RP to OP site 6 to 8 kilometers
CCP and RP to Control Zone 3 to 5 kilometers
Fixed wing control zone 18 kilometers diameter
Rotary wing control zone 6 kilometers diamet

GTA BLOCK

HEADING_____ DISTANCE_____

DROP/LAND HEADING_____

DROP SPEED_____ DROP ALT._____

PERT. INFO. _____

_____JUMPERS

> PER PASS

_____BUNDLES

FIELD ELEVATION_____

ADVISORIES_____

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AEROMEDEVAC

REFERENCES:

FM 3-21.38

FM 4-02.2

FM 8-10-6

INSTRUCTIONAL INTENT: THE PATHFINDER STUDENT WILL LEARN THE AIRCRAFT CONFIGURATIONS, CAPABILITIES, EQUIPMENT NEEDED AND THE NINE-LINE AERO MEDEVAC REQUEST USED FOR AERO MEDEVAC OPERATIONS.

DEFINITIONS

MEDEVAC- The movement and en route care by medical personnel of wounded, injured or ill persons from the battlefield and/or other locations to a Medical treatment facility.

CASEVAC- Is the movement of casualties aboard non-medical vehicles or aircraft. Casualties transported in this manner do not receive en route medical care.

ARMY AIRCRAFT DESIGNED FOR MEDEVAC

UH-1V: Crew of 2 pilots, 1 crew chief and 1 medic. Standard configuration is 3 litters and 4 ambulatory. The maximum configuration is 6 litters or 9 ambulatory. Red Cross Markings: 4 one on the nose, belly, and each cargo door.

UH-60Q: Same crew as the UH-1V. Standard configuration is 4 litters and 4 ambulatory. The maximum configuration is 6 litters and 1 ambulatory or 7 ambulatory or some configuration thereof. Red Cross Markings: 5 one on the nose, belly, one on each cargo door and one on top.

CH-47: Crew of 2 pilots, 2 crew chiefs and 1 medic for every 6 litter patients. The standard configuration is 16 ambulatory and 12 litters. The maximum configuration is 31 ambulatory or 1 ambulatory and 24 litters. This aircraft has no Red Cross markings. The primary mission of this aircraft is Mass casualty evacuation.

CH-47 CONFIGURATION

AMBULATORY

LITTER

31	0
25	4
19	8
16	12 Standard configuration
10	16
4	20
1	24

UH-72A: Crew of 2 pilots, 1 medic. Standard configuration is 1 litter and 3 ambulatory. Max configuration is 2 litters or 1 litter and 3 ambulatory. Red Cross Markings 4 one on the forward portion of the nose, one on each cargo door, one on the top. UH-72A is utilized for garrison medevac missions only. I.E. humanitarian aid and training.

***NOTE:** The capacity of all aircraft may be reduced because of temperature, humidity and altitude of the aircraft. Any aircraft may be used for casevac.

THE MISSION OF AEROMEDEVAC

The primary mission of AEROMEDEVAC is to move casualties to an area where they can receive proper medical care.

MEDEVAC aircraft may be used to move personnel and equipment.

Because of the specialized equipment on board a MEDEVAC aircraft, it may be used for crash rescue.

ADVANTAGES OF AEROMEDEVAC

En route treatment

Speed

Flexibility

DISADVANTAGES OF AEROMEDEVAC

Weather and limited visibility

Enemy situation

Limited / priority aircraft

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE REQUESTING UNIT

Lighting and marking the pick-up site

Tactical support and security

Patient preparation and consolidation

Assignment of litter teams to load the aircraft

Brief the pilot of the enemy situation and any other units in your area of operations if asked

Mark friendly positions when an armed escort is required

Have an English speaking representative present for non U.S. personnel

Guide in aircraft (GTA / Signalman)

THE STANDARDIZED NINE-LINE MEDEVAC REQUEST

Line #1: 6 digit grid coordinate of the pick-up site to include the grid zone identifier.

Line #2: Radio frequency, call sign and suffix of the requesting unit.

Line #3: Number of patients by precedence.

The purpose of classifying patients by precedence is so that the MEDEVAC element can establish a priority as to which patients are to be evacuated first. Normally, time is a factor, which determines the categories of precedence.

There are four priorities of precedence:

Urgent: Is assigned to emergency cases that should be evacuated as soon as possible and within a maximum of 2 hours to save life, limb or eyesight, to prevent complication of serious illness, or to avoid permanent disability.

Urgent-Surgical: Is assigned to patients who must receive far forward surgical intervention to SAVE LIFE and stabilize for permanent evacuation. These patients need to be evacuated within a maximum of 2 hours.

Priority: Is assigned to sick and wounded personnel requiring prompt medical care. This precedence is used when the individual should be evacuated within 4 hours or his/her condition could deteriorate to such a degree that he will become an Urgent precedence, or whose requirements for special treatment are not readily available locally, or who will suffer unnecessary pain or disability.

Routine: Is assigned to sick and wounded personnel requiring evacuation but whose condition is not expected to deteriorate significantly. The sick and wounded in this category should be evacuated within 24 hours.

Convenience: Is assigned to patients for whom evacuation by medical vehicle is a matter of medical convenience rather than necessity.

Line #4: Special equipment needed:

Aircraft Rescue Hoist: Utilized on the UH1V, UH-60 and the CH47D. The cable is 256 feet long with 250 feet of usable cable, with a tensile strength of 600 pounds. The hoist has two settings. A fast and a slow setting; the fast setting can lift 300 pounds at 250 feet per minute, the slow setting can lift 600 pounds at 125 feet per minute.

Goodrich External Mounted Hoist: Utilized on the UH-72A. The cable is 300 feet long with 295 feet of useable cable. It can lift 600 pounds. The hoist has two settings. Setting 1 will lift 300 pound at 200 feet per min. Setting 2 will lift 600 pounds at 150 feet per min.

To prepare a patient for rescue via either of the rescue hoist, the ground personnel must: Allow the hoist hook to touch the ground to discharge any built up static electricity.

Hook the litter to the helicopter.

Provide tag line personnel to stabilize litter until it reaches the helicopter cargo door and the medic takes positive control of the patient.

Jungle / Forest Penetrator: When a landing zone is not available or vegetation is too dense, a Jungle/Forest penetrator can be attached to the rescue hoist. The Penetrator is limited to three (3) casualties or 600 pounds. The Jungle/Forest Penetrator weighs 21 1/2 lb., is 34 in. long and 8 in. in diameter. The three legs are 11 1/2 in. long and 4 3/4 in. wide.

Allow the penetrator to touch the ground to discharge any built up static electricity.

Fold down only wing seats necessary and snap into place.

Unzip one of the protective covers containing a safety strap, remove the strap, placing it around the patient's back and under their armpits.

Signal the aircrew when the patient is ready to be lifted.

Semi-Rigid Litter: Used for evacuating casualties with other than back injuries. Limited to one 1 casualty or 400 pounds.

Stokes Basic Litter: Used for casualties with injuries to include neck and back requiring immobilization. Is constructed of aluminum or steel framed basket and is 84 in. long 23 in.

wide and weighs 31.5 lbs. It is limited to 1 casualty or 400 lbs. To prepare a patient for rescue via either of the rescue hoist, the ground personnel must:

Allow the SBL to touch the ground to discharge any built up static electricity.

Unhook the litter(s) from the helicopter.

Move the suspension cables to the sides of the litter and unfasten the restraining straps

Place the patient in the litter and fasten the restraining straps.

CAUTION: PATIENT MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE STANDARD OR IMPROVISED LITTER PRIOR TO BEING PLACED IN THE STOKES BASIC LITTER.

Bring the lift rings to the center position and fasten them to the helicopter rescue hoist hook.

Signal the hoist operator when ready to lift. Be prepared to steady the litter to prevent oscillation until it is out of reach.

Kendrick Extrinsic Device (KED): Semi-rigid support used to immobilize casualties with minor neck and back injuries, same limitations as the Stokes Basic Litter.

Line #5: Number of patients by type:

Litter patients

Ambulatory patients

Line #6: Line #6 is broken into two (2) situations; wartime and peacetime.

Wartime Situation: Security of the Pickup Zone

No enemy troops in the area

Possible enemy troops in the area

Enemy in the area, approach with caution

Enemy troops in the area, armed escort required

Peacetime Situation: Type of injury

Gunshot, shrapnel

Broken bones

Illness

Line #7: Method of marking the site.

Line #8: Patient nationality and status

U.S. Military

U.S. Civilian

Non U.S. Military

Non U.S. Civilian

Prisoner of War

Line #9: Like line #6, line #9 has two (2) situations; wartime and peacetime.

Wartime Situation: NBC contamination - Report RADS/Hour or type agent used, if known, in the area of the pick-up site.

Peacetime Situation: Description of the terrain in and around the pick-up site to aide the pilot in locating your site.

GUIDELINES FOR LOADING PATIENTS

Patients are normally loaded from the top tier to the bottom tier with the most seriously injured loaded last.

Litter patients should be positioned in the helicopter according to the nature of their injuries or conditions. Personnel aboard the helicopter supervise the loading and positioning of the patients.

The most seriously injured patients must be on the bottom tiers to permit the onboard medical personnel to provide the necessary in-flight care.

Litter patients requiring IV fluids should be positioned as low as possible on the litter rack. Patients in Thomas Leg Splint support and footrest must be loaded last and placed directly on the floor.

LOADING AND SECURING PATIENTS

LOADING PATIENTS:

In loading six litter patients with a 4-man litter squad, the litters are loaded from both sides of the aircraft and from top to bottom.

When the helicopter is equipped for mixed loading, 3 litters are loaded crosswise and 4 ambulatory patients are loaded in the side seats.

When loading from the left, the litter squad moves to the left side of the helicopter with the litter perpendicular to the cargo compartment, then the squad moves onto the post litter carry. Numbers 1 and 3 give their litter handles to the aircrew that place the handles in the litter support brackets on the far left side of the aircraft. Numbers 2 and 4 secure the foot of the litter.

After the first litter is loaded, the squad leaves the helicopter as a team to obtain another litter patient. The second and third litters are loaded in the same way as the first one. After the three litter patients are loaded, the ambulatory patients are loaded. The ambulatory patients are taken to the aircraft and placed in their seats.

UNLOADING PATIENTS:

The aircraft is unloaded in the reverse order of the loading process. The tiers are unloaded from the bottom to the top on one side and then the other. At the unloading command, the litter squad moves to the helicopter and the bearers take their proper place at the litter. Then each member of the squad then performs his duties in reverse order of the loading sequence.

DO NOT PROCEED UNTIL DIRECTED BY AN INSTRUCTOR



DO NOT PROCEED UNTIL DIRECTED BY AN INSTRUCTOR

SLINGLOADS

REFERENCES:

TM 4-48.09

TM 4-48.10

TM 4-48.11

FM 3-21.38

FM 4-20.102

INSTRUCTIONAL INTENT: THE PATHFINDER STUDENT WILL LEARN THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIFFERENT UNITS AND ELEMENTS INVOLVED IN SLING LOAD OPERATIONS, THE CAPABILITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EQUIPMENT USED, THE BASICS OF SLING LOAD THEORY, GROUND CREW SAFETY PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, AND THE HAND AND ARM SIGNALS. THE STUDENT WILL ALSO BE EXPOSED TO THE METHODS OF RIGGING COMMON LOADS.

UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

There are four elements involved in sling load operations: The supported unit (the unit whose equipment will be moved), the supporting unit (the aviation unit that will fly the loads), a Receiving unit (normally an internal element of the supported unit) and the Pathfinder (subject matter expert in all aspects of sling load operations). The responsibilities of these units and element are outlined below.

Supported Unit:

Advance coordination with the supporting unit no later than 24 hours prior to the mission.

Actual rigging of the loads.

Furnishing slings, straps, clevises and any other sling load equipment required for the move.

Assuring that the loads are properly rigged and do not exceed the Allowable Cargo Load (ACL) of the aircraft.

Supporting Unit:

Ensure that the loads fall within the transporting aircraft's ACL.

Provides assistance in the recovery and return of sling-load equipment.

Advises the supported unit on load limitations.

Advise the supported and receiving units on the suitability of selected LZ/PZ's.

Establish coordination with the supported and receiving units.

Receiving unit:

Selecting, preparing and controlling the landing site to include communications.

Receiving and de-rigging the load.

Ensure proper supervision of the de-rigging.

Provide the return of lifting equipment and or personal.

Pathfinder Unit

Provide advice and aid to the supported, aviation, and receiving units.

Provide expertise in the planning and execution of both PZ and HLZ operations.

Supervise the rigging and inspection of all the loads.

Provide ground guidance and air traffic control during the sling load.

Ensure that the loads fall under the transporting aircraft's ACL.

EQUIPMENT CHARACTERISTICS AND CAPABILITIES

Types of Loads: All external loads fall under one of three types: high density, low density, or Aerodynamic. Each exhibits unique characteristics in flight. Pathfinders determine the type, size, and weight of the load during the planning phase of the operation.

High Density- The high density load offers the best stability.
(Example: HMMWV)

Low Density- The low density load offers the least stability.

(Example: A22 Cargo Bag)

Aerodynamic- The aerodynamic load is unstable until the load is streamlined then it becomes stable (Example: Downed Aircraft)

Maximum external load capabilities will vary due to the environmental conditions and the helicopter performance. Check with the aviation unit as to the aircraft maximum load capacity for a particular mission.

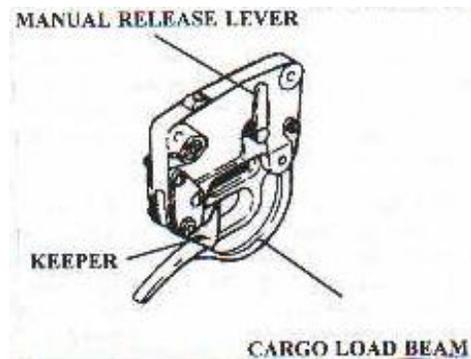
The Allowable Cargo Load (ACL): The maximum load capacity for a particular mission determines what the helicopter can lift. The ACL is based on the type of aircraft, age of the airframe, pilot experience, altitude above sea level, temperature, humidity and the aviation unit's SOP.

Helicopter:

UH-1 IROQUOIS



APEX Requirements: A nylon point of attachment, such as a 3 ft apex ring or a basket hitch must be used to attach the load to the aircraft. In addition the 11k cargo hook reach pendant or a polyester round sling can be used as the point of attachment to the A/C to a UH-1 series Aircraft.



CARGO HOOK TENSILE STRENGTH:

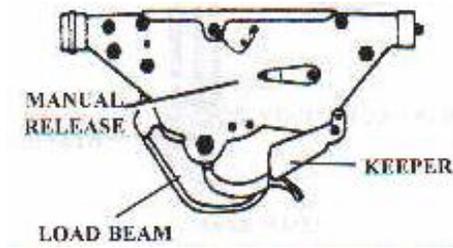
UH-1N - 5,000 LBS

UH-1Y - 5,000 LBS

UH-60 BLACKHAWK



APEX Requirements: When using the 10k apex to secure an external load to the UH-60, the aluminum apex spacer **MUST** be used. This will center the apex on the cargo hook and prevent the apex from lifting the keeper during oscillation of the load, which would result in the load being jettisoned from the cargo hook. If the 25k apex is used, the spacer **MUST BE REMOVED**. If the 25k apex spacer is used, the air crew cannot jettison the load if required and the cargo hook must be manually operated by the crew chief or ground crew on the LZ. NEVER use a nylon point of attachment such as a 3 ft. apex donut ring on a UH-60. The nylon points of attachment will bind on the load beam of the cargo hook and prevent the crew from releasing the load in an emergency situation.



UH-60 CARGO HOOK SYSTEM

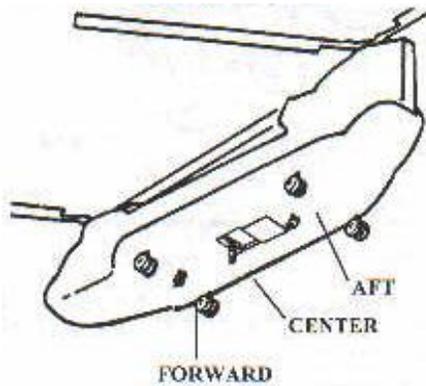
TENSILE STRENGTH:

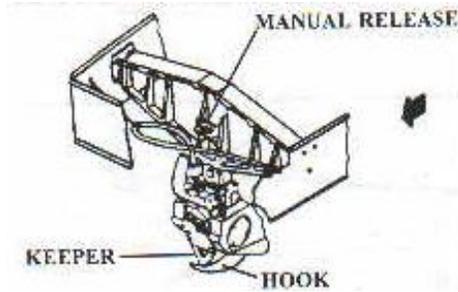
A MODEL - 8,000 LBS

L MODEL - 9,000 LBS

M MODEL-9,000 LBS

CH-47





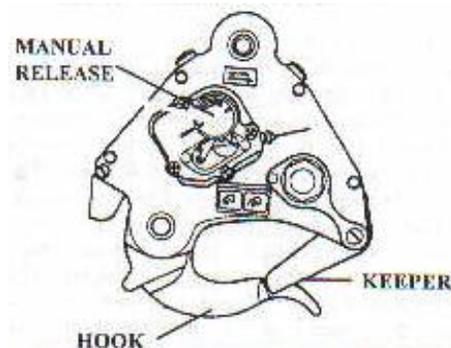
CH-47 MAIN CARGO HOOKS

LOCATION & TENSILE STRENGTH

CH-47 CENTER CARGO HOOK

D MODEL - 26,000 LBS

F MODEL - 26,000 LBS



CH-47D/F FORE AND AFT CARGO HOOKS

EACH - 17,000 LBS

COMBINED - 25,000 LBS

APEX Requirements: The CH-47 requires no special apex preparation and may accept all configurations to include 10K Apex with spacer & 25K apex with and without spacers and any nylon apex configuration, and field expedient attachments to include large clevises.

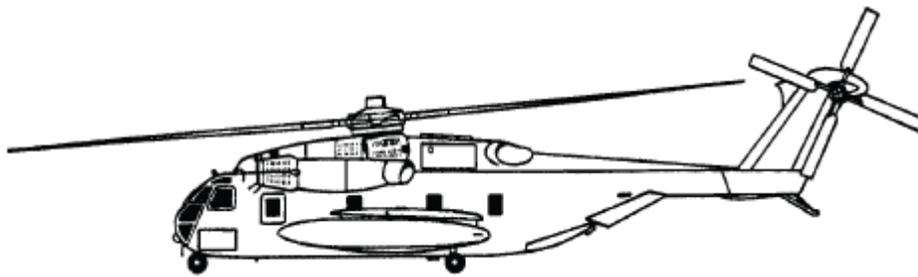
When attaching loads of different weights to multiple cargo hooks on the CH-47, such as attaching three cargo nets, attach them in the following manner:

- Heaviest load on the center hook
- Next heaviest (mid-weight) load on the forward cargo hook
- Lightest load on the aft cargo hook.

When attaching loads that are being flown to different destinations to multiple cargo hooks on the CH-47, such as attaching three cargo nets with re-supply loads for spread out units, attach them in the following manner:

- First to be delivered and lightest load on the forward cargo hook.
- Second to be delivered and next heaviest (mid-weight) load on the aft cargo hook
- Last to be delivered and heaviest load on the center hook

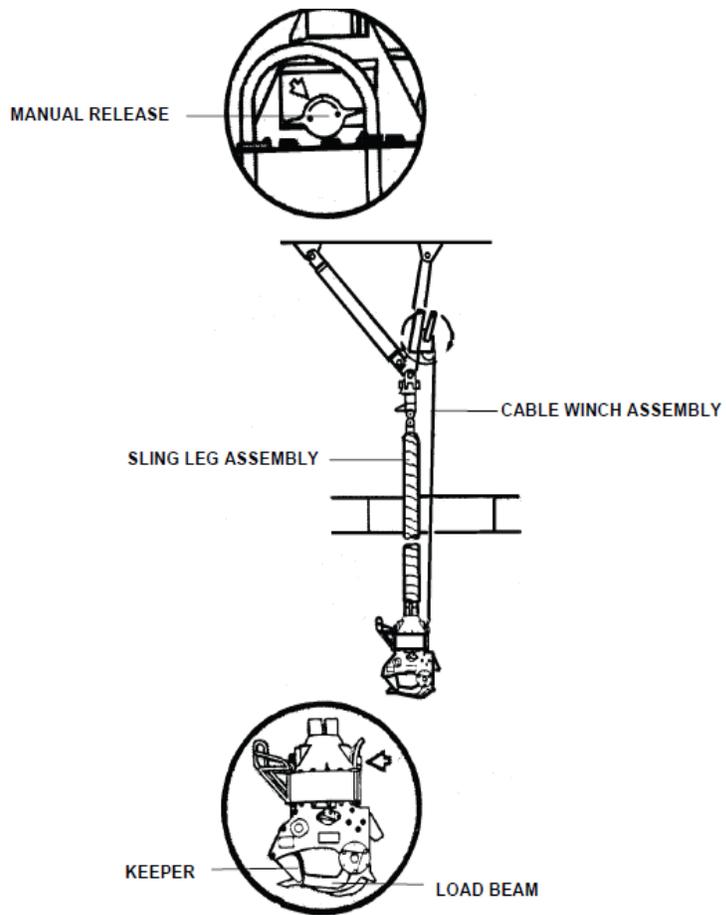
CH-53E SUPER STALLION



CENTER CARGO HOOK FOR CH-53E

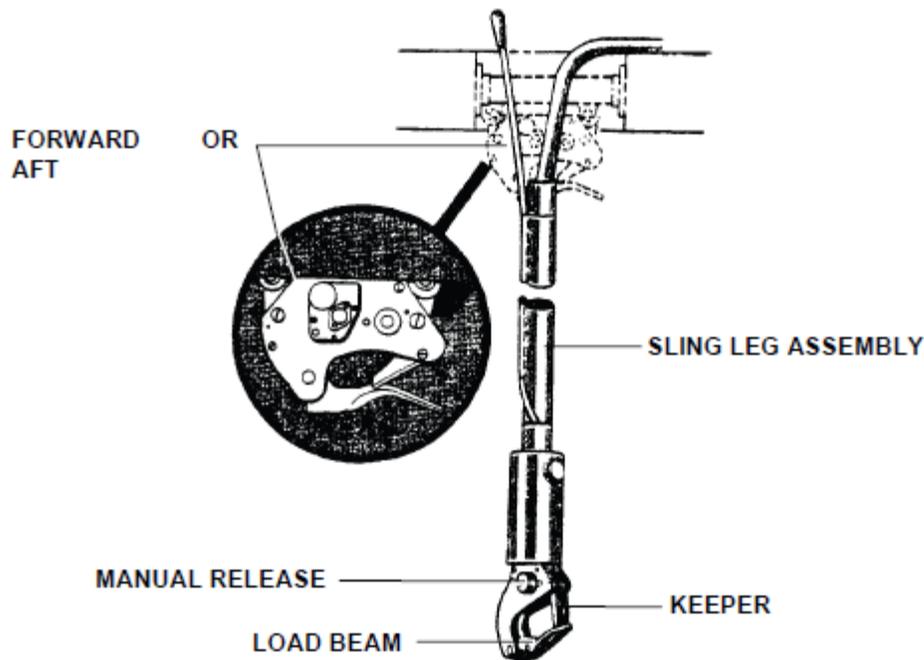
RATED CAPACITY-36,000 LBS

The center cargo hook, suspended on the end of a pendant below the fuselage near the centerline, is used for single-point loads. Even though the hook capacity is greater (36,000 lbs.), the aircraft maximum lift capacity is 32,000 pounds. Loads less than 6,000 lbs. may not jettison when needed. Therefore it is recommended you never carry less than 6,000 lbs. externally on this aircraft. The aircrew can open the cargo hook manually or electrically. A manual release knob is located on a side of the top part of the hook. In an emergency, a ground crewman can open the cargo hook by rotating the knob clockwise.



FORE AND AFT CARGO HOOK FOR CH-53E

RATED CAPACITY COMBINED: 32,000 LBS

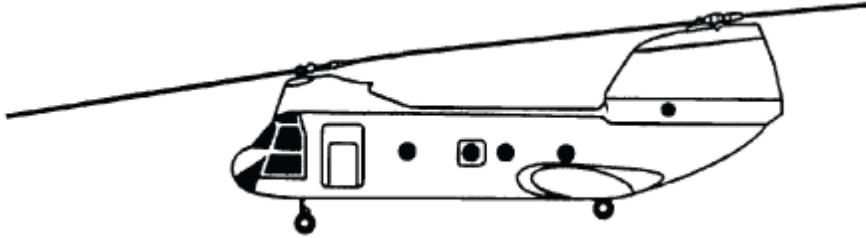


A dual-point suspension system, similar to the CH-47D, uses a forward and aft cargo hook. These two cargo hooks, located 10 feet apart, must be used for dual-point loads. The aircraft maximum lift capacity, when carrying a dual-point load, is 32,000 pounds with a maximum of 60 percent of the sling load on either the forward or aft hook. A pendant specifically designed for the H-53E is used with the dual-point system to provide additional clearance between the helicopter and the hookup team. The aircrew can open the forward or aft cargo hook electrically or manually. A manual release lever is located on the left side of the cargo hook. In an emergency, the ground crew can open the hook by moving the manual release lever up.

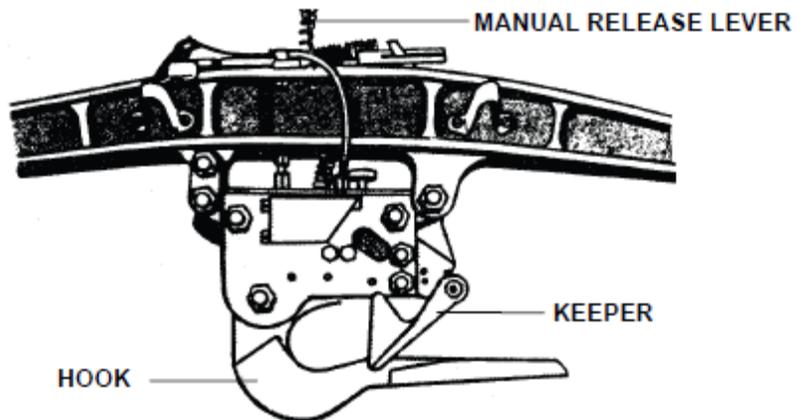
The pendant cargo hook is not opened electrically. The aircrew member opens the pendant cargo hook by pulling on the lanyard inside the aircraft. The ground crew can rotate the manual release knob on the side of the cargo hook to open the hook. The ground crew must also re-latch the pendant cargo hook after it is opened each time.

*NOTE: When attaching dual point loads to the CH-53E and **NOT** using Cargo Hook Reach Pendants, each hook being utilized must have its own static discharge man.

CH-46 A/D/E SEA KNIGHT

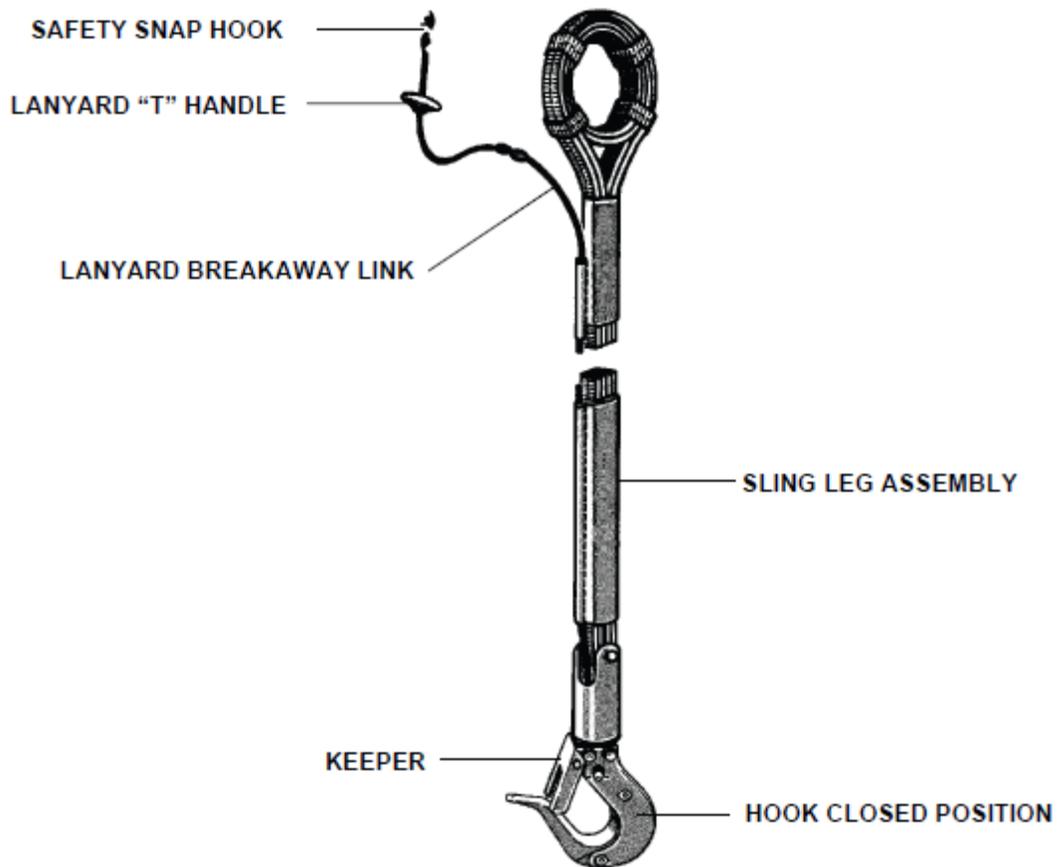


The CH-46A/D/E Sea Knight is a twin engine, tandem rotor helicopter. The cargo hook maximum capacity is 10,000 pounds. The AC6000500 Mod-1 pendant may be used with this helicopter. The cargo hook is normally opened electrically or manually by the aircrew. The manual release cable is mounted on top of the cargo hook and is only accessible to the aircrew.



CH-46 CARGO HOOK ASSEMBLY

RATED CAPACITY: 10,000 LBS

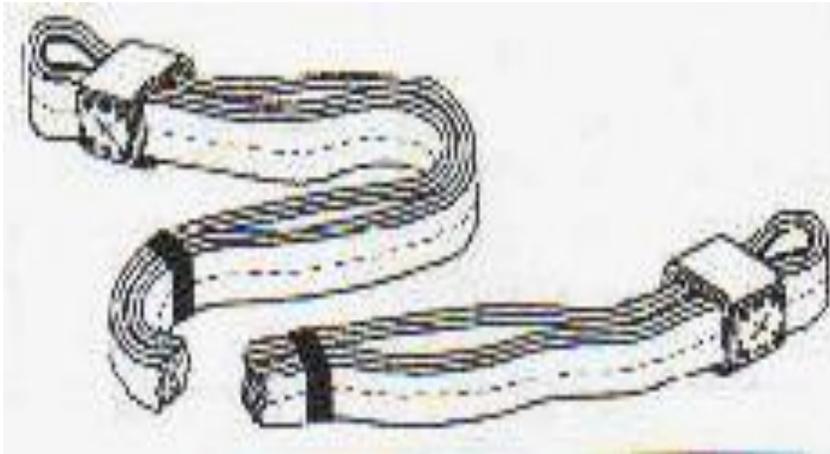


AC6000500 Mod 1 Pendant

RATED CAPACITY: 12,000 LBS

Equipment: There is currently a variety of equipment in the Army's inventory either adapted or designed for use in sling load operations.

AERIAL DELIVERY SLINGS (ADS):



TYPE XXVI MULTI-LOOP LINE

MAXIMUM RATED CAPACITY

NUMBER OF LOOPS	PENDANT	LIFTING PROVISION
2	8,900 LB	5,600 LB
3	13,500 LB	8,500 LB
4	17,800 LB	11,200 LB
6	27,000 LB	17,000 LB

LENGTHS

NUMBER OF LOOPS	LENGTHS AVAILABLE
2	3', 9', 11', 12', 16', 20', 120'
3	60', 140'
4	3', 9', 11', 12', 16', 20', 28'
6	60', 120'

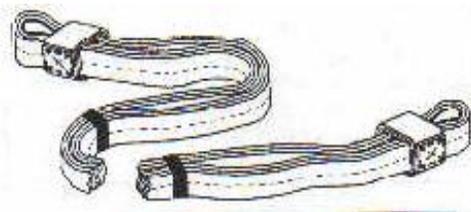
NYLON FLAT-WEB SLINGS

Currently there is only one type of nylon flat-web sling authorized for rigging external loads, the Type XXVI nylon multiloop lines.

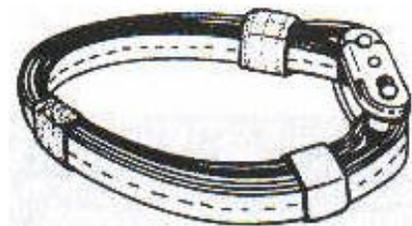
A yellow thread stitched lengthwise along the middle of the strap identifies the sling as a Type XXVI nylon multiloop line. A nylon or cotton buffer must be present on the inside of the nylon web strap to help prevent damage to the sling

Multiloop lines that do not have a colored lengthwise stitch are Type X nylon Aerial Delivery Slings and are NOT authorized for the rigging of external loads.

Three Foot Apex Ring (Donut Ring): The Apex Ring (Donut Ring) is primarily used to attach the slings to the helicopter cargo hook. The Apex Ring is made by joining the two ends of a 3 foot, (2 Loop) ADS with a Type IV Connector Link. An Apex Ring has a maximum capacity of 10,000 lbs. When two Apex Rings are used together, the two Apex Rings have a maximum capacity of 17,500 lbs.



TYPE XXVI MULTI-LOOP LINE



THREE FOOT APEX RING

TYPES OF HITCHES: When connecting any ADS to metal air items or directly to the load, one of the following types of hitches will be used:

Choker Hitch: Pull the free running end of the sling around the point of attachment and draw it between the loops of the sling's standing end. After ensuring that the cotton buffer is properly in place, milk the keeper of the standing end down to secure the sling when attaching a choker hitch the point of attachment must be at least 8 inches in circumference or 2 ½ inches in diameter to prevent the sling leg from failing.

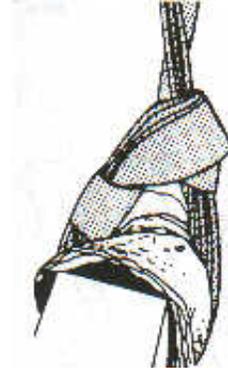
Basket Hitch: Separate the loops of the sling at one end and place the sling over the suspension point. Ensure that the cotton buffer is emplaced properly, and then milk the keeper down towards the suspension point to secure the sling. The primary purpose of a Basket Hitch is to separate the sling legs.

Sling to clevis: Most commonly seen as a vertical pendent.

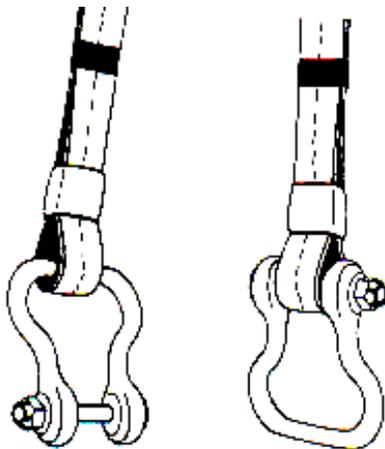
Basket hitch on an APEX: When using a 10k or 25k apex, the spacer must be removed.



BASKET HITCH



CHOKER HITCH



SLING -TO-CLEVIS
ATTACHMENT



BASKET HITCH ON AN APEX
FITTING FOR UH-1

INSPECTION OF FLAT-WEB SLINGS (AERIAL DELIVERY SLINGS): A parachute rigger is no longer required to inspect the flat-web sling (ADS). The unit can conduct its own inspection. Each sling must be marked with 1-inch letters showing the date that the set was first placed in use. This means the first day the set was used, not the day of issue. The marked date is used in determining when the next required inspection is due. Although the slings are routinely inspected before and after each use, they must be thoroughly inspected every 6 months. If the sling is found to be satisfactory for use, the old date is marked over and the new date is applied. The date can be the calendar date or the Julian date. The dates will be applied using orange-yellow parachute marking ink, orange tube type marker and strata blue parachute marking ink or strata blue tube type marker. If the old date was marked with strata blue, mark over the old date with strata blue and apply the new date using orange-yellow ink. Only one date should appear on the sling. An alternate method for recording the inspection date is to attach a metal tag to the sling set to identify the last inspection date.

SERVICEABILITY OF FLAT-WEB (ADS) SLINGS: If the sling is unserviceable, stencil "UNSERVICEABLE" on it and dispose of it through supply channels. The sling set is unserviceable if one of the following defects is found:

Three or more consecutive broken and/or loose stitches on the stitch pad.

Five or more broken and/or loose stitches in a general area on the stitch pad.

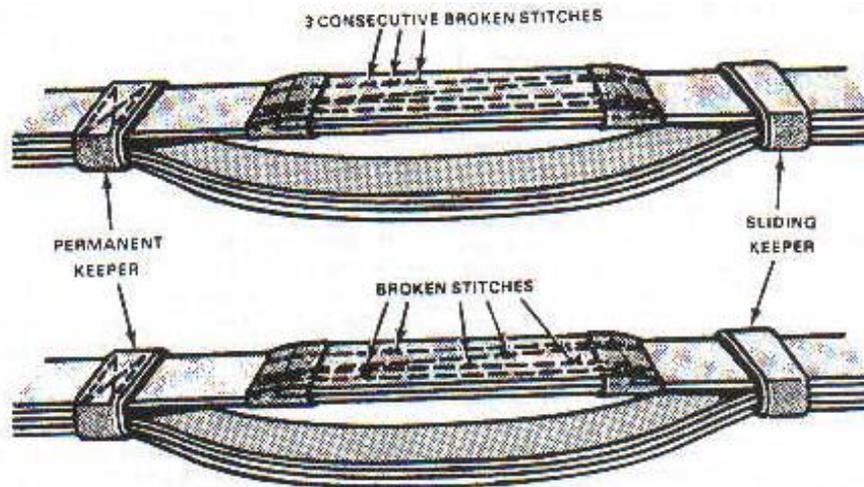
Fraying, including broken webbing strands.

Excessive wear or fusing indicated by unusual hardening or softening of webbing fibers.

Cuts or broken strands of the nylon webbing.

Any heavy oil stains or mildewed areas.

Any missing parts such as buffers, sliding keepers or permanent keepers.



SLING WITH BROKEN OR LOOSE STITCHES

CLEANING AND STORAGE OF FLAT-WEB SLINGS (ADS): Spot clean the slings by gently brushing or rubbing the soiled area with a soft bristle brush or clean cloth dampened with dry cleaning solvent (tetrachloroethylene). Rinse the soiled area by repeating the procedure with more of the solvent and then allow the sling to air dry. DO NOT wring out the rinsed area. If dry cleaning solvent is not readily available, the slings may be spot cleaned with a solution of 1/2 cup of hand washing detergent dissolved in one gallon of warm water. Rinses the area thoroughly by repeating the procedure with fresh clean water and let it air dry. DO NOT wring out the area or try to heat the slings to reduce the drying time. This could damage the sling. Store the sling sets in a dry area protected from direct sunlight, in a manner to prevent contact with sharp or abrasive objects and the ground.

****NOTE:** Reference for flat web slings (ADS) is FM 4-20.197/198/199 & FM 3-21.38

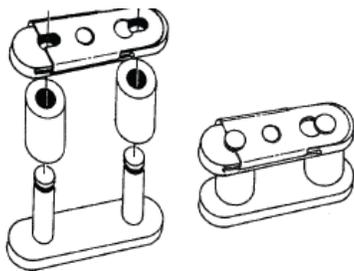
TYPE IV CONNECTOR LINK

Used in the construction of the 2 loop, 3-foot Apex Ring or to connect one ADS to another.

Rated capacity of 12,500 lbs.
NSN 1670-00-783-5988.

When inspecting the Type IV link assembly, look for the following deficiencies:

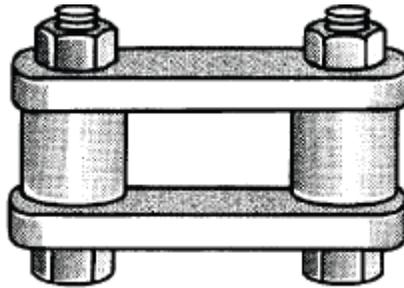
Aluminum buffers not rotating freely or missing
Posts that is bent or cracked.
Bent slide connectors, No metallic "click" when locked.



TWO POINT LINK ASSEMBLIES

Is used to join to ends of a four or six loop multi loop line ADS Sling together.

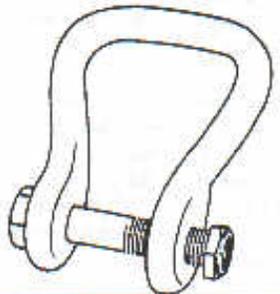
It has a rated capacity of 25,000 lbs



CLEVIS ASSEMBLIES

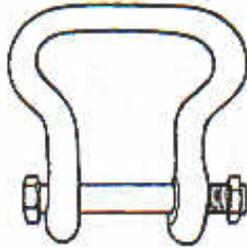
Large Suspension Clevis:

Rated capacity of 12,500-lbs (pendant)(If 2 clevis are used as attachment points -15,750-lbs, for 3 as attachment points - 23,625-lbs, for 4 as attachment points - 31,500-lbs); 7,875-lbs (lifting provision). (NSN 1670-00-090-5354)



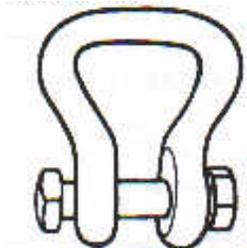
Medium Suspension Clevis:

Rated capacity of 6,250-lbs (pendant) 3,750-lbs (lifting provision). 2 attachment points - 7,500-lbs, for 3 attachment points - 11,250-lbs, for 4 attachment points - 15,000-lbs). (NSN 1670-00-678-8562)



Small Suspension Clevis:

Rated capacity of 6,250 lbs (pendant) 3,750-lbs (lifting provision). 2 attachment points - 7,500-lbs, for 3 attachment points - 11,250-lbs, for 4 attachment points - 15,000-lbs). (NSN 1670-00-360-0304)



*NOTE: When using any clevis assembly, the nut will only be tightened HAND TIGHT. Both ends of the nut and bolt will then be taped to prevent slippage during use. Use only case hardened nuts and bolts and NEVER mix items. Case hardened marks include (ticks and/or numbers / letters) and will be located on the bolt head.

INSPECTION OF METAL AIR ITEMS: Thoroughly inspect ALL metal air items for the following deficiencies:

- Rust
- Stripped threads on the nut or bolt.
- Burrs
- Cracks
- Bent or twisted metal

DO NOT oil any metal air items!

CARGO TIE-DOWN EQUIPMENT

CGU-1B Cargo Tie-down Device:

Rated capacity of 5,000 lbs

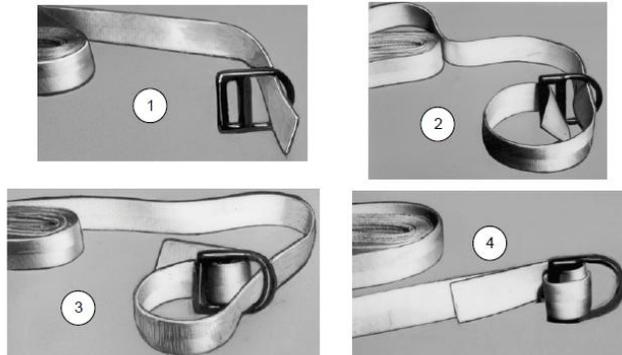
Length is adjustable

15 Foot Cargo Tie-down Strap/15' Dacron Lashing with Quick Fit Strap Fastener:

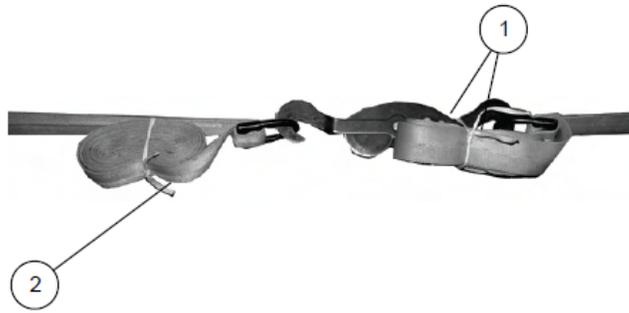
Rated capacity of 10,000 lbs

Length is 15 feet

Proper routing and securing of the 15' Cargo Tie Down Strap/Dacron Lashing. REF. FM 4-20.102 Rigging Airdrop Platforms.



- ① Run the free end of the tiedown strap through the large opening in the D-ring.
- ② Run the strap around and through the small opening in the D-ring.
- ③ Run the strap back through the large opening in the D-ring.
- ④ Pull the strap taut.



- ① After the handle of the load binder has been closed, roll any excess tiedown strap and place the folds alongside the load binder handle. Tie the rolled webbing to the binder and the binder handle closed with a single length of type I, 1/4-inch cotton webbing.
- ② Roll any excess from the opposite tiedown strap and place on top of the lashing. Tie the rolled webbing to the lashing with a single length of type I, 1/4-inch cotton webbing.

SAFETY TYING LOAD BINDER HANDLES

Silver or Black Load Binder:

Silver Max Rated Capacity 5,000 lbs

Black Max Capacity 10,000 lbs

Rated capacity of these items is stamped on the side

A7A/188" STRAP:

A cotton or nylon cargo strap rated capacity of 500 lbs and is 188 inches in length.

Located on one end of the strap is a friction adapter with a thick lipped floating metal bar.

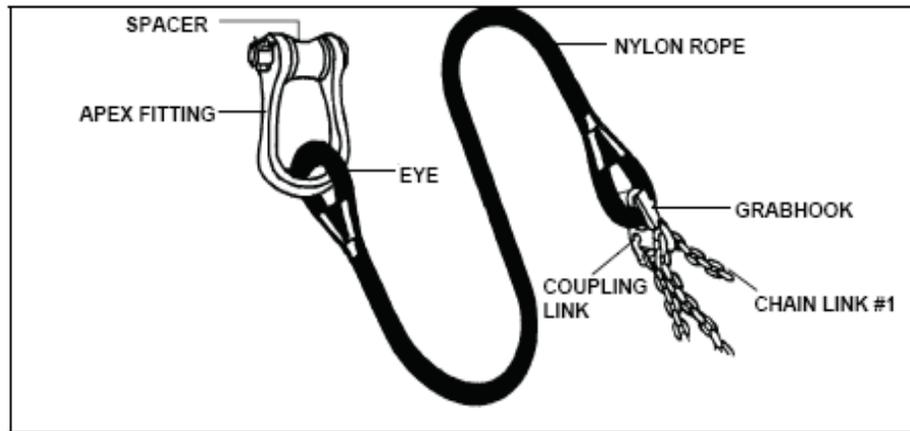
The strap is issued with one metal "D" ring. Inspect this piece of equipment for cuts or frays.

*NOTE: When sewn into the A22 Cargo Bag, it is referred to as a 188" strap

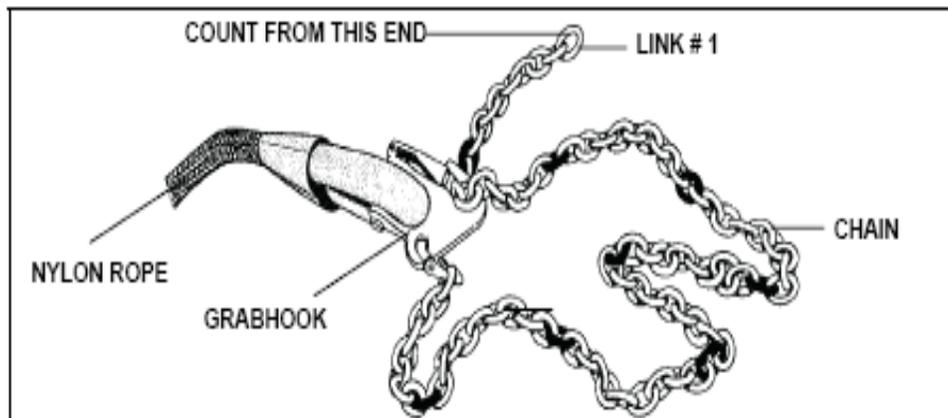
10,000 AND 25,000 POUND CAPACITY SLING SETS

Both Sling Sets are similar, except for a few minor differences. Each set consists of four legs. Each of the legs has a rated capacity of 1/4th of the total capacity of the set. It is common to use up to six legs on some loads. The extra legs **DO NOT** increase the rated capacity of the entire set. The nylon rope assembly for each set has an interwoven eye at each end that is covered with polyurethane coating to protect the eye from abrasion. Each rope is of double braided construction and is connected to a grab hook assembly. The grab hooks for the two sets look similar but are not interchangeable due to their different ratings.

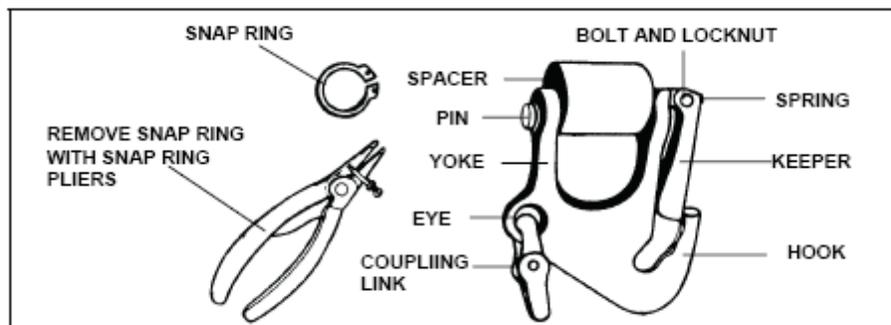
10,000 AND 25,000 POUND CAPACITY SLING SET COMPONENTS



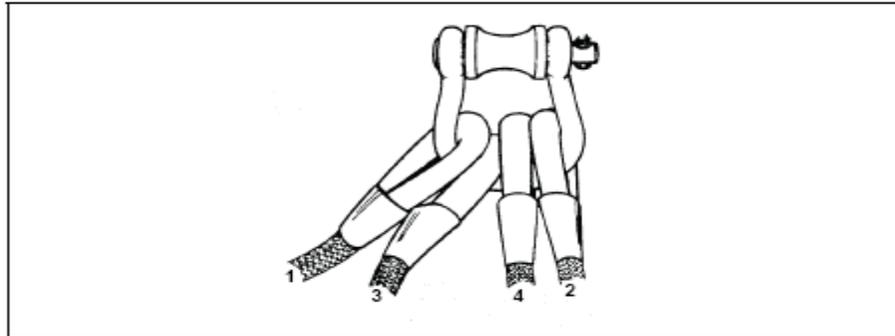
CHAIN ATTACHED TO GRAB HOOK BY COUPLING LINK



GRAB HOOK ASSEMBLY

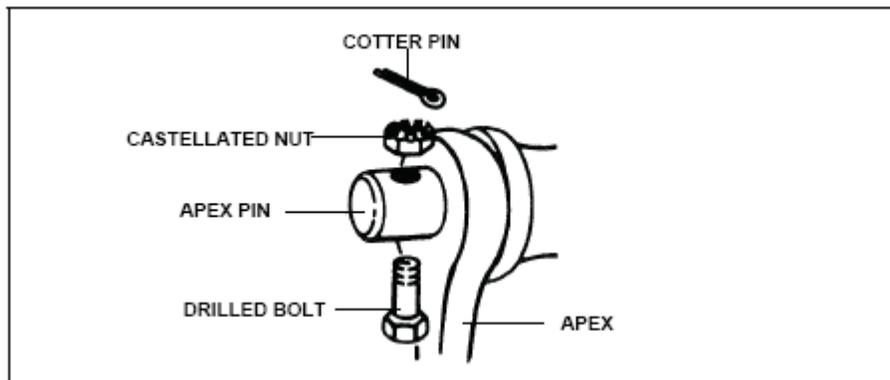


SLING LEG NUMBERING SEQUENCE



6 Component parts of the Apex fitting (10k and 25k)

The pin on both apex fittings is secured with a 3/8 inch bolt and, a castellated nut and cotter pin. When using the dome shaped nut, ensure that the nut is secured to the apex wrench tight.



- Apex Shackle
- Apex Fitting Pin
- Apex Spacer
- Drilled Bolt
- Castellated Nut
- Cotter Pin

SLING SET CHARACTERISTICS

	10,000 LB	25,000 LB
APEX FITTING		
Material	aluminum	alloy steel
Pin size	1 1/8 inch diameter	1 1/2 inch diameter
Weight	4 1/2 lbs	10 lbs
NYLON ROPE		
Rope color	olive drab	black
Length	12 feet	12 feet
Rope diameter	7/8 inch	1 1/4 inch
CHAIN		
Links	110 - 115	84 - 88
Length	8 feet	8 feet
TOTAL WEIGHT	52 lbs	114 lbs

*NOTE: Reference for these slings is FM 4-20.197/198/199

*NOTE: For link count conversion tables, refer to FM 4-20.197/198/199

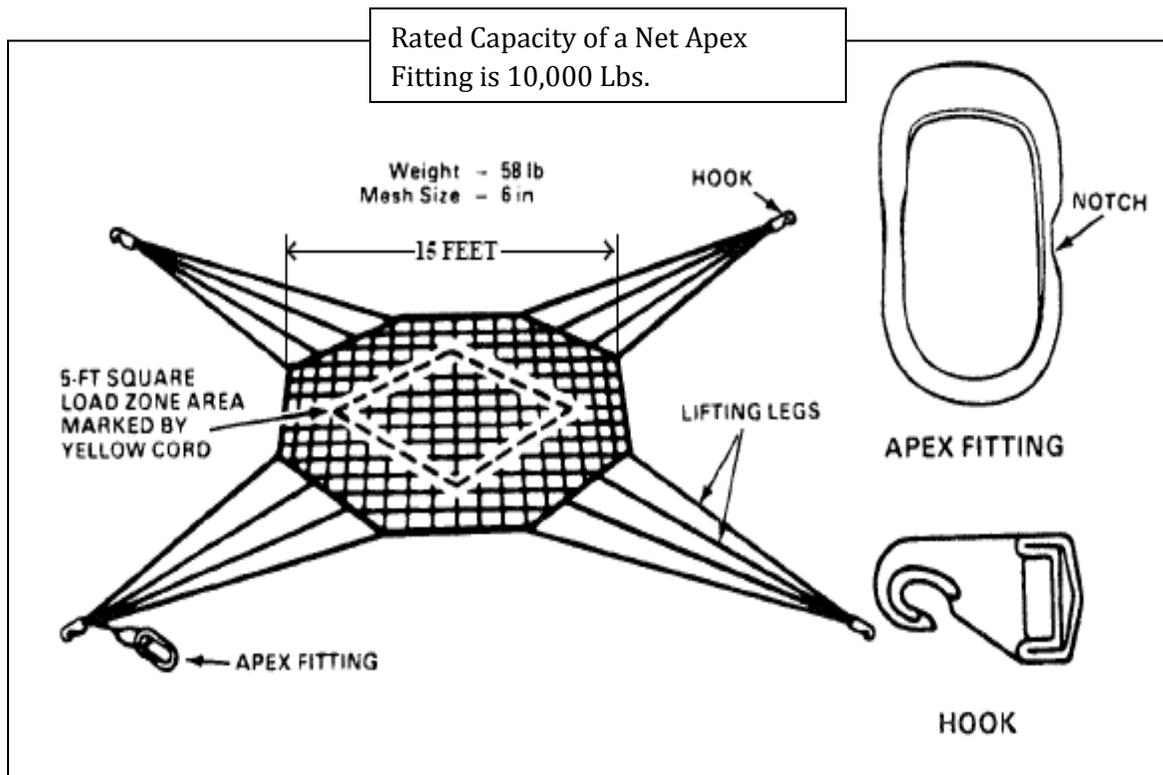
5,000 lb and 10,000 lb capacity octagon shaped cargo nets are constructed from interwoven nylon cord. Each set of four lifting legs has a hook that attaches to the apex fitting that is connected directly to the aircraft cargo hook. The apex fitting is attached by a tether cord to the set of lifting legs with the net identification tag. The other ends of the lifting legs are attached to the net's outer border cord. A square-shaped load zone area is marked by a yellow cord interlaced with the mesh. This zone marks the center of the net and is used as a guide to place the load. When positioning the load, the sides of the load can extend beyond the load zone, but the overhang should be the same on each side.

The olive drab body of the 5,000 lb capacity cargo net is 15 feet wide.

The 10,000 lb capacity cargo net is black and the body is 18 feet wide.

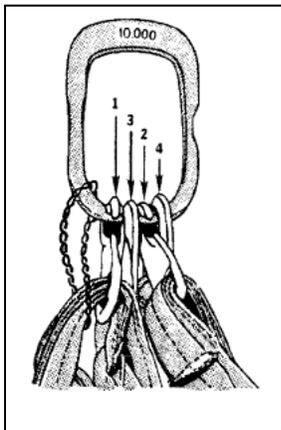
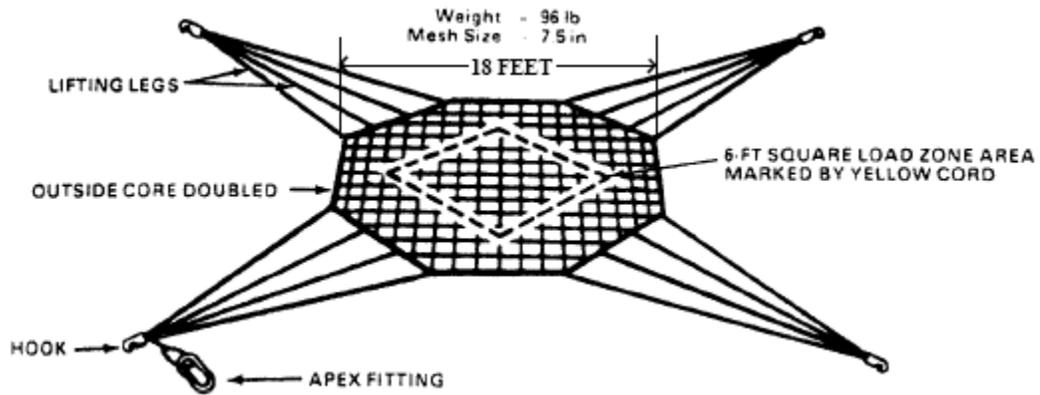
5000 lb Capacity Cargo Net

VOLUME = 125 CUBIC FEET

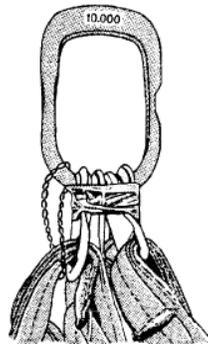


10,000 lb Capacity Cargo Net

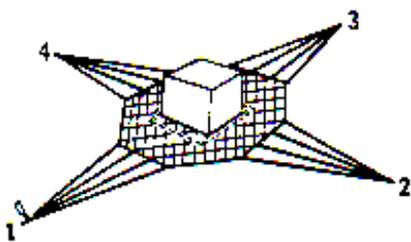
VOLUME = 380 CUBIC FEET



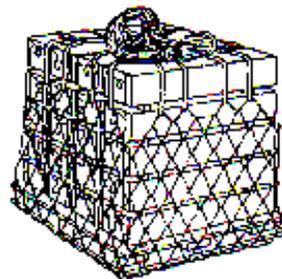
Legs Hooked in Sequence



Taped Hooks



ALIGNED LOAD

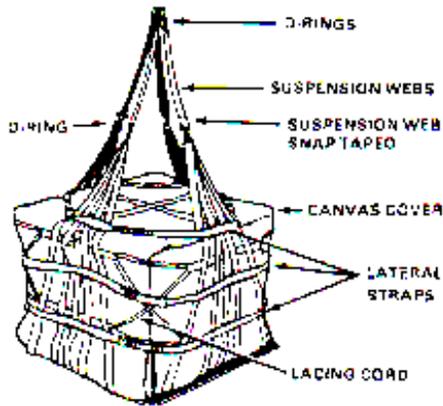


LIFTING LEGS COILED ON
TOP OF LOAD

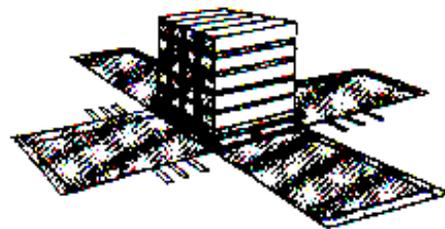
A-22 CARGO BAG

The A-22 Cargo Bag is an adjustable cotton duck cloth/nylon webbing container consisting of a sling assembly, cover and four suspension webs. The bag is used to transport palletized loads, loose cargo, ammunition, drums, and other general cargo. Maximum weight capacity is 2,200 pounds. You may rig the cargo in the bag with or without the cover.

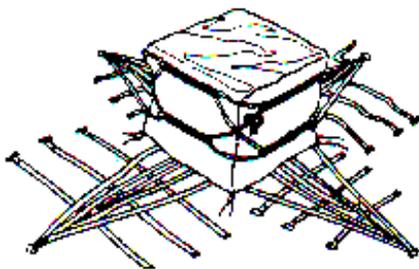
*NOTE: Reference: FM 4-20.197/198/199



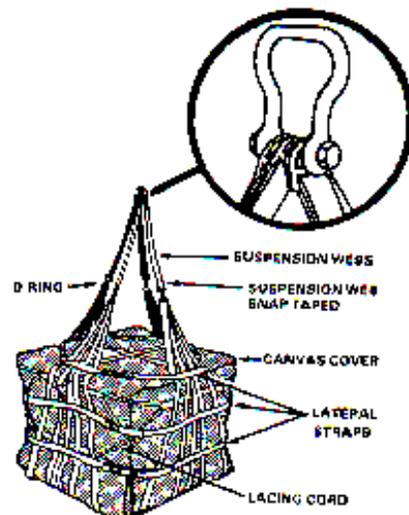
A-22 CARGO BAG



CENTERED LOAD



SECURING THE COVER
WITH LACING CORD



UPPER SLING AND
MEDIUM CLEVIS

11,000- AND 25,000-POUND CAPACITY REACH PENDANTS

A reach pendant is a synthetic rope assembly with an attached stiffened tube and a loop on each end. The built-in reach tube enables the hookup man to place the pendant's top eye on the helicopter cargo hook while the helicopter hovers at a higher distance over the load.

There are two authorized reach pendants for use on sling loads:

The 11,000-pound capacity Reach Pendant: The 11-k pendant is approximately 5 feet long with an 11,000-pound safe working load capacity. The top eye is black and has a smaller loop, while the bottom eye is green or black with a larger diameter. The safe working capacity is stamped on the reach tube. (NSN 4020-01-365-3115, part no. DSG-5-11K)

The 25,000-pound capacity Reach Pendant: The 25-k pendant is approximately 5 feet long with a 25,000-pound safe working load capacity. The top eye is black with a smaller loop, while the bottom eye is green or black with a larger loop. The safe working load capacity is stamped on the reach tube. (NSN 4020-01-337-3185, part no. BOS-14-K7)

To use the 11-k or 25-k reach pendants, remove the sling apex fitting pin; place the pendant lower eye in the apex fitting; and reinstall the apex fitting pin to use the pendant with a sling set.

Inspection: Inspect the pendants BEFORE AND AFTER use. Check for cuts and tears in the nylon-urethane sheath on each loop. If the white strength member (3rd layer) is visible, remove the pendant from service.

Cleaning and storage: Clean the reach pendant with a mixture of warm water and mild dish or laundry detergent. Oil and grease may be removed by using varsol or mineral spirits. The top and bottom eyes may be treated with silicone spray. Do not use silicone spray on the reach tube. Store the pendants in a clean dry area out of direct sunlight.

Advantage of using the cargo hook reach pendant is there is no need for a static probe man.

***CAUTION:** DO NOT use chemical cleaners on reach pendants. Chemicals may weaken the strength members of the pendant. If a pendant becomes contaminated with chemicals, remove it from service.



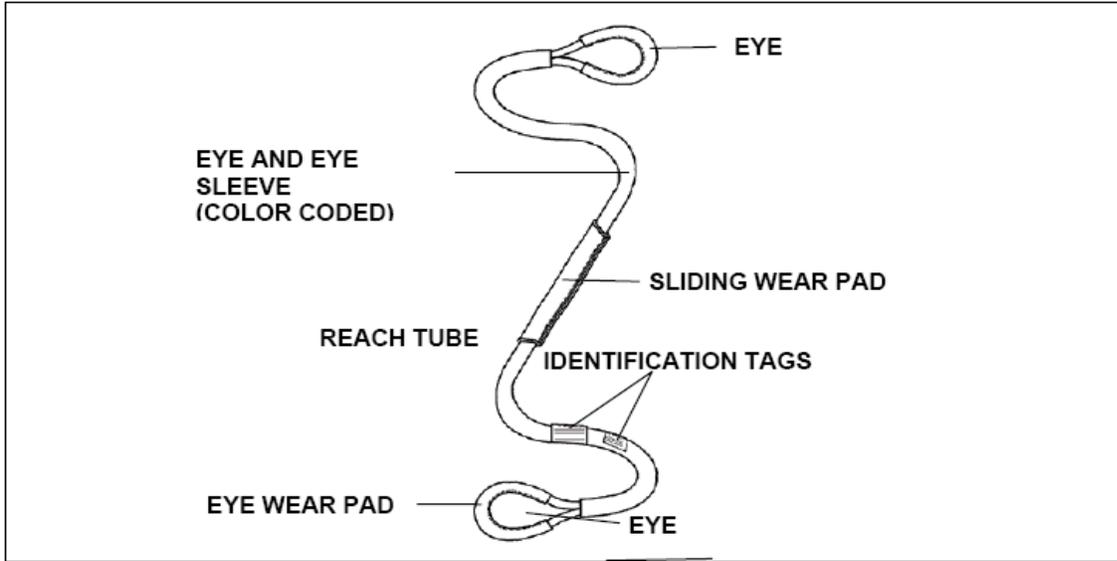
POLYESTER ROUND SLINGS

Polyester round slings are used primarily as a vertical pendant. The lifting capacity of polyester round slings vary with the size of the sling and the type of hitch used to attach the load. Each sling has two tags permanently sewn to the eye and eye sleeve identifying the size and capacity, as well as other important information necessary for the safe use of round slings. These slings are also color coded to designate the size of the sling.

Inspection: Inspect the round sling before and after each use. Remove the sling from service if any of the following are found:

- Both identification tags missing or not readable.
- Acid or alkali burns.
- Melting, charring or weld splatter of any part of the round sling.
- Holes, tears, cuts, snags, embedded particles or abrasive wear that exposes the core fibers.
- Broken or worn stitching in the cover that exposes the core fibers.
- Knots in any part of the round sling.
- Distortion, excessive pitting, corrosion or broken fitting(s).
- Any condition that raises doubt as to the strength of the round sling.

Storage: Store round slings in a clean dry, cool area out of direct sunlight.



POLYESTER ROUNDSLINGS

LENGTH IN FEET	COLOR	LIFT CAPACITY BY HITCH TYPE			WEIGHT
		CHOKED	V ERTICAL	BASKET	
8	GREEN	4,200	5,300	10,600	4
17	GREEN	4,200	5,300	10,600	10
8	YELLOW	6,700	8,400	16,800	5
17	YELLOW	6,700	8,400	16,800	11
30	RED	10,600	13,200	26,400	26
65	BLUE	17,000	21,200	42,400	75
70	BLUE	17,000	21,200	42,400	81

*NOTE: When attaching to an item by a choker hitch to an item of equipment there is no minimum circumference or diameter needed.

SLING LOAD THEORY

The behavior of an external load while in flight can greatly affect the performance of the aircraft carrying it. For this reason it is important to minimize the drag on the aircraft caused by the load. High drag coefficient will reduce the airspeed of the aircraft, reduce the amount of time that the aircraft will be available to you and could possibly endanger the aircraft and its crew (a helicopter pilot will not hesitate to "punch a load" if he feels that his aircraft is endangered). In order to minimize drag, it is necessary to stabilize the load.

There are FOUR methods you can use to accomplish this are:

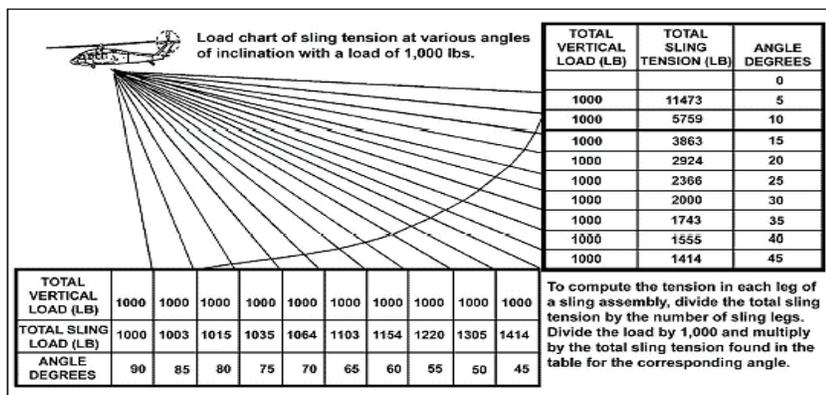
Reduce the airspeed of the aircraft: This is the least desirable method to use. The aircraft will simply fly slowly enough so that the load does not become unstable. This burns fuel and reduces the amount of time the aircraft can fly your loads. Loads should be configured so that they will fly at speeds of 60 knots or greater.

Add weight to the load: Heavier loads are less affected by the air pushing against them while they fly; hence they tend to be more stable. Ensure that you do not add so much weight that you exceed the rated capacity of your equipment.

Streamline the load: Long symmetric loads (two M151 trucks rigged nose to nose) fly crosswise to the direction of flight causing immense drag on the aircraft. Loads tend to stabilize in the center of gravity (CG), located in the first 1/3 of the load. By adjusting the load, and if needed, by adding weight, it is possible to move the center of gravity toward one the other end. The lighter tail end of the load will act much as the fins on a dart. The heavier end of the load will "seek" the direction of flight and the load will stabilize.

Sling Length: Lengthening the slings that attach the load to the aircraft reduces the load's stability in flight. The shorter, the better, as long as the sling measures at least 6 feet long. Also, the more vertical the attached sling, the less stress on those that are more horizontal.

*NOTE: The longer the sling that attach the load to the aircraft, the less stable the load will be in flight. Additionally, the closer the angle of the slings to horizontal, the greater the stress put on them. For example, a total vertical stress of only 3,000 pounds will put a stress of 4,242 pounds on a sling at an angle of 45 degrees. As an angle decreases to 5 degrees, the stress on the sling reaches 34,419 pounds. Be aware!



Load chart of sling tension at various angles of inclination with a load of 1,000 pounds

EXAMPLE:

PROBLEM: 100,000 pounds weight is to be lifted by a four leg sling assembly with each leg lifting at an angle of 45 degrees. What will be the tension on one leg?

PROCEDURE: From the chart, the total sling tension on one leg at 45 degrees for 1,000 pounds is 1414 pounds.

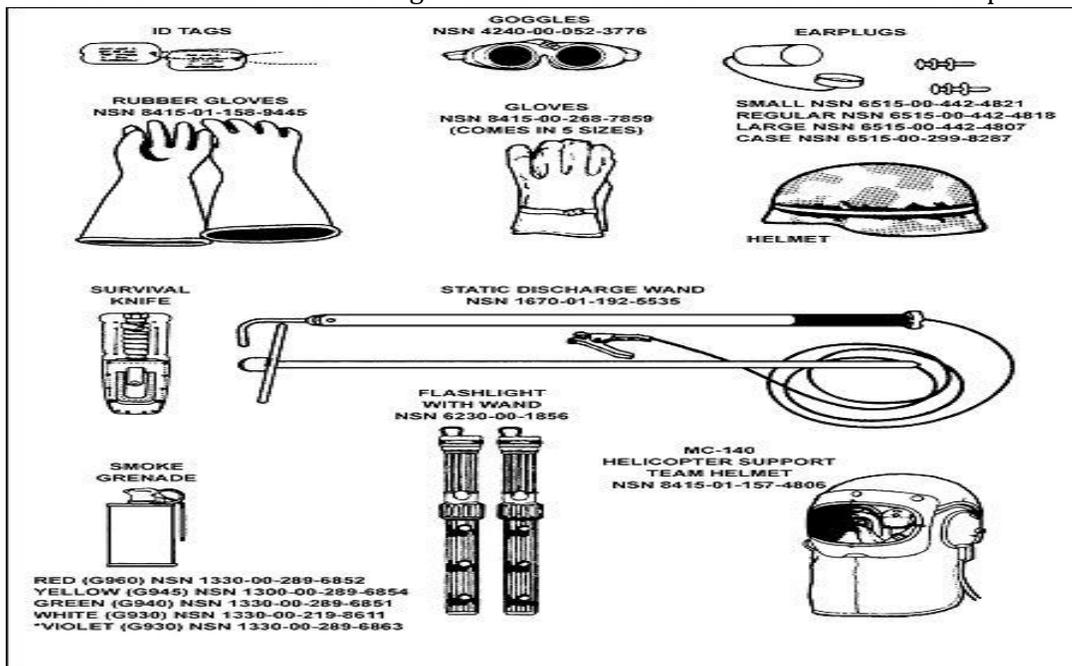
Total tension for 100,000 pounds = 141,400 pounds.

Tension on each leg = $141,400/4 = 35,350$ pounds.

If all legs lifted vertically, the tension on each leg = $100,000/4 = 25,000$ pounds

SAFETY MEASURES, HOOKUP AND RELEASE PROCEDURES FOR HELICOPTER EXTERNAL LOADS

Items illustrated below are some PPE ground crew should have to ensure maximum protection:



Safety Measures: In addition to wearing the proper equipment, the following safety measures will be enforced at the sling load site:

Wear long sleeved shirts and have the sleeves rolled down and fastened. Button the shirt collar. Tuck shirttails or jacket bottoms into the trousers.

Police the operational area thoroughly prior to conducting sling load operations. This can greatly reduce the amount of debris thrown about by the rotor wash.

Ground crews must remain alert during hookup and release operations. Good sound judgment and common sense are the keys to success. They must be ready at all times to get clear of the load. In

the past, soldiers have been crushed between the aircraft and loads, have been dragged over them or have taken an unwanted ride because they inadvertently became entangled with the load. Particular care should be exercised during hookup operations if the crew must mount the load to affect hookup.

Rotor wash is the high velocity air movement under a hovering helicopter. Large helicopters, such as the CH-47 and CH-53, can generate rotor wash in excess of 120 knots. This strong wind may cause ground crew personnel difficulty in walking or standing and its force can move unsecured material. The greatest rotor wash velocity occurs between 20 and 60 feet outside the rotor disc and will diminish once the aircraft is over the ground crew. Before conducting sling load operations, brief the ground/deck crew on the rotor washes potential of the helicopter.

*NOTE: Slings under tension can easily crush an arm or leg against the load. Some of the particular hazards associated with loads are outlined on below.

Cargo extensions and/or projections: Gun tubes, landing gear, missile launchers, bridge planks, etc. can cause interference or injury to the ground crew by striking or tripping them. Crewmen should stand clear of such projections or position themselves so that they can immediately clear the load.

Sharp projections, hooks and protruding handles or levers: Items such as tarpaulin tie down hooks, door handles, spare tire racks, hooked or jagged edges and similar projections should be avoided by the ground crew if possible. Serious injury can be caused by the sharp edges and a crewman could easily become hooked to the load should his clothing or part of his equipment become hooked on one of these items. Be aware and be prepared to move immediately to avoid injury.

Top heavy or narrow based loads: Loads can fall over under the rotor wash should be treated with caution. If possible, position these loads on their sides prior to hookup. If this is not feasible, position the crew on the side or end that is least likely to tip. The crew should be prepared to move immediately.

High loads: Loads can cause serious injuries to crewmen who are required to climb to the top of the load to affect hookup. They may be inadvertently swept off the top of the load by the rotor wash or find it necessary to jump in order to avoid a dangerous situation. (Crewmen on top of a load must pay particular attention to where they stand. If at all possible, do not stand on the top. Stand on a lower projection or step so that should the aircraft make contact with the load, they are not caught in between). The crew should work from a crouched position or from their hands and knees. If possible, have a vehicle backed up to the load that can be used as a working platform. (Move the vehicle prior to lifting the load). The crew should use solid footholds and handholds and be ready to clear the load immediately.

The signalman will be facing the aircraft. He should move to a point where he will be safe.

The hookup man may be under the aircraft at the time of the emergency. They should attempt to work along the right side of the load so that they do not have to climb over or go around the load to seek safety. They would then be able to move directly off of and away from the load. If the load is a heavy piece of equipment, they may wish to keep the load between them and the aircraft while they are moving. This will offer some protection should the aircraft crash.

HOOKUP PROCEDURES USING A GROUND SIGNALMAN

The ground crew will normally consist of three men; the ground crew signalman and two hookup men.

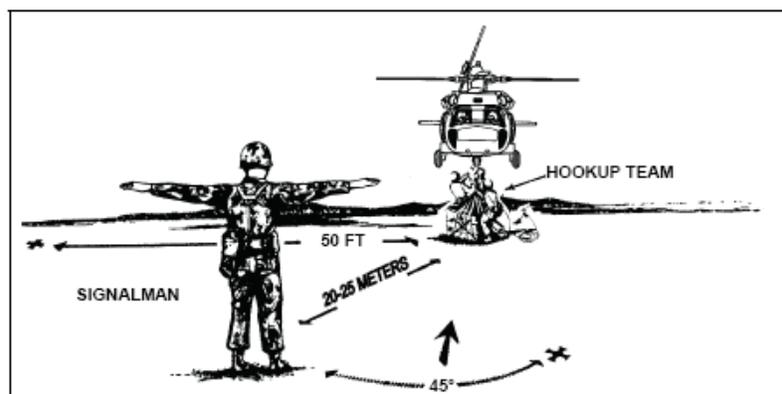
Duties of the signalman:

Prior to the arrival of the aircraft, the signalman will direct the positioning of the load. He will supervise the rigging of the load for proper routing of the slings and proper preparation. He will ensure that the load is ready to fly.

As the helicopter approaches, he will position himself 20-25 meters in front of the load and give the hand and arm signal of "Assume guidance." As the helicopter reaches the vicinity of the load he will use hand and arm signals to position the cargo hook of the aircraft directly over the load, and close enough to the load so that the hookup men will be able to place the apex fitting onto the cargo hook. During this time it is critical that the signalman position himself so that the pilot can easily view his signals. Since the pilot of an Army aircraft is located on the aircraft's right side, the signalman will usually be located slightly to the aircraft's right. If terrain in the area forces him to place himself elsewhere, he must ensure that he is in the pilot's view at all times, regardless of where he is positioned.

During the hookup process, the signalman must also observe the cargo hook and the apex fitting. Once hookup has been accomplished, he must hold the aircraft at a hover until the hookup men are clear of the load. When they are clear, the signalman will signal the aircraft up slowly so that the sling legs gradually take up the load. This is done to check that the sling legs are not fouled on the load. If they are fouled, the signalman will motion the pilot downward, then instruct him to cut away and the procedure will be repeated.

RELATIONSHIP OF AIRCRAFT, SIGNALMAN AND HOOKUP CREW

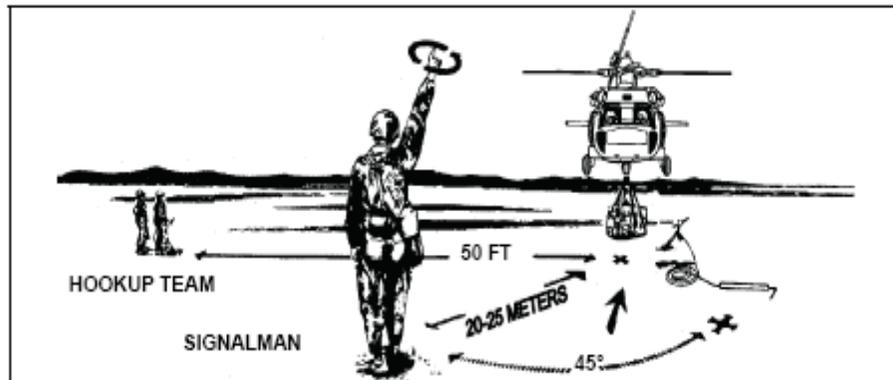


If the load has been successfully suspended, the signalman will give the aircraft the signal to depart, and then move quickly aside to clear the helicopter's path.

AT NO TIME WILL THE SIGNALMAN OR ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE TEAM ALLOW A SUSPENDED LOAD TO PASS OVER HIS HEAD.

WARNING: Coordinate the evacuation route of the ground crew to a rendezvous point with the liaison officer or helicopter crew before the start of the operation. Proper coordination will prevent any mix up. Helicopter emergency procedures depend on terrain, wind direction and pilot choice. Good prior coordination will prevent the helicopter and ground crew from moving in the same direction.

GROUND CREW POSITIONS DURING HELICOPTER TAKEOFF



Duties of the hookup men:

The hookup team consists of two men. One will handle the static discharge probe and the cargo hook; the other will control the apex fitting of the sling load. Hookup must be rapidly to reduce helicopter hover time and minimize the exposure time of the hookup men under the helicopter. The duties of the two men is outlined below:

The hookup men will be in position at the load when the helicopter arrives.

As the helicopter hovers over the load, the hookup men position themselves so that the hookup can be accomplished quickly. They will ensure that the signalman can observe the operation at all times.

When the helicopter is in the correct position for hookup, the static probe man will ground the aircraft by contacting the static probe to the cargo hook. The other hookup man will then place the apex fitting onto the cargo hook and ensure the hook is properly closed (and locked, if required).

NOTE: It is futile for the hookup men to grab the cargo hook of the aircraft and attempt to pull the aircraft down to the load. Leave it alone until you are ready to attempt the actual hookup and STAY ALERT.

WARNING: Helicopters are susceptible to high levels of stored static electrical energy.

Severe electrical shock may result from improper grounding of the cargo hook system.

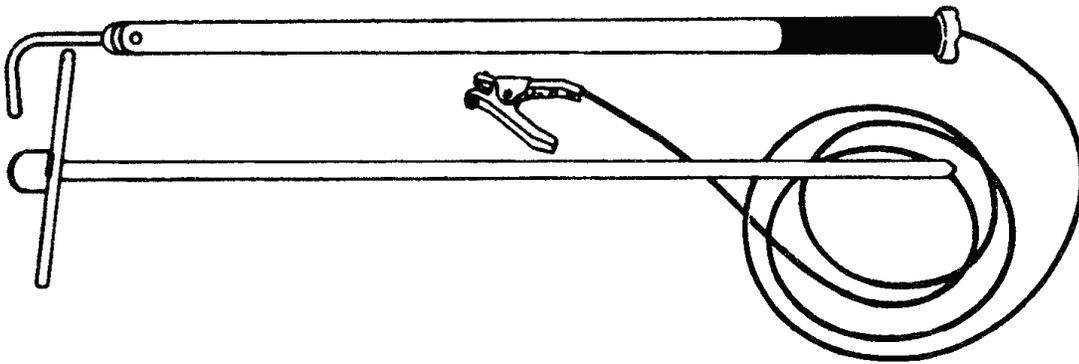
Proper Grounding Technique to Aircraft: Ground the helicopter cargo hook by touching the wand to the cargo hook. Maintain continuous grounding contact.

Wear 5,000-volt shockproof gloves, if available, when using the static discharge wand. However, these gloves are not repairable and will offer no protection from electricity if they have been damaged.

After the load is properly hooked up to the aircraft, the hookup team will move quickly aside to the designated location coordinated with the aviation unit. If any of the legs become fouled and it is necessary to re-hook the load, the same procedure will be followed.

STATIC DISCHARGE WAND

To avoid the possibility of a static electric shock, ground crewmen use discharge wands (field expedient and manufactured) to ground the cargo hook. Since these wands connect the helicopter to the ground, the static electric charge is dissipated and the hookup man will not receive a shock when he connects the apex fitting to the cargo hook. Figure 3-2 shows a manufactured static discharge wand. This wand may be ordered through supply procedures. FM 4-20.197, Appendix D, page D-1, provides instructions, materials list, and a diagram needed to fabricate a field expedient static discharge wand.



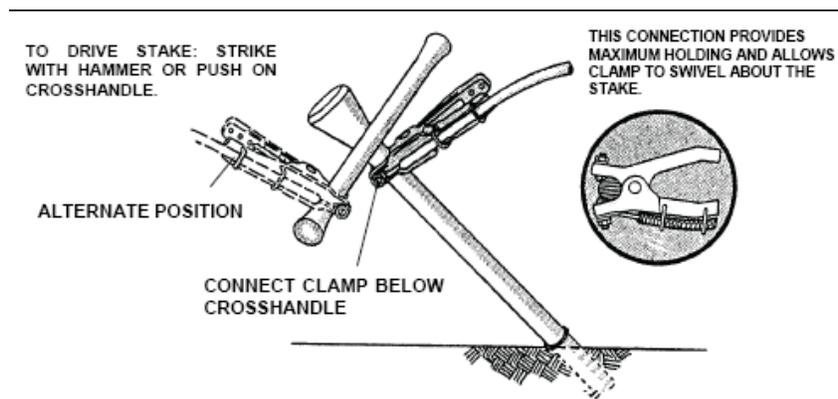
Cleaning and storage of the static discharge wand:

Remove fuel, grease, or oil from wand. Remove salt water residue or dirt. Wipe dry. Contaminants on the wand may be conductive and allow an electrical discharge to travel the outside surface of the wand and reach the operator. Store the wand in a dry place out of direct sunlight. Turn the wand upside down and coil the cable lariat-style into several loops (12-inch diameter). With the last remaining loop, interlace the cable around the loops several times and attach the clamp to the end plug. Hang the wand upright by the wand hook. Do not attach clamp jaws to the grounding cable because you may puncture the cable insulation.

Operating Instructions for All Static Discharge Wands:

Inspect static wand to make sure it is in serviceable condition. Select the grounding rod location. The recommended location is on the side of the load opposite from rendezvous point or ground crew exit direction so that the hookup team will not trip over the cable as they depart the load. Drive the rod into the ground until firmly seated. A minimum of 6 to 8 inches is required in firm ground, 24 inches in sandy or loose soil. Drive the grounding rod in at a 45-degree angle away from the side of the load. This angle will cause the rod to bend, resulting in a less severe injury if someone should fall on it. Connect the cable clamp to the vertical shaft of the stake

When operating on concrete or asphalt surfaces, position loads as close to the edge of the surface as possible so that the grounding rod can be driven into the ground. For shipboard operations, the cable clamp is attached to a deck pad eye or designated grounding point. Do not hold the discharge wand within 16 inches of the metal hook end. A strong static charge can jump up to 12 inches. To be effective, the grounding wand must maintain contact with the cargo hook during the hookup operation (Figure 3-4). If contact is lost, all personnel will pull back from the hook until contact is reestablished between the wand and the aircraft's cargo hook. Static electricity will begin to build up as soon as five seconds after contact has been lost.



GROUNDING ROD CONNECTION

Release procedures using a ground crew signalman. For this mission, the hookup men will now be called the cargo release team. As the helicopter approaches the site it will take instructions from the signalman, who will guide the aircraft into position for cargo release. The cargo release team will stand by unless they are needed to manually release the load.

The signalman will direct the aircraft to set the load on the ground and then give the release signal. At this time the apex fitting should fall free of the cargo hook. If it does not, the signalman will have the aircraft hover, then direct the cargo release team to move under the helicopter and manually release the load from the cargo hook. When the load is free of the cargo hook (and the release men are no longer under the aircraft) the signalman will direct the aircraft to depart and quickly move out of the aircraft's path.

WARNING: If the cargo hook cannot be opened, either by activating it from within the helicopter or the action of the cargo release men, emergency cargo release procedures must be accomplished. Attempt to disassemble the donut and pass the ADS through the hook. If a clevis or apex fitting is used as the attachment point to the cargo hook, unscrew the nut and remove the pin. In some cases, it may be necessary to quickly de-rig the load so that the aircraft can set down and resolve the problem.

Hookup procedures during periods of white-out or brown-out:

Due to the nature of these conditions, a signalman is not required and a hover hookup is not safe.

The load will be rigged with a 20-foot or a 40-foot extension as required using 20-foot, 2 or 4 loop ADS' and the appropriate number of Type IV link assemblies or two point link assemblies. An apex fitting will be placed at the end of the extension.

The extension will be laid to the LEFT of the load and the aircraft will approach normally, taxi to the location of the apex fitting and set down. Once the aircraft is on the ground, the hookup men will move to the aircraft and attach the apex fitting to the cargo hook. The aircraft will suspend the load normally and depart as directed by the GTA.

WARNING: When attaching the extension to skid equipped helicopters (i.e. UH-1H); care must be exercised so that the sling does not pass THROUGH the skid. The sling will be routed forward of the skid and then attached to the cargo hook.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF SLING LOADS

CERTIFIED – Items of equipment that have been certified and evaluated and tested by U.S. Army Natick Soldier Systems Center (NSSC) for sling load certification.

SUITABLE – Have not been certified but have demonstrated acceptable static lift and flight during flight test. These loads have been flown for years and have been proven to be safe.

UNIQUE – Equipment carried on a one time or low frequency basis. Lack of sling load certification in itself does not preclude a unit commander from carrying a load that is not certified. This will be at the discretion of the unit commander.

PROHIBITED – These loads have been denied sling load certification and are a safety hazard.

*NOTE: The US Army Natick Soldier Center has indicated that any single point sling load certified under a specific aircraft is also certified for any aircraft with suitable lift capability.

CAUTION

This certification is limited to single-point loads only.

LOAD CONFIGURATION DEFINITIONS

All sling loads are configured under one of the following definitions:

Single-Point Loads: Single-point loads are one load rigged and one aircraft cargo hook used during flight.

Dual-Point Loads: Dual-point loads are one load rigged and two aircraft cargo hooks used during flight.

Tandem Loads: Tandem loads are two loads rigged, one in front of the other, and two aircraft cargo hooks used during flight.

Side-by-Side (Shotgun) Loads: Side-by-side (shotgun) loads are two loads rigged, one beside the other, and **ONE or TWO** aircraft cargo hooks used during flight.

EMPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The sling load method of aerial delivery has some advantages and limitations over other methods.

Advantages:

The rapid movement of heavy, outsized equipment, or emergency supplies directly to the user.

The ability to bypass surface obstacles.

The rapid relocation of supplies and equipment.

The use of multiple flight routes and landing sites to enhance sustainability and security of ground units.

The establishment of multiple landing sites to support the maneuvering unit requirements.

Greater movement flexibility for the ground commander to accomplish the tactical mission.

Disadvantages/Limitations:

The weight of the load is restricted to the aircraft's operating capability.

Load instability during flight may restrict aircraft airspeed or maneuvering capabilities.

Adverse weather and darkness (low visibility) may limit sling load operations.

Atmospheric conditions (pressure, altitude, temperature, and winds) affect the helicopter's lift capacity.

A limited number of helicopters are available for sling load missions.

Landing site surface conditions may restrict helicopter operation. Loose debris, dust, and snow are safety hazards that also limit pilot visibility.

Landing site size must be increased during the hours of darkness or reduced visibility to allow the pilot more room to maneuver.

In order to improve sling load safety, the Department of the Army has implemented inspection procedures for ALL ARMY equipment being moved by sling load. All Army loads require an inspection by a qualified inspector prior to the arrival of the supporting aircraft using the Sling load Inspection Record, DA Form 7382.

Inspector Qualifications:

Inspectors must meet the following qualifications:

- Be in the grade of E-4 or above AND
- Be a graduate of one of the following courses:
 - Pathfinder
 - Air Assault
 - Sling load Inspector Certification

Distribution of the Sling load Inspection Record:

The Sling load Inspection Record requires three copies to be distributed as follows:

- One copy - to the supporting aviation unit.
- One copy - securely taped or tied to the load.
- One copy - to the supported unit.

REFERENCE: FM 4-20.197, APPENDIX I.

*NOTE: The Sling load Inspection Record, DA Form 7382 may be reproduced locally pending distribution.

SLING LOAD INSPECTION RECORD		
For use of this form, see FM 4-20.197; the proponent agency is TRADOC.		
1.SUPPORTED UNIT	2. ITEM DESCRIPTION OR SERIAL/BUMPER NO.	3. WEIGHT
4.SUPPORTING AVIATION UNIT	5. TYPE AIRCRAFT	6. RIGGED IAW FM NO.

INITIAL ONLY ITEMS APPLICABLE TO YOUR SPECIFIC LOAD	LOAD RIGGED BY	LOAD INSPECTED BY
7. VEHICLE OR LOAD		
A. CORRECTLY POSITIONED	PFDR	
B. EMERGENCY BRAKE SET	PFDR	
C. FUEL LEVEL NOT TO EXCEED 3/4 TANK	PFDR	
D. PREPARED AND PADDED IAW APPROPRIATE FM	PFDR	
8. SLING SET		
A. CORRECT NUMBER AND SIZE (10k or 25k)	PFDR	
B. INSPECTED FOR SERVICEABILITY IAW FM 4-20.197	PFDR	
C. SLING LEGS PROPERLY ROUTED AND ATTACHED TO LIFT POINTS	PFDR	
D. CORRECT LINK COUNT FOR FRONT AND REAR F- R-	PFDR	
E. CHAIN SECURED IN GRAB HOOK	PFDR	
F. EXCESS CHAIN TIED OR TAPED (10 links or more)	PFDR	
G. BREAKAWAY TIES INSTALLED	PFDR	
H. APEX ATTACHED	PFDR	
I. APEX SPACER INSTALLED	PFDR	
J. REACH PENDANT INSTALLED	PFDR	
9. A-22 CARGO BAG		
A. INSPECTED FOR SERVICEABILITY IAW FM 4-20.197	PFDR	
B. RIGGED IAW FM 4-20.197	PFDR	
C. SUSPENSION WEBS ATTACHED TO CONTAINER AND TAPED	PFDR	
D. CLEVIS BOLT THROUGH SUSPENSION WEB D-RINGS (4 each)	PFDR	
10. CARGO NET		

A. CORRECT SIZE (5k OR 10k)		PFDR	
B. INSPECTED FOR SERVICEABILITY IAW FM 4-20.197		PFDR	
C. LOAD CORRECTLY POSITIONED		PFDR	
D. LIFTING LEGS PROPERLY CONNECTED TO APEX FITTING		PFDR	
E. HOOKS TAPED		PFDR	
F. LIFTING LEGS TIED (Breakaway)		PFDR	
G. CORRECT NUMBER AND SIZE SLING LEGS		PFDR	
H. RIGGED IAW FM 4-20.197		PFDR	
11. REMARKS			
12. LOAD RIGGED BY:			
a. UNIT <i>(Print)</i> HHC 1/507 th PIR	b. NAME <i>(Print)</i> Pathfinder, I.M.	c. INITIALS PFDR	d. RANK SSG
e. SIGNATURE <i>J.M. Pathfinder</i>		f. DATE <i>(YYYYMMDD)</i> 20101225	
13. LOAD INSPECTED BY:			
a. UNIT (Print)	b. NAME (Print)	c. INITIALS	d. RANK
e. SIGNATURE		f. DATE (YYYYMMDD)	

SLING CONVERSION CHARTS

SLING CONVERSION CHARTS (CONTINUED)

10,000-POUND SLING SET CHAIN LINK NUMBER	25,000-POUND SLING SET CHAIN LINK NUMBER	40,000-POUND SLING SET CHAIN LINK NUMBER	15,000-POUND MULTILEG SLING SET CHAIN LINK NUMBER
41	33	25	No further conversion for 15,000-pound multileg sling set
42	34	25	
43	34	26	
44	35	26	
45	36	27	
46	37	28	
47	38	28	
48	39	29	
49	39	29	
50	40	30	
51	41	30	
52	42	31	
53	43	32	
54	44	32	
55	45	33	
56	45	33	
57	46	34	
58	47	34	
59	48	35	
60	49	36	
61	50	36	
62	50	37	
63	51	37	
64	52	38	
65	53	38	
66	54	39	
67	54	40	
68	55	40	
69	56	41	
70	57	41	
71	57	42	
72	58	42	
73	59	43	
74	60	44	
75	61	44	
76	61	45	
77	62	46	
78	63	46	
79	64	47	
80	65	48	

SLING CONVERSION CHARTS (CONTINUED)

10,000-POUND SLING SET CHAIN LINK NUMBER	25,000-POUND SLING SET CHAIN LINK NUMBER	40,000-POUND SLING SET CHAIN LINK NUMBER	15,000-POUND MULTILEG SLING SET CHAIN LINK NUMBER
81	65	48	No further conversion for 15,000-pound multileg sling set
82	66	49	
83	67	49	
84	68	50	
85	68	51	
86	69	51	
87	70	52	
88	71	53	
89	72	53	
90	72	54	
91	73	55	
92	74	55	
93	75	56	
94	76	57	
95	76	57	
96	77	58	
97	78	58	
98	79	59	
99	79	60	
100	80	60	
101	81	61	
102	82	62	
103	83	62	
104	83	63	
105	84	64	
106		64	
107		65	

HAND AND ARM SIGNALS



ASSUME GUIDANCE

ARMS EXTENDED VERTICALLY STRAIGHT UP, PALMS FORWARD



HOVER

ARMS EXTENDED HORIZONTALLY SIDEWAYS, PALMS DOWNWARD



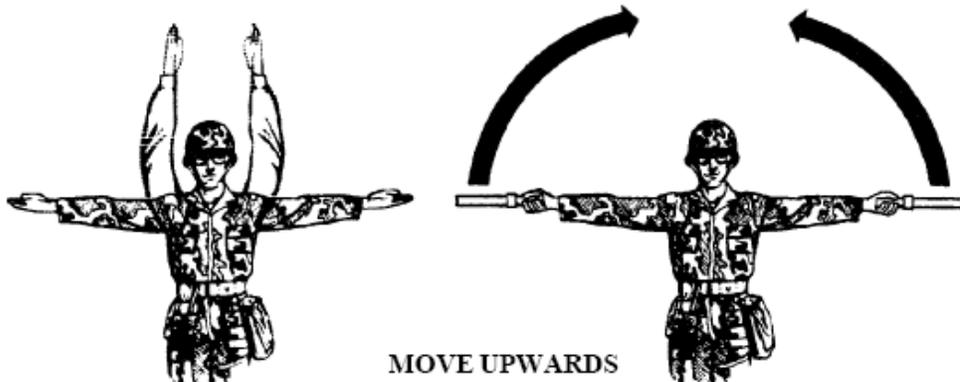
MOVE FORWARD

ARMS A LITTLE ASIDE, PALMS FACING BACKWARDS AND REPEATEDLY MOVE UPWARD-BACKWARD FROM SHOULDER HEIGHT



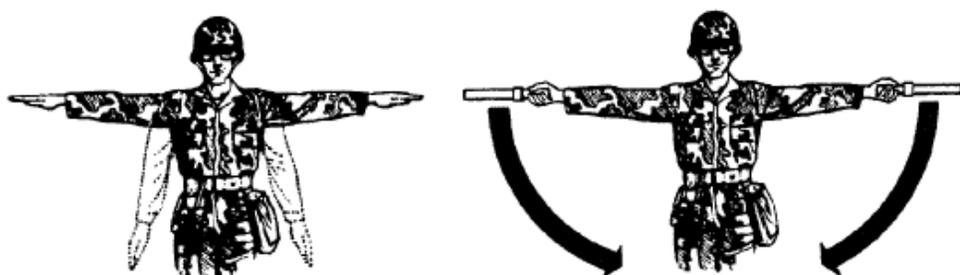
MOVE BACKWARD

ARMS BY SIDE, PALMS FACING FORWARD, ARMS SWEEPED FORWARD AND UPWARD REPEATEDLY TO SHOULDER HEIGHT



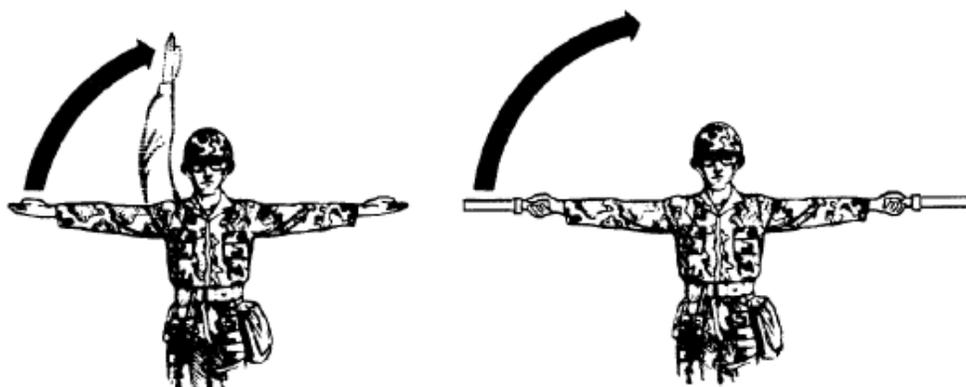
MOVE UPWARDS

**ARMS EXTENDED HORIZONTALLY SIDWAYS,
BECKONING UPWARDS, WITH PALMS UP**



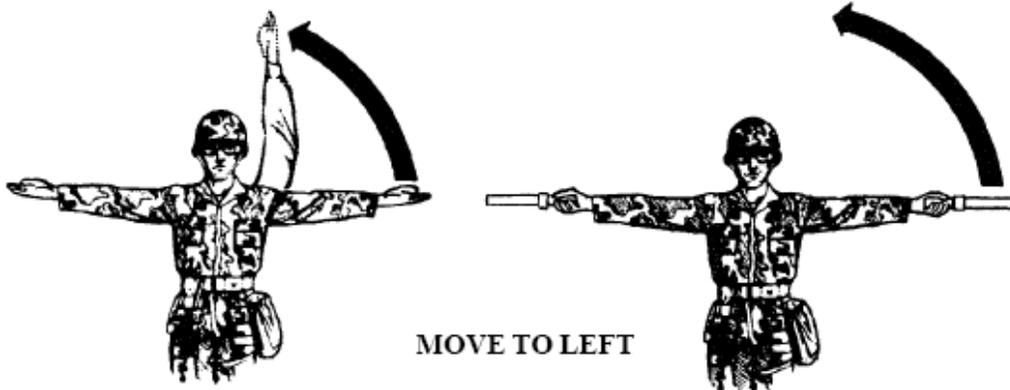
MOVE DOWNWARDS

**ARMS EXTENDED HORIZONTALLY SIDWAYS, BECKONING
DOWNWARDS, WITH PALMS TURNED DOWN**



MOVE TO RIGHT

**LEFT ARM EXTENDED HORIZONTALLY SIDWAYS IN DIRECTION
OF MOVEMENT AND OTHER ARM SWUNG OVERHEAD IN SAME
DIRECTION, IN A REPEATING MOVEMENT**



MOVE TO LEFT

RIGHT ARM EXTENDED HORIZONTALLY SIDEWAYS IN DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT AND OTHER ARM SWUNG OVERHEAD IN SAME DIRECTION IN A REPEATING MOVEMENT



HOOKUP

RAISE HANDS ALTERNATELY ABOVE THE HEAD IN A "ROPE CLIMBING" MOTION TO TAKE UP SLACK



AFFIRMATIVE SIGNAL

HAND RAISED, THUMB UP





NEGATIVE SIGNAL
HAND RAISED, THUMB DOWN



TAKEOFF
MAKE A CIRCULAR MOTION WITH RIGHT HAND OVERHEAD
ENDING IN A THROWING MOTION IN THE DIRECTION OF
TAKEOFF ALSO MEANS LOAD CLEAR, HOOKUP GOOD



LAND
ARMS CROSSED AND EXTENDED DOWNWARDS IN FRONT OF THE BODY



STOP

HOLD ARMS CROSSED OVERHEAD, DO NOT MOVE



WAVE OFF - DO NOT LAND

CROSS ARMS REPEATEDLY OVERHEAD

RELEASE SLING LOAD



LEFT ARM EXTENDED FORWARD HORIZONTALLY, FIST CLENCHED, RIGHT HAND MAKING HORIZONTAL SLICING MOVEMENT BELOW THE LEFT FIST, PALM DOWNWARD

DA Form 7382 Practical Exercises

You the Pathfinder are inspecting an M1101 HMT, Bumper #3160T/ Serial #00175, with an estimated weight of 2200 pounds. The load was rigged by PV2 Jimmy Jones reportedly in accordance with the proper FM. Attached to the load is a 10K sling set with proper apex and spacer. The load is being moved by a UH-1N from HMLA-369. It is being moved for your and PV2 Jones' unit, A Co. 2/503rd PIR. During your inspection you found that the right side of the tailgate was held together with one wrap of ¼ inch cotton webbing. The load is secured to the pallet with two A7A straps; one of those A7A straps is going over the CGU-1B that is securing the load to the trailer. You also notice there is no tape on the rear blackout marker light lenses. Your link count was 17 for the front and 5 for the rear. Given this information properly fill out the provided DA Form 7382.

You, the Pathfinder, are inspecting a 5K Cargo Net with an estimated 9,556 pounds of cargo within the container. The load was rigged by SPC Jane Doe from C Co., 2/3 AVN BN, 3D ID and is being moved by a CH-47D from D Co., 3/3 AVN BN, 3D ID. Attached to the net apex fitting, with a large clevis, is an 11K Cargo Hook Reach Pendant. During your inspection you found that the smaller loop of the 11K Cargo Hook Reach Pendant was attached to the load, you notice that the opening face of the hooks on the #2 and #3 lifting legs were facing the same way, the #1 lifting leg is routed through the netting mesh and while inspecting the A7A strap, you notice that the excess is over the top of the friction adapter

You the Pathfinder are inspecting an A22 Cargo Bag with an estimated weight of 2250 pounds. The load was rigged by SPC Jenna Jameson reportedly in accordance with the appropriate FM. The A22 Cargo Bag is being moved by a UH-60A from Raven Co. 2/29 INF and is being moved for SPC Jameson's unit 69th INF DIV HQ. The A22 Cargo Bag has a 25K sling leg with proper apex, missing the spacer, attached to the large clevis for a vertical pendant configuration. During your inspection you found the 24 inch suspension web on the right side was turned more than a ¼ turn. You found that the 188 inch strap was rolled in a way that created a ramp like affect, the butterfly snaps were facing down, and the bolt head on the large clevis wasn't taped. Given this information properly fill out the provided DA Form 7382. Given this information, properly fill out the provided DA Form 7382.

You the Pathfinder are inspecting an M1151A2 HMMWV, bumper #3160T/ serial #MD0185A, that weighs an estimated 11,500 pounds. The load was rigged by SGT Richard Head reportedly in accordance with the proper FM using a 25K sling set prepared for a dual-point hook up. The transporting aircraft is a CH-47F from the 101st Combat Aviation Brigade and is being moved for SGT Head's unit B Troop 2/17th CAV. During your inspection you found the front 25K apex was missing the spacer but the rear 25K apex

spacer was present, the front left sling chain was wrapped around the sling point twice and the blast shield for the turret was facing forward. You also found that the right rear tire was flat, the passenger mirror was secured with two breakaway ties, and 550-cord was used to tie the front sling legs to themselves. Given this information properly fill out the provided DA Form 7382.

SLING LOAD INSPECTION RECORD		
For use of this form, see FM 4-20.197; the proponent agency is TRADOC.		
1. SUPPORTED UNIT	2. ITEM DESCRIPTION OR SERIAL/BUMPER NO.	3. WEIGHT
4. SUPPORTING AVIATION UNIT	5. TYPE AIRCRAFT	6. RIGGED IAW FM NO.
INITIAL ONLY ITEMS APPLICABLE TO YOUR SPECIFIC LOAD		LOAD RIGGED BY
		LOAD INSPECTED BY
7. VEHICLE OR LOAD		
A. CORRECTLY POSITIONED	PFDR	
B. EMERGENCY BRAKE SET	PFDR	
C. FUEL LEVEL NOT TO EXCEED 3/4 TANK	PFDR	
D. PREPARED AND PADDED IAW APPROPRIATE FM	PFDR	
8. SLING SET		
A. CORRECT NUMBER AND SIZE (10k or 25k)	PFDR	
B. INSPECTED FOR SERVICEABILITY IAW FM 4-20.197	PFDR	
C. SLING LEGS PROPERLY ROUTED AND ATTACHED TO LIFT POINTS	PFDR	
D. CORRECT LINK COUNT FOR FRONT AND REAR F- R-	PFDR	
E. CHAIN SECURED IN GRAB HOOK	PFDR	
F. EXCESS CHAIN TIED OR TAPED (10 links or more)	PFDR	
G. BREAKAWAY TIES INSTALLED	PFDR	
H. APEX ATTACHED	PFDR	
I. APEX SPACER INSTALLED	PFDR	
J. REACH PENDANT INSTALLED	PFDR	
9. A-22 CARGO BAG		
A. INSPECTED FOR SERVICEABILITY IAW FM 4-20.197	PFDR	

B. RIGGED IAW FM 4-20.197		PFDR	
C. SUSPENSION WEBS ATTACHED TO CONTAINER AND TAPED		PFDR	
D. CLEVIS BOLT THROUGH SUSPENSION WEB D-RINGS (4 each)		PFDR	
10. CARGO NET			
A. CORRECT SIZE (5k OR 10k)		PFDR	
B. INSPECTED FOR SERVICEABILITY IAW FM 4-20.197		PFDR	
C. LOAD CORRECTLY POSITIONED		PFDR	
D. LIFTING LEGS PROPERLY CONNECTED TO APEX FITTING		PFDR	
E. HOOKS TAPED		PFDR	
F. LIFTING LEGS TIED (Breakaway)		PFDR	
G. CORRECT NUMBER AND SIZE SLING LEGS		PFDR	
H. RIGGED IAW FM 4-20.197		PFDR	
11. REMARKS			
12. LOAD RIGGED BY:			
a. UNIT <i>(Print)</i> HHC 1/507 th PIR	b. NAME <i>(Print)</i> Pathfinder, I.M.	c. INITIALS PFDR	d. RANK SSG
e. SIGNATURE <i>J.M. Pathfinder</i>		f. DATE <i>(YYYYMMDD)</i> 20101225	
13. LOAD INSPECTED BY:			
a. UNIT <i>(Print)</i>	b. NAME <i>(Print)</i>	c. INITIALS	d. RANK
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	NO.	
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C. SUSPENSION WEBS ATTACHED TO CONTAINER AND TAPED	PFDR	

D. CLEVIS BOLT THROUGH SUSPENSION WEB D-RINGS (<i>4 each</i>)		PFDR	
10. CARGO NET			
A. CORRECT SIZE (<i>5k OR 10k</i>)		PFDR	
B. INSPECTED FOR SERVICEABILITY IAW FM 4-20.197		PFDR	
C. LOAD CORRECTLY POSITIONED		PFDR	
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10. CARGO NET		

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B. INSPECTED FOR SERVICEABILITY IAW FM 4-20.197	PFDR	
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U. S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

DO NOT PROCEED UNTIL DIRECTED BY AN INSTRUCTOR



DO NOT PROCEED UNTIL DIRECTED BY AN INSTRUCTOR

HELICOPTER LANDING ZONES

REFERENCES:

FM 3-21.38

INSTRUCTIONAL INTENT: TO ENABLE THE PATHFINDER STUDENT TO PLAN FOR AND OPERATE DAY OR NIGHT AIR ASSAULT OPERATIONS. THE STUDENT WILL LEARN HOW TO PLAN, ORGANIZE AND OPERATE A HLZ; COORDINATE WITH GROUND UNIT COMMANDERS AND THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIFFERENT ELEMENTS INVOLVED IN THE OPERATION OF AN HLZ.

HELICOPTER LANDING ZONE OPERATIONS

Consideration Factors:

The factors that contribute to the process of HLZ site selection are grouped into two main categories:

Tactical Considerations: The considerations that pertain to the actual mission of the unit being moved. These considerations are the responsibility of the ground unit commander (GUC), and his staff and include the following:

The estimate of the situation using METT-TC (Mission, Enemy and friendly situations, Troops, Terrain and weather, Time available, and Civilians on the Battlefield).
Location of the objective from the tentative HLS.
Size of the element being moved.

Technical Considerations: The considerations that pertain to the technical aspect of selection and operation of a day or night HLS. These are the responsibility of the Pathfinder and are subdivided into the **seven selection factors:**

Size of HLP (Helicopter Landing Point): The size of the landing point will be decided by the aviation unit commander based on size/ type of aircraft, pilot/unit proficiency, whether the operation will take place during the day or at night, and atmospheric conditions.

Landing formations

Surface conditions

Obstacles

Approach and departure routes

Atmospheric conditions

Type of load

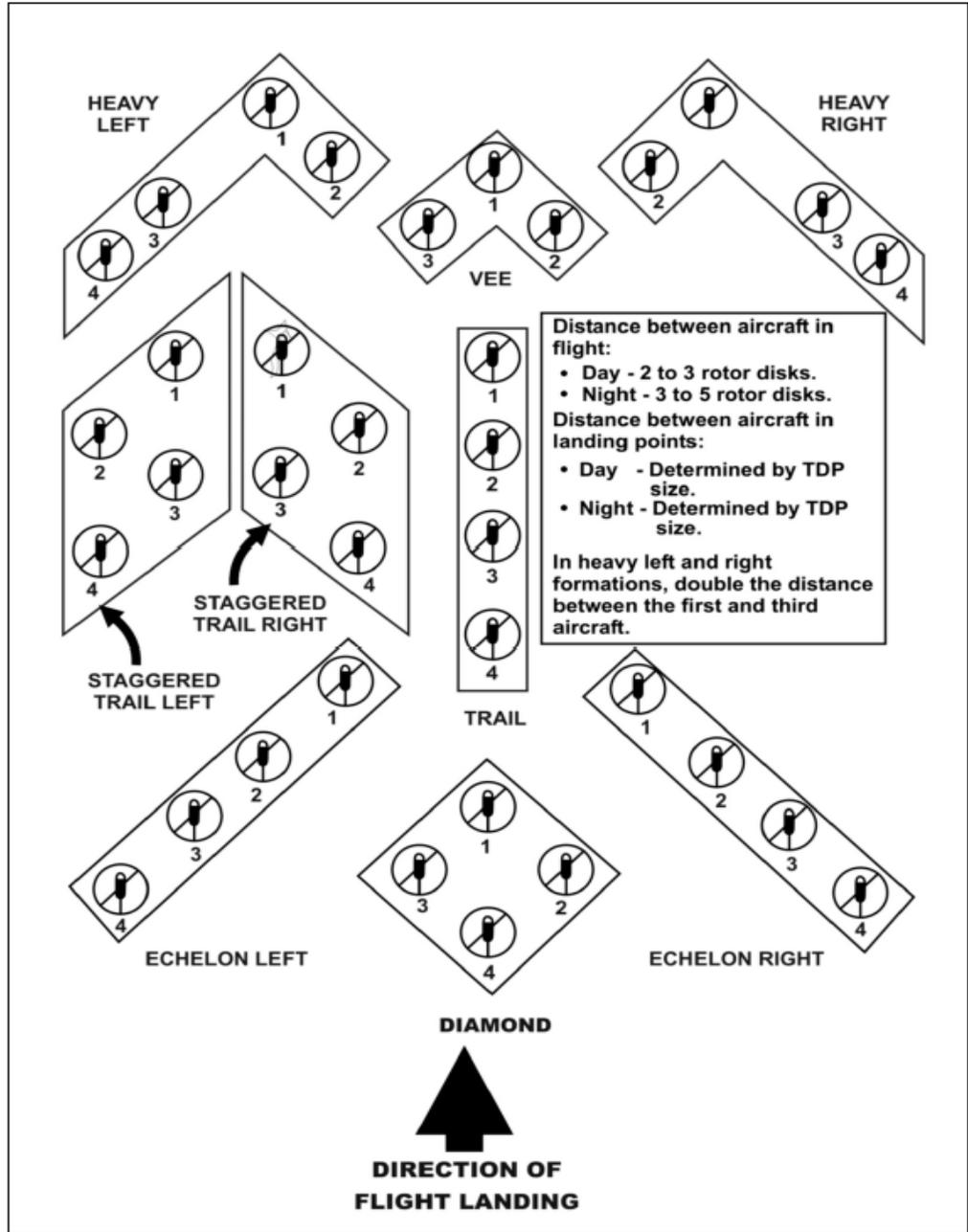
AIRCRAFT TOUCHDOWN POINT SIZES

	Type of AC:	Diameter of TDP
1	OH-6, OH-58, MH-6, AH-6, UH-72A	25 Meters
2	AH-1W/Z, UH-1Y/N	35 Meters
3	AH-64, UH-60A/L/M, SH-60	50 Meters
4	ALL CH A/C, to include MV/CV-22B	80 Meters
5	ALL Slingload A/C (Daytime), A/C of unknown origin	100 Meters
6	All Slingload A/C using long lines	125 Meters
7	All Slingload A/C (Nighttime)	150 Meters

LANDING FORMATION AND NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT

There are nine standard aircraft formations:

- Trail
- Staggered trail left
- Staggered trail right
- Echelon left
- Echelon right
- Heavy left
- Heavy right
- Diamond (Most Secure)
- Vee



SURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE SITE

Firm enough to support the weight of the aircraft and free of loose sand, snow, or debris (brown-out or white-out conditions).

NOTE: Add Environmental considerations for Cold Weather, desert, and mountains.

OBSTACLES AT OR NEAR THE SITE

All obstacles will be removed, reduced or marked. A landing point will never contain an obstacle. (Obstacles are anything that are 18" high, wide or deep)

Ground slope can be considered an obstacle.

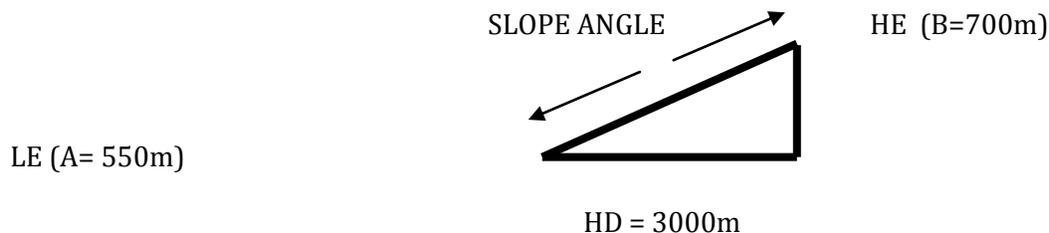
Always attempt to land the aircraft up-slope or side-slope. NEVER land an aircraft down-slope if at all possible! Slope is determined using the following formula:

GROUND SLOPE RESTRICTIONS

- All A/C can land where ground slope measures 7 degrees or less and no advisory is required.
- When the slope exceeds 7 degrees, OH & UH A/C that utilize skids for landing must terminate at a hover.
- When the slope measures between 7 and 15 degrees, large UH & CH A/C that utilize wheels for landing, are issued an advisory, and they will land upslope.
- If the slope exceeds 15 degrees, all A/C must terminate at a hover.

DETERMINING GROUND SLOPE

**GROUND SLOPE IS EXPRESSED IN DEGREES
THE APPROXIMATE SLOPE ANGLE MAY BE CALCULATED BY MULTIPLYING THE
GRADIENT BY 57.3 THIS METHOD IS REASONABLY ACCURATE FOR SLOPE ANGLES
UNDER 20 DEGREES.**



$$\begin{aligned} VD &= B - A \\ VD &= 700 - 550 = 150\text{m} \\ HD &= 3000\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{DEGREE OF SLOPE} = (150 \times 57.3) / 3000$$
$$8595 / 3000 = 2.865 \text{ rounded up to next whole} = 3 \text{ degrees}$$

APPROACH AND DEPARTURE ROUTES

Ideally, approaches and departures are made along the **long axis** of the HLS over the lowest obstacle, and into the wind.

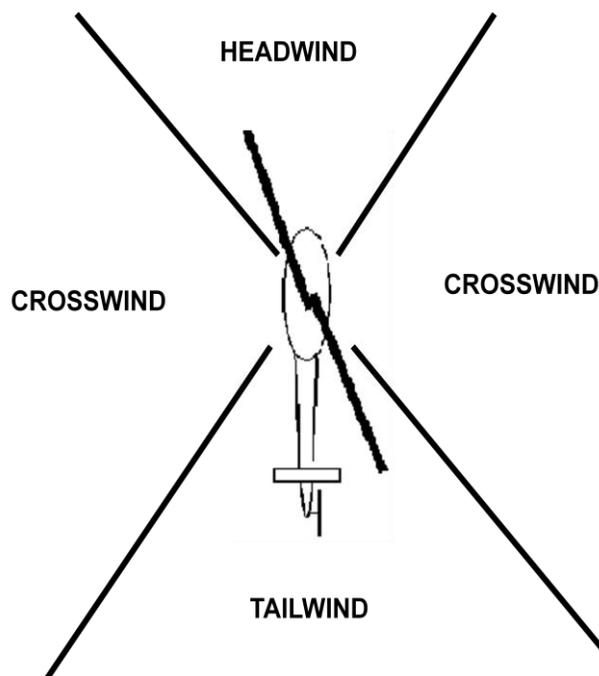
A 100 meter buffer or a 10:1 Obstacle Ratio (whichever is greater) will be given on approach and departure ends of the Helicopter landing site.

A 10 meter buffer will be given to both sides of the site.

Prevailing wind at the site. Use the following guidelines:

Always attempt to land aircraft into a head wind. Wind direction of 45 degrees left or right of land heading considered a head wind.

When given the authority, by the GUC, Pathfinders may reduce the obstacle ratio to no less than 5:1 or 50 meters.



PREVAILING WINDS

ALWAYS ATTEMPT TO LAND A/C FACING INTO THE WIND.

Depending on the A/C capabilities, the A/C can land if the crosswind speed is between 0-9 knots, and the tailwind speed is between 0-5 knots. When the speeds exceed 9 knots, the pilot must land into the wind.

Departure heading (can vary up to 45 degrees either side of land heading)

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

Density altitude affects the aircraft allowable cargo load (ACL) for any given situation. It is comprised of three factors: Humidity, Altitude, and Temperature. As any of these factors increase, the performance capability of the aircraft decreases and the ACL is greatly reduced.

TYPE OF LOAD

Equipment or personnel
Internal or external loads

*NOTE: There can be many types of loads or combinations of loads

MARKING THE HLS FOR NIGHT OPERATIONS

Placement of the inverted "Y" or NATO "T" at the #1 TDP.

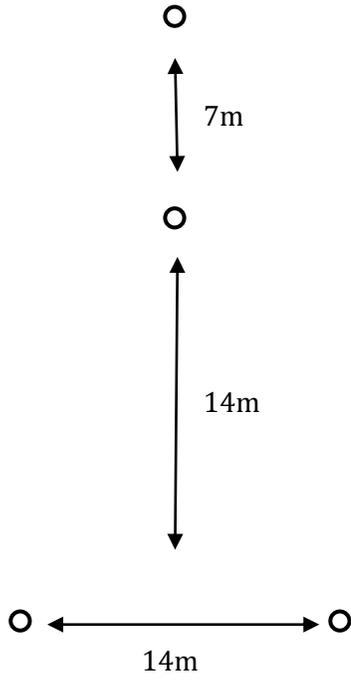
Inverted "Y" for cargo aircraft will have 5 lights.

The location of the fifth light will be determined through prior coordination with the supporting aviation unit.

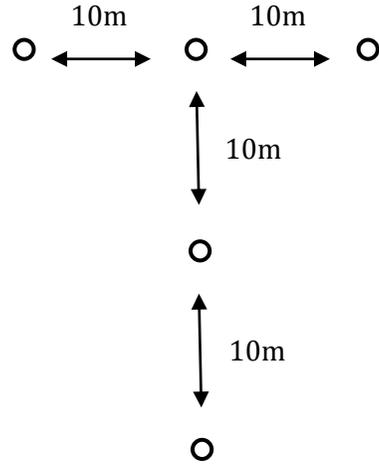
NATO landing "T" will be utilized if aircraft are approaching the site from 500 feet AGL or above or it is coordinated for.

When using a Nato "T" you must add 20 meters to the total length of the site.

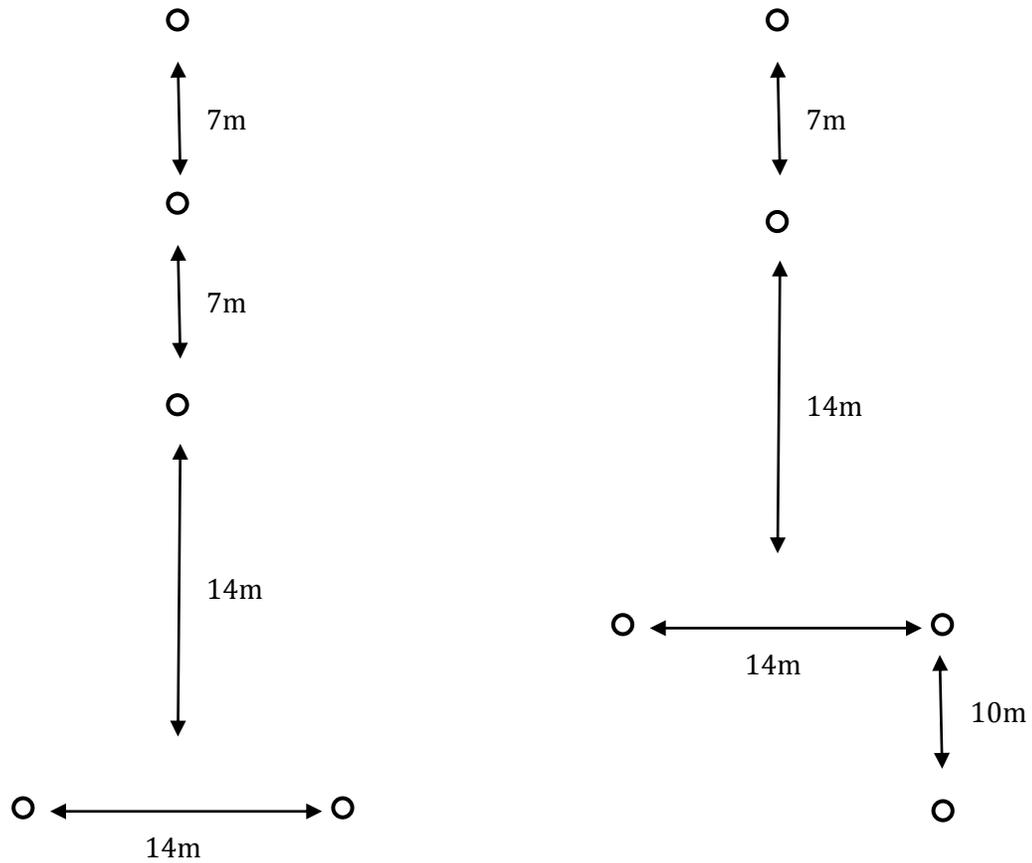
INVERTED "Y"



NATO "T"

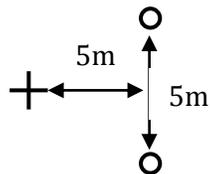


INVERTED "Y" with 5th light on top and bottom right (For Cargo AC or when coordinated for)

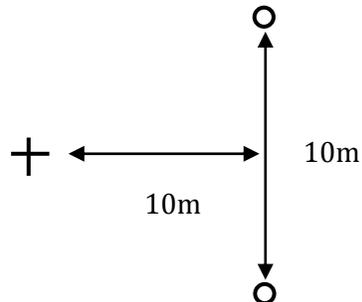


TDP landing lights emplaced (10 meter separation for cargo aircraft, 5 meter separation for non-cargo aircraft).

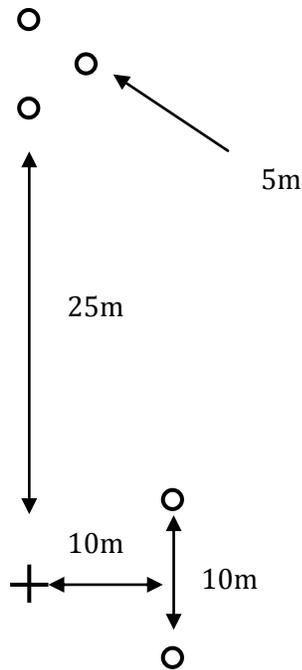
Non-Cargo Aircraft



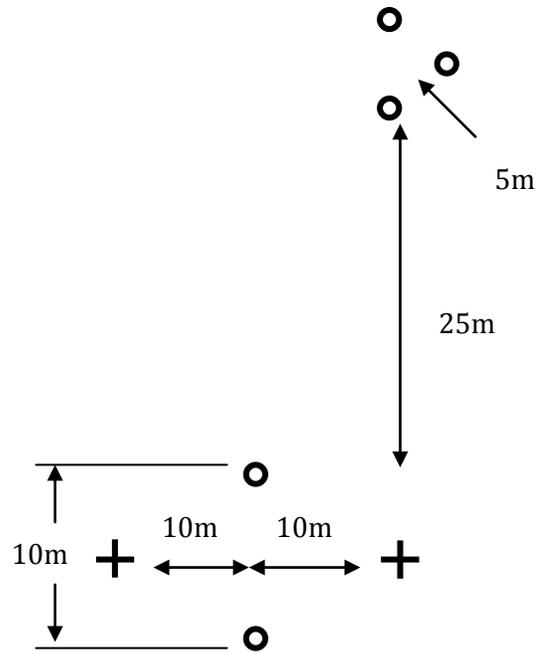
Cargo Aircraft



SLP landing lights and load reference lights (if needed, placed in relation to the load)



(When SL aircraft is not landing)



(When SL aircraft is to land)

Obstacle lights emplaced (steady red).

At night red lights will look like white light when wearing NVG's. Also, aircrew members wear NVGs with filtered lenses. These filters do not allow the aircrews to see blue or green chem-lights. Colors such as yellow, orange, red, and infrared can be seen by pilots wearing ANVIS.

For security, pathfinders and the ground unit turn off, cover, or turn all lights upside down until the last practical moment before a helicopter arrives. Then they orient the lights in the direction from which the lead helicopter is approaching, and a signalman directs its landing.

MARKING HLS FOR DAYTIME OPERATIONS:

A ground guide will mark the PZ or LZ for the lead aircraft by use of a signalman, or holding a rifle over his head, by displaying a folded VS-17, or by other identifiable means.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HLS:

Determine the land heading:
Prioritize as follows:
Long axis of the site.
Wind direction and speed
Slope at the site

Place GTA/Consider the following:
Good 360 degree observation of the site
Not placed inside a cleared area
Opposite the CCP

*NOTE: The site can now accept one aircraft "at a hover."

Determine the obstacle ratio at the approach and departure ends of the site and establish the location of the #1 TDP.

Call the marking party forward. Place the INR using the same considerations as with the GTA. Ensure that the INR can cover any of the GTA's dead space. Make sure that a distance of not less than 25 meters separates all operating radios.

Establish/Mark the site:
ATL supervises designation and marking of the TDP's in order, first to last. Other members of the marking party begin clearing the TDP's. The GTA and INR update the ATC block of their maps as each point is cleared.

SL point team leader selects the tentative location of the sling load point using the following criteria:

SL point will be located no less than 100 meters from the nearest active TDP in the formation for unlike or unknown aircraft types.

SL point can be located no less than 80 meters from the nearest active TDP in the formation if all the aircraft are alike. ("Like A/C" means same size TDP.)

Diameter of the SL point is determined by four factors; Size of the aircraft, Day or night operation, Pilot/unit proficiency, and Atmospheric conditions.

All TDP's are cleared.

10 minutes prior to mission time the following will be accomplished:

All radios set to the primary frequency.

All personnel in the proper uniform and in position to perform their respective duties. All signalmen in their proper location ready to guide aircraft.

ATC blocks of the GTA's and INR's maps are complete, accurate and alike. All signaling devices are out and ready for use.

Site is operational for daytime operations.

AIR LOADING AND SAFETY

Prepare troops and their equipment for airlift:

Brief loading procedures.

In-flight procedures.

Ensure all personnel have appropriate gear.

Methods used to approach Army aircraft:

Occupy and secure the PZ position and ready personnel and equipment for loading.

Move towards the aircraft only after it has landed.

Approach the aircraft at a crouch. Be aware of items such as antennas.

If the aircraft has landed on a slope, approach it from the down slope side.

Approach the following types of aircraft as indicated:

UH-1 helicopter: Approach from 45 degrees off the front of the aircraft.

UH-60 helicopter: Approach directly from the sides. Use this same approach for OH- 58, OH-6 and cargo helicopters when using the forward troop doors.

For cargo helicopters (CH-47, CH-46, and MV-22B) when using the rear ramp: Approach from 45 degrees off the rear of the aircraft. . For CH-53 helicopter approach only from the right rear in order to avoid the tail rotor.

*NOTE: NEVER approach utility or light observation helicopters (Other than the UH-72A) from the rear due to the tail rotor hazard. The UH-72A is a right side as well as a tail loading Medevac A/C.

Loading the aircraft and actions while in flight:

Load in reverse order, first in, last out.

Secure all loose items and check all cargo lashings.

DO NOT place equipment under troop seats. The seats are designed to collapse in the event of a crash, absorbing some of the energy of the impact.

All seat belts will be fastened and remain fastened during the flight.

All troops will remain seated during the flight.

No smoking is allowed aboard aircraft.

Individual weapons will not be fired from an aircraft at any time.

Individual weapons will be oriented as indicated:

Muzzle up on board UH-1(N/Y) helicopter.

Muzzle down on board UH-60, OH-58 and CH-47 helicopters.

Aircraft off-loading procedures:

Do not off-load prior to being instructed to do so by the aircrew.

Do not move toward the rear of observation or utility type helicopters due to the tail rotor hazard.

U. S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

For aircraft on a side slope, exit on the down slope side.

Take 2 to 3 steps and assumes a prone position, facing away from the aircraft, until the aircraft departs.

Emergency exits:

A/C Type	Emergency Exits
UH-1	(4) Total: 2 Pilot doors, 2 troop doors
UH-60	(6) Total: 2 cockpit doors, 2 troop cargo door windows, 2 gunner windows
CH-47	(11) Total: 3 Primary(RAMP/DOORS), 8 Secondary(WINDOWS)
MV-22B	(6)total: 1 Crew door,1 Ramp, 2 pilot windows and 2 blow out windows
OH-58	(2) Both Crew doors

DESERT AND WINTER OPERATIONS

The three preferred landing formations are:

Echelon Right
Echelon Left
Trail

* These formations will limit the amount of sand /snow sucked into the engines of the A/C

Run in Landings:

A run in type landing is when the A/C touches down and continues to roll forward to a stop so that the Brown out/ White out conditions are limited. When doing this the A/C typically will only do it in an Echelon formation.

UH-60M/CH-47F:

These two A/C have an additional system called the Land-Safe System. This system assists the pilot in landing where the ground is difficult to see. When using this system the pilot can simply hover above the landing site, arming the system. When this system is armed the helicopter uses fiber optics to gradually lower to the ground safely without the pilot having

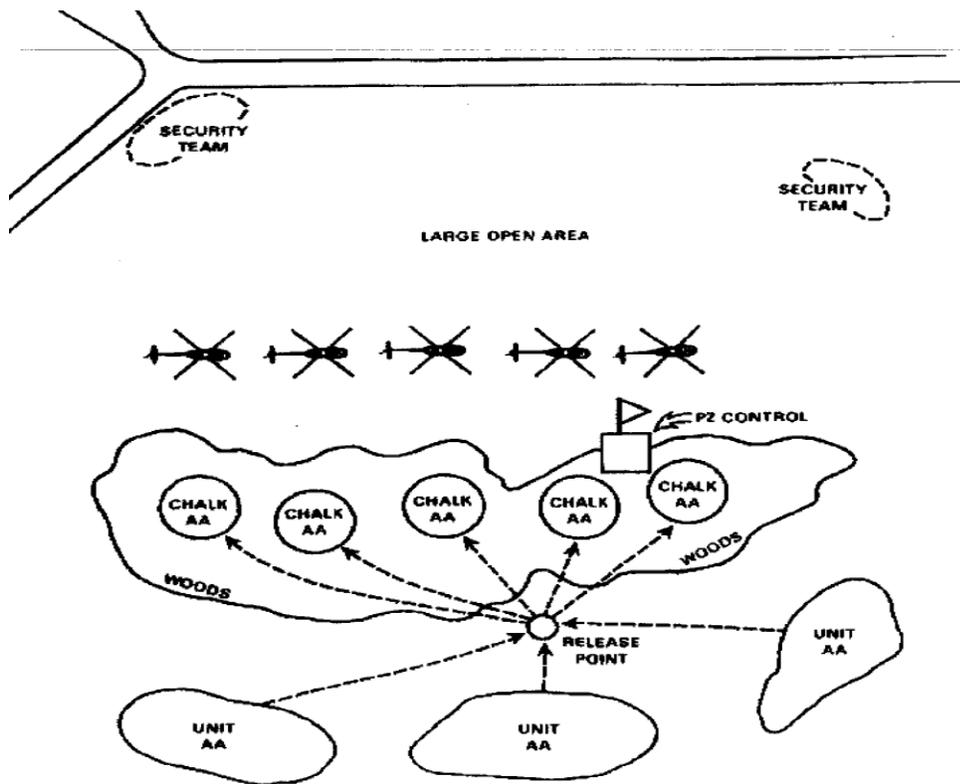
to see the ground. This system is used for sand, snow, fog, rain, and any other limited visibility situations.

The minimum safe distance between all A/C in will be no less than 100Meters. It is recommended that all sling load A/C have a distance of 150 Meter separation.

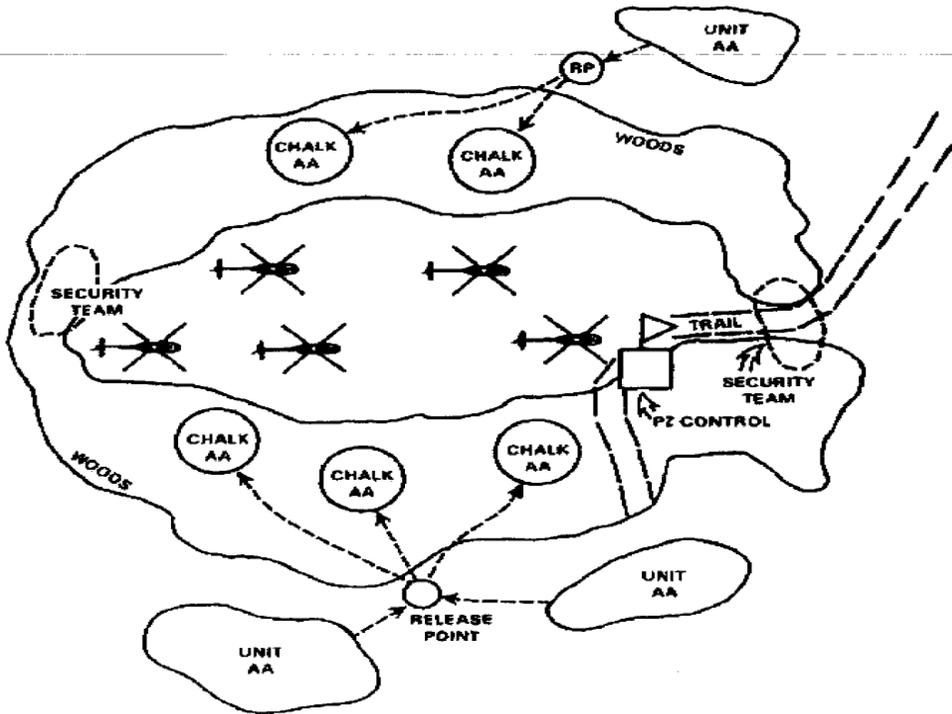
PICK-UP ZONE

Movement to and occupation of chalk assembly area. Linkup guides from the PZ control party will meet with designated units in the unit assembly area and coordinate movement of chawks to a release point. As chawks arrive at the release point, chalk guides will move each chalk to its assigned chalk assembly area. If part of a larger air assault, no more than three chawks should be located in the chalk assembly area at one time. Noise and light discipline will be maintained throughout the entire movement in order to maintain the security of the PZ. Additionally, no personnel should be allowed on the PZ unless loading aircraft, rigging for sling load, or directed by PZ control.

Example of a one sided PZ:

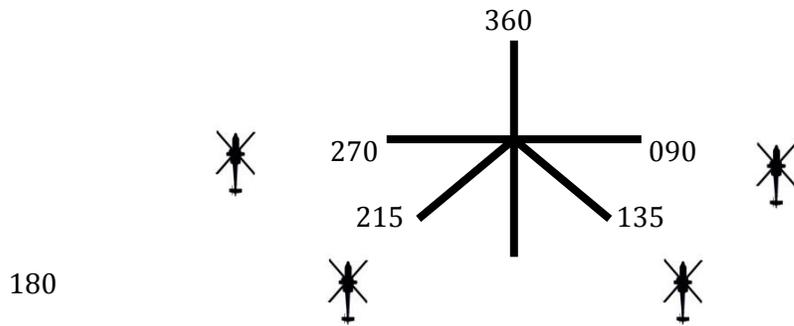


Example of a two sided PZ:

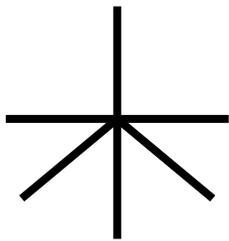


CROWS FOOT EXERCISES

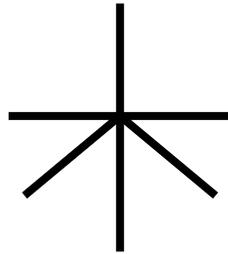
Land Heading- 360



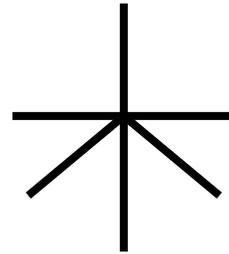
Land Heading- 021



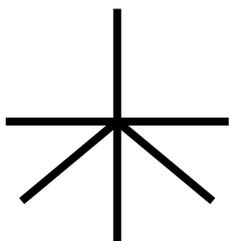
Land Heading-172



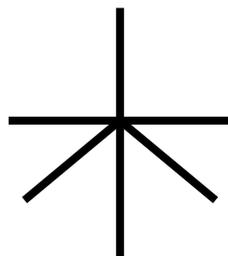
Land Heading-297



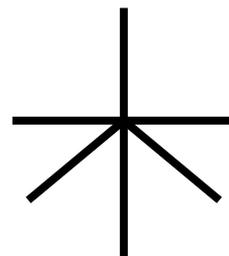
Land Heading- 324



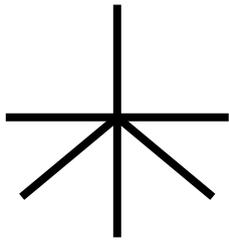
Land Heading-125



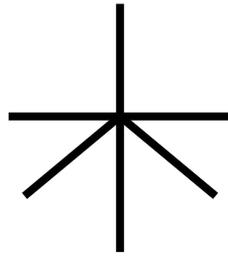
Land Heading-053



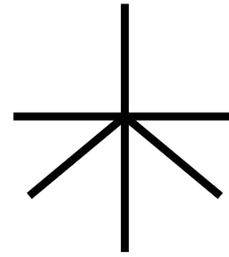
Land Heading- 268



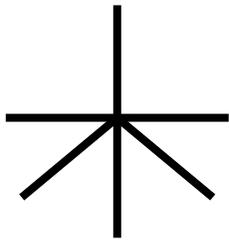
Land Heading- 112



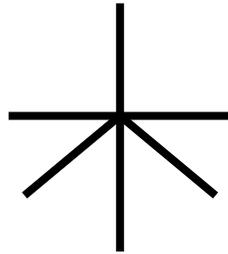
Land Heading-356



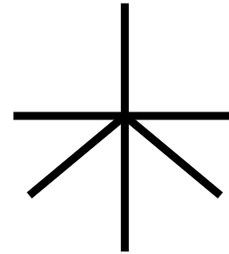
Land Heading- 009



Land Heading- 217



Land Heading-047



SLOPE HOMEWORK

INSTRUCTIONS:

Determine the degrees of slope in each problem.

Determine which type of aircraft can land (observation, small utility, large utility, cargo).

If all aircraft can land, answer ALL.

If no aircraft can land, answer NONE.

Determine what advisories must be given and to which aircraft prior to landing, if any.

“BE ADVISED..... All observation and small utility aircraft must terminate at a hover.”

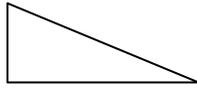
Show your work.

U. S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

1. HE= 112'

LE= 58'

HD= 200 meters



ANSWER:

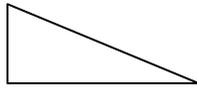
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT:

ADVISORIES:

2. HE= 45'

LE= Sea Level

HD= 200 feet



ANSWER:

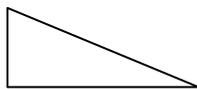
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT:

ADVISORIES:

3. HE= 462'

LE= 425'

HD= 240 meters



ANSWER:

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT:

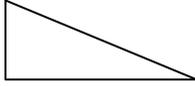
ADVISORIES:

U. S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

4. HE= 201'

LE= 60'

HD= 500 feet



ANSWER:

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT:

ADVISORIES:

5. HE= 720'

LE= 650'

HD= 100 meters



ANSWER:

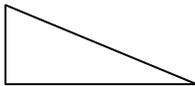
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT:

ADVISORIES:

6. HE= 312'

LE= 50M

HD= 1200M



ANSWER:

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT:

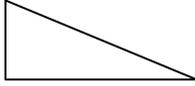
ADVISORIES:

U. S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

7. HE= 360M

LE= 220M

HD= 4200'



ANSWER:

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT:

ADVISORIES:

8. HE= 670'

LE= 240'

HD= 1110M



ANSWER:

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT:

ADVISORIES:

9. HE= 110M

LE= 37M

HD= 400M



ANSWER:

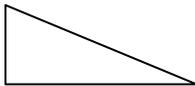
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT:

ADVISORIES:

10. HE= 390'

LE= 233'

HD= 4200'



ANSWER:

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT:

ADVISORIES:

HLZ Practice Work

1. How much length do you have to add to your minimum amount of usable area needed when using the "Inverted Y" using the fifth light on the bottom right, to mark the #1 Touchdown Point?
2. What is the slope of your site if the High Elevation is 400 meters, the Low Elevation is 200 meters, and the Horizontal Distance is 1100 meters?
3. If you have 5ea. UH-1Ns landing on your HLZ in a Trail Formation and their land heading is 035 degrees; what is the distance and direction from the #1 TDP to the #4 TDP if the #1 TDP is marked with an "Inverted Y"?
4. If you have 3ea. UH-60Ms landing on your HLZ and there is a UH-60L with a sling load and landing; what is the minimum distance your sling load TDP must be from the last active TDP in the formation?
5. What is the slope of your site if your High Elevation is 1200 feet, the Low Elevation is 600 feet, and the Horizontal distance is 1000 meters?
6. What two aircraft taught in class possess the Land-Safe System?
7. In what conditions would you use the Land-Safe System?
8. You have 5ea. UH-60Ms landing in a Trail Formation on your site in the Iraqi desert. Due to the brown-out conditions the aircraft must use the Land-Safe System. What is the distance and direction you will pace off from the #1 TDP to the #5 TDP if they have a land heading of 290 degrees?
9. You have 7ea. UH-60Ls attached to your element to execute the transportation of your 209 man element to LZ Moose Drool! However, LZ Moose Drool can only accept 3ea. of your A/C. How many Lifts, Serials, and Loads will it take to execute the mission if each A/C can only hold 9 personnel?
10. What is the lowest level with sufficient personnel to execute an Air Assault Operation?
11. Who devises the bump plan for a battalion mission?
12. What are the only three landing formations used during desert and winter operations?
13. What are the formations used when conducting run in landings?
14. What is the minimum safe distance a sling load A/C TDP must be from A/C that are in formation when using the Land-Safe System?

U. S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

15. You have a CH-47F carrying a sling load into your site at 2100 hours and he will be landing on the right side of your site with a land heading of 030 degrees. What is the distance and direction you will pace off from the sling load start point to the A/C touch-down point?
16. There are 5 ea. UH-1Ys about to land onto your site in a Trail formation, with a land heading of 080 degrees. What is the distance and direction from the #2 TDP to the #5 TDP if the # 1 TDP is marked with a "Nato T?"
17. At 0800 you have 7ea. UH-72As landing in and Echelon Left formation on your site with 3ea. CH-53Es carrying sling loads and landing, with a land heading of 045 degrees and the #1 TDP is marked with an "Inverted Y". How lights will you need to mark your site?
18. If you have 8 meter tall trees on the approach end of your site, you have 33 feet tall trees on the departure end, and the total length of your site is 874 meters in length. How much of your site is usable?
19. Your site has 13 meter tall trees on the approach end, 45 feet tall trees and you are landing 4ea. AH-1Ws. What is the total length of your site?
20. When determining your land heading; what are the three things you must consider?
21. How many consideration factors are there and what are they?
22. How far away at a minimum must the GTA and the INR be apart on the HLZ?
23. 6 ea. AH-1Ws are landing on your site in an Echelon Right formation with a land heading of 065 degrees. What is the maximum left and right departure heading for your formation?
24. You have 5ea. OH-58Ds coming into your HLZ landing in a Trail formation at 2100 hours. There are also 3ea. CH-47Fs sling loading in your medical supplies and will not be landing. The #1 TDP is marked with a "NATO T". How many lights do you require to mark your site?
25. Which one of the following is not a Tactical Consideration?
 - The enemy and friendly situation
 - The location of the objective from the HLS
 - Size of the element being moved
 - Size of the HLZ
26. What color chem-lights will you never use to mark a helicopter touchdown point?
27. When using the Land-Safe System; How far should your Sling load TDP be from other A/C that are in formation?

28. Who is responsible for the control of logistical PZs?
29. There is no existing unit below _____ level that are capable of unilaterally conducting effective Air Assault Operations?
30. Tentative flight routes are developed to do what?
31. Where is the authority obtained to establish a flight corridor?
32. If it is necessary to restrict the operational area to the A/C directly involved in the operation; it is done thru who and at what level?
33. What plan is most important when mixing internal and external loads?
34. How many copies of the Loading Plan are distributed?
35. Who coordinates with the Pathfinders to make an Air Movement Table?
36. **True or False:** Each serial would use a different flight route?
37. The time to load is dependent on three key factors: What are they?
38. Whose primary duty is it to assist in the link up and movement of chawks from the unit AA to the chalk AA?
39. The planned use of attack helicopters, to include security and link-up locations should be included in what plan?

HLZ ANSWER KEY

1. 0 meters
2. 11 degrees
3. Distance: 105 meters Direction: 215 degrees
4. 80 meters
5. 12 degrees
6. UH-60M and CH-47F
7. Times of limited visibility
8. Distance: 400 meters Direction: 110 degrees

U. S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

9. 4 Lifts, 10 Serials, 24 Loads
10. Company Level
11. Company XO, and 1SG
12. Echelon Left, Echelon Right, Trail
13. Echelon Left, Echelon Right
14. 150 meters
15. Distance: 95 meters Direction: 300 degrees
16. Distance: 105 meters Direction: 260 degrees
17. 0 Lights
18. 664 meters
19. 385 meters
20. Long axis of the site, Wind direction and speed, Slope of the site
21. 2: Tactical and Technical
22. 25 meters
23. Left: 020 degrees Right: 110 degrees
24. 28 Lights
25. Size of HLZ
26. Blue, Green, and Red
27. 150 meters
28. S-4
29. Division
30. Control, Protect, and Sequence A/C movement
31. Brigade/Division Commanders
32. AME at Corps Level
33. Loading Plan
34. 4
35. Aviation Liaison Officers and Ground Unit Commanders
36. True
37. Prior Training, Equipment being moved, Light conditions
38. Chalk Link-Up Guide
39. Air Movement Plan

DO NOT PROCEED UNTIL DIRECTED BY AN INSTRUCTOR



DO NOT PROCEED UNTIL DIRECTED BY AN INSTRUCTOR

AIR ASSAULT PLANNING AND PATHFINDER EMPLOYMENT

REFERENCES:

FM 3-21.38

INSTRUCTIONAL INTENT: TO ENABLE THE PATHFINDER STUDENT TO PLAN FOR AND OPERATE DAY OR NIGHT AIR ASSAULT OPERATIONS AND TO ACTUALLY EMPLOY A PATHFINDER TEAM. THE STUDENT WILL LEARN COORDINATE WITH THE GROUND UNIT COMMANDER; AND THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIFFERENT ELEMENTS INVOLVED IN THE OPERATION OF A PZ.



AIR ASSAULT TASK FORCE

It provides commanders with truly unique capabilities. They can extend the battlefield, move and rapidly concentrate combat power like no other available forces. An air assault operation is designed to capitalize on the speed and mobility of the helicopters to achieve surprise.

INTRODUCTION

Pathfinders mainly provide navigational aid and advisory services to military aircraft in areas designated by supported unit commanders. The pathfinders' secondary missions include providing advice and limited aid to units planning air assault or airdrop operations.

EMPLOYMENT

The pathfinders provide navigational aid and air traffic advisories for aircraft assigned to the specific mission. This occurs at any phase of an air assault or ground operation that requires sustained support by military aircraft. The commander employs pathfinders on a short-term basis for some missions. He can redeploy the pathfinders after they complete a major troop lift or airdrop.

Primary Employment:

Ideally, the commander assigns a pathfinder team to each combat aviation battalion. This enhances the relationship between aviators and pathfinders, who have to work well together and understand each other in order to successfully complete a mission. Aviators and pathfinders must maintain a good working relationship, because of the ever increasing amount of pathfinder units and the assignment of pathfinder-coded positions to ground units.

Even though the pathfinder- coded positions are rising, many units might have no trained pathfinder assets. In this case, higher headquarters must temporarily assign pathfinder assets from an external source to train supported unit personnel and oversee the conduct of pathfinder operations.

Non-pathfinder-qualified soldiers receive training from the pathfinders and form into a company-level pathfinder team. Once trained, the team provides navigational aid, air traffic advisories, and any other relevant information. Around the clock, the pathfinder team supports any type of air movement or resupply operation conducted by or for the ground unit and supported by an aviation unit.

Trained, equipped pathfinders select, mark, improve, and control landing sites. Engineers in direct support (DS) of lifted ground units may help pathfinders improve landing zones (LZs). In most situations, pathfinders perform two or more of these jobs at the same time. In each case, they start out by setting up ground-to-air radio communications. Also, combat lifesaver-qualified pathfinders supplement internal medical support.

Secondary Employment:

When not performing duties for supported units, pathfinders remain with their equipment, near and in communication with the supported ground unit CP. While pathfinders await further missions, the parent or supported CP may task them to help control the aviation unit base airfield, to perform minor demolition work, or, in staff sections, to perform map and aerial photographic work. However, before the pathfinders perform secondary missions, they must first train and perform routine maintenance on their equipment.

AIR ASSAULT PLANNING

Successful air assault execution is based on a careful analysis of METT-T, and a detailed, precise reverse planning. Five basic plans that comprise the reverse planning sequence are developed for each air assault operation. They are:

- The Ground Tactical Plan
- The Landing Plan
- The Air Movement Plan
- The Loading Plan
- The Staging Plan

These plans should be developed concurrently by the Air Assault Task Force staff to make the best use of available time. The ground tactical plan is normally developed first and is the basis from which the other plans are derived.

Planning for air assault operations requires time; time to plan, time to prepare and time to brief (the 1/3; 2/3 rule). Planning for air assault operations is as detailed as time permits and should include completion of written orders and plans.

There are no existing units below division level that are capable of unilaterally conducting effective air assault operations. Pure units simply do not have adequate organic assets to ensure successful air assault missions accomplishment. Task organizing or mission-specific tailoring of forces is the norm for air assault operations, however; the battalion is the lowest level that has sufficient personnel to plan, coordinate and control an air assault operation. When company size operations are conducted, the bulk of the planning takes place at battalion or higher headquarters.

GROUND TACTICAL PLAN

The foundation of a successful air assault operation is the ground unit commander's tactical plan, around which subsequent planning is based. The ground tactical plan specifies actions in the objective area to ultimately accomplish the mission and address subsequent operations.

Elements of the Ground Tactical Plan:

The ground tactical plan for an air assault operation contains essentially the same elements as any other infantry attack, but differs in that it is prepared to capitalize on speed and mobility in order to achieve surprise.

Assault echelons are placed on or near the objective for rapid consolidation and for follow on operations.

If adequate combat power cannot be introduced quickly into the objective area, then the air assault force must land away from the objective and build up combat power.

The air assault force then assaults like any other infantry unit and the effectiveness of the air assault operation is diminished.

*NOTE: Initially, there may be no other friendly units in the area. The AATF must land prepared to fight in any direction.

THE LANDING PLAN

The landing plan must support the ground tactical plan. This plan sequences elements into the area of operations, ensuring that units arrive at designated locations and times prepared to execute the ground tactical plan.

Elements of the landing plan should include, but are not limited to the following:

The availability, location and size of the landing site.

Offers flexibility for changes to landing direction and/or formations.

Supporting fires (artillery, naval gunfire, CAS, attack helicopters) must be planned for around the landing site.

Should include MEDEVAC and re-supply contingencies.

Advantages of using a single LZ:

Allows concentration of combat power in one location.

Facilitates control of the operation

Concentrates supporting fires in and around the LZ

Provides better security for subsequent lifts.

- Reduces the number of flight routes in the objective area.
- Centralizes any required resupply operations.
- Concentrates efforts of limited LZ control personnel and engineers on LZ.
- Requires less planning and rehearsal time.

Advantages of using multiple LZs:

- Avoids grouping assets in one location and creating a lucrative target.
- Allows rapid dispersal of ground elements to accomplish tasks in separate areas.
- Reduces the enemy's ability to detect and react to the initial lift.
- Forces the enemy to fight in more than one direction.
- Reduces the possibility of troop congestion in one LZ.
- Eliminates aircraft congestion on one LZ.
- Makes it difficult for the enemy to determine the size of the air assault force and the exact location of supporting weapons.

AIR MOVEMENT PLAN

The air movement plan is based on the ground tactical plan and the landing plan. It specifies the schedule and provides instructions for air movement of troops, equipment and supplies from PZ's to LZ's. It also provides coordinating instructions regarding air routes, air control points, and aircraft speeds, altitudes and formations. The planned use of attack helicopters, to include security and link-up locations (if different from PZ), should be included in the air movement plan (when operations involve multiple lifts from the same PZ, a lift table is prepared to ensure lifts are properly organized).

The air movement plan is normally developed in coordination with the Air Movement Commander, or the aviation liaison officer, who provides technical assistance and recommendations.

The air movement plan has two key elements:

- Flight routes, with flight route overlays.
- Air movement table.

Development of Flight Routes:

Tentative flight routes are developed to control, protect and sequence aircraft movement. Careful consideration is given to the terrain and enemy forces. The AATF S-2, S-3 and AMC assist the AATFC in developing flight routes. The basic methods of developing tentative routes is by map study or by photo review when time permits, considering the locations of friendly units, enemy dispositions and air defense systems, and PZ's and/or LZ's.

The fire support plan should include fire planning along the routes.

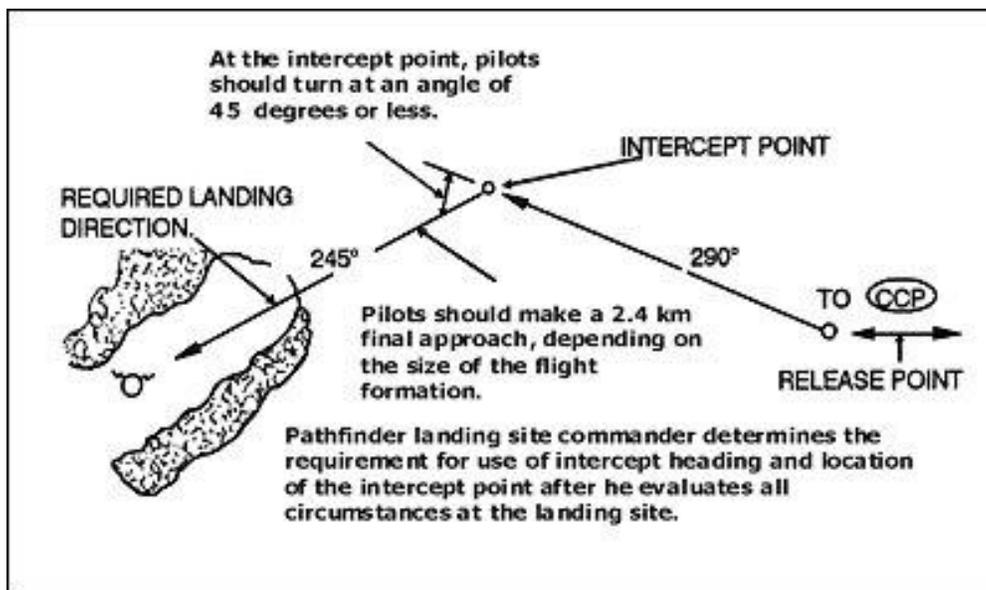
A flight route consists of a start point (SP), release point (RP), and a flight path between the two.

Start Point (SP): The SP is a topographic feature easily identifiable from the air that can be used as a navigational aid. It is normally located no closer than 3 to 5 kilometers from the LZ. The planning time for navigating this distance is 2 minutes.

Release Point (RP): The RP is a topographic feature easily identifiable from the air that can be used as a navigational aid. It is normally no closer than 3 to 5 kilometers from the LZ. The planning time for navigating this distance is 2 minutes. This will allow the flight leader time to reconfigure the flight formation and execute the tactical landing formation.

Air Control Points (ACP): The ACP is a topographic feature that is easily identifiable from the air that can be used as a navigational aid. It is normally located at each point where the flight route changes direction. However, a flight route can contain, as many ACP's as necessary to control the air movement.

Intercept Headings: The heading from the RP (or CCP if the pathfinders do not use an RP) to the landing site coincides as closely as possible with the landing direction to keep the helicopter from having to turn sharply. The larger the formation, the more important this becomes. If a pilot cannot approach the landing site straight on, pathfinders will set up an intercept heading. They choose an intercept point far enough from the touchdown to allow helicopters in formation a final approach of at least 1 to 2 miles.



Flight routes are developed based on tactical and technical factors. It may be necessary for a route to pass through an adjacent unit's sector. When that is the case, approval from that unit is obtained and coordination's are made. Regardless of route direction or location, certain criteria are considered.

Seldom are all characteristics present in any one situation; one or more may have to be omitted.

Flight routes:

Are as short as possible, consistent with other considerations.

Avoid turns in excess of 45 degrees, when formation flying is required, to facilitate control of the aircraft formation.

Provide terrain masking to deny exposure to enemy observation, direct fire weapons, and radar acquisition, if possible.

Provide cover when terrain permits, placing terrain mass and/or vegetation between the enemy and the aircraft.

Provide for ease of navigation (day or night).

Avoid masking friendly fires, particularly supporting artillery.

Avoid known enemy units and air defense positions.

Avoid over-flight of built up areas.

There are three types of flight routes:

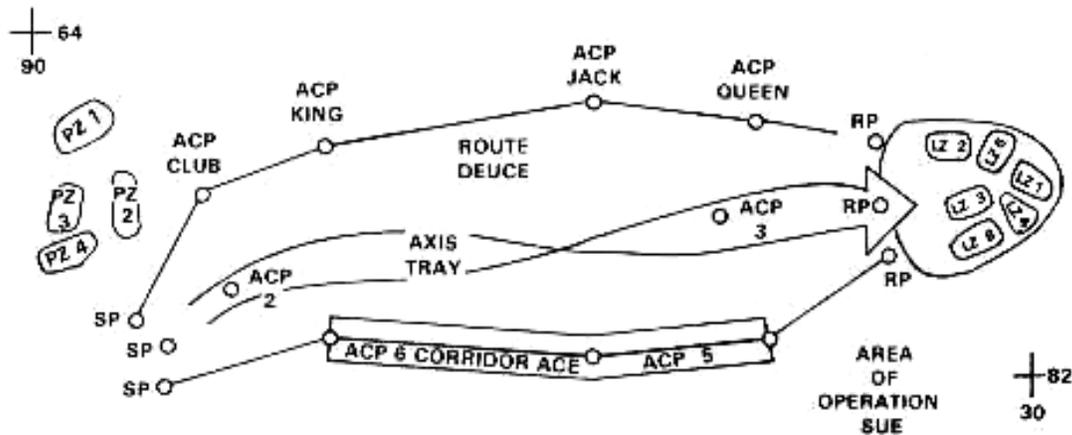
Restricted flight route: The aircraft is restricted as to their heading and altitude.

Flight corridor: The corridor reserves airspace around a flight route for AATF use, and prevents artillery, Tactical Air, and other elements from flying or firing through it when it is in use. The size of the corridor varies. Normally, they extend 200 - 300 meters on either side of the designated flight route, and 500 feet above or below the flight altitude. Authority to establish a flight corridor is obtained from the brigade and/or division commander(s). If it is necessary to restrict the operational area to only those aircraft directly involved in the air assault operation, a restricted area can be established by the airspace management element (AME), normally at Corps level.

Flight axis: The flight axis has a width (like a corridor) but does not have airspace reserved to a specified altitude (as does a corridor). The flight axis permits deviation laterally along the flight route. It gives the AMC a choice in selecting enroute formations, and freedom to alter direction without coordinating a new flight route.

Maps or overlays: Containing flight route information are prepared at AATF headquarters and disseminated to subordinate and support units (overlays are often used). A number, letter or a word designates flight routes and corridors.

Figure Depicting Flight Routes

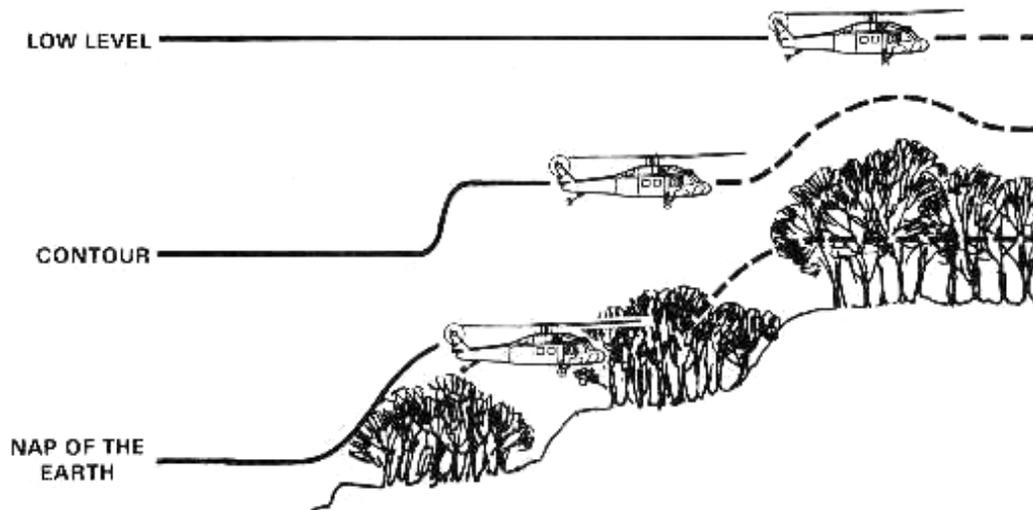


Terrain Flight Modes: If specific in-route altitude is not designated, pilots may use one of three terrain flight modes as dictated by the mission and the threat.

Nap-of-the-earth flight: This is flown at varying airspeeds and altitudes as close to the earth's surface as possible while following the contours of the earth. It is a weaving path that remains oriented along the general axis of movement and takes advantage of terrain masking.

Contour flight: This is flown at low altitude conforming generally to the contours of the terrain. The flight is characterized by varying altitudes and airspeed.

Low level flight: This is flown at low altitude with constant heading, airspeed and altitude to facilitate speed and ease of movement while minimizing detection. This mode of flight is normally used only in rear areas.



Terrain Flight Modes

LOADING PLAN

The loading plan is based on the air movement plan and the ground tactical plan. It ensures that troops, equipment and supplies are loaded on the correct aircraft. Unit integrity is maintained when aircraft loads are planned. However, assault forces and equipment may be cross-loaded so that command and control assets, all types of combat power and a mix of weapons arrive at the LZ ready to fight. Aircraft loads are also placed in priority to establish a bump plan. A bump plan ensures that essential troops and equipment are loaded ahead of less critical loads in case of aircraft breakdown or other problems. Below brigade level, SOP's establishes loading plans. In any case, planning must cover the organization and operation of the PZ including load positions, day and night markings, and communications. The loading plan is most important when mixing internal and external loads and/or when mixing aircraft types (lift and medium sized helicopters)

Items of consideration in the loading plan:

Coordination with Air Mission Control:

Loading plans are carefully coordinated with the Aviation Liaison. Copies of the loading plan should be distributed to the aviation LNO, command and control elements, the AMC and the PZ control officer.

The loading plan must ensure that every soldier knows his location on the aircraft. Static loading and off-loading must be the rule before every air assault.

Pickup Zone Marking:

The PZCO directs the marking of PZ's. An effective method is to name the PZ by color and mark it accordingly (by that color) to direct where aircraft will land.

Red is NEVER used to mark aircraft landing positions.

Regardless of the type of markers, the PZ is marked to indicate where aircraft are to land and coincides with the selected PZ aircraft formation.

An effective method is to have several individuals in each unit paint (and carry) an extra camouflage cover or a modified (cut to size) VS-17 panels. The colored covers, when displayed, indicate where the lead aircraft lands. There are also many other effective means to mark PZ's.

Movement to the Pickup Zone:

Ground and aviation unit movement to the PZ is scheduled so that only the troops to load and the helicopter to be loaded arrive at the PZ at the same time. This prevents congestion, preserves security and reduces vulnerability to enemy actions on the PZ.

To coordinate the movement of units to the PZ, the PZCO:

- Selects troop assembly areas, holding areas and routes of movement.

- A holding area is located close to the PZ. It is used only when the assembly area is some distance away and does not allow timely movement to the PZ.

- Determines movement time of ground units to PZ.

- Specifies arrival time(s) and sees that movement of units remains on schedule.

AIR LOADING TABLE

At company and lower levels, the air-loading table assigns each man and major item of equipment or supplies to a specific aircraft (chalk).

The air-loading table is an accountability tool, a loading manifest for each aircraft.

When time is limited, the table can be put on a sheet of paper from a squad leader's notebook. It should list the soldiers (by name) and equipment to be loaded on each chalk.

These lists are left with a specified representative in the area for consolidation or exchange between aircraft troop commanders (senior person in each aircraft load). This procedure ensures that if an aircraft is lost a list of personnel and equipment on board is available.

LOAD PLANNING

During preparation of the load tables, unit leaders at all levels attempt to maintain the following:

Tactical Integrity of Units

When planning loads for air assault operations, fire teams and squads are loaded intact on the same aircraft, and platoons in the same serial. This ensures integrity as a fighting unit

upon landing. The commander's goal is to load his unit so that unit integrity is maintained at every level.

Self-sufficiency of Loads: Each unit load should be functional by itself (whenever possible).

Every towed item is accompanied by its prime mover.

Crews are loaded with their vehicle or weapon.

Component parts accompany the major item of equipment.

Ammunition is carried with the weapon.

Sufficient personnel are on board to unload cargo carried.

Communication between chinks, if possible, without using the aircraft radios.

Tactical Cross Loading: Loads should be planned so that all leaders or crew-served weapons are not loaded on the same aircraft. Thus, if an aircraft is lost, the mission is not seriously hampered.

Example: Loading the platoon leader, platoon sergeant and all the squad leaders on the same helicopter; or loading more than one machine gun team on the same aircraft, are violations of cross loading principles.

Another consideration is to determine whether internal or external loading is the best delivery method of equipment and supplies. Helicopters loaded internally can fly faster and are more maneuverable. Externally (sling) loaded helicopters fly slower and is less maneuverable; however, they can be loaded and unloaded more rapidly than internally loaded helicopters. The method used depends largely on availability of sling and rigging equipment.

*NOTE: Supplies loaded externally (although loaded rapidly) can present problems if the supplies are destined for more than one location or unit.

STAGING PLAN

The staging plan is based on the loading plan and prescribes the arrival time of ground units (troops, equipment and supplies) at the PZ in the proper order of movement.

Procedures:

Loads must be ready before aircraft arrive at the PZ; usually, ground units are expected to be in PZ posture 15 minutes before aircraft arrive. The staging plan also restates the PZ organization, defines flight routes to the PZ and provides instructions for linkup of all elements. Air-to-air linkup of aviation units should be avoided, especially at night when night vision goggles are being used.

PATHFINDER PLANNING

To ensure success of the ground mission, pathfinders plan their own missions in detail. The more time they have to plan, the more detailed a plan they can make.

Warning Order: As soon as he receives word of a pending operation, the senior pathfinder issues a mission alert. He immediately follows with a warning order. He includes just enough information to allow the other pathfinders to start preparing for the operation

Initial Preparation: On receiving the alert or warning order, pathfinders inspect and, as needed, augment personnel and equipment. Pathfinders prepare equipment in the following order, from the most to the least important:

Radios

Navigation aids (electronic and visual).

Weapons

Essential individual equipment.

Assembly aids.

Other items as needed (mission specific)

The pathfinder element leader (or his representative) and the air mission commander begin coordinating with the supported aviation unit(s), ground unit(s), or both.

As the pathfinders receive more information, they reorganize personnel and equipment to better accomplish the mission. If time permits, they rehearse. They use available briefing aids, and they rehearse on terrain that most nearly resembles the AO.

To succeed, an operation must have security. So, each person receives only the information he must have to complete each phase of the operation. For example, the commander isolates any soldiers who know the details of the operation. The situation dictates the extent of security requirements.

Coordination- Ground and Aviation Commanders work together to coordinate and plan the details of operations for which they require pathfinder assistance.

In any type of operation (combat assault, reinforcement, artillery displacement, resupply, or evacuation), the pathfinders might have to recommend

Exact locations for DZs or LZs.

A time schedule.

Landing formations

Employment techniques.

While preparing for an operation, air liaison officers (ALOs) and ground unit commanders (GUCs) coordinate with pathfinders to make an air movement table. The following table shows who coordinates what.

SEQUENCE	ALO	GUC	COORDINATE WITH PATHFINDERS
1.	X	X	Operational location (coordinates).
2.	X		Locations of the primary and alternate communications checkpoints
3.	X		Location of release point.
			Coordinates / Whether manned or unmanned.
4.	X	X	Time the site can begin operating.
5.	X		Aircraft information.
			Formation / Time interval / Time of flight.
			Dron speed / Dron altitude
6.	X		Pathfinder transportation and time available for briefing.
7.	X		Pathfinder transportation station time.
8.	X	X	Routes into the objective area.
9.	X	X	Call signs.
			Aircraft / Pathfinders / Supported units / Other friendly units.
10.	X	X	Primary and alternate frequencies.
			Aircraft / Pathfinders / Supported units
			Other friendly units / Homing beacon
11.	X	X	Fire support.
			Artillery / Tactical air support.
12.	X		Weather forecast.
			Ceiling / Visibility / Temperatures (high and low).
13.	X	X	Logistical support, including locations of-
			Medical aid station / Prisoner collection point / Fuel.
			Ammunition / Rations
14.	X	X	Alternate plans (ALO and GUC).
			Evacuation plan / Escape and evasion.
15.	X	X	Friendly unit locations.
16.	X	X	Authority to implement mission change.
17.		X	Support personnel required.
18.	X		No-land or no-drop signals (day and night).
19.			Markings for obstacles (only on request of flight commander).
20.	X		Marking of objective site for identification from the air.
21.	X	X	Time allowed for approval.

AIR MISSION BRIEFING

The Air mission briefing (AMB) is the last coordination meeting of key participants in an air assault mission and ensures that key aviation personnel are briefed and that the details of each plan are finalized.

Content:

The briefing covers the details of all planning and preparation. It covers the operation from beginning to end, which includes the five plans explained previously, and the completed air movement table.

Participants:

The AMB should include, as a minimum, the S2, S3 fire support officer, aviation liaison officer (LO), ADA liaisons, aviation unit operations officer, AMC, battle team captains from air recon and attack helicopter units, and the ground tactical commander of the unit being inserted. It may also include the S3 Air, communication-electronics officer, and the S4. (See Annex A.)

TERMS - LIFTS, SERIALS AND LOADS

To maximize operational control, aviation assets are designed to lifts, serials and loads.

Loads: Within each lift, there are also a specific number of loads. A load is personnel and/or equipment that are designated to be moved, by a specific aircraft. When planning the air movement, each aircraft within the lift is termed a load. For example, within a lift of 10 aircraft, there are aircraft one through ten. For each lift thereafter, there will also be loads one through ten. Each aircraft is accounted for within each lift.

An aircraft load may also be referred to as a "chalk," "chalk number," or "chalk load." Loads also must be designated within serials just as they are within lifts. Counting within the serials is continuous up to the total of aircraft within the lift. For example, in a lift a 16 aircraft, in lift one; serial one; there may be loads one through four. In lift one; serial four; there may be loads 13 through 16.

Serials: There may be times when a lift is too large to fly in one formation. In such cases the lift is organized into a number of serials. A serial is a tactical group of two or more aircraft under the control of a serial commander (aviator) and separated from other tactical groupings within the lift by time or space. The use of serials may be necessary to maintain effective control of aviation assets. For example, if a Nap-of-the-Earth flight were used, it would be difficult to control 16 aircraft as a single increment. However, a 16 aircraft lift made up of four serials of four aircraft each could be more easily controlled.

Serials may also be required when the capacity of available PZ's or LZ's is limited. If there is a lift of 16 aircraft and the available PZ's and/or LZ's will accommodate only four aircraft; it is best to organize into four serials of four aircraft each.

Serials are employed to take advantage of available flight routes. If there are several acceptable flight routes, the AATFC may choose to avoid concentrating his force along one

flight route. If the commander wants all of his forces to land simultaneously on a single LZ, he does so by having all the serials converge at a common RP before landing. With a lift of 16 aircraft and four available flight routes, the AATFC could use four serials of four aircraft each. Each serial would use a different flight route. Each time there is a new lift; a new serial begins. For example, in lift one, there are serials one through four. In lift two, serials start again with one.

Lifts: A lift is one sortie of all utility and cargo aircraft assigned to a mission. That is, each time all assigned aircraft pick up troops and/or equipment and set them down on the LZ, one lift is completed. The second lift is completed when all aircraft place their second load on the LZ.

Sequence of Departure: The sequence of departure from PZ's is based upon the mission to be accomplished by each subordinate unit upon landing. Unit priorities are based on the sequence of arrival at their LZ's; Units are scheduled to depart (in order) based on flight route time to the LZ. For example, If Company A is to land first (at H-hour) and Company B second (at H+5), and Company B is 15 minutes farther (in flight time) from the LZ, it may depart the PZ before Company A.

TIME / DISTANCE PLANNING FACTORS

When estimating the distance of a flight route or the time needed to fly a specific flight route, refer to the following factors:

Air Craft	Cruising Speed	Max Speed
UH-1N	110 KIAS	120 KIAS
UH-1Y	158 KIAS	164 KIAS
UH-60L/M	150 KIAS	159 KIAS
SH-60	146 KIAS	180 KIAS
CH-47D/F	130 KIAS	170 KIAS
CH-53E	150 KIAS	200 KIAS
CH-53K	160 KIAS	200 KIAS
V-22	220 KIAS	250 KIAS

If the time required to flight a specific flight route is between one minute increments, round up to the next whole minute. (Example – 3.5 minutes would be rounded up to 4.)

If the distance of a specific flight route is between one kilometer increments, round up to the next whole kilometer. (Example- 16.5 kilometers would be rounded up to 17 kilometers.)

The distance for the PZ to SP is 3-5 K or 2 minutes of flight time, and the distance from RP to LZ is also 3-5 K or 2 minutes of flight time

Flight time is computed using this formula:

$$T = (D \times 60) / (S \times 1.84)$$

T= Time in minutes

D= Distance in Kilometer (km)

S= Groundspeed in knots (AMC provides this by computing airspeed(KIAS) and converting it to ground speed (KPH)

*Note: The figure 60 used in the formula converts hours to minutes. The figure 1.84 converts knots to kilometers per hour. A fraction of a minute is always rounded up.

AIR MOVEMENT TABLE

Contains aircraft allocations

Designates number and type of aircraft in each serial

Specifies departure point, route to and from the loading area and loading, lift-off and landing times

The table is prepared jointly by the AATF staff and aviation personnel, and is completed in detail since it derives as the primary movement document. The completed table will be disseminated to the PZCO, the pathfinder team sergeant, and the air mission commander.

*NOTE: The table controls AATF movement from PZ to LZ as air assault forces fly to the LZ utilizing radio listening silence, if possible.

AIR MOVEMENT TIMING

A successful air assault operation is a sequence of actions carefully planned and precisely executed.

The basis for timing is the time when the first aircraft in the first lift of the operation touches down on the LZ. It is referred to as H-hour. All times in air assault operations are referenced from the H-hour (landing column, air movement table). The H-hour in an air assault operation is equivalent to

the attack time in an OPORD. If delays are encountered due to weather or aircraft delays, the commander announces a new H-hour.

Loading time:

Loading time is the time required, before lift-off, to load the aircraft. Time to load is normally dependent on prior training, equipment to be carried and light conditions. Night operations require more loading time. Once loading time is determined, it is added to the previously computed times.

During day time operations allow 3 minutes for load time and for night operations allow 5 minutes for load time.

For instructional purposes 1800 to 0600 will be considered Night time conditions.

AIR LOADING TABLE

Assigns a specific chalk numbered aircraft to carry personnel and major items of equipment to the objective area

Is used as a loading manifest (copy should remain with stay behind element)

Is annotated to reflect the bump priority of loads

Aircraft Bump Plan: At a company level the 1SG or XO is responsible for devising and disseminating the bump plan. As the levels go up, positions remain the same, for example; a 1SG or Company XO is responsible for the bump plan.

Each aircraft load has a bump sequence designated on its air-loading table. Bump priority ensures that the most essential personnel and equipment arrive at the objective first. It specifies personnel and equipment that may be bumped and delivered later.

If all personnel within the load cannot be lifted, individuals must know who must off-load and in what sequence. This ensures that personnel are not bumped arbitrarily. Also, bump sequence is designated for aircraft within each serial or flight. This sequence is listed on the air movement table.

This also ensures that key aircraft loads are not left on the PZ. When aircraft within a serial or flight cannot lift off, and key personnel are on board, they off-load and re-board another aircraft that has priority.

Aircraft Bump and Straggler Control: Company or lower units specify PZ bump and straggler collection points. Personnel not moved as planned report to this point, are accounted for, re-grouped and rescheduled by the PZCO for later delivery to the appropriate PZ's.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY POSITIONS DURING A COMPANY AIR ASSAULT

COMPANY COMMANDER: Has overall responsibility for the Air Assault operation. He plans the operation, briefs subordinate leaders, issues the OPORD, and conducts rehearsals. He rides in the AMC's Aircraft to ensure better command and control.

PZ CONTROL OFFICER: He may be the XO, 1SG, or a Platoon Leader.

PZ CONTROL NCOIC: Is the 1SG, a PLT SGT, Section SGT, or a Squad Leader.

RTO: With two radios: one on Combat Aviation Net and one on Company Command Net, sometimes called a PZ Control Net.

CHALK-LINKUP GUIDES: One per chalk. Their primary duties are to assist in link-up and movement of chinks from the unit AA to the chalk AA.

#1 TDP SIGNALMAN: Provides visual guidance for the A/C. He should have a seat on the lead A/C.

SLINGLOAD TEAM: A signalman, a hook-up man, and a static probe man.

Aircraft Troop Commander/ Chalk Leader - Each load has a designated troop commander. The aircraft troop commander is responsible for inspecting his load. He briefs his personnel on:

Seating arrangement

Loading procedures

Use of safety belts

In-flight procedures

Offloading procedures

Pickup Zone Control Officer: Pickup zone control officer organizes, controls and coordinates operations in PZ's selected by the AATFC (S-4 selects and controls logistical PZ's).

The PZCO accomplishes the following:

Forms the control group: To manage operations, the PZCO forms a control group to assist him. It may include air traffic control, subordinate units and support personnel (manpower to clear the PZ, security). The PZCO selects a central location to position the group. The PZCO is designated by the AATFC, usually the S-3 Air. For battalion air assault operations, each company commander appoints a PZCO who operates a company PZ for the battalion.

Establishes communications: The PZCO should communicate on two primary radio frequencies; one to control movement and loading units and one to control aviation elements (combat aviation net). Alternate frequencies are provided as necessary.

Plans and initiates fire support: He plans fires near PZ's to provide all around protection (from available support) without endangering the arrival and departure of troops or aircraft.

Plans and initiates security: The PZCO ensures that adequate security is provided. Security protects the main body as it assembles, moves to the PZ, and is lifted out. Other forces should provide security elements if the PZ is within a friendly area. Security comes from AATF resources if it is to be extracted from the objective area.

Clears the PZ of obstacles.

Pathfinder Team Responsibilities:

Ground to air communications:

Inspect loads / sling loads:

Prepare / mark site:

Assist PZCO:

Site Team Leader: The site team leader reconnoiters, establishes, and operates the landing site. He supervises it and, at any time, might supervise the GTA radio operator. Some of his responsibilities include the following.

Organizing at an objective rally point

Reconnoitering to determine –

Long axis.

Usable area.

Ground slope (compute).

Land heading.

Best landing formation.

Designating sling-load point(s)

Emplacing and briefing the GTA radio operator.

Clearing touchdown and sling load points.

Organizing personnel and loads for air movement

Clearing or marking obstacles.

Preparing for day or night operations.

Continuing to improve the site.

Extra Pathfinders: These Soldiers operate the GTA radio and the pathfinder internal radio net (if established), position and operate navigation and assembly aids, and clear or mark obstacles. Four factors dictate the number of extra pathfinders employed.

The size of landing site.

The expected density of air traffic.

The number and type of visual and electronic aids used.

The tactical situation

DEVELOPING UNIT SOPs

The CO may use helicopters when inserting or extracting patrol units, positioning weapons and crews, conducting resupply, and evacuating casualties. The company should have an SOP for working with helicopters. The SOP should cover the following:

- LZ and PZ selection.
- LZ and PZ security.
- LZ and PZ operation and activities.
- LZ and PZ marking procedures.
- Downed aircraft procedures.
- Load plan preparation.
- Loading procedures.
- Organization for an air assault operation.

Air assaults involve assault forces (combat, CS, and CSS) using the firepower, mobility, and total integration of helicopter assets and maneuver on the battlefield to engage and destroy enemy forces or to seize and retain key terrain.

Air movement operations involve the use of Army airlift assets for other than air assaults.

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Personnel Equipment	Pickup Zone	Arrival Time	Load Time	Avn	Lift	Serial	Load	Remarks
<p style="text-align: center;">ENTER NAME, RANK AND DUTY POSITION OF PERSONNEL FLYING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">132</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENTER THE NAME OF THE PICK-UP ZONE, FORMATION USED, AND 8-DIGIT GRID</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENTER THE ARRIVAL TIME OF THE UNIT TO BE LIFTED</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SAME AS AIR MOVEMENT TABLE</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENTER ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO INCLUDE A BUMP PLAN, PRIORITY OF BUMP, SLING LOAD PRIORITY ETC.</p>				

ANNEX A

Air Mission Brief

This appendix addresses the air mission brief. Included are samples of the air mission brief agenda and the air mission brief checklist. The air mission brief is the information required by subordinate units to complete their mission in accordance with the commander's intent. It details the scheme of maneuver and how supporting elements act to support it.

Air Mission Brief Agenda

See table P-1 for a sample AMB agenda.

Table P-1. AMB agenda

Air Mission Brief Agenda	
Task organization and roll call	AATF S3
Time hack	AATF S6
Enemy forces	AATF S2
Friendly forces	AATF S3
TF mission	AATF S3
BCT/Bn commander's intent	AATFC
Ground scheme of maneuver	AATF S3
Concept of fires (SEAD and ground tactical)	AATF FSO
Aviation mission	ASLT AVN S3
Staging plan	TF XO
Loading plan	AATF S3 Air
Air movement plan	ASLT S3/ MSN Lead
Landing plan	ASLT S3/ MSN Lead
Laager plan	ASLT S3/ MSN Lead

AIR ASSAULT PLANNING / PATHFINDER EMPLOYMENT

Attack reconnaissance AVN mission/concept	ATK S3/Cdr
Tasks to subordinate units	AATF S3
Coordinating instructions	AATF S3
Service support (FARP plan)	ASLT AVN S4
MEDEVAC/CASEVAC plan	HSSO/Med. Co. Cdr
Command	AATF S3
Signal	AATF S6
Operational risk assessment	AATFS3
AATFC comments	AATFC

AMB checklist

Air Mission Brief Checklist	
Roll Call	
Time Zone	
Time Hack	
Packet Check	
References	
Task Organization	
(Infantry Brigade TF)	
1. SITUATION	
	a. Enemy forces (synopsis of overall enemy situation) (TF S2).
	(1) Air IPB.
	(2) Enemy air capability.
	(3) Enemy ADA capability.

AIR ASSAULT PLANNING / PATHFINDER EMPLOYMENT

		<p>(a) Type / location.</p> <p>(b) Night capability / range.</p> <p>(c) Weather / NOTAMS.</p>
		<p>Sunrise / Sunset.</p> <p>Moonrise / Moonset.</p> <p>Max Percent Illumination. Range: (during AASLT; i.e. 0% to 45%).</p> <p>NVG Window / Ceiling / Visibility.</p> <p>MAX Temp / MAX DA / PA.</p> <p>EENT / BMNT.</p>
		b. Friendly forces (TF S3).
		<p>(1) Mission higher headquarters (include CDR's intent).</p> <p>(2) BDE/BN Infantry scheme of maneuver (TF S3).</p>
		2. MISSION (TF S3).
		<p>a. Bde / Bn CDR's intent (AATFC).</p> <p>b. Conditions for AASLT.</p> <p>c. Mission risk assessment (TF S3).</p> <p>d. Aviation mission (AVN S3).</p>
		3. EXECUTION.
		<p>a. Aviation commander's intent (AMC).</p> <p>b. Concept of the aviation operation (AVN S3).</p> <p>c. AVN tasks to subordinate units (AVN S3).</p> <p>d. Fires (FSO).</p>
		(1) FA. ANNEX I (FS graphics).
		(a) Purpose of supporting fires.

AIR ASSAULT PLANNING / PATHFINDER EMPLOYMENT

		<p>(b) Unit / location.</p> <p>(c) Priority of fires.</p> <p>(d) SEAD information/targets.</p> <p>(e) LZ prep.</p>
		(2) CAS (ALO).
		<p>(a) Purpose / mission.</p> <p>(b) Coordinating altitude.</p>
		<p>Rotary wing.</p> <p>Fixed wing.</p>
		(3) Attack reconnaissance aviation. (ARB S3/CDR).
		<p>(a) Mission.</p> <p>(b) Concept.</p> <p>(c) BPs / ABFs / sectors / routes in/out.</p>
		e. Staging plan. ANNEX A (PZ DIAGRAM) (TF XO).
		<p>(1) Name / number.</p> <p>(2) Coordinates.</p> <p>(3) Load time.</p> <p>(4) Take off time.</p> <p>(5) Markings.</p> <p>(6) Control.</p> <p>(7) Call-signs / frequencies.</p> <p>(8) Landing formation.</p> <p>(9) Heading.</p> <p>(10) Hazards / go a rounds.</p> <p>(11) Supported unit bump plan. (ANNEX A-1, Coordinating Instructions).</p>

AIR ASSAULT PLANNING / PATHFINDER EMPLOYMENT

		(12) PZ arrival times.
	f. Air movement plan. (ASSLT S3/MSN lead).	
		(1) Routes / corridors. ANNEX B (ROUTE CARD).
		(a) Ingress primary / alternate. (b) Egress primary / alternate. (c) Others.
		(2) En route hazards. (3) Abort criteria.
		(a) Weather. (b) Aircraft available. (c) Time. (d) Mission essential combat power. (e) Mission criticality. (f) Enemy.
		(4) Penetration points. (5) En route formation / rotor separation / angle / airspeeds (as per crew brief). (6) Deception measures / false insertions. (7) Air movement plan. ANNEX D. (8) Cargo doors. (9) External lighting (SOP). (10) Restricted operations area (ROA) locations.
		AASLT C2. ATK C2. QUICKFIX.
		(11) MEDEVAC / CASEVAC aircraft plan.

AIR ASSAULT PLANNING / PATHFINDER EMPLOYMENT

	(12) Aircraft decontamination plan.
	g. Landing plan. ANNEX C (LZ DIAGRAM) (ASSLT S3 / MSN lead).
	<p>(1) Name / number.</p> <p>(2) Coordinates.</p> <p>(3) LDG times (as per AMT).</p> <p>(4) Markings.</p> <p>(5) Control.</p> <p>(6) Call signs / frequencies.</p> <p>(7) LDG formation / direction.</p> <p>(8) LZ abort criteria (based on GTCs guidance).</p> <p>(9) Go a round (flight / single ship - as per crew brief).</p> <p>(10) Departure (as per crew brief).</p>
	h. LAAGER plan. (ASSLT S3/MSN Lead).
	<p>(1) Name / locations.</p> <p>(2) Times / REDCON status.</p> <p>(3) Security plan.</p> <p>(4) Scatter plan.</p> <p>(5) Call forward plan.</p>
	i. Extraction plan. (ASSLT S3 / MSN lead).
	j. Coordinating instructions (Aviation) (ASSLT S3).
	<p>(1) MOPP level / CBRN warning status.</p> <p>(2) M60D control status.</p> <p>(3) ADA status.</p> <p>(4) IFF procedures / times.</p> <p>(5) Chaff / ALQ 144 employment.</p>

AIR ASSAULT PLANNING / PATHFINDER EMPLOYMENT

	<p>(6) NVG specific procedures (SOP).</p> <p>(7) VHIRP / IIMC (as per crew brief).</p> <p>(8) Mission contingencies (SOP).</p>
	<p>(a) DAARP / SAR / EAE.</p> <p>(b) Downed aircraft / SERE / DART.</p> <p>(c) BDAR.</p>
	<p>(1) Spare aircraft procedures.</p> <p>(2) Special aircraft equipment / preparation.</p> <p>(3) PPC.</p> <p>(4) Mission brief sheet.</p> <p>(5) Risk assessment form (completed / signed).</p> <p>(6) Safety considerations / hazards.</p> <p>(7) OPSEC considerations (SOI, kneeboard sheets, maps).</p> <p>(8) Weather decision plan/times.</p> <p>(9) Debrief location / time.</p>
	<p>k. Coordinating instructions (TF) (TF S3).</p>
<p>4. SERVICE SUPPORT.</p>	
	<p>a. Class I (1 case MREs/5 gallons water/survival kits) (TF S4).</p> <p>b. Class III/V (III/V PLT LDR).</p>
	<p>(1) Minimum fuel (as per crew brief).</p> <p>(2) Basic load.</p> <p>(3) FARP / FARP.</p>
	<p>c. Class VIII (HSSO).</p>
	<p>(1) CCP.</p>

AIR ASSAULT PLANNING / PATHFINDER EMPLOYMENT

	(2) Evacuation plan/hospital location.
	d. MEDEVAC / CASEVAC plan (HSSO).
5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL (TF S3).	
	a. Command.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A2C2. As per ACO, this AMB, and established tactical flight procedures. (2) AATFC / location. (3) AVN TF AMC / location. (4) ABC / location (5) Aviation chain of command (as per serial chain of command).
	b. Signal (TF S6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Communication card day (ANNEX___). (2) Execution matrix (ANNEX ___). (3) Code words.
MISSION BRIEFBACK:	
FINAL QUESTIONS:	
COMMANDERS COMMENTS:	

U. S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

Time Distance Planning Homework

Problem 1

You are conducting air assault operations in Afghanistan with 223 personnel, flying in 6 UH-60M's in support of your infiltration. The A/C can hold 12 pax per A/C and will fly at max speed. The 1st **UNIT** must be on the LZ at 0200. The LZ can accept 3 A/C at a time in a trail formation with a land heading of 145 degrees. The number 1 TDP is marked with a NATO "T" The distance between SP and RP is 25 KM. On the approach end you have 150 foot tall trees and on the departure end you have 30 meter tall trees.

What is the max left and right departure heading?

What is the distance and direction from the number 1 to number 2 TDP?

How many lights are required to set up the LZ?

What is the minimum width of your site?

What is the minimum useable length of your site?

What is the total length needed at your site?

What time must the unit arrive at the PZ?

What time will all troops be on the ground?

How many Lifts, Serials, and Loads?

What time must the 1st A/C of the 1st lift return to the PZ?

What time will the last lift depart the PZ?

What is the slope restriction for your A/C?

What is the max crosswind and tail wind for your A/C?

Problem 2

You are supporting a unit conducting air assault operations in Iraq. C 1/325 is sending 3 platoons and a headquarters section. 1st PLT is sending 34 pax, 2nd PLT is sending 32 PAX, 3rd PLT is sending 30, and the headquarters is sending 8 men with a 9 man mortars section. They have 4 UH-60L

U. S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

traveling at cruising speed to LZ Jack which can accept 2 of those A/C. Your A/C can hold 9 personnel and is planning a land heading 106 degrees, landing in a trail formation. The first lift will take off from the PZ at 0530 and the distance from SP to RP is 95 km. The number 1 TDP is marked with an inverted Y with a 5th light at the bottom right. You have 15 meter tall trees on the approach end and 30 feet tall trees on the departure end.

From H-hour how long will it take for all troops to be on the ground?

When will the last lift reach LZ Jack?

How many lifts, serials, and loads?

What is the needed width of your site?

What is the distance and direction from the number 1 to number 2 TDP?

What is the total needed length of your site?

What is the max left and right departure heading?

How many lights must you use to set up the site and what colors can you use?

Problem 3

You are supporting a unit conducting air assault operations in Iraq. The 101st Airborne is sending 275 soldiers. They have 5ea. CH-47Ds traveling at cruising speed to LZ Jack which can accept 3 of them A/C. Your A/C can hold 36 personnel and is planning a land heading 020 degrees, landing in a Vee formation. The first lift will load at 0313 and the distance from SP to RP is 110 km. The number 1 TDP is marked with a NATO "T". You have 18 meter tall trees on the approach end and 90 feet tall trees on the departure end.

How many lifts, serials, and loads?

What is the distance and direction from the number 1 TDP to the number 3 TDP?

What time will the 1st A/C of the final lift be on the ground at the LZ?

How many lights are required to set up the LZ?

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What time must the unit be in PZ posture?

What is the max left/right departure heading?

What time must the 2nd lift load the A/C?

Time Distance Planning Answer Key

Problem 1 Answer Key

100 Degrees Left, 190 Degrees Right

325 Degrees, 50 Meters

9 Lights (5 for Nato "T" then 2 for each additional A/C)

70 Meters (TDP diameter plus 20 for the buffers)

120 Meters (TDP size 50, multiply that by 2 then add 20 for Nato "T")

920 Meters (Take the usable and add the obstacle ratio)

0044 Hrs (1 Hour prior to Load Time)

0318 HRS

4 Lifts, 7 Serials, 19 Loads

0210 HRS

0307 HRS

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15 Degrees

9 Knot Crosswind 5 Knot Tailwind

Problem 2 Answer Key

163 Minutes

0837 HRS

4 Lifts, 7 Serials, 13 Loads

70 Meters

50 Meters 286 Degrees

300 Meters

061 Degrees Left, 151 Degrees Right

7 Lights (5 Lights for Inverted why with 5th Light, and 2 for the additional A/C)

Problem 3 Answer Key

2 Lifts, 3 Serials, 8 Loads

245 Degrees, 80 Meters

0500 HRS

9 Lights

0258 HRS

335 degrees Left, 065 Degrees Right

423 HRS

U. S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

DO NOT PROCEED UNTIL DIRECTED BY AN INSTRUCTOR



DO NOT PROCEED UNTIL DIRECTED BY AN INSTRUCTOR

DROP ZONE OPERATIONS

REFERENCES:

AFI 13-217

AFI 11-231

FM 3-21.38

FM 3-21.220

USASOC REG. 350-2

INSTRUCTIONAL INTENT: TO ENABLE THE PATHFINDER STUDENT TO PLAN FOR AND OPERATE DAY NIGHT AIRBORNE OPERATIONS. THE STUDENT WILL LEARN HOW TO PLAN, ORGANIZE AND OPERATE CARP, VIRS AND GMRS DROP ZONES, COORDINATE WITH ARMY/AIR FORCE PILOTS AND GROUND UNIT COMMANDER; AND THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DROP ZONE CONTROL TEAM.

Test Section 1	The Eight Selection Factors CARP	
Test Section 2	CARP Drop Zone Sizes	
Test Section 3	Duties and Responsibilities of the DZSTL Drop Zone Surveys	
Test Section 4	Army V.I.R.S.	
	Army G.M.R.S.	
Test Section 5	Drop Zone Formulas	
Section 6	V.I.R.S. Transmission	
	Wind Streamer Vector Count	
	DZST Equipment Familiarization	
	Glossary	
	DZSTL Reference	

DEFINITION OF A DROP ZONE

A designated area where personnel and/or equipment are delivered by means of a parachute or in the case of certain items, by free drop. The ground unit commander is responsible for designating the drop zone location. All drop zones must be on government owned for government leased land with a current survey or tactical assessment.

THE EIGHT DROP ZONE SELECTION FACTORS

There are eight drop zone selection factors considered when determining the suitability of a drop zone. The Drop Zone Support Team Leader (DZSTL) must be able to advise the ground unit commander on the suitability of the drop zone. There is no selection factor of more importance than the others. They all must be taken into consideration equally.

- Airdrop Airspeed
- Drop Altitude
- Type of Airdrop
- Method of Airdrop
- Obstacles
- Access
- Adequate Approach and Departure Routes
- Size of Drop Zone

AIRDROP AIRSPEEDS

The aircraft airspeed will determine the amount of time the aircraft will fly over the drop zone. The slower the aircraft flies, the greater the number of jumpers or amount of equipment the aircraft can deliver. Airdrop airspeeds are measured in knots indicated airspeed or KIAS.

AIRDROP AIRSPEEDS (KIAS)	
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	DROP SPEED
UH-60 Blackhawk	65 to 90 knots (Planning 70 knots)
CH-47	75 to 110 knots (Planning 90 knots)
C-23 Sherpa	90 to 110 knots (Planning 105 knots)
C-130/C-17 (personnel/door bundles)	130-135 knots (Planning 130 knots)
C-130 (CDS/Equipment/Combination)	130-140 knots (Planning 140 knots)

C-17 (CDS/Equipment/Combination)	140-150 knots (Planning/Optimum 140 knots)
C-17 Heavy Equipment	Planning 150 knots

USAF Fixed Wing Airdrop Airspeeds Personnel/Equipment (KIAS)		
TYPE OF LOAD	C-130	C-17
Personnel & Door Bundle Static Line	130	(130-135) 130
CDS/Combination & Equipment/Combination	130-140*	145-+/-5
Heavy Equipment	140	150
Free Fall (Free Drop)	140	145-+/-5
High Velocity CDS	130-140*	145-+/-5
Wedge	130-140*	145-+/-5
Ahkio Sled	130-140*	145-+/-5
CRRC (Combat Rubber Raiding Craft)	130-140*	145-+/-5
HSSLADS	In Route Airspeed	

NOTE 1: * Used when gross weight is above 120,000 pounds. For combination drops, use the higher airspeed KIAS. A combination drop exist when different aircraft in a formation are dropping different types loads during the same pass over the drop zone or when different types of loads are exiting the same aircraft during the same pass over the drop zone.

DROP ALTITUDE

Drop Altitude is measured from Above Ground Level (AGL). This is from the highest field elevation on the drop zone to the drop aircraft. However, some drop aircraft may request the drop altitude in Mean Sea Level (MSL) as measured from sea level. To calculate, take the field elevation and round it up to the nearest 50 feet. (e.g. 537 feet becomes 550 feet), then add the drop altitude in feet AGL. To convert map altitude in meters to feet multiply by 3.28.

EXAMPLE: Field Elevation = 537 feet roundup to 550 feet
 550 ft. field elevation
 + 800 ft. drop altitude AGL
 1350 MSL

Drop Altitudes		
Rotary Wing & STOL Delivery Altitudes:		
Personnel	Day or Night	1500 Feet AGL (Planning)
Bundles	Day	300 Feet AGL (Planning)
	Night	500 Feet AGL (Planning)
LCLA	Day	150 Feet AGL (Planning)
	Night	150 Feet AGL (Planning)
NOTE: If the rotary wing aircraft is flying 90 KIAS or faster the aircraft can drop personnel at 1250 Feet AGL. (Minimum)		

USAF Fixed Wing Delivery Altitudes Personnel:	Planning Drop Altitude AGL	1000 Feet
Combat Operations (War)	Determined Jointly by Airborne and Airlift Commanders	
Tactical Training	800 Feet AGL (Planning for Tactical Training)	
Basic Airborne Training	1250 Feet AGL (Planning for BAC)	
SATB-P	500 Feet AGL (Planning for SATB-P)	

USAF Fixed Wing Delivery Altitudes Door Bundles: Planning Drop Altitude 1000 Feet AGL		
Type of Parachute	Altitude C-17 (Minimums)	Altitude C-130 (Minimums)
G-14	300 Feet AGL	300 Feet AGL
T-10 Cargo	300 Feet AGL	400 Feet AGL

CDS Delivery Altitudes for C-17: Planning Drop Altitude 600 Feet AGL		
Type of Parachute	Number Parachutes or Containers	Airdrop Altitude
G-14	1 or 2 Containers	300 Feet AGL (Minimum)

CDS Delivery Altitudes for C-130: Planning Drop Altitude 600 Feet AGL		
Type of Parachute	Number Parachutes or Containers	Airdrop Altitude
G-14	1 or 2 Containers	400 Feet AGL (Minimum)

USAF Fixed Wing Delivery Altitudes Heavy Equipment: Planning Drop Altitude 1100 Feet AGL		
Type of Parachute	Altitude C-17 (Minimum)	Altitude C-130 (Minimum)
G-12E	550 Feet AGL	550 Feet AGL

USAF C17 Dual Row Delivery Altitudes Heavy Planning Drop Altitude 1200 Feet AGL		
Type of Parachute	Altitude C-17 (Minimum)	
G-12E	550 Feet AGL	

USAF Fixed Wing Delivery Altitudes JPADS:		Planning Drop Altitude	10,000 Feet AGL
		MINIMUM DROP ALTITUDE	3500 Feet AGL

*NOTE 1: Combination drops will use the highest airdrop altitude. A combination drop exist when different aircraft in a formation are dropping different types loads during the same pass over the drop zone or when different types of loads are exiting the same aircraft during the same pass over the drop zone.

*NOTE 2: Minimum airdrop altitude for heavy equipment using the 5000-pound parachute release is 1000 feet AGL or by parachute type (whichever is higher).

TYPES OF AIRDROP

There are three types of delivery for airdrop items. They are low velocity, high velocity, and free drop. The type of delivery will normally determine the location of the control center. The primary difference between the types of delivery is the type of parachute used or the lack of a parachute, and the loads being delivered.

Low Velocity: Utilized for sensitive equipment and personnel drops. The canopy attached is used to slow the rate of decent to prevent damage to equipment or injury to the jumper.

High Velocity: The chute is designed to stabilize the load and reduce the rate of descent to a magnitude, which ensures acceptable landing shock.

Free Drop: Used for non-sensitive items only. No parachute is attached to the load

*NOTE 1: When determining the suitability of the drop zone and considering method of delivery, caution should be taken when using high velocity or free drop around built up areas or airfields because risk of damage to buildings or airstrips.

METHODS OF AIRDROP

The type of load and the method it exits the aircraft will determine the amount of time it takes for the load to exit that aircraft based on drop zone type.

Personnel and Door Bundles: This type of airdrop load self-exits, is pushed, or is skidded from the paratroop/aircraft door or aircraft ramp.

Personnel:

On all drop zones allow one second for each jumper to exit the aircraft. The one-second interval begins after the first jumper exits the aircraft.

For example, 10 jumpers require 9 seconds to exit the aircraft.

Door Bundles:

On GMRS and VIRS drop zones allow three seconds for each door bundle to exit the aircraft. The three-second interval begins after the first bundle exits the aircraft.

For example, 3 door bundles require 6 seconds to exit the aircraft.

On CARP drop zones door bundles are treated the same as personnel. For CDS and Heavy Equipment, the time requirement between loads is already factored into the minimum CARP DZ sizes found in AFI 13-217.

*NOTE 1: There is no set amount of time to wait in between exiting bundles and personnel, however the jumpmaster team must ensure all bundles have been exited from the aircraft and that no unsafe condition exist before starting to exit personal in accordance with FM 3-21.220 chapter 10. Under no circumstances will bundles and personnel ever exit the aircraft simultaneously.

Gravity: The aircraft maintains a “nose-high” attitude (if required) and in-flight release of load restraint allows the load to roll out of the aircraft. A rigging system may be used to initiate and accelerate load movement.

Extraction: An extraction parachute pulls the load from the cargo compartment.

OBSTACLES

The DZSTL is responsible for conducting a reconnaissance and declaring obstacles on and near the drop zone.

Obstacles to personnel: Any feature, either natural or man-made that would pose a hazard to the jumper or prevent the jumper from accomplishing his or her mission.

Obstacles to equipment: Any feature, either natural or man-made that may hinder the recovery of the load or cause damage to a load.

Three Primary Obstacles:

TREES: 35 feet or higher impeding recovery of personnel or equipment. (35 feet is the distance from the top of a personnel parachute to the harness.)

WATER: 4 feet deep or deeper AND 40 feet wide at the widest point, within 1000 meters of any edge of the DZ. The DZSTL can declare any body of water a water obstacle.

POWER LINES: For the purpose of this publication, all restrictions apply to aerial power lines operating at 50 volts or greater.

Power lines present a significant hazard to jumpers. Jumpers can sustain life threatening injuries from electric shock and/or falls from a collapsed canopy.

To reduce this hazard, first attempt to site DZ so no power lines are located within 1000 meters of any DZ boundary.

If power lines are located within 1,000 meters of any boundary, coordinate with the Power Company to shut off power NLT 15 minutes prior to TOT.

If power cannot be interrupted, the flying mission commander, aircrew, and jumpmaster must conduct a risk assessment of the mission. Include as a minimum; type jump, jumper experience, aircrew experience, ceiling, and surface/altitude wind limits required to approve, suspend, or cancel the operation. To further minimize risks, consider altering the mission profile to raise/lower drop altitudes, change DZ run-in/escape headings, or remove inexperienced jumpers from the stick. If possible, mark power lines with visual markings (lights, smoke, or VS-17 panels).

WARNING: At no time will military personnel attempt to climb power line poles to position or affix markings to wires or poles.

ACCESS

Avoid major obstacles to personnel and equipment between the drop zone and the objective. Ensure that adequate routes are available for equipment recovery.

ADEQUATE APPROACH AND DEPARTURE ROUTES

Routes for the aircraft both into and away from the drop zone must be considered.

No-Fly areas.

Obstacles to the aircraft, e.g. TV towers, high-tension lines, etc.

Terrain higher than the drop zone.
Enemy situation and location.

SIZE OF THE DROP ZONE

Verbally Initiated Release System (VIRS) size dictated by FM 3-21.38
Ground Marked Release System (GMRS) size dictated by USASOC Reg. 350-2
Computed Air Release Point (CARP) size dictated by AFI 13-217

Computed Air Release Point Drop Zones

AFI 13-217 / AFI 11-231

POINT OF IMPACT LOCATIONS

Table 2.2. Standard Point of Impact Placement.

TYPE DROP	DISTANCE FROM APPROACH END	
	DAY	NIGHT
C-130		
CDS	200 yds / 183 m	250 yds / 229 m
Personnel	300 yds / 274 m	350 yds / 320 m
Equipment	500 yds / 457 m	550 yds / 503 m
C-17	DAY / NIGHT / IMC	NIGHT Pilot Directed Airdrop (PDA)
CDS / DRAS	225 yds / 206 m	275 yds / 251 m
Personnel	300 yds / 274 m	350 yds / 320 m
Equipment	500 yds / 457 m	550 yds / 503 m

NOTES:

1. For lateral placement, the PI must be located at least one-half the width of the minimum size DZ (based upon type airdrop and airdrop formation) from the closest side of the DZ. EXCEPTION: C-17 personnel drops may use an offset PI of 125 or 250 yds left/right of planned PI, depending on formation size.
2. The PI may be located anywhere within the surveyed DZ boundaries as long as the minimum required DZ size for that type airdrop and airdrop formation fits within the boundaries, and provided the distance from the leading edge and sides is complied with. All participants must be briefed when using this option.
3. JPADS guided systems PI will be the DZ centerpoint unless otherwise coordinated by the supported forces commander as designated supported forces authority by respective Division Commander

*NOTE 1: PI location may be adjusted to meet specific mission requirements. Participants must be briefed.

*NOTE 2: PI location may be adjusted for aircrew PI acquisition training. The PI may be located anywhere within the surveyed DZ boundaries as long as the minimum required DZ size for that type airdrop and aircraft formation fits within the boundaries, and provided the distance from the leading edge listed above is complied with. For lateral placement, the PI must be located at least one-half the width of the minimum size DZ (based upon type airdrop and aircraft formation) from the closest side of the DZ. All participants must be briefed when using this option.

*NOTE 3: For HAARS position the PI in the center of the DZ.

*NOTE 4: For HV CDS position the PI in the center of the DZ for the 1st Item released.

*NOTE 5: PI distance from sides of DZ must be at least one-half the minimum width for that type airdrop.

*NOTE 6: All new PI Locations must be relayed to C17 and C130J crews NLT 15 minutes prior to TOT. If inside the 15 minute windows crews will advise as to the new supportable TOT.

RANDOM POINTS OF IMPACT, MULTIPLE POINTS OF IMPACT, RANDOM APPROACH DROP ZONES

Random Points of Impact (RPI):

When mission requirements dictate, the RPI placement option may be used. This option may be exercised in two ways.

Option One: The mission commander will notify the DZSTL at least 24 hours in advance that RPI placement will be used. When the DZ is established, the DZSTL will randomly select a point on the DZ and establish that point as the PI for the airdrop. In this case, the DZSTL will ensure that the DZ minimum size requirements for the load being dropped are met and that the entire DZ falls within the surveyed boundaries.

Option Two: The mission commander or supported force commander may request the DZ established with the PI at a specific point on the DZ. Requests should be made at least 24 hours in advance. The requester will ensure that the minimum DZ size criteria is met for the type load being dropped and that the entire DZ falls within the surveyed boundaries.

Multiple Points of Impact (MPI):

MPI airdrops are authorized if all personnel involved have been properly briefed. MPI airdrops are defined as an aerial delivery method that allows for the calculated dispersal, both laterally and longitudinally, of airdropped loads to predetermined locations on a DZ. The DZ must meet the minimum size requirements for each PI and the precise location of each PI must be provided to aircrews.

Offset PIs are PIs 250 yards left and right of the surveyed PI for a 3 ship formation and 125 yards left and right of surveyed PI for a 2 ship formation. The DZ width must be increased accordingly to meet the distance criteria from the DZ edge to the PI. This manner of placement reduces the effects of wake turbulence across the DZ.

*NOTE 1: C-17 formation personnel airdrop may require offset (laterally displaced) PIs.

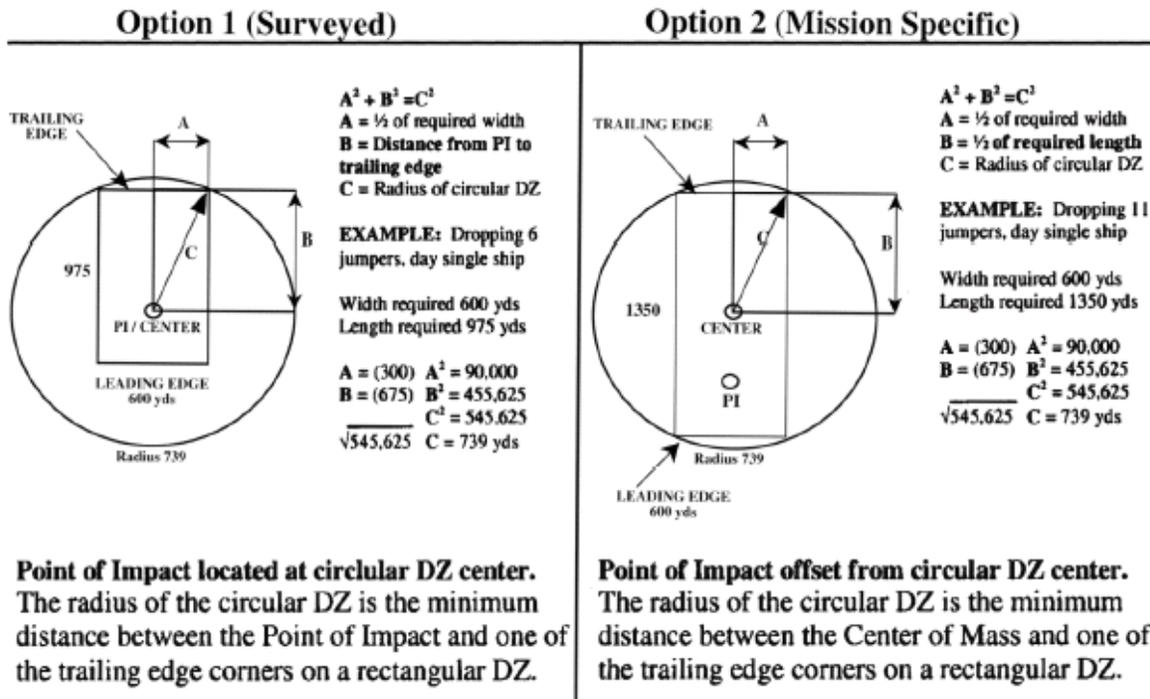
Random Approach DZ:

A random approach DZ is a variation of a previously surveyed DZ and of sufficient size to permit multiple run-in headings. Any axis of approach may be used as long as the resulting DZ meets the minimum criteria for the load being airdropped and remains within the boundaries of the original surveyed DZ. This may be accomplished by conducting a circular

DZ calculation in order to confirm the drop zone meets minimum size criteria from any axis of approach. In all cases, perform a safety-of-flight review IAW AFI 13-217 Paragraph 2.22.1.2 prior to use.

Circular DZ:

The size of the DZ is governed by mission requirements and usable terrain. The PI of a circular DZ is normally at the DZ center to allow for multiple run-in headings. For specific missions, the PI location may be adjusted to allow for sequential heavy equipment (HE), mass container delivery system (CDS), etc., on circular DZs. However, this limits the run-in heading to only one direction. In all cases, the minimum DZ dimensions for the type and number of loads being dropped must completely fit into the surveyed circular DZ. Refer to the circular drop zone computation below to determine whether the minimum DZ fits into the surveyed circular DZ. For cases where the PI has been relocated, use Option 2.



*NOTE 1: The circular DZ size recorded on drop zone survey forms will be calculated using Option 1. This will prevent confusion and reduce the risk of off DZ drops if the circle center point is used as the PI.

MARKING CARP DROP ZONES

The DZSTL and DZ party marks the PI on the DZ, and the aircraft navigator computes the release point from the air. Code letters for all CARP Drop Zones are restricted to J, C, A, R, S for rectangular drop zones and H and O for circular or random approach drop zones.

Daytime: Minimum daytime marking should be the raised angle marker (RAM) for all peacetime operations.

A Block Letter may be used to supplement the RAM when it is necessary to provide authentication and/or to differentiate between drop zones within the same local area. Both markers are made from VS-17 panels. The RAM will be aligned into the aircraft line of flight with the base placed at the PI.

A minimum of 9 panels will be used to form a block letter for day time operations with a minimum size of 35 feet by 35 feet.

Either side of the VS-17 panel may be used based on the contrast with the surrounding environment.

Night time: For night time operations a minimum of 9 omni-directional white lights will be used to form the block type code letter at the bottom of the PI with a minimum size of 35 feet by 35 feet.

If utilized, at the request of the airborne or airlift commander, the following optional lights may be placed:

2 white omni-directional flanker lights placed 250 meters left and 250 meters right of the PI.

An amber rotating beacon placed a minimum of 1000 meters from the PI on drop heading or at the trailing edge of the surveyed DZ whichever is closer.

*NOTE 1: A circular/random approach drop zone is one that does not have a predetermined drop heading. Therefore, the aircraft can approach the drop zone from any direction. The PI markings are the only markings required on a circular CARP drop zone.

*NOTE 2: The panels in the block code letter are not elevated.

*NOTE 3: For Multiple Points of Impact, the surveyed PI will be marked IAW regulations and aircrews will be briefed on the location of offset PIs.

CONTROL CENTER LOCATIONS (CARP DROP ZONES)

The control center is the location where the DZSTL will control and observe the airborne operation. This is one of the locations where wind readings are taken. The DZSTL should have all radios, signaling devices, and appropriate forms positioned at the control center.

The location of the control center will be determined by the type of mission:

Personnel drops/door bundles: Control center is located at the PI.

CDS drops: Control center is located 200 yards to the 6 o'clock off the PI.

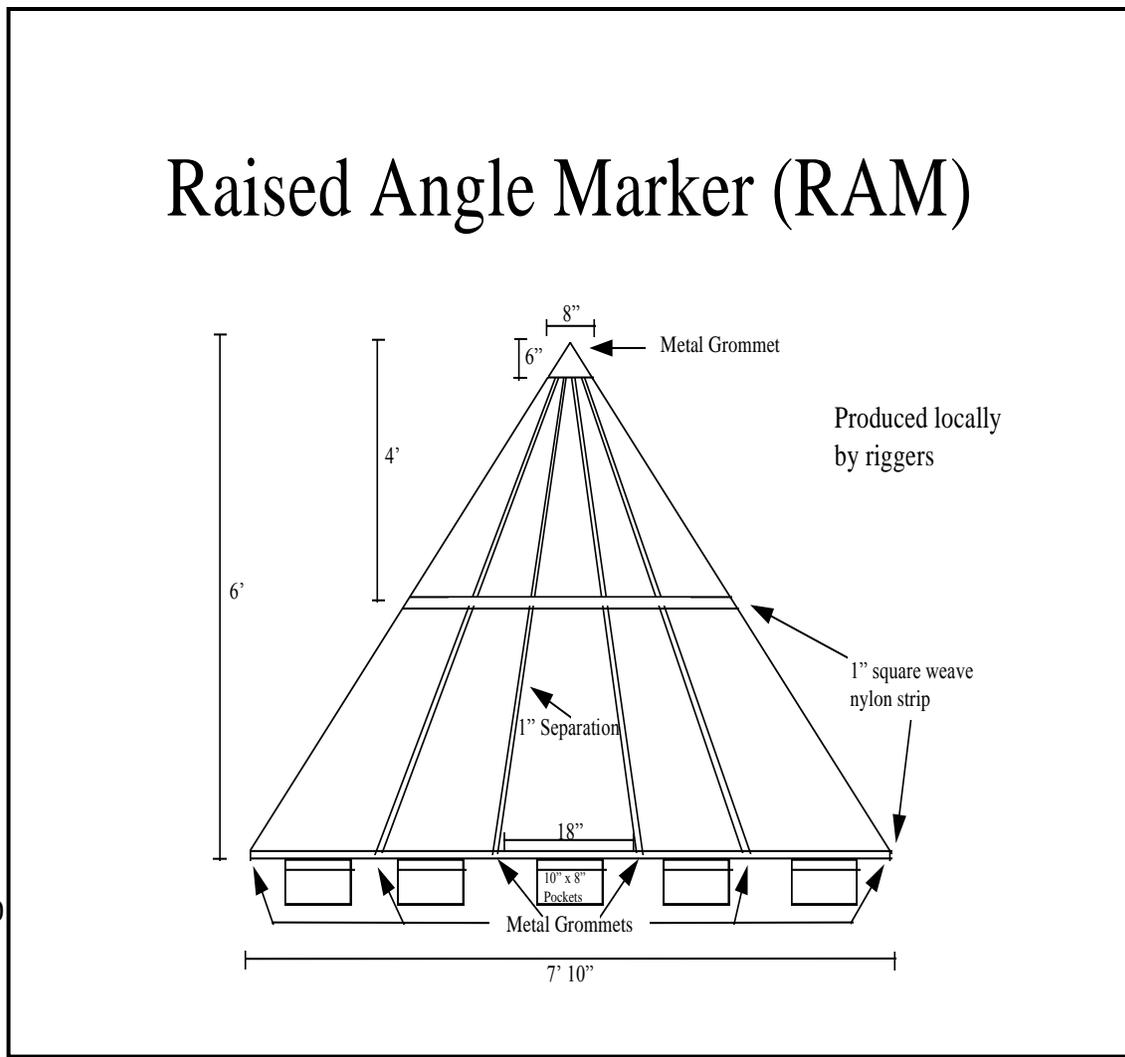
Heavy equipment drops: Control center is located 300 yards to the 6 o'clock off the PI

High Velocity/High Altitude Aerial Release System (HAARS), Free drops, and AWADS:

Control center will be located off the drop zone. However, it should be located so that the approaching aircraft can be observed along with the PI if possible. For example the leading edge may be a poor location due to obstruction by the wood line.

*NOTE 1: Ceiling of 600 feet or less requires control center for all drops to be located off the drop zone

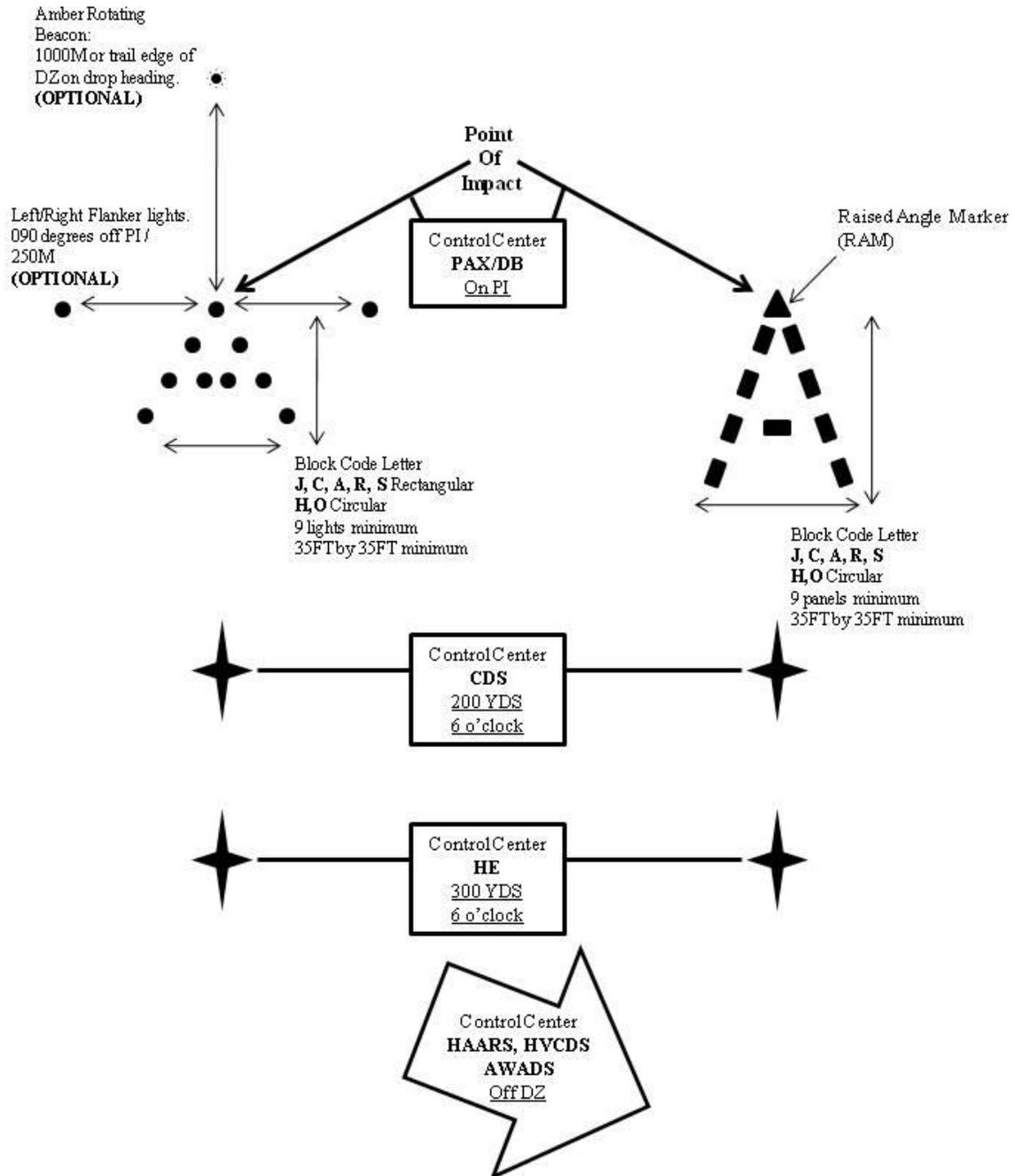
RAM MEASUREMENTS



CARP MARKINGS

NIGHT TIME

DAY TIME



STRIKE REPORT

AF 4304

The AF 4304 is basically a score card for the Air Force. Since the release point is computed by the aircrew on the CARP drop zone, the Air Force must have some documentation of the crew's performance. It is forwarded to S3 Air.

DROP ZONE/LANDING ZONE CONTROL LOG															DATE			
LOCATION		CCT AND UNIT					DZ/LZ CONTROL OFFICER AND UNIT					DROP ZONE SAFETY OFFICER AND UNIT						
LEGEND AH-Airland (Heavy) AL-Airland CD-CDS/CAL/CRS GM-GMRS HE - Heavy Equipment HO - HALO/HALO IL - Inverted "L" LS-Instrument Landing System PE- Personnel RB- Radar Beacon Drop SCORE METHOD M - Measured P - Paced E - Estimated																		
LINE NO	TYPE ACFT	UNIT	CALL SIGN	TYPE MSN	ETA	ATA		STRIKE REPORT		LZ		SURF WIND	SCORE METHOD	MEAN EFFECTIVE WIND			REMARKS	
						ATD	YDS	CLOCK	S	U	TIME			ALT	DIR & VEL			
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
10																		
11																		
12																		
13																		
14																		
15																		

AF INT 4304, 20020903, V1

REPLACES AMC 188, DEC 92

AF Form 4304, Drop Zone / Landing Zone Control Log. It is the responsibility of the DZSTL to ensure this form is complete and accurate. Use the instructions listed below to complete AF Form 4304.

DATE. Enter date and year. Use either calendar or Julian date. When a "time" is required use local or GMT consistent with the date.

LOCATION. Enter DZ name.

CCT AND UNIT. DZSTL name and unit.

DZ/LZ CONTROL OFFICER AND UNIT. Identification of the individual controlling the DZ.

DROP ZONE SAFETY OFFICER AND UNIT. These may all be filled out with your name if you are filling the capacity of all these positions. If the duty positions are filled by separate individuals, fill it out as such.

LINE NO. Mission sequence number of each aircraft. Each line number on any given drop zone mission represents individual passes over the drop zone. If you have a multiple aircraft drop zone, each line number still represents individual aircraft. An example being a 3 ship operation utilizing three lines. No drop passes should use a line number also. The remarks column should reflect the reason for the no drop situation.

TYPE ACFT. Mission design series.

UNIT. Unit of aircraft.

CALL SIGN. Call sign of lead and, if applicable, formation position number.

TYPE MSN. Refer to LEGEND for abbreviations.

ETA. Estimated time of arrival, estimated TOT, or S3 air brief. Keep the unit of time consistent throughout the form (e.g., local or GMT).

ATA/ATD. Actual time of every pass or actual time of departure. **STRIKE REPORT.**

STRIKE REPORT: The strike report YDS/clock is the actual purpose of the 168. The DZSTL will observe the first parachute suspended item from the control center and will determine the distance in yards and the clock direction in relationship to the point of impact. 12 o'clock is magnetic drop heading. If the first parachute lands within 25 yards of the point of impact, then you will put the letters PI in these blocks to indicate a PI strike. If it was impossible to maintain visual contact with the first parachute, especially during multiple aircraft operations, then score the drop with an "S" or a "U" (Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory). If 90% of the parachutes land on the drop zone than an "S" will be put in these blocks. If less than 90% of the parachutes land on the drop zone than a "U" will be put in this block. If radio communications is maintained with the drop aircraft, it would be an asset to the operation if strike reports are relayed to the drop aircraft so that the aircrew can make adjustments on preceding passes over the drop zone.

YDS. Distance first jumper/container/pallet lands from PI in yards. If within 25 yards is scored a PI.

CLOCK. Use direction of flight as 12 o'clock and back its azimuth as 6 o'clock, estimate direction from PI to first jumper/container/pallet. If time and conditions permit, the actual measurement is preferred.

LZ. Mark the "S" box if a landing occurred between the beginning of the touchdown zone and the first 500 feet. If the landing was not successful (i.e., go-around), short of the

touchdown zone, or 500 feet beyond the beginning of the touchdown zone, mark the "U" box and provide comments in the REMARKS box.

SURF WIND. Surface wind direction in degrees, and velocity in knots. This should be the highest wind reading during the 10 minute window for that pass.

SCORE METHOD. Refer to LEGEND for abbreviations for the method on which you determine the distance to the first parachute from the PI.

E = Estimated--- Estimated is making a calculated guess.

P = Paced--- Paced is using your pace count to determine the distance to the first parachute.

M = Measured--- Measured is when a calibrated measuring device is used to determine the distance to the first parachute.

MEAN EFFECTIVE WIND. Time taken and at what altitude.

TIME. Self-explanatory.

ALT. Should be drop altitude.

DIR & LVL. Wind direction in degrees and velocity in knots.

REMARKS. Enter remarks as appropriate. Anything pertaining to the drop zone operation that can be useful to the Air Force during pilot debriefing.

*Note: The DZSTL forwards the AF 4304 to his air operations officer who in turn submits it through the chain of command to the USAF representative. If the DZSTL has radio communication with the aircraft, the strike report should be transmitted directly to the aircraft.

Phraseology: "Lifter one-six, strike report, three o'clock two-hundred yards."

Phraseology: "Lifter one-six, strike report, PI."

CARP DROP ZONE SIZES

Established and possible CARP drop zones have size requirements that must be met in order to accommodate a variety of missions such as personnel, heavy equipment and various CDS. DZSTL may be expected to calculate drop zone size requirements to accomplish a survey for a specific mission, or be expected to specify what can be delivered in one or multiple passes for an existing and surveyed drop zone. Both of these duties require the DZSTL to be able to apply restrictions and guidance from AFI 13-217 and AFI 11-231 to safely execute the airborne operations to meet ground commander's intent.

Essential to the process of these calculations is the minimum drop zone size requirements or "CARP Charts" from AFI 13-217 extracted below:

ALTITUDE (AGL)	WIDTH (NOTE 1, 2, 4)	LENGTH (NOTE 3, 4)		
C-130 Container Delivery System (CDS) / Container Release System (CRS) / Container Ramp Loads (CRL) / Low Cost Aerial Delivery System – Low Velocity (LCADS-LV)				
To 600 feet	400 yds / 366 m	Single containers	Double containers	
		1	1-2	400 yds / 366 m
		2	3-4	450 yds / 412 m
		3	5-6	500 yds / 457 m
		4	7-8	550 yds / 503 m
		5-8	9-16	700 yds / 640 m
		9-12	17-24	850 yds / 777 m
Above 600 feet	Add 40 yds / 36 m to width and length for each 100 feet above 600 feet (add 20 yds / 18 m to each side of DZ, 20 yds / 18 m to each end)			
CDS / LCADS-LV (C-17)				
To 600 feet	450 yds / 412 m	Single containers	Double containers	
		1	1-2	590 yds / 540 m
		2	3-4	615 yds / 562 m
		3	5-6	665 yds / 608 m
		4-8	7-16	765 yds / 700 m
		9-14	17-28	915 yds / 837 m
		15-20	29-40	1065 yds / 974 m
Above 600 feet	Add 40 yds / 36 m to width and length for each 100 feet above 600 feet (add 20 yds / 18 m to each side of DZ, 20 yds / 18 m to each end)			
High Velocity (HV) CDS / HV-LCADS (using 12, 22, or 26 foot ring slot parachutes)				
To 3000 feet	580 yds / 530 m	660 yds / 604 m		
		Add 50 yds / 46 m to trailing edge for each additional row of containers.		
Above 3000 feet	Add 25 yds / 23 m to each side and 100 yds / 91 m to each end for every 1000 feet increase in drop altitude			
High Altitude Airdrop Resupply System (HAARS) CDS				
To 3000 feet	500 yds / 457 m	1 - 8 containers		1200 yds / 1098 m
		9 or more containers		1900 yds / 1739 m
Above 3000 feet	Add 25 yds / 23 m to each side and 50 yds / 46 m to each end for every 1000 feet increase in drop altitude			
High Speed Low Level Aerial Delivery System (HSLADS)				
	300 yds / 274 m	600 yds / 549 m		

ALTITUDE (AGL)	WIDTH (NOTE 1, 2, 4)	LENGTH (NOTE 3, 4)	
PERSONNEL (Static Line)			
To 1000 feet	600 yds / 549 m	1 Parachutist	600 yds / 549 m
		Additional Parachutists	Add 75 yds / 69 m to the trailing edge for each additional parachutist (PI for Special Tactics, Pararescue, and RQS assigned or supporting SERE personnel). Include safety zone if required (see Attachment 1 Safety Zone)
Above 1000 feet	Add 30 yds / 28 m to width and length for each 100 feet above 1000 feet (add 15 yds / 14 m to each side of DZ, 15 yds / 13 m to each end)		
HEAVY EQUIPMENT			
To 1100 feet	600 yds / 549 m	1 Platform	1000 yds / 915 m
		Additional Platforms	Add 400 yds / 366 m (C-130), 500 yds / 457 m (C-17) to the trailing edge for each additional platform
Above 1100 feet	Add 30 yds / 28 m to the width and length for each 100 feet above 1100 feet (add 15 yds / 14 m to each side of DZ, 15 yds / 14 m to each end)		
C-17 DUAL ROW AIRDROP SYSTEM			
To 1200 feet	600 yds / 549 m	1 Platform	1000 yds / 915 m
		Additional Platforms	Add 400 yds / 366 m to the trailing edge for each additional platform
Above 1200 feet	Add 30 yds / 28 m to the width and length for each 100 feet above 1200 feet (add 15 yds / 14 m to each side of DZ, 15 yds / 14 m to each end)		
Note	<p>18 ft platforms: The number of platforms used to calculate the minimum size drop zone is determined by platform placement as well as the number of platforms actually on board the aircraft. The number of empty positions aft of an actual platform/pallet being dropped must be added to the overall number of pallets. For example: 1 platform in position 1L, and 1 platform in position 4R would require calculations based on 5 platforms.</p> <p>463L or 8 ft training platforms: Minimum drop zone size is 1600 yds long by 600 yds wide for the 2 or 3 pallet/platform training configuration.</p>		
C-130E, H, J / C-17 JPADS GUIDED SYSTEMS (Note 5)			
Airdrop Altitude (AGL)	Minimum DZ Size (Radius)		
	Meters	Yards	
<9,000'	300	328	
9,000-15,000'	500	546	
15,001-25,000'	700	765	
>25,000'	No Data	No Data	

*Note: When computing width requirements for **MULTI-SHIP DRADS** add an additional **400 yards** to the **Total Width**.

CARP DROP ZONE ADDITIONAL SIZE REQUIREMENTS**NOTES:**

1. **C-130 DZ width adjustments (N/A for CSAR assigned/gained aircraft, or AFSOC assigned/gained aircraft OPCON to USSOCOM or a theater special operations command):**
 - a. Day visual formations; increase width by 100 yds / 92 m (50 yds / 46 m on each side)
 - b. Night visual single ship; increase width by 100 yds / 92 m (50 yds / 46 m on each side)(N/A for C-130J GPS drops)
 - c. Night visual formation; increase width by 200 yds / 184m (100 yds / 92 m on each side)
 - d. SKE formation; increase width by 400 yds / 366 m (200 yds / 184 m on each side)
2. **C-17 DZ width adjustments (more than one may be required)**
 - a. Day/Night visual formation, increase width by 100 yds / 92 m (50 yds / 46 m on each side)
 - b. Night pilot directed airdrops; increase width by 100 yds / 92 m (50 yds / 46 m on each) (N/A for C-17 GPS drops)
 - c. SKE formation (HE/CDS); increase width by 400 yds / 366 m (200 yds / 183 m on each side)
 - d. Personnel formation, minimum DZ basic width using center PIs is 1240 yards for 2-ship elements and 1800 yds for 3-ship elements. When using offset PIs, minimum basic width is 1050 yds for 2-ship elements and 1300 yds for 3-ship elements. Drop altitude adjustments from chart still apply.
3. **Length Adjustments (N/A for AFSOC assigned/gained, aircraft OPCON to USSOCOM, or a theater special operations command)**
 - a. Night visual airdrops; increase length by 100 yds / 92 m (50 yds / 46 m on each end)
4. I-CDS DZ length and width requirements will be IAW [2.5.2](#), and normal high-altitude CDS/HVCDS adjustments in [Table 2.1](#).
5. Normal training minimum JPADS DDZ size requirements
 - a. These minimum DZ size requirements are for normal JPADS training outside of Yuma Proving Grounds (YPG). DZ size requirements at YPG are at the discretion of AMC/A3D, NATICK and YPG as necessary for testing, development and evaluation of JPADS systems. JPADS upgrade training for aircrews may occur at YPG or DZ sizes smaller than stated above with the concurrence of AMC/A3D.
 - b. During contingency use, recommended minimum JPADS DZ size is 200-300 meters (218 – 328 yards) radius circular. Ultimately, minimum JPADS DZ size rests with the user and the Joint Force Commander (or Director of Mobility Forces if so delegated).

THE DROP ZONE SUPPORT TEAM DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Drop Zone Support Team (DZST) will consist of two members as a minimum. The senior member of the DZST will function as the Drop Zone Support Team Leader (DZSTL). More personnel may be required depending on the complexity of the mission. The additional personnel do not have to be DZST qualified.

The DZSTL Must Meet the Following Requirements for CARP, GMRS and VIRS drop zones

Must be an NCO, E-5 or above (Army, Navy), E-4 or above (USAF/USMC), officer, or civilian equivalent.

Must have completed an appropriate initial training as a DZST member and satisfy parent service requirements.

For personnel, door bundle and/or heavy equipment drops, the DZSTL must be a qualified and current Jumpmaster.

For CDS on CARP drop zones and LCLA on any drop zone the DZSTL does NOT have a jumpmaster requirement.

	DUTY TO PERFORM	AIRDROP METHOD	TYPE AIRDROP
1. JM SCHOOL GRADUATE BEFORE SEP 1988:			
(A) JM (C)	JM, DZSO, DZSTL	CARP, VIRS, WSVC, GMRS	CDS, HE, PERS
(B) JM (NC)	NONE		
2. JM SCHOOL GRADUATE AFTER SEP 1988:			
(A) JM (C)	JM, DZSO	CARP	CDS, HE, PERS
(B) JM (NC)	DZSO	CARP	CDS
	DUTY TO PERFORM	AIRDROP METHOD	TYPE AIRDROP
1. USAIS PATHFINDER SCHOOL GRADUATE AFTER SEP 1988:			
(A) JM (C) DZST (C)	JM, DZSTL	CARP, *GMRS, VIRS	CDS, HE, PERS
(B) JM (NC) DZST (C)	DZSTL	CARP	CDS
(C) JM (C) DZST (NC)	JM		
(D) NONAIRBORNE DZST (C)	DZSTL	CARP	CDS
C = CURRENT NC = NOT CURRENT			
* GMRS DZ NORMALLY RESERVED FOR SOCOM UNITS, AND REQUIRES DOCUMENTED TRAINING FROM DZSTL MTT			

DZSTL CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS:

DZST qualified individuals must have actively participated in an airdrop operation, either as the DZSTL or Assistant DZSTL within the last 6 months or attended a DZST refresher course within the last 6 months. A qualified and current DZST member must give the refresher course.

MISSIONS OF THE DZSTL

Primary Missions:

Wartime CDS drops to battalion or smaller size units.

Wartime LCLA (Low Cost Low Altitude) drops to battalion or smaller size units.

Peacetime Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC) drops involving 1-3 aircraft for personnel, door bundles, LCLA, CDS and heavy equipment.

Secondary Missions:

Wartime drops, brigade size or larger units.

Peacetime C-130 AWADS (Adverse Weather Aerial Delivery System) involving 1-3 aircraft.

VMC drops of 4 or more aircraft for personnel, door bundles, LCLA, CDS, and heavy equipment.

*NOTE: Authorized personnel other than qualified combat controllers performing DZSTL duties are restricted to formation airdrops of four or less aircraft unless on a military range with active range control.

AIRBORNE OPERATION FLASH REPORT (EXAMPLE)

The Flash Report is a locally generated form used to inform the chain of command of all incidents that occur during the operation. All items must be completed. Use the word "NONE" or N/A for items not applicable. Reports are to be called in by your units within one hour following the scheduled airborne operation. All units are required submit Flash report through respective chain of command and furnish copy to Range Division as soon as possible.

Malfunctions

- a. Type of malfunction
- b. Was reserve activated
- c. Individual's landing status

Entanglements

- Low or high entanglement
- Was reserve activated
- Individual's landing status

1. Unit Designation _____ 2. Air letter line NO. _____

3. Type of Aircraft / # _____ 4. Date/Time of drop _____

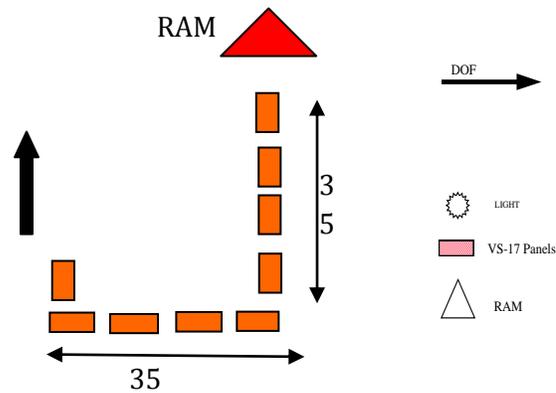
5. Total Troops/Type chutes jumped _____ 6. Drop Zone _____

7. Winds at Drop Altitude _____ 8. Winds at Surface _____ Drop Alt _____
9. Total Number of Containers/Platforms Dropped: a. HEAVY DROP _____
 b. LAPES _____ c. CDS _____ d. OTHER _____
10. Number of Troops Evacuated From the Drop Zone: FLA _____ HELO _____
11. Remarks (ABORT, REFUSALS, JUMPERS RETURNED TO AIRFIELD, UNUSUAL INCIDENTS)
12. Name, Rank AND Duty Title of Individual Submitting Report
13. Time Report Submitted _____
14. Report Received By _____

DZST/AIRCREW MISSION BRIEF CHECKLIST

1. DZ NAME/LOCATION AND JA/ATT LINE NUMBER: _____ HOLLAND DZ, FT BRAGG, NC / LINE:
 _/ MSN _____
2. TOT/ BLOCK TIME AND NUMBER OF PASSES REQUESTED: _____ / _____ / _____
 1 HE PASS, 1 PE PASS / N/A
3. DATE DROP ZONE APPROVED FOR USE: HOLLAND: 2/12/2003

4. TYPE DROP (HE, PE, CDS): HE
5. TYPE OF RELEASE: VIRS CARP GMRS VISUAL AWADS ZONE MARKER
- a. TYPE PARACHUTE/ALTITUDE: T-10D / 800' AGL N/A / N/A
- b. GROUND QUICK DISCONNECTS: N/A
- c. NUMBER OF JUMPERS/BUNDLES/PLATFORMS: _____ JUMPERS / _____ CDS-BNDLS /
 PLATFORMS
6. NUMBER AND TYPE OF AIRCRAFT: _____ X C 130
7. DZ INFORMATION: HOLLAND/NETHERLANDS DZ: 3220 X 1750



a. MARKINGS /SIGNALS: (SKETCH MARKINGS IN BOX)

1. PANELS/LIGHTS: 9 X VS 17 PANELS ORANGE
2. SHAPE DESIGNATOR/CODE LETTER: J /
3. EMERGENCY NO-DROP PROCEDURES: REMOVE THE CODE LETTER

SMOKE/FLARES: REMOVAL OF RAM X 0

b. DZ SUPPORT CAPABILITIES:

1. RADIOS AVAILABLE/FREQUENCIES: TRANSITION FREQ FM: UHF: VHF:
2. VISUAL ACQUISITION AIDS: AMBER ROTATING BEACON PI @ 1000yds
3. NAVAIDS AVAILABLE: N/A
4. MEW EQUIPMENT: ANEMOMETER
5. VERIFY AIRSPACE COORDINATION: RANGE CONTROL@ UHF: 249.9/ VHF 139.35 / FM 38.90
6. AIRBORNE COMMANDER (ARMY) NAME , RANK, UNIT, CONTACT PHONE NUMBER:
7. AIR MISSION COMMANDER (USAF) NAME, RANK, UNIT, CONTACT PHONE NUMBER:
8. DZSTL NAME, RANK, UNIT, CONTACT PHONE NUMBER:

NO DROP SIGNALS/MISSION CANCELLATION SIGNALS

No Drop: The lack of markings, red smoke, red flares, red beam from a B-2 light gun, or any other pre-coordinated signal on the DZ indicates a "NO DROP" condition. Communications security permitting, these visual signals are confirmed by radio communication to the aircraft.

The drop aircraft should continue to do racetracks until a signal for clearance to drop is given. A no drop may be given when winds exceed the maximum limitations for that type of drop, when there are vehicles moving on the drop zone or any other unsafe act observed on the drop zone.

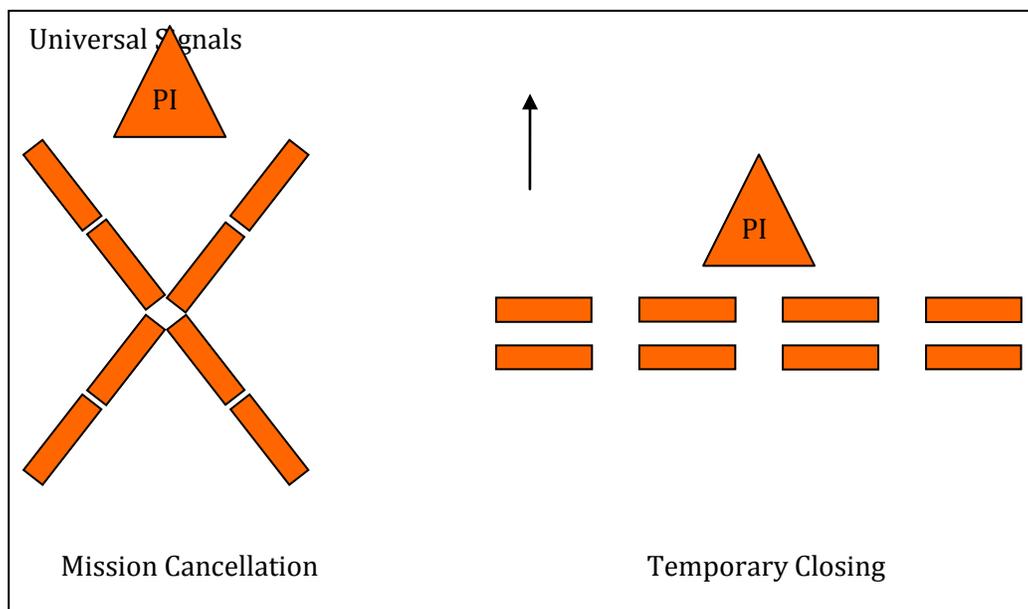
In pre-coordination it should be determined how many "NO DROP" passes the aircraft will fly until the mission is canceled and the aircraft begin their return to base.

Mission cancellation: Form the VS-17 panels into a block letter "X", remove the markings or any other pre-coordination signal on the drop zone.

Temporary closing: Form the VS-17 panels into two parallel bars placed perpendicular to drop heading.

Clear to drop: Unless radio communications are specifically required, any pre-coordinated markings, other than red smoke, flares, or lights, displaced on the DZ indicates clearance to drop.

*NOTE: At a minimum, there should be an FM radio to have communication with range control. When possible a UHF / VHF radio should be on the drop zone in order to communicate with the aircraft. Radio communication between the DZSTL and the aircraft is not mandatory for VMC CARP drops and GMRS drops. Communication between the DZSTL and the aircraft are mandatory for IMC CARP drops and VIRS drops. It is not possible to execute IMC GMRS or VIRS drops.



DZ SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

The DZSTL will ensure that the proper equipment to support the operation is available and that the support requirements that make up the drop zone control group are also available.

Equipment needed for each DZ:

- 10 VS-17 panels
- 1 raised angle marker (RAM) CARP DZ only
- 40 tent pegs
- 1 roll 1/4 inch cotton webbing
- 1 helium source
- 1 pi-ball kit
- 2 smoke grenades, yellow, green or white for each TOT
- 1 smoke grenade, red, for each TOT
- 1 shovel or E-tool
- 1 1:50,000 or 1:25,000 map of area of operations
- 2 lensatic compasses
- 1 signal mirror
- 1 tree recovery kit consisting of:
 - 1 120' rope /w D-rings
 - 1 pair of tree climbers
 - 1 ax or chainsaw

1 or 2 wind measuring device(s):

AN/PMQ-3A, Turbo meter, or DIC/DIC3

For night operations include the following:

- 11 white omni directional lights (beanbag, Whelen etc.)
- 1 light gun (SE-11, B-2, MAG) Must have a visual range of three miles w/red filter capabilities
- 1 strobe light
- 2 sets of night vision devices (1 for the DZSTL, & 1 for Malfunctions Officer)
- 1 amber rotating beacon

DZSTL BOOK: Consisting of Range Control SOP, AF 3823 of DZ, Blank AF 4304s, MEDEVAC procedures and anything covered by unit SOP.

*NOTE: Other equipment may be needed as a result of pre-mission coordination or unit SOP.

Drop Zone Support Group:

The DZSTL will ensure that support requirements that make up the drop zone control group are coordinated for and in place no later than one hour prior to TOT. There are two support groups; a complete support group and a partial support group. If the drop zone is 2100 meters or longer in length or 20 seconds or more of exit time or more than one aircraft is

executing the mission then a complete control group must be used. If none of these situations exist then a partial control group may be used.

Differences between a complete an partial control group:

Complete control group:

The assistant DZSTL must be DZSTL qualified (For personnel and / or heavy equipment drops, the assistant DZSTL must be a qualified and current Jumpmaster.)

Two medical personnel /w Front Line Ambulance (FLA) minimum for personnel drops and heavy equipment (Not needed for CDS drops. Check local rules and regulations on the subject).

2 wind measuring devices (one located at the control center with the DZSTL, the second wind measuring device will be located with the assistant DZSTL at the highest location on the drop zone).

Partial control group:

The assistant DZSTL does not have to be DZSTL or Jumpmaster qualified.

One medical person /w Front Line Ambulance (FLA) minimum for personnel drops and heavy equipment (Not needed for CDS drops. Check local rules and regulations on the subject).

1 wind measuring device (located at the control center with the DZSTL).

The following is an example a drop zone support team/control group:

DZSTL. The senior ranking of the DZST qualified individuals.

Assistant DZSTL.

Medical personnel /w Front Line Ambulance (FLA) minimum for personnel drops and heavy equipment (Not needed for CDS drops. Check local rules and regulations on the subject).

Malfunction officer /w camera. Must be a qualified and current rigger IAW AR 59-4.

Parachute recovery detail /w recovery kit.

Vehicles /w drivers as required.

Road guards as required.

Military Police if required to control traffic or provide crowd control.

Boat detail for PE drops only

NOTE: The boat detail is required for personnel drops if a water obstacle is within 1000 meters of any edge of the drop zone, 40ft wide or wider at its widest point AND is four feet deep or deeper at its deepest point. If the water is 4 feet deep or deeper, but not over 40 feet wide, a boat detail is not required. However, approved life preservers are still required for all the jumpers. The DZSTL may declare any body of water an obstacle based on jumper safety.

The DZSTL must:

Determine if a follow-on assessment of the DZ has been conducted to confirm the current status.

Ensure the OIC/NCOIC is fully briefed on the plan. Ensure all boat detail personnel have been trained and have all necessary equipment available to conduct the mission.

Read all applicable regulations, FMs, and SOPs. Ensure copies are present throughout mission.

WATER OBSTACLE COVERAGE:

The boat detail must: have a minimum of 2 boats in place 1hr prior to TOT, establish Two-way communication with the DZSTL 1hr prior to TOT, maintain communication throughout the jump operation.

The boats will be in the water with engines running 10 minutes prior to TOT (No Drop situation exists if both boats are not in the water). The entire obstacle must be accessible to the boat detail. Each water obstacle may require a different type of coverage.

The following is an example composition of a boat detail.

OIC/NCOIC (qualified as a boat operator) and assistant boat operator. Personnel assigned duties as safety boat operators must be trained and licensed to operate the issued boat motors.

Qualified boat operators - 1 primary and 1 assistant for each boat.

Recovery personnel - 2 for each boat (one may be lifeguard qualified and combat lifesaver certified). All boat detail personnel should be strong swimmers.

Each recovery boat team may need the following equipment:

Boat (Zodiac RB-10 or solid-bodied boat of comparable size) with operable outboard motor.

Enough fuel/oil to complete the mission.

Life vest/floatation device for each boat detail member and 1 additional floatation devices for each jumper on the first pass. (not needed when the jumpers are wearing B5's or B7's.

Life ring with attached rope—1.

FM radio with spare battery—1.

Hand held radio with spare battery—1

Shepherd's crook—1.

Grappling hook—1.

Long backboard to facilitate CPR—1.

Aid bag with resuscitation equipment—1.

Rope, 120 feet long—1.

Sling ropes with end of line bowline and snap link per boat—4.

Paddles—4.

Night Operations:

Operational night vision devices with spare batteries—2.

Spot light—1.

*NOTE: Units may supplement these requirements. When making a training parachute jump DZ risk assessment, the commander should consider the proximity of the water obstacle to the DZ, the depth of the water obstacle, and the width of the water obstacle. Additionally, the following factors

may enter into the water obstacle risk assessment: the condition of the water obstacle bottom, the current of a free-flowing water obstacle, water temperature, the number of obstacles, the equipment available to reduce the risk level, jumper experience levels, jump time (day or night and percent of illumination), and whether or not the selected DZ is critical to mission success.

DZSTL DUTIES

- Conducts pre-mission coordination.
- Ensures drop zone is opened through range control.
- Has the drop zone fully operational one hour prior to TOT to include support in place and DZ marking correctly displayed.
- Establishes communication with Departure Airfield Control Officer (DACO) no later than one hour prior to TOT.
- Conducts ground or aerial reconnaissance of the drop zone at least one hour prior to the drop for obstacles or safety hazards.
- Conducts 10 minute window.
- Operates all visual acquisition aids.
- Ensures no-drop signals are relayed to the drop aircraft.
- Controls all ground and air medical evacuations.
- Ensures drop zone is closed through range control when accountability of personnel and equipment is completed.
- Submits post mission reports to appropriate agency.

MONITORING SURFACE WINDS

Surface wind reading are taken from the control center location and from the highest field elevation on the drop zone when the DZ length is 2100 meters or longer, 20 seconds or more of exit time, or is a multiple aircraft operation. In the event of the surface winds exceeding the allowable limits, the DZSTL will immediately broadcast by radio "no drop, no drop, no drop" or execute the pre-coordinated no drop signal.

The 10 Minute Window: Not later than 12 minutes prior to the first TOT a continuous monitoring of the surface wind will commence. If at any time the wind exceeds the maximum allowable surface wind conditions, then a no-drop signal will be relayed to the drop aircraft. The surface wind must then remain at/or below maximum surface wind conditions for 10 minutes before the drop operation can proceed. This procedure will continue until the wind remains at allowable conditions for 10 minutes or the mission is canceled.

Example: TOT scheduled for 0900. Continuous monitoring of surface winds will begin at 0848. At 0855 a gust of wind exceeds allowable conditions. The new TOT is 0905.

Continuous monitoring of surface winds begins 12 minutes prior to TOT to allow a buffer of 2 minutes to relay a no-drop signal to the aircraft.

Max Surface Winds	
Type Of Load	(Knots)
Personnel (land)	13
Personnel (water)	17
Equipment without ground disconnects	13
Equipment with ground disconnects	17
CDS using G-12 parachutes	13
CDS or door bundles using G-13 or G-14 parachutes	20
Simulated airborne training bundles	25
High-velocity CDS/high altitude airdrop resupply system	No Restrictions
Free Drop	No Restrictions

ANEMOMETERS

The 3 army approved wind measuring devices.

The AN/PMQ 3A is omni-directional.

The DIC/DIC-3 is omni-directional.

The Turbo Meter

Must be held within 20 degrees of wind line with the wind entering the rear of the meter to ensure accurate readings.

ARMY VIRS

FM 3-21.38

When establishing a Ground Verbal Initiated Release System drop zone, the first phase of establishment is determining the release point location. Follow the steps below to establish the release point for such drop zones.

Determine drop heading. If the drop zone was surveyed and an AF 3823 was published for the drop zone, use the magnetic course indicated. If the drop zone was surveyed as a circular DZ, or a tactical assessment was done on the drop zone, or the drop zone is being established as a ARMY VIRS, determine drop heading taking into consideration, long axis, wind direction, and obstacles on the approach and departure ends of the drop zone.

Determine the Point of Impact (PI). The PI for personnel will be centerline of the drop zone and 100 meters from the leading edge. The PI for bundles will be centerline of the DZ and on the leading edge. These may be adjusted forward, left or right if necessary. For CDS, and Heavy Equipment, use the surveyed PI locations indicated on the AF 3823. If a tactical assessment was done in lieu of an AF 3823, use the CARP PI planning locations for CDS and Heavy Equipment. The size for CDS and Heavy Equipment drop zones will be determined by the CARP charts.

Determine wind direction and speed. This should be done using the PIBALL. The MEW is more accurate. If PIBALL capabilities are not available then the surface wind direction and speed must be used. Once the wind direction and speed has been determined, calculate a $D = K \times A \times V$ formula for drift in meters.

MEAN EFFECTIVE WIND

Mean effective wind is the average wind from ground level to drop altitude. It is measured by using the Pilot Balloon (PIBALL). If PIBALL capabilities are not available then surface wind will be used. If you have communications with the aircraft, it is beneficial to the mission if you transmit the MEW to the aircrew before the first pass. It will assist them in calculating an accurate release point.

To get a PIBALL reading follow these steps:

Refer to PIBALL chart below.

Insure the correct chart is used for the type of PIBALL used. When using the 10 gram balloon make sure to use the 10 gram chart. Insure the same for the 30 gram balloon.

The following equipment is required for MEW readings:

- * PIBALL (10 gram or 30 gram)
- * Helium source
- * Drift scale (zero to 90 degrees)
- * Stop watch with seconds
- * Compass

PIBALL circumferences are as follows:

-10 gram for day: 57 inches

-10 gram for night: 74 inches

-30 gram for day: 75 inches

-30 gram for night: 94 inches

Night pi-balls are filled to a larger circumference to compensate for the weight of a small liquid activated light that is attached to the balloon to assist in observation. This will ensure the balloon will have the same ascension rate as the day balloon.

*NOTE: A 6 inch chem light may be used in place of the small liquid activated light.

STEP 1: Refer to the TIME/HEIGHT ascent rate column of the PIBALL chart. Determine the altitude of the drop and the amount of time for balloon angle to be checked.

STEP 2: Fill balloon up to the correct circumference w/helium.

STEP 3: Release balloon and begin timing.

STEP 4: Determine angle to the balloon at completion of time.

STEP 5: Cross reference ANGLE to altitude on PIBALL chart for the MEW.

STEP 6: The magnetic azimuth to the balloon is measured and the reciprocal heading noted. This is the MEW wind direction to be reported.

*NOTE: **The MEW speed has NO influence on no-drop situations.** Only the surface wind will determine whether a no-drop is applicable.

PI-BALL CHART

10-GRAM HELIUM BALLOON																
Inflate balloon to 57-inch circumference for day and 74-inch circumference for night.																
DROP ALTITUDE IN FEET																
													ASCENSION TABLE			
													TIME	ALT (FT)		
70	02	02	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01		
60	03	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02		
55	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03		
50	04	04	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	0:10	80
45	05	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	0:20	170
40	06	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	04	04	04	04	04	04	0:30	250
35	07	06	06	06	06	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	0:40	330
30	08	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	06	06	06	06	06	06	0:50	400
25	10	09	09	09	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	1:02	500
24	11	10	09	09	09	09	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	1:10	540
23	11	10	10	09	09	09	09	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	1:20	610
22	12	11	10	10	10	10	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	1:30	670
21	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1:43	750
20	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1:50	790
19	14	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	2:25	1000
18	15	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	2:44	1100
17	16	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	3:05	1250
16	17	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	3:49	1500
15	18	16	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	4:30	1750
14	19	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	5:11	2000
13	21	19	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	6:34	2500
12	22	20	19	19	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	7:58	3000
11	24	22	21	21	20	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	9:22	3500
10	27	25	23	23	22	22	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	10:44	4000
09	30	27	26	26	25	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	12:08	4500

30-GRAM HELIUM BALLOON														
Inflate balloon to 75-inch circumference for day and 94-inch circumference for night.														
DROP ALTITUDE IN FEET														
ELEVATION ANGLE	500	750	1000	1250	1500	1750	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	ASCENSION TABLE	
														TIME
80	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01		
70	03	03	03	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02		
60	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04		
55	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	04	04	0:10	120
50	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	05	05	05	05	0:20	240
45	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	06	06	06	0:30	360
40	09	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	0:42	500
35	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	09	09	09	09	09	0:50	600
30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	1:02	750
25	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	1:10	830
24	16	16	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	1:17	1000
23	17	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	1:48	1250
22	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	2:10	1500
21	19	19	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	2:34	1750
20	20	20	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	17	2:56	2000
19	21	20	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	18	3:43	2500
18	22	22	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	4:31	3000
17	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21	5:21	3500
16	25	25	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	22	22	6:09	4000
15	27	27	26	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	7:00	4500
14	29	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	26	26	26	25		
13	31	30	30	30	30	29	29	29	28	28	28	27		

Pace off the drift in meters into the wind. This should be the reciprocal heading of the PIBALL direction. If a PIBALL was not used, then field expedient means of determining wind direction may be used.

Pace off the forward throw on the back azimuth of drop heading. Forward throw is the effect that inertia has on a falling object. When an object leaves an aircraft, it is traveling at a speed equal to the speed of the aircraft. The load or jumper continues to move in the direction of flight until the dynamics of the parachute take effect. Once the forward throw has been paced off, this is the location of the Release Point (RP). If the direction and distance paced off for the forward throw causes the RP to go into the wood line, then the PI can be adjusted forward or left and right only. The RP is the location where the first load or jumper will exit the aircraft. The means of identifying the RP to the drop aircraft is dictated by the type of mission.

Note** If the direction and distance of the drift are paced into the wood line, adjust the PI as necessary. Forward or left and right only.

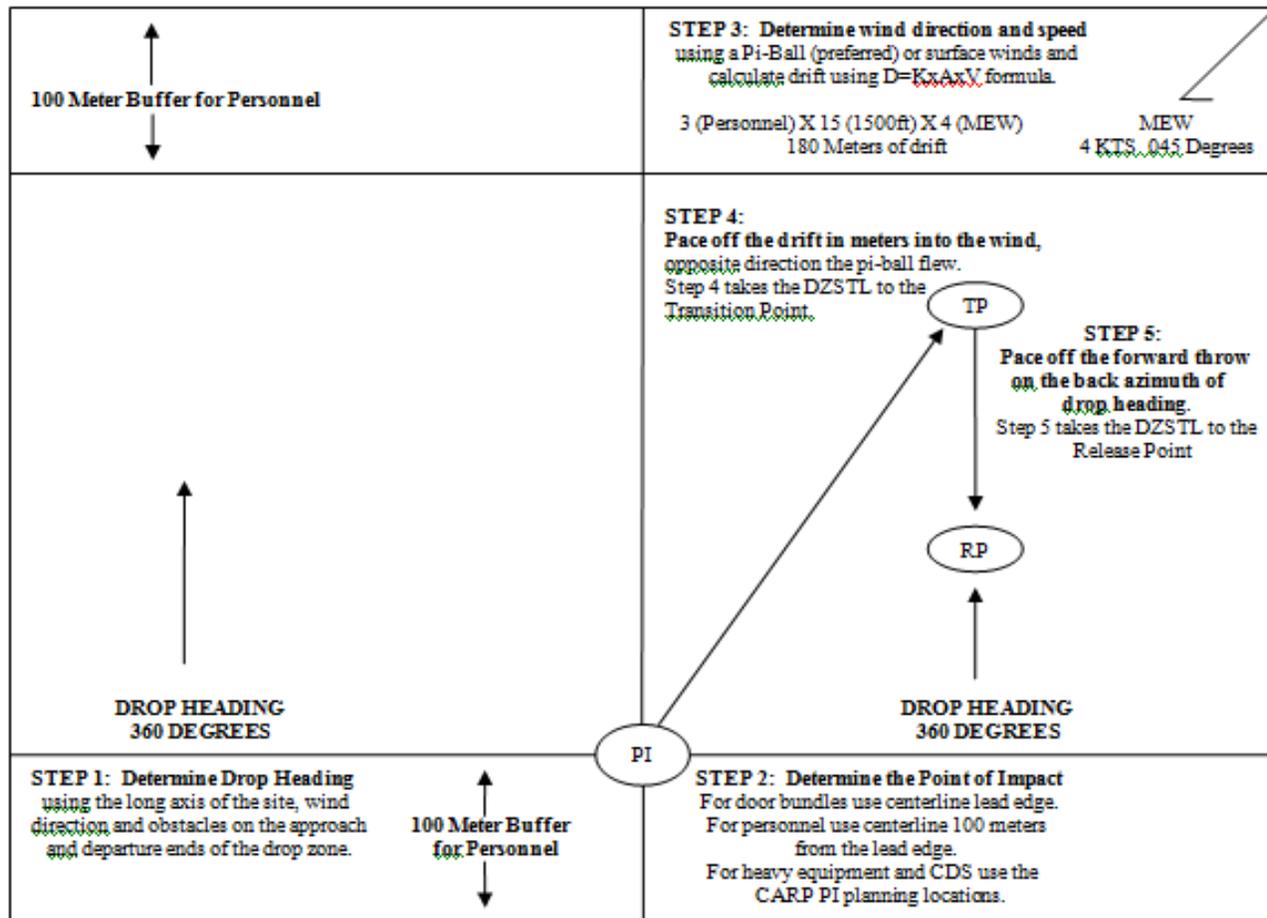
AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT FORWARD THROW

TYPE DROP	C-130	C-17
Personnel (Static Line) / Door Bundle	250 yds (229 m)	250 yds (229 m)
Personnel (MFF)	328 yds (300 m)	328 yds (300 m)
Heavy Equipment	500 yds (458 m)	700 yds (640 m)
CDS/CRS/CRL	550 yds (503m)	725 yds (663 m)
SATB	160 yds (147m)	N/A

NOTE: To convert yards to meters, multiply yards by 0.9144. To convert meters to yards, divide meters by 0.9144.

Forward throw for personnel and equipment using STOL or rotary-wing aircraft. To determine forward throw for STOL or rotary-wing aircraft, divide the drop speed of the aircraft in half. This yields the forward throw in meters. For example, an aircraft flying at 70 knots would have a forward throw of 35 meters.

EXAMPLE: 90 knots drop speed = 45 meters forward throw.

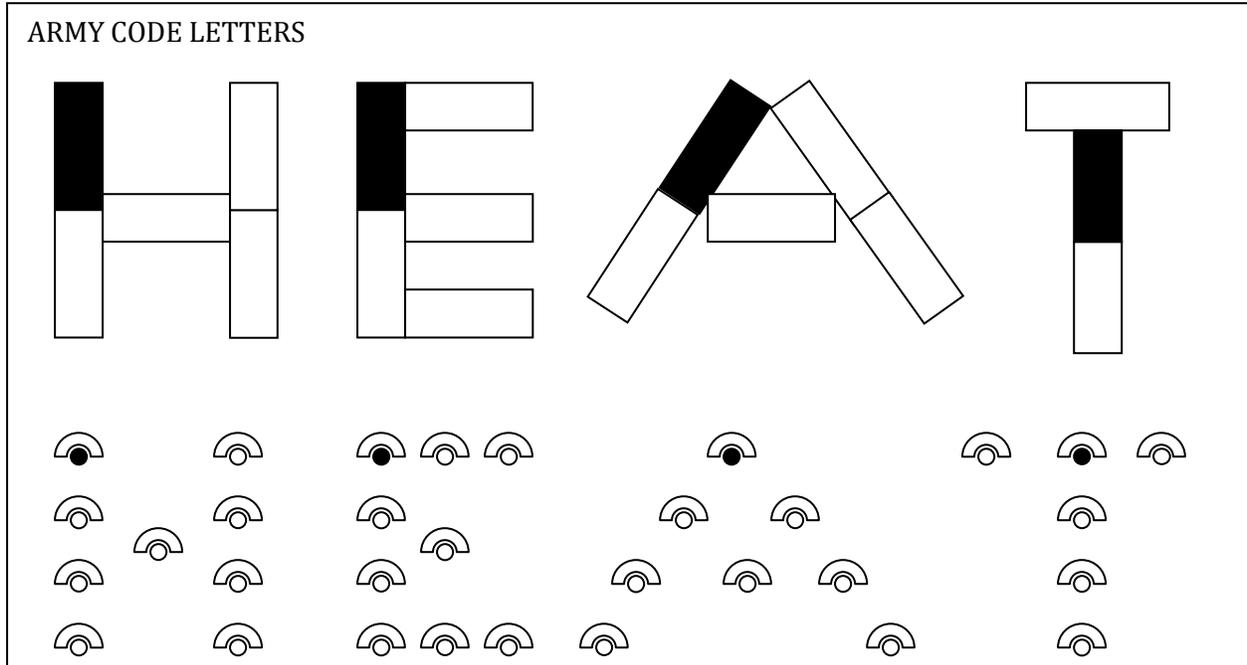


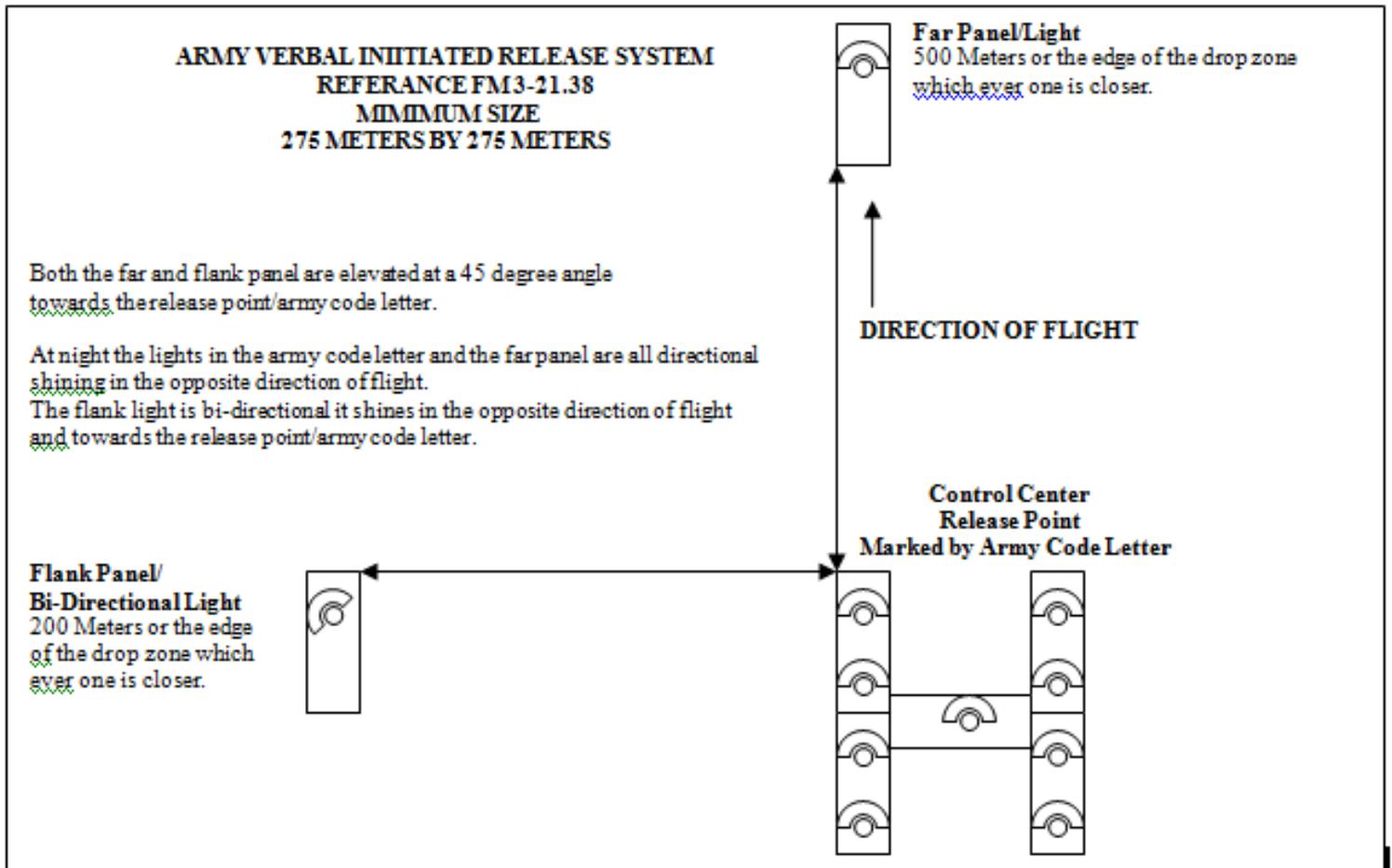
SIZE REQUIREMENTS AND BUFFER ZONES – VIRS

The minimum size of a VIRS drop zone is 300 yards by 300 yards. = (275 meters x 275 meters). Additional size requirements will be determined using the $D=R \times T$ formula. A 100 meter buffer zone will be established on all edges of VIRS drop zones for personnel operations. The 100 meter buffer on all edges for personnel drops will be inclusive of the minimum size. The point of impact will not be placed closer than 100 meters to the leading edge tree line. The planned location for the last jumper landing area will not be closer than 100 meters prior to the trailing edge tree line. This will decrease the risk of a tree landing. Buffer zones are not required for door bundle operations. For CDS and heavy equipment drop zones the size will be determined based on the carp size charts in the AFI 13-217.

There are four Army code letters. They are “H”, “E”, “A”, and “T”. The letters are formed by VS-17 panels during the day and white lights at night. They are one panel wide by 2 panels high for day and 3 lights wide by 4 lights high at night. The panels are flush with each other. There is a 5 meter space in-between each light. The shaded panels or lights above indicate the base panel or light.

A standard Army code letter using VS-17 panels for daytime operations or lights for night time operations will be used to mark the release point (control center) . DZSTL will be positioned at the release point. The base panel of this code letter will be positioned exactly on the release point. The code letter will be either H,E,A, or T. A flank panel is employed to the left (90 degrees) of the code letter at a distance of 200 meters or the edge of the DZ, whichever is closer. A far panel is employed 500 meters from the code letter along drop heading or at the end of the DZ, whichever is closer. Both far and flank panels are positioned with the long axis parallel to drop heading and raised at 45 degrees back toward the code letter.





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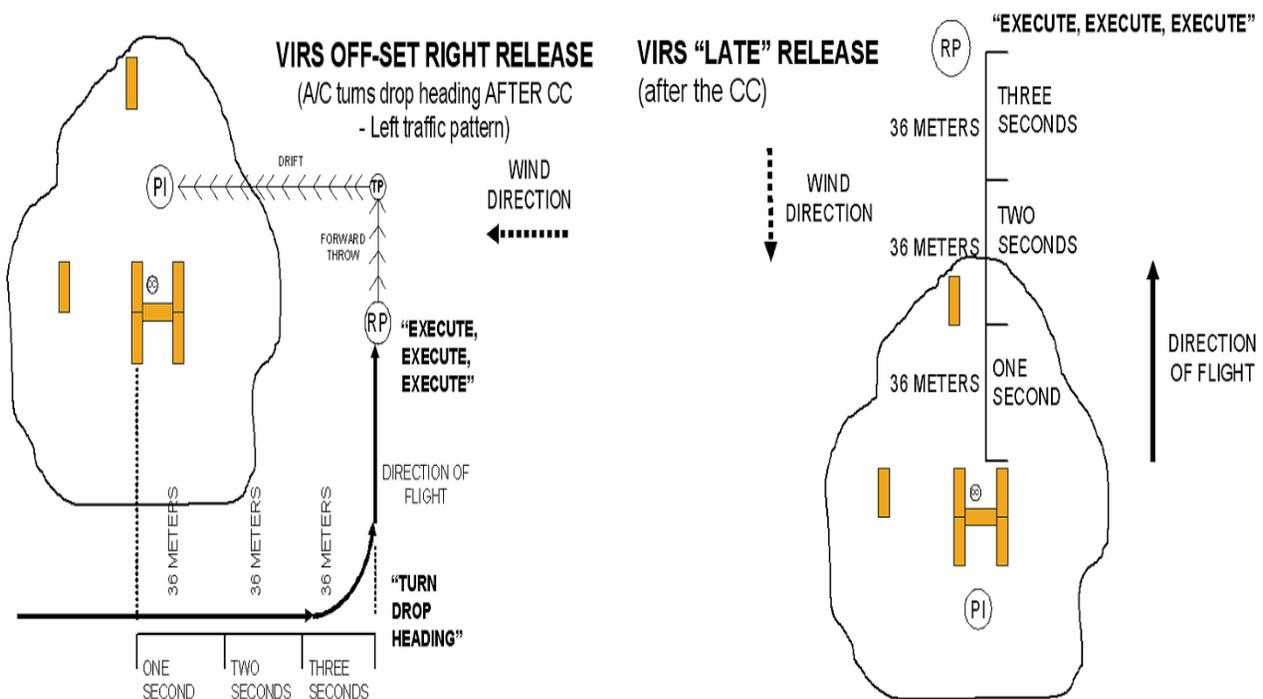
At night the panels in the code letter are replaced with lights. The code letter and far light will be placed in directional holes (toward A/C approach route) and the flank light will be in a bi-directional hole (toward A/C approach route and control center).

In the event the release point falls off the DZ and the markings will not be visible or the DZSTL cannot see the aircraft, the parachute drop can be changed to a jumpmaster directed release operation using the wind streamer vector count or the DZSTL can utilize an offset release or a late release.

ARMY VIRS OFF-SET RELEASE

In situations where the RP falls off the DZ, or the tactical situation does not allow the DZSTL to be positioned at the release point, a off-set release (left, right or late) may be conducted. This is done by determining how many seconds the aircraft must fly past you before the release is initiated. These diagrams depict a DZ in which the release point falls off the edge of the DZ. This A/C is given steering corrections to fly over the RP, just as in a standard VIRS. However, the Pathfinder will give the command to "turn drop heading" or "execute" when the A/C has flown a determined distance past the control center.

In this example, the drop speed is 70 KIAS. The release point falls approximately 80 meters off the DZ and the control center is now 118 meters from the newly designated control center. $70 \text{ KIAS} \times .51 = 36 \text{ meters per second of flight}$. 3 seconds of off-set will place the release point approximately 118 meters from the control center / code letter. The DZSTL/code letter/control center is positioned on the drop zone at a distance from the release point that is rounded off to the nearest second.



ARMY GMRS

USASOC REG 350-2

When establishing a Ground Marked Release System (GMRS) drop zone, the first phase of establishment is determining the release point location. Follow the steps below to establish the release point for such drop zones.

Determine drop heading. If the drop zone was surveyed and an AF 3823 was published for the drop zone, use the magnetic course indicated. If the drop zone was surveyed as a circular DZ, or a tactical assessment was done on the drop zone, or the drop zone is being established as a ARMY VIRS, determine drop heading taking into consideration, long axis, wind direction, and obstacles on the approach and departure ends of the drop zone.

Determine the Point of Impact (PI). The PI for personnel will be centerline of the drop zone and 100 meters from the leading edge. The PI for bundles will be centerline of the DZ and on the leading edge. These may be adjusted forward, left or right if necessary. For CDS, and Heavy Equipment, use the surveyed PI locations indicated on the AF 3823. If a tactical assessment was done in lieu of an AF 3823, use the CARP PI planning locations for CDS and Heavy Equipment. The size for CDS and Heavy Equipment drop zones will be determined by the CARP charts.

Determine wind direction and speed. This should be done using the PIBALL. The MEW is more accurate. If PIBALL capabilities are not available then the surface wind direction and speed must be used. Once the wind direction and speed has been determined, calculate a $D = K \times A \times V$ formula for drift in meters.

Pace off the drift in meters into the wind. This should be the reciprocal heading of the PIBALL direction. If a PIBALL was not used, then field expedient means of determining wind direction may be used.

Pace off the forward throw on the back azimuth of drop heading. Forward throw is the effect that inertia has on a falling object. When an object leaves an aircraft, it is traveling at a speed equal to the speed of the aircraft. The load or jumper continues to move in the direction of flight until the dynamics of the parachute take effect. Once the forward throw has been paced off, this is the location of the Release Point (RP). If the direction and distance paced off for the forward throw causes the RP to go into the wood line, then the PI can be adjusted forward or left and right only. The RP is the location where the first load or jumper will exit the aircraft. The means of identifying the RP to the drop aircraft is dictated by the type of mission.

Note** If the direction and distance of the drift are paced into the wood line, adjust the PI as necessary. Forward or left and right only.

AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT FORWARD THROW

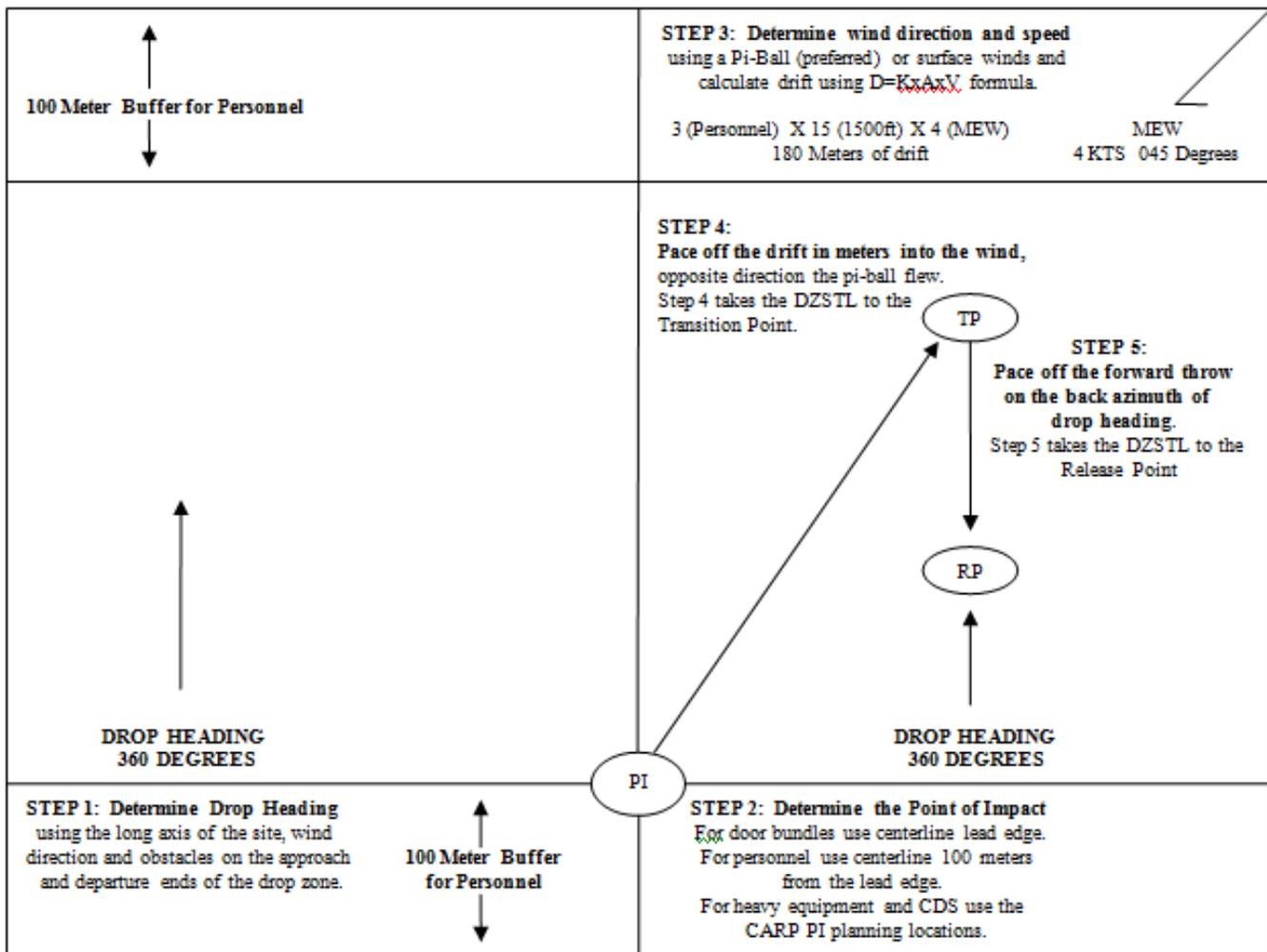
TYPE DROP	C-130	C-17
Personnel (Static Line) / Door Bundle	250 yds (229 m)	250 yds (229 m)
Personnel (MFF)	328 yds (300 m)	328 yds (300 m)
Heavy Equipment	500 yds (458 m)	700 yds (640 m)
CDS/CRS/CRL	550 yds (503m)	725 yds (663 m)
SATB	160 yds (147m)	N/A

NOTE: To convert yards to meters, multiply yards by 0.9144.

To convert meters to yards, divide meters by 0.9144.

Forward throw for personnel and equipment using STOL or rotary-wing aircraft. To determine forward throw for STOL or rotary-wing aircraft, divide the drop speed of the aircraft in half. This yields the forward throw in meters. For example, an aircraft flying at 70 knots would have a forward throw of 35 meters.

EXAMPLE: 90 knots drop speed = 45 meters forward throw.



SIZE REQUIREMENTS AND BUFFER ZONES - GMRS

The minimum size of a GMRS drop zone is 300 yards by 300 yards. = (275 meters x 275 meters). Additional size requirements will be determined using the $D=R \times T$ formula. A 100 meter buffer zone will be established on all edges of GMRS drop zones for personnel operations. The 100 meter buffer zone on the leading, trailing edges for personnel drops will be inclusive of the minimum size. The point of impact will not be placed closer than 100 meters to the leading edge tree line. The planned location for the last jumper landing area will not be closer than 100 meters prior to the trailing edge tree line. This will decrease the risk of a tree landing. Buffer zones are not required for door bundle operations. For CDS and heavy equipment drop zones the size will be determined based on the carp size charts in the AFI 13-217.

GMRS offers the DZST a way to identify the release point to the drop aircraft without using a radio. This method may be used with aircraft that do or do not have the navigational capability to conduct a CARP release. This method of establishing a drop zone was designed so that communications with the drop aircraft are not needed. The pilot uses the ground markings to identify the DZ and

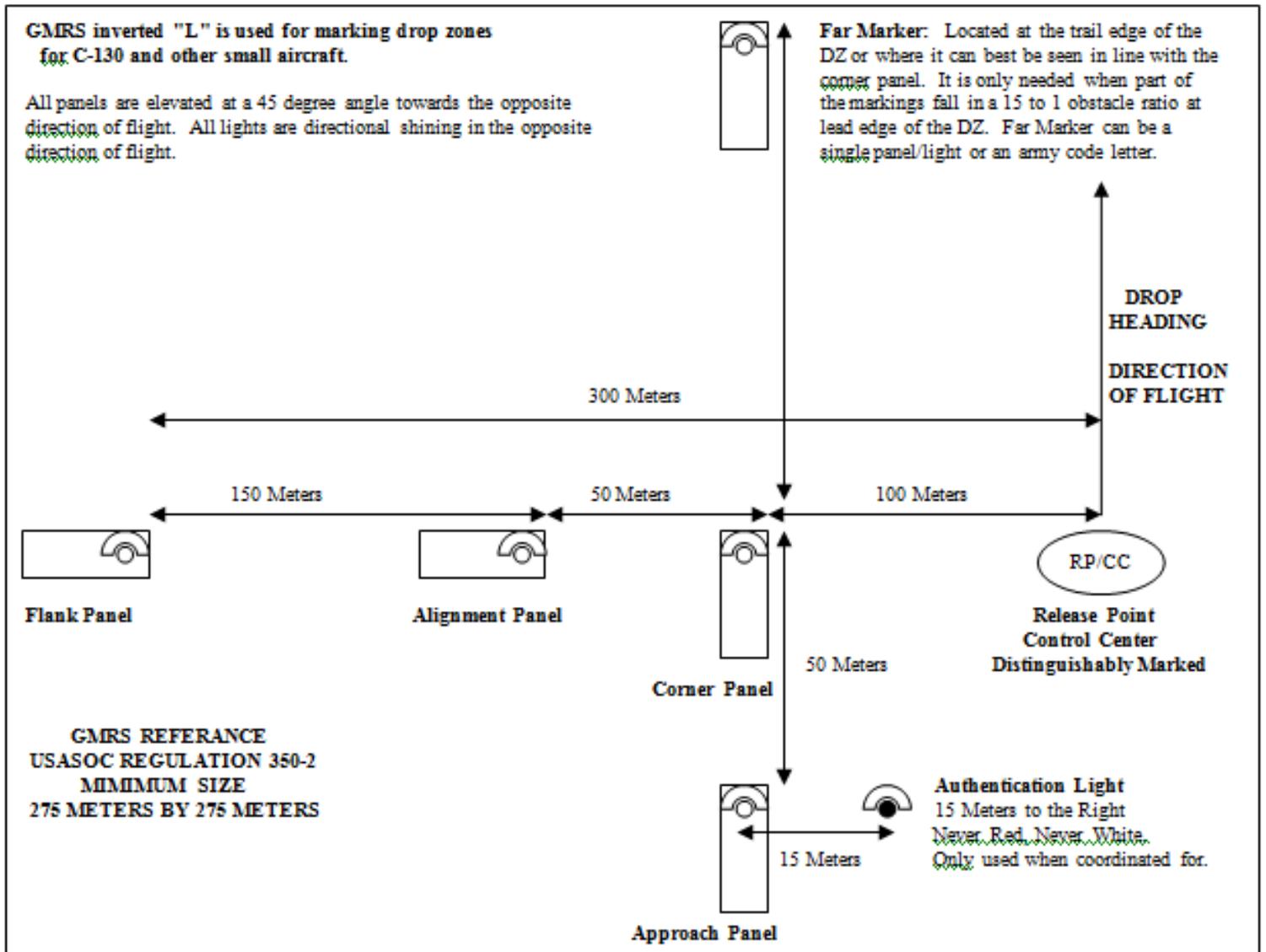
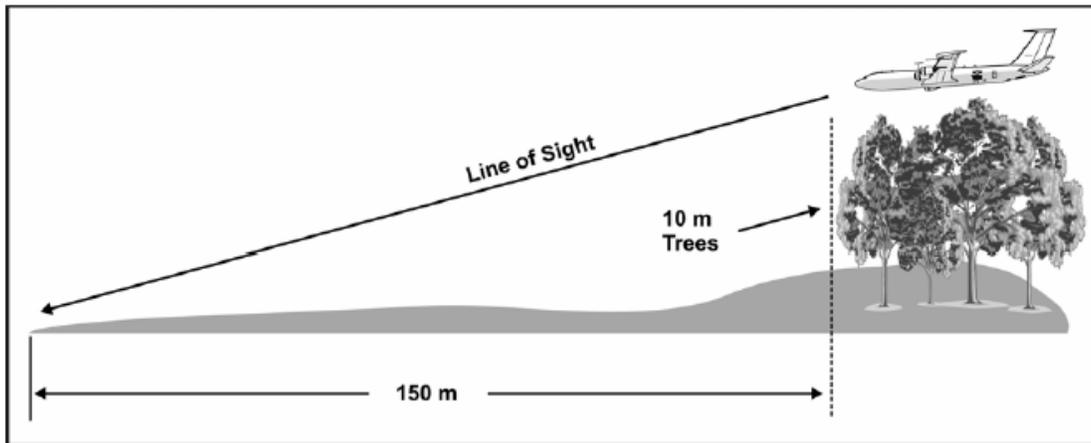
adjust his flight path so the aircraft flies 100 meters to the right of the corner panel or light. When the aircraft is 100m to the right of the corner panel or light and aligned with the alignment and flanker panels or lights, it is directly over the release point. At this point, the pilot will turn on the "green light" to alert the jumpmasters that it is safe to release. When the Jumpmaster on the left door observes that the aircraft is 100m right of the corner panel, and the door becomes aligned with the alignment and flanker panel, he will release the first object.

Daytime GMRS drop zones will be marked with VS-17 Panels. Distances and azimuths are measured from the upper right corner (when seen facing drop heading) of each panel, to the upper right corner of the next, and from center-mass of the selected RP. During daylight airdrops, the marker panels should be raised at a 45-degree angle from the ground toward the aircraft approach path to increase the aircrew and jumpmaster's ability to see them. If security permits, smoke (other than red) may be displayed at the release point to assist in DZ acquisition. Mark the release point with some type of signal that is distinguishable from all other drop zone markings such as smoke or a signal mirror.

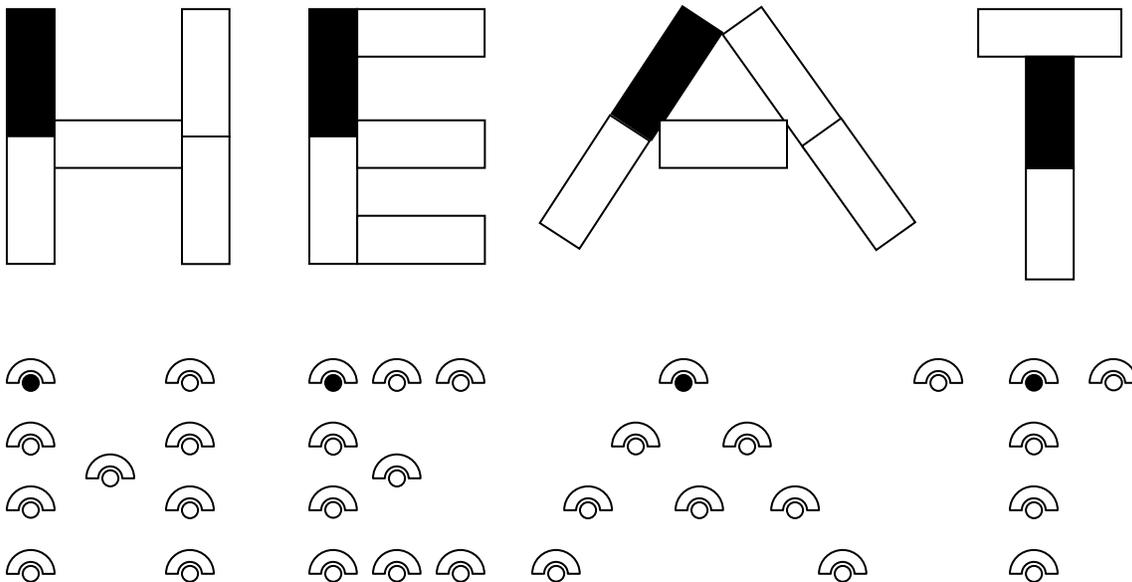
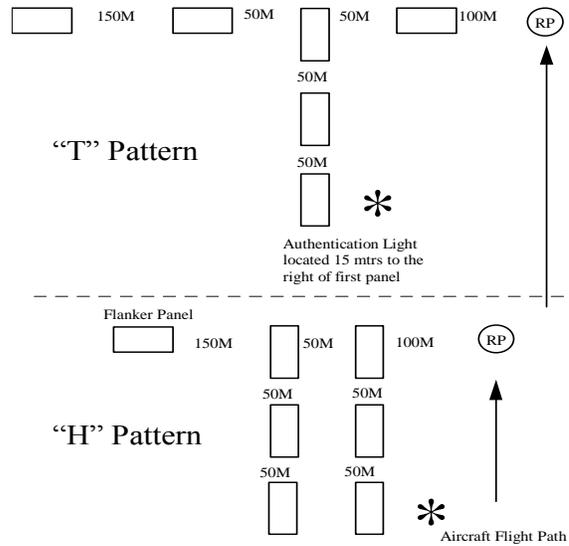
Night time GMRS drop zones will be marked with lights. At night, replace panels with lights--use one light for each panel. For operations requiring security, night DZ markings should be visible only from the direction of the aircraft's approach. Mark the release point with some type of identifiable light source to distinguish it from all other DZ markings.

Marking considerations. Place the markings where obstacles will not mask the pilot's line of sight. The DZ markings must be clearly visible to the aircrew on approach as early as possible. If conditions prevent placing the markings at the computed point, the DZSTL may have to adjust the location of the intended PI, (left, right or forward) ensuring the new PI location meets the requirements for the type of airdrop. Advise both the aircrew and the supported unit of the change in PI location when possible. Use a mask-clearance ratio of 1 unit of height to 15 units of horizontal clearance. For example, suppose you must position a drop zone marking near an obstacle that would mask the pilots view of the obstacle, such as the edge of a forest on the drop zone approach end. The trees measure 10 meters (33 feet) high. The markings would require 150 meters (492 feet) of horizontal clearance from the trees. If any of the GMRS markings fall within a 15:1 masking clearance ratio on the approach end of the drop zone, and it is unfeasible to adjust the selected PI location, you must use a far marker (VS-17 panel or Army code letter H, E, A, T). The far marker is located at the trailing edge of the drop zone or where the pilot can see it best, and aligned with the corner and approach panel, parallel to drop heading. The far marker should be coordinated for during the aircrew mission briefing. When using an army code letter the base panel / light will be on line with the corner light. The DZSTL (control center) is located at the Release Point on GMRS drop zones.

Mask-Clearance Ratio



For C-17/C-5 GMRS operations, it is recommended that the "T" or "H" pattern be used due to the side angle vision limitations.



There are four Army code letters. They are "H", "E", "A", and "T". The letters are formed by VS-17 panels during the day and white lights at night. They are one panel wide by 2 panels high for day and 3 lights wide by 4 lights high at night. The panels are flush with each other. There is a 5 meter space in-between each light. The shaded panels or lights above indicate the base panel or light.

Drop Zone Formulas

The drop zone formulas covered in this section pertain to GMRS, Army VIRS, and Air Force VIRS operations. The DZSTL must have working knowledge of these formulas in order to successfully establish and operate the above mentioned drop zones.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{D} \left(\begin{array}{l} + 200 \text{ J} \\ + \text{PI Move} \end{array} \right) &= \text{R} (\text{KIAS} \times 0.51) \times \text{T} \\
 \text{T} &= \text{D} \left(\begin{array}{l} - 200 \text{ J} \\ - \text{PI Move} \end{array} \right) \div \text{R} (\text{KIAS} \times 0.51) \\
 \text{D} &= \text{K} \left(\begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ Personnel} \\ 1.5 \text{ Equipment} \\ 2.4 \text{ TTB \& SATB} \end{array} \right) \times \text{A} \left(\frac{\text{AGL}}{100} \right) \times \text{V} (\text{MEW})
 \end{aligned}$$

TYPE DROP	K (Load Drift Constant)
Personnel (Static Line)	3.0
Heavy Equipment	1.5
CDS/CRL/CRS	1.5
HVCDS	Zero
Door Bundle	1.5
SATB	2.4

D = R x T

To calculate the amount of drop zone needed for a given number of jumpers or door bundles being dropped from assigned aircraft use the D = R x T formula.

D = DISTANCE. Length of drop zone needed in meters (rounded up to the next whole number.)

R = RATE. Rate of the aircraft's speed expressed in meters per second. To convert the aircraft drop speed in knots to meters per second, multiply knots by .51. Do not round the answer off.

T = TIME. Amount of time required to exit the load from the aircraft. One second between jumpers, three seconds between door bundles. (10 jumpers = 9 seconds) (3 bundles = 6 seconds) (3 bundles and 10 jumpers=16 seconds) Refer to selection factors "Type of load"

Multiply the RATE of the aircraft by the TIME required to exit the load, equals DISTANCE of DZ needed to successfully accommodate the load in one pass. Round the answer up to the next whole number if there is a decimal.

*NOTE: For personnel drops add 200 meters to the final answer for the buffer zones (a 100 meter buffer at the lead and trail edges of the drop zone.)

EXAMPLE: A C-130 traveling 130 knots prepares to deliver 10 jumpers on a GMRS drop zone. How much useable drop zone is required to support the operation in one pass?

D = ?

R = 130 knots X .51 = 66.3 meters per second.

T = 10 jumpers = 9 seconds

SOLUTION:

R = 66.3 meters per second

T = 9 seconds exit time

$$66.3 \times 9 = 596.7 + 200.0 \text{ meters buffer zone}$$

796.7 meters round-up to

797 meters

*Note: Do not add 200 meter buffer zones for bundle drops.

$$T = D / R$$

To calculate the number of jumpers or door bundles the drop zone can accept in one pass use the $T = D / R$ formula.

T = TIME? Amount of time that the aircraft will be over the drop zone in seconds (rounded down to the nearest second)

D = DISTANCE. Distance of drop zone in meters. Subtract 200 meters from drop zone length to accommodate for buffer zones on personnel drops (a 100 meter buffer at the lead and trail edges of the drop zone.)

R = RATE. Rate of aircraft speed expressed as meters per second. To convert aircraft speed in knots to meters per second, multiply knots by 0.51 (round up to the next whole number.)

Divide the **DISTANCE** of drop zone length by the **RATE** of the aircraft, equals **TIME** over the drop zone. Time over the drop zone will determine how many jumpers or door bundles can exit each pass.

EXAMPLE: How many jumpers can exit a C-130 traveling 130 knots over a GMRS drop zone 750 meters long?

T = ?

D = 750 meters minus 200 meters of buffer zones = 550 meters of usable drop zone.

R = 130 knots X .51 = 66.3 round-up to 67 meters per second

SOLUTION:

$$550 / 67 = 8.2 \text{ seconds (round down to 8 seconds)}$$

$$8 \text{ seconds of drop zone} = 9 \text{ jumpers per pass.}$$

*NOTE: For door bundle operations, do not subtract the 200-meter buffer zones.

EXAMPLE: For the same scenario as above for door bundles, use the entire 750 meters as usable drop zone.

$$750 / 67 = 11.19 \text{ seconds (round down to 11 seconds)}$$

$$11 \text{ seconds of drop zone} = 4 \text{ door bundles per pass}$$

$$D = K \times A \times V$$

To calculate the amount of drift experienced by a load or jumper under a parachute use the $D = K \times A \times V$ formula.

D = DISTANCE. Distance of drift in meters (rounded up to the nearest whole number.)

K = CONSTANT. 3.0 jumpers

1.5 door bundles, CDS, heavy equipment

2.4 tactical training bundle (TTB)

2.4 simulated airborne training bundles (SATB)

*NOTE: When combining different types of loads you will use the highest constant.

A = ALTITUDE. Drop Altitude expressed in hundredths of feet (800 feet AGL is expressed as 8, 1250 feet AGL is expressed as 12.5) etc.

V = VELOCITY. Velocity of the wind. Preferably the Mean Effective Wind (MEW), otherwise the surface wind may be used.

Multiply CONSTANT by ALTITUDE by VELOCITY equals DRIFT.

EXAMPLE: How far will a jumper drift in meters from 1000 feet AGL with a mean effective wind of 8 knots?

D = ?

K = 3.0

A = 10

V = 8

SOLUTION:

$$3 \times 10 \times 8 = 240 \text{ meters of drift}$$

EXAMPLE: How far will a door bundle drift in meters from 500 feet AGL with a mean effective wind of 9 knots?

D = ?

K = 1.5

A = 5

V = 9

SOLUTION:

$$1.5 \times 5 \times 9 = 68 \text{ meters of drift}$$

VIRS TRANSMISSION

Instructions transmitted to the aircraft must be concise. Example: "Steer right", "On course", etc.

"STEER LEFT/RIGHT" will be given to align the aircraft on desired inbound heading.

"ON COURSE" will be given when the aircraft is on course.

"STAND-BY" will be given to the aircraft at approximately 8 - 10 seconds to release or as briefed.

"EXECUTE" will be transmitted three times minimum when the aircraft reaches the predetermined RP on the ground

This example pertains to a non-tactical scenario after all information pertaining to the drop has been coordinated for with the aircrew such as drop heading, drop altitude, etc.

GTA Transmission	Pilot Transmission
	A1L16 this is Raven 11 - over
Raven 11 this is A1L16 - over	
	L16 this is Raven 11, CCP inbound - over
Raven 11 this is L16, State Number, Type and Intentions - over	
	L16 this is Raven 11, I am a single UH-60 with paradrop, inbound to your location - over
Raven 11 this is L16, Heading ___ degrees, Distance __ kilometers, Drop heading ___ degrees, signal on call, I can accept your aircraft at my location with __ jumpers per pass. Be advised all no fly areas are in effect. Continue approach for visual identification.- over	
	L16 this is Raven 11, Roger - over
Raven 11 this is L16, I am at your ___ o'clock ___ meters. Signal out, can you identify? - over	
	L16 this is Raven 11, I identify orange VS-17 panel - over
Raven 11 this is L16, Visual contact. Enter (Right / Left / Up / Cross / Down Wind), and report base - over	
	L16 this is Raven 11, on base - over

Raven 11 this is L16, Roger – over	
ONCE AIRCRAFT IS IN POSITIONED ON BASE	
Raven 11 this is L16, turn drop heading ___ degrees – over	
	L16 this is Raven 11, turning drop heading ___ - over
Steer Left/Right; on course	
	Steering Left/Right; on coarse
8 to 10 seconds out; with one jumper, stand by	
	Standing by
With one jumper, execute, execute, execute – over	
Raven 11 this is L16, I observe one jumper clear and away. State intentions. Report when clear of my control zone. Be advised all no fly areas are in effect – over	
	A1L16 this is Raven 11, intention classified. Clear of your control zone – over
Raven 11 this is A1L16, out	

*NOTE: If the drop aircraft is going to land on the drop zone, the DZSTL will advise the pilot when all jumpers are on the ground and are clear of the landing area prior to giving clearance to land.

DROP ZONE SURVEY

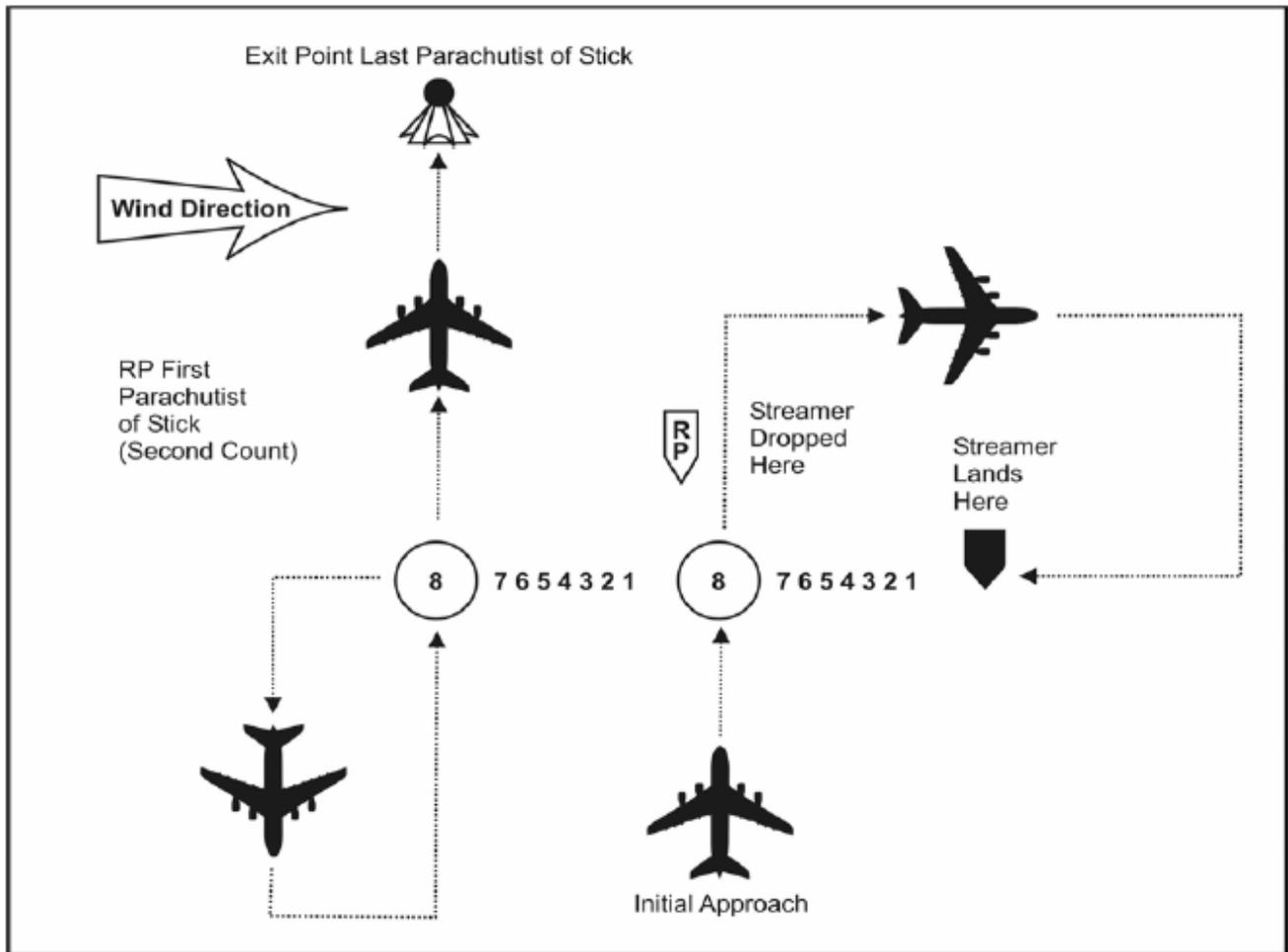
AIRBORNE UNIT ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONNEL INJURY AND EQUIPMENT DAMAGE ON DZ

DROP ZONE SURVEY	1A. DZ NAME FRYAR DZ	1B. ZAR INDEX NO. 88	2A. COUNTRY USA	2B. STATE AL
	3. MAP SERIES/SHEET NUMBER/ EDITION/ DATE OF MAP V 745-S FT. BENN MM 002 20070301			
	4. SURVEY APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL DATA			
4A1. DATE SURVEYED 20120711	4A2. TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF SURVEYOR Richard D. Jackson/SSG. E6	4A3. PHONE NUMBER (DSN) (706) 545-1111	4A4. UNIT HHC 1-507 PIR	
4B. DROP ZONE APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL A = APPROVED D = DISAPPROVED	FOR	CDSICR/LCRS	PER	HE
	DAY	A	A	A
	NIGHT	A	A	A
4C. DATE APPROVED FOR GROUND OPERATIONS	NAME, GRADE AND SERVICE OF APPROVAL AUTHORITY Carl L. Bereman, O-5, US Army		PHONE NUMBER (DSN) 835-6574	SIGNATURE
4D. DATE SAFETY OF FLIGHT REVIEW APPROVED	NAME AND GRADE OF REVIEWING OFFICER		PHONE NUMBER (DSN)	SIGNATURE
4E. DATE OF MAJCOM APPROVAL	NAME AND GRADE OF APPROVING AUTHORITY		PHONE NUMBER (DSN)	SIGNATURE
5. COORDINATING ACTIVITIES				
A. DZ CONTROLLING AGENCY OR UNIT Lawson Army Air Field, Ft Benning, GA		B. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING/LAND USE YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTACHED <input type="checkbox"/>		C. PHONE NUMBER (DSN) 835-3524
D. RANGE CONTROL Range Control FM 38.60 / Doughboy Advisory VHF 138.325 UHF 227.4				E. PHONE NUMBER (DSN) 835-6291
6. DZ DIMENSIONS (YDS/MTRS) (FOR CIRCULAR DZ, ENTER RADIUS ONLY)				
A. LENGTH 2.515 YDS / 2.300 Meters	B. WIDTH 1.312 YDS / 1.200 Meters	C. RADIUS NA		
POINT OF IMPACT DISTANCES FROM DZ LEADING EDGE	D. CDS PI 275 YDS / 251 Meters	E. PE PI 350 YDS / 320 Meters	F. HE PI 550 YDS / 503 Meters	
7. DZ AXIS DATA (OPTIONAL FOR CIRCULAR DZ)				
A. MAGNETIC 352°	B. GRID (MGRS) 349°	C. TRUE 350°	D. SOURCE/DATE OF VARIATION DATA 20120711	
B. GROUND POINT ELEVATION	A. CDS PI 280'	B. HE PI 294'	C. PE PI 305'	D. HIGHEST 325'
8. DZ COORDINATES				
A. SPHEROID WGS84	B. DATUM WGS84	C. GRID ZONE 16S	D. EASTING 06	E. NORTHING 35
F. GPS DERIVED COORDINATES YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		G. POINT OF ORIGIN FA 92390 71232 NE corner of tower fence. PE PI 467 vds 020 degrees.		
H. POINT DZ CENTERPOINT	MGRS COORDINATES FA 92360 72450	WGS84 LATITUDE (D-MMM) N32°16.339'	WGS84 LONGITUDE (D-MMM) W084°57.456'	
CDS PI	FA 92514 71572	N32°15.861'	W084°57.367'	
PE PI	FA 92501 71642	N32°15.900'	W084°57.377'	
HE PI	FA 92466 71828	N32°16.000'	W084°57.396'	
9. DZ CORNERS MGRS COORDINATES				
LEFT LEADING EDGE FA 91980 71180		RIGHT LEADING EDGE FA 93180 71420		
LEFT TRAILING EDGE FA 91541 73480		RIGHT TRAILING EDGE FA 92741 73720		

AF IMT 3823, 20021001, V2 PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE.

DZ NAME	
FRYAR DZ	
10. DZ DIAGRAM	
See Attached Photo and Drop Zone Sketch.	
11. REMARKS	
1. User accepts responsibility for damage to equipment and injury to personnel resulting from airdrop operations.	
2. Prior coordination is required before entry into R-3002.	
3. Varsity drop zone is within Lawson AAF control zone. Aircraft must fly left traffic pattern only. Aircraft must maintain contact with control tower during airdrop operations on 119.05 / 269.525 / 288.275. Drop zone frequencies are UHF 234.5 / VHF 141.8 / FM 52.90.	
4. Lawson AAF is located 3NM at 340 degrees magnetic. Dekkar Airstrip is located 1.2 NM 030 degrees magnetic.	
5. Chattahoochee river is located at 030-190 degrees magnetic between 2.0-3.2 NM.	
6. Jump towers 250' AGL are located 4.8 NM at 350 degrees magnetic.	
7. ILS approach to runway 33 passes within 500 meters of the eastern border of the DZ.	
8. Pond located on NW edge of DZ approximately, 120x100 yds in size. Water depth is 9 ft.	
9. Boat detail is required for all Personnel/Door Bundle airdrops in accordance with USAIC Reg 350-3 and FM 3-21.220.	
10. 70' to 100' high tree line encroaches on all sides of the DZ.	
11. 50' High tensions power lines are located within 300 yds of the left leading edge of the DZ. Power lines run SE to NW.	
12. Highest obstruction is the 2249' MSL tower located 9NM ENE, an additional tower 840' MSL is on DZ centerline 4.5	
12. PHOTOGRAPH AVAILABLE	LOW LEVEL ROUTES
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> NONE AVAILABLE
NO <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ROUTE NAME/DESIGNATOR
AF IMT 3823, 20021001, V2 (REVERSE)	

WIND STREAMER VECTOR COUNT



WSVC Method

The JM uses the WSVC method to determine the RP from the air. Normally, the JM executes this method, which does not require markings on the DZ. The WSVC method should not be used for tactical employment, since the aircraft is required to make multiple passes over the DZ. The steps for the WSVC method are as follows:

Streamer drop: On the first aircraft pass over the desired PI, the JM drops a streamer from the aircraft. The aircraft then turns to allow the JM to keep the streamer in sight. The pilot adjusts his route so that the flight path is over the streamer on the ground and the desired impact point (DIP) (in a straight line).

Count: As the aircraft passes over the streamer, the JM begins a count, stopping the count directly over the impact point. He immediately begins a new count. When that count equals the first count, the aircraft is over the RP for the first parachutist.

Aircraft flight adjustment: The pilot then maneuvers the aircraft to fly along the axis of the DZ and over the RP. The pilot may make slight adjustments based on how the parachutists land on the DZ.

*NOTE: If aircraft must be shut down for a long period, the JM throws another wind drift indicator at the last RP to make sure the RP is still valid.

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK -- FEET MSL

1. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a UH-60 dropping door bundles during the day if the highest point on the drop zone is 113 feet above sea level?
2. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a UH-1 dropping door bundles at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 75 meters above sea level?
3. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a CH-47 dropping jumpers at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 303 feet above sea level?
4. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for a CH-47 dropping jumpers at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 118 feet above sea level?
5. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping door bundles using the T-10 cargo parachute at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 287 feet above sea level?
6. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping door bundles using the G14 parachute at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 96 feet above sea level?
7. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for a C17 dropping door bundles using the T-10 cargo parachute at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 135 meters above sea level?
8. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for a C17 dropping door bundles using the G14 parachute at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 134 feet above sea level?
9. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping door bundles using the T-10 cargo parachute at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 88 meters above sea level?
10. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping CDS using the G14 parachute at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 231 feet above sea level?
11. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for a C17 dropping CDS using the G14 parachute at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 18 feet above sea level?
12. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping CDS using the G14 parachute at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 118 feet above sea level?
13. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping heavy equipment using the G12E parachute at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 167 feet above sea level?
14. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for a C17 dropping heavy equipment using the 5000 lbs parachute release system at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 34 meters above sea level?
15. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping heavy equipment using the G12E parachute at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 332 feet above sea level?

16. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping jumpers conducting tactical training at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 67 feet above sea level?
17. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping jumpers at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 173 meters above sea level?
18. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping SATB-Ps from 500 feet AGL if the highest point on the drop zone is 678 feet above sea level?
19. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping basic airborne students at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 156 feet above sea level?
20. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C17 dropping jumpers and heavy equipment at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 101 feet above sea level?
21. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C17 dropping jumpers and CDS at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 322 feet above sea level?
22. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping CDS and heavy equipment at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 543 feet above sea level?
23. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C17 dropping door bundles and CDS at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 124 feet above sea level?
24. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping door bundles and heavy equipment using the 5000 lbs release system at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 71 meters above sea level?
25. What is the drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130 dropping jumpers and door bundles at night if the highest point on the drop zone is 513 feet above sea level?

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK ANSWERS – FEET MSL

450 FEET MSL
750 FEET MSL
1850 FEET MSL
1400 FEET MSL
700 FEET MSL
400 FEET MSL
750 FEET MSL
450 FEET MSL
1300 FEET MSL
650 FEET MSL
350 FEET MSL
750 FEET MSL
750 FEET MSL
1150 FEET MSL
1450 FEET MSL
900 FEET MSL
1600 FEET MSL
1200 FEET MSL
1450 FEET MSL
1250 FEET MSL
1350 FEET MSL
1650 FEET MSL
1150 FEET MSL
1350 FEET MSL
1550 FEET MSL

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK -- CARP DROP ZONE SIZES

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Js dropping 64 jumpers and 2 door bundles each mass exit at night using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 1 C130H dropping 5 CDS bundles on a single roller system?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Js dropping 5 heavy equipment platforms each at night?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Js dropping 7 CDS bundles on a double roller system each flying staggered trail using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Hs dropping 3 heavy equipment platforms each using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Js dropping 76 jumpers and 1 door bundles each mass exit at night from 1700 feet AGL flying NIT right using SKE and GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Js dropping 3 heavy equipment platforms each at night from 1300 feet AGL using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Hs dropping 4 heavy equipment platforms each at night from 1850 feet AGL flying NIT using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 1 C130J dropping 24 jumpers and 3 door bundles at night from 1400 feet AGL using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Js dropping 53 jumpers and 3 door bundles each mass exit at night from 1800 feet AGL flying staggered trail using SKE and GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Js if the lead aircraft is dropping 5 heavy equipment platforms and the second aircraft is dropping 64 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit at night using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Hs if the lead aircraft is dropping 5 CDS bundles on a single roller system and the second aircraft is dropping 15 jumpers and 2 door bundles at night flying NIT?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Hs if the lead aircraft is dropping 2 heavy equipment platforms and the second aircraft is dropping 4 CDS bundles on a single roller system at night flying staggered trail?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Js if the lead aircraft is dropping 1 heavy equipment platforms and the second aircraft is dropping 72 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit flying NIT using SKE using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Js if the lead aircraft is dropping 6 CDS bundles on a single roller system and the second aircraft is dropping 57 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit at night flying NIT using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Js if the lead aircraft is dropping 3 heavy equipment platforms and the second aircraft is dropping 4 CDS bundles on a single roller system flying staggered trail?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Hs if the lead aircraft is dropping 3 heavy equipment platforms and the second aircraft is dropping 49 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit at night using SKE from 1300 feet AGL?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Js if the lead aircraft is dropping 17 CDS bundles on a double roller system and the second aircraft is dropping 14 jumpers and 2 door bundles at night from 1650 feet AGL flying NIT using SKE and GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Hs if the lead aircraft is dropping 2 heavy equipment platforms and the second aircraft is dropping 3 CDS bundles on a single roller system at night from 1300 feet AGL flying staggered trail using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Js if the lead aircraft is dropping 3 heavy equipment platforms and the second aircraft is dropping 54 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit at night from 1800 feet AGL flying NIT using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Js if the first aircraft is dropping 5 heavy equipment, the second aircraft is dropping 6 CDS bundles on a single roller system and the third aircraft is dropping 64 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit at night using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Js if the first aircraft is dropping 3 heavy equipment, the second aircraft is dropping 9 CDS bundles on a double roller system and the third aircraft is dropping 54 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit at night flying NIT?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Hs if the first aircraft is dropping 2 heavy equipment, the second aircraft is dropping 4 CDS bundles on a single roller system and the third aircraft is dropping 46 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit at night flying NIT?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Js if the first aircraft is dropping 4 heavy equipment, the second aircraft is dropping 10 CDS bundles on a double roller system and the third aircraft is dropping 76 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit using SKE and GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Hs if the first aircraft is dropping 5 heavy equipment, the second aircraft is dropping 2 CDS bundles on a single roller system and the third aircraft is dropping 78 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit using SKE from 800 feet AGL?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Js if the first aircraft is dropping 1 heavy equipment, the second aircraft is dropping 6 CDS bundles on a double roller system and the third aircraft is dropping 57 jumpers and 1 door bundles mass exit at night flying NIT using GPS from 1300 feet AGL?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Js if the first aircraft is dropping 5 heavy equipment, the second aircraft is dropping 2 CDS bundles on a single roller system and the third aircraft is dropping 28 jumpers and 2 door bundles at night from 1750 feet AGL flying NIT using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Js if the first aircraft is dropping 3 heavy equipment, the second aircraft is dropping 8 CDS bundles on a double roller system and the third aircraft is dropping 32 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit at night from 1000 feet AGL flying NIT using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Js if the first aircraft is dropping 2 heavy equipment, the second aircraft is dropping 4 CDS bundles on a single roller system and the third aircraft is dropping 43 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit at night from 1250 feet AGL flying NIT using SKE and GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C130Hs if the first aircraft is dropping 3 heavy equipment, the second aircraft is dropping 3 CDS bundles on a single roller system and the third aircraft is dropping 62 jumpers and 1 door bundle mass exit at night from 1600 feet AGL flying NIT using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 1 C17 dropping 100 jumpers and 2 door bundles each mass exit at night?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s dropping 5 CDS bundles on a single roller system each at night using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s dropping 6 heavy equipment platforms each at night flying staggered trail?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C17s dropping 4 CDS bundles on a single roller system each at night from 1600 feet AGL flying NIT using SKE and GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s dropping 5 heavy equipment platforms on a dual row delivery system each at night from 1800 feet AGL flying NIT using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C17s dropping 84 jumpers and 1 door bundles each mass exit at night from 1250 feet AGL on surveyed PI using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C17s dropping 18 CDS bundles on a single roller system each at night from 1000 feet AGL flying NIT using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C17s dropping 3 heavy equipment platforms each at night from 1300 feet AGL flying NIT using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s dropping 28 jumpers and 3 door bundles each at night from 900 feet AGL on off-set PIs using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s dropping 33 jumpers and 3 door bundles each mass exit at night from 1500 feet AGL on the center PI?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s separated by 20 minutes if the lead aircraft is dropping 7 heavy equipment platforms from 1200 feet AGL and the second aircraft is dropping 100 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit from planning altitude for a tactical training jump at night with both aircraft using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s separated by 15 minutes if the lead aircraft is dropping 2 CDS bundles on a single roller system from 900 feet AGL and the second aircraft is dropping 52 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit at night?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s separated by 15 minutes if the lead aircraft is dropping 23 CDS bundles on a double roller system from 1200 feet AGL and the second aircraft is dropping 33 jumpers and 2 door bundles at night with the 2nd aircraft using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s if the lead aircraft is dropping 4 heavy equipment platforms on a dual row delivery system and the second aircraft is dropping 17 CDS bundles on a single roller system using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s separated by 15 minutes if the lead aircraft is dropping 2 heavy equipment platforms from 1500 feet AGL and the second aircraft is dropping 65 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit from 1200 feet AGL at night with both aircraft using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s separated by 20 minutes if the lead aircraft is dropping 6 CDS bundles on a single roller system and the second aircraft is dropping 26 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s if the lead aircraft is dropping 2 heavy equipment platforms on a dual row delivery system and the second aircraft is dropping 2 CDS bundles on a single roller system at night flying NIT using SKE and GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s if the lead aircraft is dropping 5 heavy equipment platforms and the trail aircraft is dropping 38 CDS on a double roller system from 1500 feet AGL at night flying staggered trail?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s separated by 15 minutes if the first aircraft is dropping 17 CDS bundles on a double roller system from 1000 feet AGL and the second aircraft is dropping 19 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit at night from 1250 feet AGL using with the second aircraft using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s separated by 15 minutes if the lead aircraft is dropping 4 heavy equipment platforms on a dual row delivery system from 1500 feet AGL and the second aircraft is dropping 84 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit from 1800 feet AGL at night with both aircraft using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for a C130J dropping 4 rows of HVCDS at night using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for a C17 dropping 15 HAARS containers from 3200 feet AGL at night?

What size CARP drop zone is required for a C130J dropping 1 row of HV-LCADS from 5000 feet AGL?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Js if the lead aircraft is dropping 3 rows of HVCDS and the trail aircraft is dropping 4 HAARS containers from 4500 feet AGL flying staggered trail at night using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C17s if the lead aircraft is dropping 12 rows of HVCDS and the remaining two aircraft are dropping 20 HAARS containers each from 5000 feet AGL at night flying NIT using SKE and GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for a C17 delivering a JPADS platform from minimum drop altitude?

What size CARP drop zone is required for a C130J dropping 6 rows of HV-LCADS from 2500 feet AGL at night using GPS?

What size CARP drop zone is required for a 2 C130Js dropping 7 HAARS containers each from 6000 feet AGL at night using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for 3 C17s dropping 20 rows of HV-CDS each from 5000 feet AGL at night flying NIT using SKE?

What size CARP drop zone is required for a C130H dropping a JPADS platform from 17,500 feet AGL?

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK ANSWERS -- CARP DROP ZONE SIZES

Q1	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	2475
S	0	0
	700	3175

Q2	W	L
1	400	700
N	0	0
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	0	0
	400	700

Q3	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	1600
S	0	0
	700	2700

Q4	W	L
1	400	550
N	0	0
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	400	0
	800	550

Q5	W	L
1	600	1000
N	0	0
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	800
S	400	0
	1000	1800

Q6	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	210	210
N	0	0
A	0	2850
S	400	0
	1310	3760

Q7	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	60	60
N	0	0
A	0	800
S	0	0
	760	1960

Q8	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	210	210
N	0	0
A	0	1200
S	400	0
	1310	2510

Q9	W	L
1	600	600
N	0	100
A	120	120
N	0	0
A	0	1950
S	0	0
	720	2770

Q10	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	240	240
N	0	0
A	0	2100
S	400	0
	1340	3040

Q11	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	600	600
N	100	100	N	100	100
A	0	0	A	30	30
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	1600	A	0	2475
S	0	0	S	0	0
	700	2700		730	3205

Q12	W	L		W	L
1	400	700	1	600	600
N	100	100	N	100	100
A	160	160	A	0	0
N	100	0	N	100	0
A	0	0	A	0	1200
S	0	0	S	0	0
	760	960		800	1900

Q13	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	400	550
N	100	100	N	100	100
A	0	0	A	200	200
N	100	0	N	100	0
A	0	400	A	0	0
S	0	0	S	0	0
	800	1500		800	850

Q14	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	600	600
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	0	A	30	30
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	0	A	0	2775
S	400	0	S	400	0
	1000	1000		1030	3405

Q15

	W	L		W	L
1	400	700	1	600	600
N	100	100	N	100	100
A	160	160	A	0	0
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	0	A	0	2250
S	400	0	S	400	0
	1060	960		1100	2950

Q16

	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	400	550
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	0	A	200	200
N	100	0	N	100	0
A	0	800	A	0	0
S	0	0	S	0	0
	700	1800		700	750

Q17

	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	600	600
N	100	100	N	100	100
A	60	60	A	90	90
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	800	A	0	1875
S	400	0	S	400	0
	1160	1960		1190	2665

Q18

	W	L		W	L
1	400	850	1	600	600
N	100	100	N	100	100
A	400	400	A	180	180
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	0	A	0	1125
S	400	0	S	400	0
	1300	1350		1280	2005

Q19

	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	400	500
N	100	100	N	100	100
A	60	60	A	280	280
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	400	A	0	0
S	400	0	S	400	0
	1160	1560		1180	880

Q20

	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	600	600
N	100	100	N	100	100
A	210	210	A	240	240
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	800	A	0	2100
S	400	0	S	400	0
	1310	2110		1340	3040

DROP ZONE OPERATIONS

ATSH-TPP-HQ

071A220

Q21

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	1600
S	0	0
	700	2700

	W	L
1	400	700
N	100	100
A	200	200
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	0	0
	700	1000

	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	30	30
N	0	0
A	0	2475
S	0	0
	730	3205

Q22

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	0	0
N	100	0
A	0	800
S	0	0
	800	1900

	W	L
1	400	700
N	100	100
A	200	200
N	100	0
A	0	0
S	0	0
	800	1000

	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	30	30
N	100	0
A	0	2100
S	0	0
	830	2830

Q23

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	0	0
N	100	0
A	0	400
S	0	0
	800	1500

	W	L
1	400	550
N	100	100
A	200	200
N	100	0
A	0	0
S	0	0
	800	850

	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	30	30
N	100	0
A	0	1800
S	0	0
	830	2530

DROP ZONE OPERATIONS

ATSH-TPP-HQ

071A220

Q24

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	0	0
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	1200
S	400	0
	1000	2200

	W	L
1	400	700
N	0	0
A	200	200
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	400	0
	1000	900

	W	L
1	600	600
N	0	0
A	30	30
N	0	0
A	0	2925
S	400	0
	1030	3555

Q25

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	0	0
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	1600
S	400	0
	1000	2600

	W	L
1	400	450
N	0	0
A	80	80
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	400	0
	880	530

	W	L
1	600	600
N	0	0
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	3000
S	400	0
	1000	3600

Q26

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	60	60
N	100	0
A	0	0
S	0	0
	860	1160

	W	L
1	400	500
N	100	100
A	280	280
N	100	0
A	0	0
S	0	0
	880	880

	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	90	90
N	100	0
A	0	2175
S	0	0
	890	2965

DROP ZONE OPERATIONS

ATSH-TPP-HQ

071A220

Q27

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	180	180
N	0	0
A	0	1600
S	400	0
	1280	2880

	W	L
1	400	450
N	100	100
A	440	440
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	400	0
	1340	990

	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	210	210
N	0	0
A	0	2175
S	400	0
	1310	3085

Q28

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	800
S	400	0
	1100	1900

	W	L
1	400	550
N	100	100
A	160	160
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	400	0
	1060	810

	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	1275
S	400	0
	1100	1975

Q29

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	30	30
N	0	0
A	0	400
S	400	0
	1130	1530

	W	L
1	400	550
N	100	100
A	240	240
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	400	0
	1140	890

	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	60	60
N	0	0
A	0	1650
S	400	0
	1160	2410

DROP ZONE OPERATIONS

ATSH-TPP-HQ

071A220

Q30

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	150	150
N	0	0
A	0	800
S	400	0
	1250	2050

	W	L
1	400	500
N	100	100
A	400	400
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	400	0
	1300	1000

	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	180	180
N	0	0
A	0	2325
S	400	0
	1280	3205

Q31

	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	3825
S	0	0
	700	4525

Q32

	W	L
1	450	765
N	0	100
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	0	0
	450	865

Q33

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	0	0
N	100	0
A	0	2500
S	0	0
	800	3600

Q34

	W	L
1	450	765
N	0	100
A	400	400
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	400	0
	1250	1265

Q35

	W	L
1	600	1000
N	100	100
A	180	180
N	0	0
A	0	1600
S	400	0
	1280	
	+400	
	1680	2880

Q36	W	L
1	600	600
N	0	100
A	60	60
N	1200	0
A	0	3150
S	0	0
	1860	3910

Q37	W	L
1	450	1065
N	100	100
A	160	160
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	400	0
	1110	1325

Q38	W	L
1	600	1000
N	0	100
A	60	60
N	100	0
A	0	1000
S	0	0
	760	2160

Q39	W	L
1	600	600
N	0	100
A	0	0
N	450	0
A	0	2250
S	0	0
	1050	2950

Q40	W	L
1	600	600
N	100	100
A	150	150
N	640	0
A	0	1350
S	0	0
	1490	2200

Q41

	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	600	600
N	0	100	N	0	100
A	30	30	A	0	0
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	3000	A	0	3825
S	0	0	S	0	0
	630	4130		600	4525

Q42

	W	L		W	L
1	450	615	1	600	600
N	100	100	N	100	100
A	120	120	A	0	0
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	0	A	0	2025
S	0	0	S	0	0
	670	835		700	2725

Q43

	W	L		W	L
1	450	915	1	600	600
N	100	100	N	0	100
A	240	240	A	0	0
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	0	A	0	2550
S	0	0	S	0	0
	790	1255		600	3250

Q44

	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	450	1065
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	0	A	240	240
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	1200	A	0	0
S	400	0	S	400	0
	1000	2200		1090	1305

Q45

	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	600	600
N	0	100	N	0	100
A	120	120	A	60	60
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	500	A	0	2550
S	0	0	S	0	0
	720	1720		660	3310

Q46

	W	L		W	L
1	450	765	1	600	600
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	0	A	0	0
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	0	A	0	1050
S	0	0	S	0	0
	450	765		600	1650

Q47

	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	450	615
N	0	100	N	0	100
A	0	0	A	240	240
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	400	A	0	0
S	400	0	S	400	0
	1000	1500		1090	955

Q48

	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	450	1065
N	100	100	N	100	100
A	120	120	A	360	360
N	100	0	N	100	0
A	0	2000	A	0	0
S	0	0	S	0	0
	920	3220		1010	1525

Q49

	W	L		W	L
1	450	915	1	600	600
N	100	100	N	0	100
A	160	160	A	60	60
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	0	A	0	750
S	0	0	S	0	0
	710	1175		660	1510

Q50

	W	L		W	L
1	600	1000	1	600	600
N	0	100	N	0	100
A	90	90	A	240	240
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	1200	A	0	3225
S	0	0	S	0	0
	690	2390		840	4165

Q51

	W	L
1	580	660
N	0	100
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	150
S	0	0
	580	910

Q52

	W	L
1	500	1900
N	100	100
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	0	0
	600	2000

Q53

	W	L
1	580	660
N	0	0
A	100	400
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	0	0
	680	1060

Q54

	W	L		W	L
1	580	660	1	500	1200
N	100	100	N	100	100
A	50	200	A	50	100
N	100	0	N	100	0
A	0	100	A	0	0
S	0	0	S	0	0
	830	1060		750	1400

Q55

	W	L		W	L
1	580	660	1	500	1900
N	0	100	N	0	100
A	100	400	A	100	200
N	0	0	N	0	0
A	0	550	A	0	0
S	400	0	S	400	0
	1080	1710		1000	2200

Q56 328 Yard Radius

Q57	W	L
1	580	660
N	0	100
A	0	0
N	0	0
A	0	250
S	0	0
	580	1010

Q58	W	L
1	500	1200
N	100	100
A	150	300
N	0	0
A	0	0
S	400	0
	1150	1600

Q59	W	L
1	580	660
N	100	100
A	100	400
N	0	0
A	0	950
S	400	0
	1180	2110

Q60 765 yard radius

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK -- CIRCULAR/RANDOM APPROACH DROP ZONES

1. What radius mission specific circular CARP drop zone is required for a C130J dropping 34 jumpers and 1 door bundle mass exit at night from 1500 feet AGL using GPS?
2. What radius mission specific circular CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Hs if the first one is dropping 2 HE and the second aircraft is dropping 6 CDS on a single roller system at night flying staggered trail using SKE?
3. What radius mission specific circular CARP drop zone is required for 3 C17s dropping 101 jumpers and 2 door bundles each mass exit at night on surveyed PI using GPS?
4. What radius mission specific circular CARP drop zone is required for 2 C17s if the first is dropping 15 rows of HV-CDS and the second aircraft is dropping 5 HE on a dual row delivery system at night using GPS flying NIT?
5. What radius mission specific circular CARP drop zone is required for 1 C17 dropping 10 HAARS containers from 7500 feet AGL at night using GPS?
6. What radius surveyed circular CARP drop zone is required for 3 C17s dropping 67 jumpers and 2 door bundles each mass exit at night from 1800 feet AGL using GPS on off-set PIS?
7. What radius surveyed circular CARP drop zone is required for 2 C130Js if the lead aircraft is dropping 12 CDS on a single roller and the trail aircraft is dropping 3 HE at night?
8. What radius surveyed circular CARP drop zone is required for CARP DROP ZONE SIZE QUESTION NUMBER 29?
9. What radius surveyed circular CARP drop zone is required for CARP DROP ZONE SIZE QUESTION NUMBER 43?
10. What radius surveyed circular CARP drop zone is required for CARP DROP ZONE SIZE QUESTION NUMBER 54?

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK ANSWERS -- CIRCULAR/RANDOM APPROACH DROP ZONES

1. 1127 YR
2. 931 YR
3. 2435 YR
4. 1735 YR
5. 1250 YR
6. 3282 YR
7. 1687 YR
8. 2237 YR
9. 3002 YR
10. 1010 YR

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK -- FORMULAS

$$D=K \times A \times V$$

What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a UH-60 dropping door bundles during the day with a MEW of 12 KIAS?

2. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a UH-1 dropping door bundles at night with a MEW of 4 KIAS?
3. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a CH-47 dropping jumpers at night with a MEW of 11 KIAS?
4. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a CH-47 dropping jumpers at night from the minimum drop altitude with a MEW of 12 KIAS?
5. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping door bundles with the T-10 cargo parachute at night from the minimum drop altitude with a MEW of 8 KIAS?
6. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping door bundles with the G14 parachute at night from the minimum drop altitude with a MEW of 2 KIAS?
7. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping door bundles with the T-10 cargo parachute at night from the minimum drop altitude with a MEW of 18 KIAS?
8. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping door bundles with the G14 parachute at night from the minimum drop altitude with a MEW of 12 KIAS?
9. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping door bundles using the T-10 cargo parachute at night with a MEW of 14 KIAS?
10. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping CDS with the G14 parachute at night from the minimum drop altitude with a MEW of 23 KIAS?
11. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping CDS with the G14 parachute at night from the minimum drop altitude with a MEW of 13 KIAS?
12. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping CDS using the G14 parachute at night with a MEW of 6 KIAS?
13. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping heavy equipment with the G12E parachute at night from the minimum drop altitude with a MEW of 3 KIAS?

14. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping heavy equipment with the 5000 lbs parachute release system at night from the minimum drop altitude with a MEW of 14 KIAS?
15. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping heavy equipment using the G12E parachute at night with a MEW of 11 KIAS?
16. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping jumpers conducting combat training at night with a MEW of 15 KIAS?
17. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping jumpers at night with a MEW of 9 KIAS?
18. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping SATB-Ps from 500 feet AGL with a MEW of 4 KIAS?
19. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping basic airborne students at night with a MEW of 23 KIAS?
20. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping jumpers and heavy equipment at night with a MEW of 8 KIAS?
21. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping jumpers and CDS at night with a MEW of 22 KIAS?
22. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping CDS and heavy equipment at night with a MEW of 19 KIAS?
23. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping door bundles and CDS at night with a MEW of 13 KIAS?
24. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping door bundles and heavy equipment using the 5000 lbs release system at night with a MEW of 17 KIAS?
25. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping jumpers and door bundles at night with a MEW of 11 KIAS?
26. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a UH-60 dropping jumpers and door bundles with a MEW of 9 KIAS?
27. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping CDS from 3000 feet AGL with a MEW of 7 KIAS?
28. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping jumpers from 2500 feet AGL with a MEW of 11 KIAS?
29. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a CH-47 dropping bundles from 1800 feet AGL with a MEW of 23 KIAS?

30. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping SATB-Ps from 1100 feet AGL with a MEW of 3 KIAS?
31. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping CDS and heavy equipment with a MEW of 29 KIAS?
32. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping jumpers and heavy equipment with a MEW of 12 KIAS?
33. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping CDS with a MEW of 16 KIAS?
34. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a CH-47 dropping jumpers from 2500 feet AGL with a MEW of 5 KIAS?
35. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping jumpers and door bundles from 1250 feet AGL with a MEW of 7 KIAS?
36. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a UH-60 dropping door bundles from 2100 feet AGL with a MEW of 6 KIAS?
37. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping heavy equipment from 800 feet AGL with a MEW of 13 KIAS?
38. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping jumpers from 1450 feet AGL with a MEW of 22 KIAS?
39. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping CDS from 1300 feet AGL with a MEW of 14 KIAS?
40. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping CDS from 1800 feet AGL with a MEW of 9 KIAS?
41. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping heavy equipment from 600 feet AGL with a MEW of 4 KIAS?
42. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping jumpers and door bundles from 1300 feet AGL with a MEW of 13 KIAS?
43. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping jumpers and door bundles from 2300 feet AGL with a MEW of 17 KIAS?
44. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping SATB-Ps from 1000 feet AGL a MEW of 6 KIAS?
45. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping SATB-Ps and door bundles from 1250 feet AGL with a MEW of 4 KIAS?

46. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a UH-60 dropping door bundles from 3000 feet AGL with a MEW of 15 KIAS?
47. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping CDS and jumpers from 950 feet AGL with a MEW of 10 KIAS?
48. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping CDS and jumpers from 1300 feet AGL with a MEW of 11 KIAS?
49. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C130 dropping door bundles and jumpers from 1850 feet AGL with a MEW of 12 KIAS?
50. What is the drift that the DZSTL will pace off for a C17 dropping door bundles and jumpers from 3000 feet AGL with a MEW of 17 KIAS?

$D=R \times T$

1. A C130 is dropping 25 jumpers on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers out in one pass?
2. A C17 is dropping 28 jumpers on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers out in one pass?
3. A UH-1 is dropping 6 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers out in one pass?
4. A UH-60 is dropping 8 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers out in one pass?
5. A CH-47 is dropping 27 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers out in one pass?
6. A C130 is dropping 10 door bundles on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the door bundles out in one pass?
7. A C17 is dropping 14 door bundles on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the door bundles out in one pass?
8. A UH-1 is dropping 4 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the door bundles out in one pass?
9. A UH-60 is dropping 5 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the door bundles out in one pass?
10. A CH-47 is dropping 13 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the door bundles out in one pass?

11. A C130 is dropping 30 jumpers and 3 door bundles on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass?
12. A C17 is dropping 41 jumpers and 5 door bundles on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass?
13. A UH-1 is dropping 4 jumpers and 2 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass?
14. A UH-60 is dropping 3 jumpers and 3 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass?
15. A CH-47 is dropping 25 jumpers and 2 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass?
16. A C130 is dropping 64 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass?
17. A C17 is dropping 97 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass?
18. A UH-1 is dropping 5 jumpers and 1 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass?
19. A UH-60 is dropping 2 jumpers and 2 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass?
20. A CH-47 is dropping 21 jumpers and 3 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass?
21. A C130 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 61 jumpers and 1 door bundle mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundle out in one pass?
22. A C17 flying 138 KIAS is dropping 91 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass?
23. A UH-1 flying 50 KIAS is dropping 7 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers out in one pass?
24. A UH-60 flying 75 KIAS is dropping 6 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers out in one pass?
25. A CH-47 flying 80 KIAS is dropping 17 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers out in one pass?
26. A C130 is dropping 53 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 160 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

27. A C17 is dropping 83 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 185 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
28. A UH-1 flying 60 KIAS is dropping 4 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 95 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
29. A UH-60 flying 65 KIAS is dropping 3 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 65 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
30. A CH-47 flying 85 KIAS is dropping 26 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 100 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
31. A C130 is dropping 73 jumpers and 1 door bundle mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundle out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 135 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
32. A C17 is dropping 94 jumpers and 1 door bundle mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundle out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 112 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
33. A C130 is dropping 22 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 120 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
34. A C17 is dropping 98 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 179 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
35. A C130 is dropping 78 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 140 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
36. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 89 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 107 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
37. A C130 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 67 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 315 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
38. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 45 jumpers and 8 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 212 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

39. A C130 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 72 jumpers and 1 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 155 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
40. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 88 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 205 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
41. A C130 is dropping 71 jumpers and 5 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 108 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
42. A C17 is dropping 76 jumpers and 4 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 105 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
43. A C130 is dropping 75 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 128 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
44. A C17 is dropping 98 jumpers and 1 door bundle mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundle out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 68 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
45. A C130 is dropping 61 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 160 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
46. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 89 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 320 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
47. A C130 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 69 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 95 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
48. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 96 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 179 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
49. A C130 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 45 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 193 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?
50. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 92 jumpers and 5 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone. What length drop zone is required to get all the jumpers and door bundles out in one pass if the point of impact was moved forward 117 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

T=D/R

1. A C130 is dropping 25 jumpers on a GMRS drop zone that is 1100 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
2. A C17 is dropping 28 jumpers on a GMRS drop zone that is 900 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
3. A UH-1 is dropping 6 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone that is 300 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
4. A UH-60 is dropping 8 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone that is 350 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
5. A CH-47 is dropping 27 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone that is 800 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
6. A C130 is dropping 10 door bundles on a GMRS drop zone that is 850 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
7. A C17 is dropping 14 door bundles on a GMRS drop zone that is 900 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
8. A UH-1 is dropping 4 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone that is 325 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
9. A UH-60 is dropping 5 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone that is 350 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
10. A CH-47 is dropping 13 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone that is 500 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
11. A C130 is dropping 30 jumpers and 3 door bundles on a GMRS drop zone that is 950 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?

12. A C17 is dropping 41 jumpers and 5 door bundles on a GMRS drop zone that is 1200 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
13. A UH-1 is dropping 4 jumpers and 2 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone that is 400 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
14. A UH-60 is dropping 3 jumpers and 3 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone that is 450 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
15. A CH-47 is dropping 25 jumpers and 2 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone that is 725 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
16. A C130 is dropping 64 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1100 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
17. A C17 is dropping 97 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1300 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
18. A UH-1 is dropping 5 jumpers and 1 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone that is 275 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
19. A UH-60 is dropping 2 jumpers and 2 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone that is 280 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
20. A CH-47 is dropping 21 jumpers and 3 door bundles on a VIRS drop zone that is 530 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
21. A C130 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 61 jumpers and 1 door bundle mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1165 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
22. A C17 flying 138 KIAS is dropping 91 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1450 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?
23. A UH-1 flying 50 KIAS is dropping 7 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone that is 295 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?

24. A UH-60 flying 75 KIAS is dropping 6 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone that is 600 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?

25. A CH-47 flying 80 KIAS is dropping 17 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone that is 415 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft?

26. A C130 is dropping 53 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 890 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 160 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

27. A C17 is dropping 83 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1700 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 185 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

28. A UH-1 flying 60 KIAS is dropping 4 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone that is 1350 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 95 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

29. A UH-60 flying 65 KIAS is dropping 3 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone that is 430 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 65 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

30. A CH-47 flying 85 KIAS is dropping 26 jumpers on a VIRS drop zone that is 540 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 100 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

31. A C130 is dropping 73 jumpers and 1 door bundle mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1200 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 135 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

32. A C17 is dropping 94 jumpers and 1 door bundle mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1850 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 112 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

33. A C130 is dropping 22 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 700 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and

how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 120 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

34. A C17 is dropping 98 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1100 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 179 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

35. A C130 is dropping 78 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 2200 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 140 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

36. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 89 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1600 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 107 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

37. A C130 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 67 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1430 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 315 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

38. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 45 jumpers and 8 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1440 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 212 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

39. A C130 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 72 jumpers and 1 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1100 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 155 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

40. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 88 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1400 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 205 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

41. A C130 is dropping 71 jumpers and 5 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1078 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 108 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

42. A C17 is dropping 76 jumpers and 4 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 2100 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 105 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

43. A C130 is dropping 75 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1650 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 128 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

44. A C17 is dropping 98 jumpers and 1 door bundle mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1200 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 68 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

45. A C130 is dropping 61 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1100 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 160 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

46. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 89 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1760 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 320 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

47. A C130 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 69 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1340 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 95 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

48. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 96 jumpers and 3 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1280 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 179 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

49. A C130 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 45 jumpers and 2 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1400 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 193 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

50. A C17 flying 135 KIAS is dropping 92 jumpers and 5 door bundles mass exit on a GMRS drop zone that is 1765 meters long. How much time does the aircraft have to exit loads over the drop zone per pass and how many passes will it take to empty the aircraft if the point of impact was moved forward 117 meters to fit the markings on the drop zone?

DROPT ZONE HOMEWORK ANSWERS -- FORMULAS

D=K*A*V			D=R*T			T=D/R				
1)	54	Meters of Drift	1)	1,792	Meters Long	1)	13	Seconds	2	Passes
2)	30	Meters of Drift	2)	1,991	Meters Long	2)	10	Seconds	3	Passes
3)	495	Meters of Drift	3)	379	Meters Long	3)	2	Seconds	2	Passes
4)	450	Meters of Drift	4)	450	Meters Long	4)	4	Seconds	2	Passes
5)	48	Meters of Drift	5)	1,394	Meters Long	5)	13	Seconds	2	Passes
6)	9	Meters of Drift	6)	1,791	Meters Long	6)	12	Seconds	2	Passes
7)	81	Meters of Drift	7)	2,586	Meters Long	7)	13	Seconds	3	Passes
8)	54	Meters of Drift	8)	322	Meters Long	8)	9	Seconds	1	Passes
9)	210	Meters of Drift	9)	429	Meters Long	9)	9	Seconds	2	Passes
10)	138	Meters of Drift	10)	1,653	Meters Long	10)	10	Seconds	4	Passes
11)	59	Meters of Drift	11)	2,587	Meters Long	11)	11	Seconds	4	Passes
12)	54	Meters of Drift	12)	3,714	Meters Long	12)	14	Seconds	4	Passes
13)	25	Meters of Drift	13)	450	Meters Long	13)	5	Seconds	2	Passes
14)	210	Meters of Drift	14)	522	Meters Long	14)	6	Seconds	2	Passes
15)	182	Meters of Drift	15)	1,486	Meters Long	15)	11	Seconds	3	Passes
16)	360	Meters of Drift	16)	2,521	Meters Long	16)	13	Seconds	3	Passes
17)	270	Meters of Drift	17)	3,648	Meters Long	17)	16	Seconds	4	Passes
18)	48	Meters of Drift	18)	379	Meters Long	18)	2	Seconds	2	Passes
19)	863	Meters of Drift	19)	379	Meters Long	19)	2	Seconds	2	Passes
20)	264	Meters of Drift	20)	1,440	Meters Long	20)	7	Seconds	4	Passes
21)	660	Meters of Drift	21)	2,335	Meters Long	21)	13	Seconds	3	Passes
22)	314	Meters of Drift	22)	3,649	Meters Long	22)	17	Seconds	3	Passes

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23)	195	Meters of Drift	23)	353	Meters Long	23)	3	Seconds	2	Passes
24)	281	Meters of Drift	24)	392	Meters Long	24)	10	Seconds	1	Passes
25)	330	Meters of Drift	25)	853	Meters Long	25)	5	Seconds	3	Passes
26)	405	Meters of Drift	26)	2,349	Meters Long	26)	7	Seconds	4	Passes
27)	315	Meters of Drift	27)	3,369	Meters Long	27)	19	Seconds	3	Passes
28)	825	Meters of Drift	28)	387	Meters Long	28)	34	Seconds	1	Passes
29)	621	Meters of Drift	29)	332	Meters Long	29)	4	Seconds	1	Passes
30)	80	Meters of Drift	30)	1,384	Meters Long	30)	5	Seconds	5	Passes
31)	479	Meters of Drift	31)	2,789	Meters Long	31)	12	Seconds	3	Passes
32)	396	Meters of Drift	32)	3,429	Meters Long	32)	22	Seconds	3	Passes
33)	144	Meters of Drift	33)	1,249	Meters Long	33)	5	Seconds	3	Passes
34)	375	Meters of Drift	34)	3,827	Meters Long	34)	10	Seconds	5	Passes
35)	263	Meters of Drift	35)	3,125	Meters Long	35)	27	Seconds	2	Passes
36)	189	Meters of Drift	36)	3,612	Meters Long	36)	18	Seconds	3	Passes
37)	156	Meters of Drift	37)	3,063	Meters Long	37)	13	Seconds	3	Passes
38)	957	Meters of Drift	38)	2,822	Meters Long	38)	14	Seconds	3	Passes
39)	273	Meters of Drift	39)	2,834	Meters Long	39)	10	Seconds	4	Passes
40)	243	Meters of Drift	40)	3,641	Meters Long	40)	14	Seconds	4	Passes
41)	36	Meters of Drift	41)	3,093	Meters Long	41)	11	Seconds	4	Passes
42)	507	Meters of Drift	42)	3,223	Meters Long	42)	26	Seconds	2	Passes
43)	1173	Meters of Drift	43)	3,047	Meters Long	43)	19	Seconds	3	Passes
44)	144	Meters of Drift	44)	3,517	Meters Long	44)	13	Seconds	4	Passes
45)	120	Meters of Drift	45)	2,615	Meters Long	45)	11	Seconds	3	Passes
46)	675	Meters of Drift	46)	3,825	Meters Long	46)	17	Seconds	3	Passes
47)	285	Meters of Drift	47)	2,912	Meters Long	47)	15	Seconds	3	Passes

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48)	429	Meters of Drift	48)	3,891	Meters Long	48)	13	Seconds	4	Passes
49)	666	Meters of Drift	49)	2,184	Meters Long	49)	14	Seconds	2	Passes
50)	1530	Meters of Drift	50)	3,898	Meters Long	50)	20	Seconds	3	Passes

DROP ZONE PRACTICE QUIZ**VERSION A (UPDATED 6 DECEMBER 2013)****SELECTION FACTORS**

1. Where is the control center located on a CARP drop zone when dropping CDS from a C130J?
 - a. 200m to the 6 o'clock of the PI
 - b. Off the drop zone
 - c. 200y to the 6 o'clock of the PI
 - d. 200y to the 12 o'clock of the PI
 - e. None of the above

2. What is the primary reference for CARP drop zones?
 - a. USASOC Regulation 350-2
 - b. FM 3-21.38
 - c. AFI 12-317
 - d. AFI 13-217
 - e. None of the above

3. Who determines the release point on a CARP drop zone?
 - a. DZSTL
 - b. Ground unit Commander
 - c. Air Force Navigator
 - d. S-3 AIR
 - e. None of the above

4. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for a C130H, dropping Door Bundles using T10 cargo parachutes, at night, if the highest point is 149 feet above sea level?
 - a. 549ft MSL
 - b. 550ft MSL
 - c. 450ft MSL
 - d. 1150ft MSL
 - e. None of the above

5. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for a C17, dropping Heavy Equipment, using a G12E Parachutes, on the dual row airdrop system, at night, under AWADS, if the field elevation is 350 meters above sea level?
 - a. 1700ft MSL
 - b. 2350ft MSL
 - c. 2250ft MSL
 - d. 2150ft MSL
 - e. None of the above

6. Where is the PI located for a C130J, flying 135 KIAS, dropping CDS, using T10 Cargo parachutes, on a CARP drop zone, from 600 ft AGL, at night, with a MEW of 12 knots?

7. How many and what type lights are required to mark the code letter at night on a CARP drop zone?

8. What radius mission specific circular, night, CARP drop zone is required for a two C17s, using GPS, if the first is dropping 2 Heavy Equipment platforms and the second is dropping 38 CDS, in double container configuration?

9. What is the airdrop airspeed when dropping AHKIO sleds from a C17, at night, using T10 Cargo parachutes, in order to conduct Arctic Tactical Training?
10. What radius night, surveyed circular, CARP drop zone is required in order to facilitate two C17s, if the first is dropping 10 rows of HV-CDS and the second is dropping 4 HAARS, both using GPS, and dropping from 5500ft AGL?

CARP DROP ZONE SIZES

1. What size CARP drop zone is required for three C17s, dropping 40 Jumpers and 5 Door Bundles, each, at night, mass exit, from 950ft AGL, using GPS and an offset PI?
 - a. 1800yds wide/ 2275yds long
 - b. 1400yds wide/ 4000yds long
 - c. 1300yds wide/ 2350yds long
 - d. 600yds wide/ 4275yds long
 - e. None of the above
2. What size night CARP drop zone is required for two C17s, with GPS, using the center PI, the first is dropping 16 CDS in single container configuration, fifteen minutes later the second is dropping 32 Jumpers and 6 Door Bundles, mass exit, from 1300ft AGL?
 - a. 600yds wide/ 2125yds long
 - b. 730yds wide/ 2155yds long
 - c. 730yds wide/ 3565yds long
 - d. 690yds wide/ 2215yds long
 - e. None of the above
3. What size CARP drop zone is required for two C130Js, flying echelon left, dropping 4 rows of HV-CDS from 5250ft AGL, at night, using GPS, flying 135 KIAS, using SKE?
 - a. 1180yds wide/ 1310yds long
 - b. 980yds wide/ 11010yds long
 - c. 1080yds wide/ 1310yds long
 - d. 880yds wide/ 1110yds long
 - e. None of the above
4. What radius CARP drop zone required for a C130J dropping 1 JPADS from 15,000ft AGL, at night, flying 140 KIAS, using GPS?
 - a. 500meters
 - b. 500yards
 - c. 546yards
 - d. Both A and C
 - e. None of the above
5. What size CARP drop zone is required to accommodate three C17s, using GPS at night, flying not in trail, the first is dropping 3 Heavy Equipment platforms the second is dropping 5 CDS on a single roller, 5 minutes later the third is dropping 33 Jumpers and 6 Door Bundles, mass exit?
 - a. 700yds wide/ 2100yds long
 - b. 750yds wide/ 2125yds long
 - c. 850yds wide/ 2155yds long
 - d. 700yds wide/ 3580yds long
 - e. None of the above

6. What size night CARP drop zone is required for three C17s, if the first is dropping 3 Heavy Equipment platforms, fifteen minutes later the remaining aircraft are dropping 92 Jumpers and 3 Door Bundles, mass exit, using an offset PI?
7. What size night CARP drop zone is required for three C130Js, flying staggered trail, if the first is dropping 1 Heavy Equipment platform, the second aircraft is dropping 1 CDS single container, and the third aircraft is dropping 39 Jumpers and 2 Door Bundles, mass exit?
8. What size CARP drop zone is required for three C130Js, using flying staggered trail, if the first is dropping 4 Heavy Equipment platform, the second aircraft is dropping 12 CDS single container, and the third aircraft is dropping 41 Jumpers and 1 Door Bundles?
9. What size night CARP drop zone is required for three C130Hs, if the first is dropping 6 Heavy Equipment platform, the second aircraft is dropping 19 CDS double container, and the third aircraft is dropping 61 Jumpers and 2 Door Bundles, mass exit, flying not in trail?
10. What size CARP drop zone is required for three C17s, if the first is dropping 3 Heavy Equipment platforms, the second aircraft is dropping 20 CDS double container, and the third aircraft is dropping 10 rows of HV-CDS, flying not in trail?

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. How many medics are required to support a single ship, personnel drop on a 2100 meter drop zone with 19 seconds of green light?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 0
 - d. 3
 - e. None of the above
2. How long prior to TOT do boats have to be in the water with engines running for three C17s dropping Heavy Equipment on a 1500 meter drop zone with 15 seconds of green light?
 - a. 1 Hour
 - b. 15 minutes
 - c. 10minutes
 - d. 12 minutes
 - e. None of the above
3. What are the maximum surface winds allowable when dropping Door Bundles using G14 parachutes?
 - a. 17 knots
 - b. 13 knots
 - c. 20 knots
 - d. 25 knots
 - e. No restriction

4. The boat detail must at a minimum have communications with whom?
 - a. Range Control
 - b. DZSTL
 - c. DACO
 - d. Ground Unit Commander
 - e. None of the above
5. How many addition vests are required for each boat for a C130J, dropping a total of 64 Jumpers, wearing B7's, making three personnel passes if the aircraft is to drop 14 Jumpers on the first pass and 25 on the subsequent passes?
 - a. 0
 - b. 14
 - c. 25
 - d. 64
 - e. None of the above
6. At a minimum who must the DZSTL have communications with when on the military reservation?
7. At a minimum the drop zone support team will consist of how many members when dropping CDS?
8. For which types of drop zones are communication required with the Aircraft?
9. What is the MEW restriction for a personnel airdrop when training for Airfield Seizure?
10. The Turbo-Meter is different in that it must be held within how many degrees of the wind line in order to obtain an accurate measurement?

VIRS/GMRS

1. What is the minimum drop zone size requirement for a GMRS resupply drop zone in order to fit all markings and the release point on the drop zone?
 - a. 275y/275y
 - b. 275m/275m
 - c. 300m/275m
 - d. 475m/475m
 - e. None of the above
2. When marking a night time VIRS drop zone how many lights are required to mark the code letter "H"?
 - a. 9
 - b. 10
 - c. 11
 - d. 5
 - e. None of the above
3. How far forward would you be required to shift the PI in order to fit all markings on the drop zone when dropping Door Bundles from a CH-47, with a MEW of 0, and 5 meter trees on the lead edge?
 - a. 85m
 - b. 95m
 - c. 90m
 - d. 80m
 - e. None of the above

4. How many lights face only opposite the direction of flight when marking a VIRS drop zone using with the code letter "A" when dropping personnel from a C130J at night using GPS?
 - a. 7
 - b. 8
 - c. 10
 - d. 9
 - e. None of the above

5. When dropping CDS on a VIRS drop zone from a C17 at night what publication must be referenced to determine drop zone size requirements and PI location?
 - a. AFI 11-231
 - b. USASOC Reg. 350-2
 - c. FM 3-21.38
 - d. AFI 13-217
 - e. None of the above

6. What is the forward throw for Heavy Equipment dropped from a C130H?

7. How far must the PI be shifted on a GMRS drop zone for a C130J dropping 36 Jumpers and 1 door bundle, mass exit, if the MEW is 6 knots on drop heading and the trees on the lead edge are 8 meters tall, in order to not require a far marker?

8. The authentication light is located where on a GMRS drop zone?

9. What is the distance between the release point and the alignment light on a nighttime GMRS drop zone?

10. How many meters must the DZSTL shift the PI on A GMRS drop zone using the code letter "T", in order to make all markings visible to the aircrew, at night, for a UH-60L dropping 6 Door Bundles, if the drop zone is 600 meters long the drop heading is 360 degrees and the MEW is 0, trees on the lead edge are 5 meters tall?

FORMULAS

1. A CH-47, flying 90 knots is dropping 27 combat equipped Jumpers, on a 700 meter long drop zone, at night, with a MEW of 14 knots, how much drift will the Jumpers experience?
 - a. 630m
 - b. 336m
 - c. 525m
 - d. 420m
 - e. None of the above

2. If you have a C17, flying 135 KIAS, dropping 92 Jumpers and 5 Door Bundles, mass exit, from 1500 ft AGL, on a nighttime GMRS drop zone with a MEW of 17 knots, what length drop zone would be required to exit all Jumpers and equipment in one pass if the PI was shifted 75m left and 117m forward, in order to make all lights visible to the aircraft?
 - a. 3781m
 - b. 3898m
 - c. 3905m
 - d. 3698m
 - e. None of the above

3. How many seconds of green light are available and how many passes will you have on a 1400 meter GMRS drop zone with a MEW of 3 knots, for a C17 flying 135 KIAS, dropping 96 Jumpers and 3 Door Bundles from 1800ft AGL, mass exit, with the PI shifted 179 meters forward to not need a far marker
 - a. 13 seconds, 4 passes
 - b. 14 seconds, 3 passes
 - c. 14 seconds, 4 passes
 - d. 17 seconds, 3 passes
 - e. None of the above

4. A C17 is dropping 3 HE platforms, with G12E parachutes and 5,000 pound parachute releases and 3 CDS double containers, with G14 parachutes, from minimum drop altitude, on a nighttime GMRS drop zone that is 2100 meters long, with 19 seconds of available green light, if the MEW is 13 knots how much drift will the loads experience?
 - a. 195m
 - b. 215m
 - c. 312m
 - d. 108m
 - e. None of the above

5. You are setting up for a C130J, dropping 45 Jumpers and 2 Door Bundles at 135 KIAS, from 1750ft AGL, mass exit at night, on a GMRS drop zone where the MEW is 23 knots, what length drop zone will required to exit all Jumpers and equipment in one pass if the PI has been shifted 34m right and 193m forward in order to fit all the markings on the drop zone?
 - a. 1991m
 - b. 1983m
 - c. 2184m
 - d. 1783m
 - e. None of the above

6. How much drift will the DZSTL account for when dropping 6 Door Bundles from a CH-47 flying 90 KIAS, at night with a MEW of 12 knots?

7. A C17 is dropping 18 Door Bundles on a GMRS drop zone that is 800m long, from 1450ft AGL, How many seconds of green light are available and how many passes will be required to exit all equipment if the PI has been shifted forward 113 meters because of a 13 knot MEW?

8. You have a C17 dropping 5 Door Bundles and 96 Jumpers, mass exit, conducting tactical training on a nighttime GMRS drop zone with a MEW of 17 knots, what length drop zone will be required to exit all Jumpers and Door Bundles in one pass if the PI was shifted 75m left and 117m forward to fit all markings on the drop zone?

9. A single C17 is dropping 3 Door Bundles and 96 Jumpers, mass exit, from 1800ft AGL, on an 1100m GMRS drop zone with a MEW of 3 knots, the PI has been shifted 179 meters forward and the drop zone is being identified by the code letter "H", how many seconds are available and how many passes will be required to exit all Jumpers and equipment?

10. A CH-47 is dropping 13 Door Bundles and 4 Jumpers from the minimum altitude on a daytime GMRS drop zone that is 525m long, how many seconds of green light will be available and how many passes will it take to exit all Door Bundles and Jumpers if the PI has been shifted forward 164m to allow all markings to be visible to the aircraft?

DROP ZONES PRACTICE QUIZ A ANSWERS

Answers

Selection Factors

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. Centerline 250yds from the lead edge
7. 9 White Omni-directional lights
8. 864yds radius
9. 140 KIAS
10. 1085yds radius

CARP Drop Zone Sizes

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. 1150yds wide/4225yds long
7. 830yds wide/2230yds long
8. 730yds wide/3705yds long
9. 830yds wide/3100yds long
10. 1510yds wide/ 2570yds long

Duties and Responsibilities

1. B
2. E
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. Range Control
7. 2
8. VIRS and IMC CARP
9. None
10. 20 degrees

GMRS/VIRS

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. D
6. 500y/458m
7. 119m
8. 15m to the right of the approach light
9. 150m
10. 160m

Formulas

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. 90m
7. 10sec/ 5passes
8. 3898m
9. 10sec/ 5 passes
10. 3sec/8passes

DROP ZONE PRACTICE QUIZ

VERSION B (UPDATED 6 December 2013)

SELECTION FACTORS

1. When dropping Door Bundles using T-10 Cargo parachutes, from a C-130J at night, flying with GPS on a drop zone with a field elevation of 191m; what is the drop altitude in feet MSL?
 - f. 1627 ft MSL
 - g. 927 ft MSL
 - h. 950 ft MSL
 - i. 1650 ft MSL
 - j. None of the above

2. When dropping HV-CDS from a C-17 at night using 26 foot Ring Slot parachutes, from an altitude of 7,000 feet AGL, where is the control center located?
 - a. 275m 6 o'clock of the PI
 - b. 275y 6 o'clock of the PI
 - c. 550 y 6 o'clock of the PI
 - d. Off the drop zone
 - e. None of the above

3. Who is responsible for advising the Ground Unit Commander on the suitability of the proposed drop zone based on the eight selection factors?
 - a. S-3 AIR
 - b. Pathfinder/ DZSTL
 - c. Jumpmaster
 - d. Air Mobility Liaison
 - e. None of the above

4. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for two C130Hs, flying not in trail, dropping JPADS, at night, if the highest point is 649 feet above sea level?
 - a. 4,150 ft MSL
 - b. 4,149 ft MSL
 - c. 9,649 ft MSL
 - d. 9,650 ft MSL
 - e. None of the above

5. What is the minimum drop altitude in feet MSL for three C-17s, if the first two are dropping Heavy Equipment, using G-12E Parachutes, on the Dual Row Airdrop System; the third is dropping 40 CDS double row containers, using G-14 parachutes at night, under AWADS, if the field elevation is 3,150 meters above sea level?
 - a. 10,882 ft MSL
 - b. 10,900 ft MSL
 - c. 3,700 ft MSL
 - d. 3,650 ft MSL
 - e. None of the above

6. When marking a CARP drop zone at night how many and what type lights are needed to mark the drop zone when using the optional lights?

7. What radius surveyed circular, night, CARP drop zone is required for five C-17s, using GPS, if the first two are dropping four Heavy Equipment DRADS platforms using G12E parachutes and 5,000 lb parachute release systems, the third is dropping 40 CDS double containers, using G14 parachutes. Fifteen minutes later, the remaining aircraft are dropping 71 Jumpers and 3 Door Bundles with T-10 Cargo parachutes, mass exit, each, on an offset point of impact?

8. You are establishing a CARP drop zone for resupply by CDS from a C-130J, it will be ineffective due to the size of the surveyed drop zone to use the surveyed PI; however, the necessary drop zone size required will fit within the boundaries of the surveyed drop zone. How far in advance of TOT must you advise the aircrew of your new proposed point of impact?

9. What is the airdrop airspeed for a single C-130H, at night, dropping a Combat Rubber Raiding Craft being chased by eight ODA Operators, off the ramp?

10. What radius surveyed circular, CARP drop zone is required in order to facilitate two C-17s, using GPS, if the first is dropping 8 rows of HV-CDS and the second is dropping 8 HAARS, dropping from 7,200ft AGL?

CARP DROP ZONE SIZES

1. What size night CARP drop zone is required for three C-17s, dropping 60 Jumpers and 3 Door Bundles, each, mass exit, from 1150ft AGL, using an offset PI?
 - a. 630yds wide/ 2955yds long
 - b. 1330yds wide/ 2955yds long
 - c. 1430yds wide/ 3055yds long
 - d. 1430yds wide/ 3155yds long
 - e. None of the above

2. What size night CARP drop zone is required for two C-17s, with GPS, using the center PI, the first is dropping 12 CDS in single container configuration, from 1,000ft AGL fifteen minutes later the second is dropping 52 Jumpers and 1 Door Bundles, mass exit?
 - a. 610yds wide/ 2650yds long
 - b. 700yds wide/ 2525yds long
 - c. 730yds wide/ 2600yds long
 - d. 710yds wide/ 1915yds long
 - e. None of the above

3. What size CARP drop zone is required for two C-130Js, flying echelon left, dropping 4 HV-CDS rows from 5250ft AGL, using GPS, flying 135 KIAS, and using SKE?
 - a. 1280yds wide/ 1310yds long
 - b. 980yds wide/ 11010yds long
 - c. 980yds wide/ 1310yds long
 - d. 1080yds wide/ 1210yds long
 - e. None of the above

4. What radius CARP drop zone required for three C-130Js dropping 3 JPADS, each, at night, flying 140 KIAS, and using GPS?
 - a. 500meters
 - b. 500yards
 - c. 546yards
 - d. Both A and C
 - e. None of the above

5. What size CARP drop zone is required to accommodate three C-17s, using GPS at night, flying not in trail, the first is dropping 3 Heavy Equipment DRADS platforms the second is dropping 2 CDS on a single roller, 5 minutes later the third is dropping 30 Jumpers and 3 Door Bundles, mass exit?
 - a. 700yds wide/ 1800yds long
 - b. 790yds wide/ 1900yds long
 - c. 800yds wide/ 1975yds long
 - d. 690yds wide/ 2100yds long
 - e. None of the above

6. What size night CARP drop zone is required for three C-17s, if the first is dropping 4 Heavy Equipment DRADS platforms, fifteen minutes later the remaining aircraft are dropping 81 Jumpers and 4 Door Bundles, mass exit?

7. What size night CARP drop zone is required for three C-130Js, flying staggered trail, if the first is dropping 1 Heavy Equipment platform, the second aircraft is dropping 1 CDS single container, and the third aircraft is dropping 25 Jumpers, mass exit?

8. What size CARP drop zone is required for three C-130Js, flying staggered trail, if the first is dropping 3 Heavy Equipment platforms, the second aircraft is dropping 11 CDS single containers, and the third aircraft is dropping 46 Jumpers and 3 Door Bundles, mass exit?

9. What size night CARP drop zone is required for three C-130Hs, flying not in trail, if the first is dropping 5 Heavy Equipment platforms, the second aircraft is dropping 16 CDS double containers, and the third aircraft is dropping 59 Jumpers and 1 Door Bundles, mass exit?

10. What size CARP drop zone is required for three C-17s, if the first is dropping 4 Heavy Equipment platforms, the second aircraft is dropping 28 CDS double containers, and the third aircraft is dropping 12 HV-CDS rows, flying not in trail?

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. How many medics are required to support a multi-ship, CDS drop on a 2200 meter drop zone with 20 seconds of green light?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 0
 - d. 4
 - e. None of the above

2. How long prior to TOT do boats have to be in place for three C-17s dropping Door Bundles on a 1500 meter drop zone with 15 seconds of green light?
 - a. 1 Hour
 - b. 15 minutes
 - c. 10 minutes
 - d. 30 minutes
 - e. None of the above

3. What are the maximum surface winds allowable when dropping Heavy Equipment using G-12E parachutes and the 5,000 lb parachute release system?
 - a. 17 knots
 - b. 13 knots
 - c. 20 knots
 - d. 25 knots
 - e. None of the above

4. The boat detail must at a minimum have communications with whom?
 - a. Range Control
 - b. DZSTL
 - c. DACO
 - d. Ground Unit Commander
 - e. None of the above

5. How many additional life vests are the boat detail required to have for a C-130J, dropping 5 Door Bundles and 42 Jumpers, wearing combat equipment, conducting tactical training?
 - a. 0
 - b. 47
 - c. 42
 - d. 44
 - e. None of the above

6. Who is responsible for naming the drop zone while conducting a new DZ survey?
7. At a minimum the drop zone support team will consist of how many members when dropping LCLA's?
8. For which types of drop zones are communications not required with the Aircraft?
9. What is the MEW restriction for a personnel airdrop when dropping Heavy Equipment using DRADS configuration?
10. Which Natick approved Anemometer is both digital and Omni-directional?

VIRS/GMRS

1. What is the minimum drop zone size requirement for a GMRS resupply drop zone?
 - a. 275y/275y
 - b. 275m/275m
 - c. 300m/275m
 - d. 475m/475m
 - e. None of the above
2. When marking a VIRS drop zone with the code letter "H" how many panels are required?
 - a. 7
 - b. 11
 - c. 10
 - d. 6
 - e. None of the above
3. How far forward would you be required to shift the PI in order to fit all markings on the drop zone when dropping personnel from a C-23, with a MEW of 0, and 7 meter trees on the lead edge?
 - a. 138m
 - b. 135m
 - c. 55m
 - d. 3m
 - e. None of the above
4. How many lights face only opposite the direction of flight when marking a VIRS drop zone using with the code letter "E" when dropping personnel from a C-130J at night using GPS?
 - a. 7
 - b. 8
 - c. 10
 - d. 9
 - e. None of the above

5. When dropping Heavy Equipment on a GMRS drop zone from a C-130H at night what publication must be referenced to determine the PI location?
 - a. AFI 12-317
 - b. USASOC Reg. 350-2
 - c. FM 3-21.38
 - d. AFI 13-217
 - e. None of the above
6. What is the forward throw for CDS dropped from a C-17?
7. How far must the PI be shifted on a GMRS drop zone for a C-130J dropping 36 Jumpers and 1 Door Bundle, mass exit, if the MEW is 6 knots opposite drop heading drop heading and the trees on the lead edge are 5 meters tall, in order to not require a far marker?
8. The far marker is located where on a GMRS drop zone?
9. What is the distance between the corner light and the approach light on a nighttime GMRS drop zone?
10. How many meters must the DZSTL shift the PI on A GMRS drop zone with no code letter, in order to make all markings visible to the aircrew, at night, for a UH-60L dropping 6 Door Bundles, if the drop zone is 600 meters long the drop heading is 360 degrees and the MEW is 7 knots at 180 degrees, trees on the lead edge are 11 meters tall?

FORMULAS

1. A CH-47, flying 95 knots is dropping 27 combat equipped Jumpers, from minimum drop altitude, on a 900 meter long drop zone, at night, with a MEW of 12 knots; how much drift will the jumpers experience?
 - a. 270m
 - b. 450m
 - c. 225m
 - d. 540m
 - e. None of the above
2. If you have a C-130J, flying 140 KIAS, dropping 48 Jumpers and 3 Door Bundles, mass exit, from 1500 ft AGL, on a nighttime GMRS drop zone with a MEW of 17 knots; what length drop zone would be required to exit all jumpers and equipment in one pass if the PI was shifted 75m forward and 117m right, in order to make all lights visible to the aircraft?
 - a. 2128m
 - b. 2060m
 - c. 4131m
 - d. 2203m
 - e. None of the above

3. How many seconds of green light will be available and how many passes will you have on a 1250 meter GMRS drop zone with a MEW of 8 knots, for a C-17, dropping 96 Jumpers and 3 Door Bundles from 1400 ft AGL, mass exit, with the PI shifted 179 meters forward to not need a far marker
 - a. 13 seconds, 4 passes
 - b. 14 seconds, 3 passes
 - c. 14 seconds, 4 passes
 - d. 17 seconds, 3 passes
 - e. None of the above

4. A C-17 is dropping 8 rows of HV-CDS, from 6,500ft AGL, on a nighttime GMRS drop zone that is 2100 meters long, with 19 seconds of available green light, and if the MEW is 21 knots; how much drift will the loads experience?
 - a. 410m
 - b. 205m
 - c. 2048m
 - d. 1890m
 - e. None of the above

5. You are setting up for a C-130J, dropping 41 Jumpers and 7 Door Bundles at 135 KIAS, from 1750ft AGL, and mass exit at night, on a GMRS drop zone where the MEW is 18 knots. What length drop zone will be required to exit all Jumpers and equipment in one pass if the PI has been shifted 34m right and 210m forward in order to fit all the markings on the drop zone?
 - a. 2266m
 - b. 2476m
 - c. 1853m
 - d. 2063m
 - e. None of the above

6. How much drift will the DZSTL account for when dropping 6 Door Bundles from a CASA-212 flying 110 KIAS, at night with a MEW of 12 knots?

7. A CH-47 is dropping 25 Door Bundles on a GMRS drop zone that is 750m long, from 650ft AGL. How many seconds of green light are available and how many passes will be required to exit all equipment if the PI has been shifted forward 143 meters because of a 13 knot MEW?

8. You have a C-17 dropping 6 Door Bundles and 91 Jumpers, mass exit, conducting tactical training on a nighttime GMRS drop zone with a MEW of 17 knots. What length drop zone will be required to exit all Jumpers and door bundles in one pass if the PI was shifted 75m left and 745m forward to fit all markings on the drop zone?

9. A single C-17 is dropping 3 door bundles and 96 jumpers, mass exit, from 1800ft AGL, on an 1100m GMRS drop zone with a MEW of 3 knots, the PI has been shifted 325 meters forward and the drop zone is being identified by the code letter "H". How many seconds are available and how many passes will be required to exit all Jumpers and equipment?

10. A CH-47 is dropping 13 Door Bundles and 4 Jumpers from the minimum altitude on a daytime GMRS drop zone that is 615m long. How many seconds of green light will be available and how many passes will it take to exit all Door Bundles and Jumpers; if the PI has been shifted forward 158m in order to place all markings on the drop zone?

DROP ZONES PRACTICE QUIZ B ANSWERS

Selection Factors

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. 11 White Omni-directional lights
7. 3293 yard radius
8. 15 minutes prior to TOT
9. 140 KIAS
10. 1149 yards radius

CARP Drop Zone Sizes

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. 1340yds wide/ 3850yds long
7. 830yds wide/ 1630yds long
8. 730yds wide/ 2430yds long
9. 830yds wide/ 2980yds long
10. 1510yds wide/ 3070yds long

Duties and Responsibilities

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. SURVEYOR
7. 2
8. GMRS and VMC CARP
9. No Restriction
10. DIC-3

GMRS/VIRS

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. 725y/ 663m
7. 434m
8. Trail edge or where best seen
9. 50m
10. 303m

Formulas

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. E
5. B
6. 90m
7. 13 sec/ 5 passes
8. 4592m
9. 8 sec/ 7 passes
10. 5 sec/ 7 passes

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK

Drop Zones AF 3823 Math Practice

For each scenario solve for the following questions in BOTH meters and yards

- A. What is the diagonal length?
 - B. What is the longitudinal length?
 - C. What is the lateral width?
-
1. While preparing an AF3823 for an impending airborne training mission you complete the site survey portion of your drop zone survey. The proposed drop heading will be 025° which is also the long axis of your drop zone. The corner grid coordinates for your drop zone as you found them are LLE 16SFA 98810 76415, RLE 16SFA 99444 76119, LTE 16SFA 99233 77321 and RTE 16SFA 99867 77025?
 2. While preparing an AF3823 for an impending airborne training mission you complete the site survey portion of your drop zone survey. The proposed drop heading will be 010° which is also the long axis of your drop zone. The corner grid coordinates for your drop zone as you found them are LLE 16SFA 84840 69715, RLE 16SFA 85923 69524, LTE 16SFA 85083 71094 and RTE 16SFA 86166 70903?
 3. While preparing an AF3823 for an impending airborne training mission you complete the site survey portion of your drop zone survey. The proposed drop heading will be 315° which is also the long axis of your drop zone. The corner grid coordinates for your drop zone as you found them are LLE 16SFA 69740 58723, RLE 16SFA 70293 59276, LTE 16SFA 68596 59867 and RTE 16SFA 69149 60420?
 4. While preparing an AF3823 for an impending airborne training mission you complete the site survey portion of your drop zone survey. The proposed drop heading will be 351° which is also the long axis of your drop zone. The corner grid coordinates for your drop zone as you found them are LLE 16SFA 48569 25897, RLE 16SFA 49162 25990, LTE 16SFA 48444 26687 and RTE 16SFA 49037 26780?
 5. While preparing an AF3823 for an impending airborne training mission you complete the site survey portion of your drop zone survey. The proposed drop heading will be 017° which is also the long axis of your drop zone. The corner grid coordinates for your drop zone as you found them are LLE 16SFA 56642 61942, RLE 16SFA 59279 61136, LTE 16SFA 57987 66341 and RTE 16SFA 60624 65535?

1. a) 1220m / 1334y
b) 999m / 1093y
c) 699m / 765y
2. a) 1780m / 1947y
b) 1400m / 1531y
c) 1099m / 1202y
3. a) 1796m / 1965y
b) 1617m / 1769y
c) 782m / 855y
4. a) 999m / 1092y
b) 799m / 874y
c) 600m / 656y
5. a) 5362m / 5864y
b) 4600m / 5030y
c) 2757m / 3015y

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK

Drop Zones PI Shift Homework

For each problem, answer these three questions:

- A. How far do you need to shift the PI to put the approach panel on the DZ?
 - B. How far from the lead edge does the approach panel need to be to not need a far marker?
 - C. How far do you need to shift the PI to not need a far marker?
-
1. A UH-1Y dropping 2 door bundles and 2 jumpers on a GMRS DZ. The drop heading is 235° with a MEW of 5kts @ 055°. Trees on the lead edge are 8m tall.
 2. A C-130H dropping 30 jumpers on a GMRS DZ. The drop heading is 035° with a MEW of 12kts @ 035°. Trees on the lead edge are 13m tall.
 3. A CH-53E dropping 4 door bundles on a GMRS DZ. The drop heading is 097° with a MEW of 11kts @ 277°. Trees on the lead edge are 5m tall.
 4. A UH-60L dropping 6 jumpers on a GMRS DZ. The drop heading is 258° with a MEW of 2kts @ 258°. Trees on the lead edge are 9m tall.
 5. A CH-47D dropping 10 door bundles at night on a GMRS DZ. The drop heading is 075° with a MEW of 18kts @ 255°. Trees on the lead edge are 12m tall.
 6. A C-17 dropping 8 jumpers from 1400ft AGL on a GMRS DZ. The drop heading is 008° with a MEW of 12kts @ 188°. Trees on the lead edge are 4m tall.
 7. A UH-60L dropping 3 door bundles on a GMRS DZ. The drop heading is 145° with a MEW of 3kts @ 145°. Trees on the lead edge are 10m tall.
 8. A CH-47E dropping 12 jumpers and 2 door bundles on a GMRS DZ. The drop heading is 065° with a MEW of 18kts @ 245°. Trees on the lead edge are 8m tall.
 9. A CASA-212 flying 100KIAS dropping 4 door bundles at night on a GMRS DZ. The drop heading is 095° with a MEW of 7kts @ 095°. Trees on the trail edge are 14m tall.
 10. A CH-47D dropping 12 jumpers at night from minimum drop altitude on a GMRS DZ. The drop heading is 260° with a MEW of 17kts @ 260°. Trees on the lead edge are 6m tall.

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK

DROP ZONES PI SHIFT HOMEWORK ANSWERS

1. a) 210m
b) 120m
c) 330m
2. a) 0m
b) 195m
c) 14m
3. a) 145m
b) 75m
c) 220m
4. a) 0m
b) 135m
c) 30m
5. a) 230m
b) 180m
c) 410m
6. a) 683m
b) 60m
c) 743m
7. a) 71m
b) 150m
c) 221m
8. a) 805m
b) 120m
c) 925m
9. a) 47m
b) 0m
c) 47m
10. a) 0m
b) 90m
c) 0m

DZST EQUIPMENT FAMILIARIZATION

Amber Rotating Beacon: Electric driven light which provides amber rotating light for trail edge marker on a night CARP drop zone. NSN: Local purchase item.

VS-17 Marker Panel Aerial: Two sided panel. One side is fluorescent orange, sometimes referred to as international orange. The other side is cerise, or commonly referred to as red. The panel is 2 feet wide by 6 feet long. It has six tie down points used to attach the panel to stakes. It also has three snap fasteners on the short ends in the stow pocket. It should be folded up so that the olive drab (OD) green is showing. The color of the panel used should best contrast the surrounding area. NSN: 8345-00-174-6865

Light, Marker, Ground Obstruction: Also known as the "beanbag light". It is powered by one BA-200. The color of the light can be changed with the use of interchangeable colored plastic domes. These can be used in light holes or on the surface, secured with tent pegs, or by filling the bottom with sand or rocks. NSN: 6230-00-115-9996

Whelen Light: Named after the Whelen Corporation which manufactured the light. It is powered by either the BA-4368 or the lithium battery used in the PRC-77 radios. The light is placed on top of the battery and is ready for operation. The color of the light can be changed with different colored domes. NSN: Local purchase item

M-2 Light Baton: A flashlight powered by 2 BA-30's. The color of the light can be changed with different lenses that are stored in the base compartment of the light. This light is used in light holes or on top of the ground attached to a tent peg. NSN: 6230-00-926-4331

Aerial, Marker, Distress: An omni-directional flashing (strobe) light. This light has a very far range. A directional cover can snap on the top for the stealth operator. Colors can be changed with snap on caps. The strobe light also has Infrared (IR) capabilities. NSN: 6230-00--67-5209

Mirror, Emergency Signaling, Type II: The signal mirror, when used properly, can be used to signal aircraft by reflected sunlight. There is a set of instructions on the back of the signal mirror for proper use and aiming. The signal mirror can still be used on hazy days. One misconception is that it can only be used when facing the sun. It can be used in all directions and can be seen as far as the horizon will go. NSN: 6350-00-105-1252

SE-11 Light Gun: A long range directional visual signaling device used to signal aircraft to mark the release point on the drop zone. It is powered by 5 BA-30's and can be set up for remote operations. It has a red cap/lens, normally used as a no drop signal. LIGHT, TRAFFIC AIR B-2 replaces the SE-11. NSN:6210-00-578-6754

Pilot Balloon: The PIBALL is a ten or thirty gram rubber balloon that, when filled with helium to the specified circumference is used to measure the mean effective wind which is the average wind from the ground to drop altitude. NSN: Balloon Meteorological 10 Gram 6660-00-663-7933 Balloon Meteorological 30 Gram 6660-00-663-8159

Lighting Unit (PIBALL): This light is attached to the PIBALL for night operations. The PIBALL is inflated to a greater dimension to compensate for the weight of the light so that the same ascension rate is achieved. The PIBALL I light has a wet cell battery that is activated by water, or fluid. When temperatures fall below 50 degrees the PIBALL light activates faster by using warm water. NSN: 6660-00-839-4927

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK

Drift Scale: Slide type scale that uses a 90 degree angle to measure the ascent of the PIBALL for determining the mean effective wind. NSN: Locally produced by TASC (a protractor with a string through the center with a weight can be used). Also for this purpose, the dolite, NSN 6675-00-8617939, Pocket Transit, (with built in clinometer) NSN 6675-00-6415735, and the Clinometer, NSN 6675-01-3139730.

AN/PRC-119: Frequency modulation of FM man portable radio used for contacting the aircraft with FM communication capabilities. This radio can also be used for NAVAID with aircraft that have FM homing capabilities. It has a range of 4 to 16 kilometers without power increasing accessories.

AN/ML-433A/PM: Produced in the 1940's as a component for the S-2's belt weather kit to provide the field commander with rudimentary local weather data. The anemometer provides wind speed data, but not winds direction and cannot be calibrated. The AN/ML-433A/PM is about 12 inches long and is pistol belt carried, hand-held device which has two wind speed ranges: 0-8 knots and 0-40 knots. It is packaged in a canvas pouch with snap flap and weighs 5 pounds. The AN/ML-433A/PM's ability to perform accurately register gusty wind data has been questioned. This is no longer authorized for use on drop zone operations.

PRC-113: Is a man portable UHF/VHF/AM and has quick jam resistant electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) transceiver. Designed for short range (5 to 15 miles) tactical ground-to-ground, or ground-to-air communication.

The ASIP is an FM VHF low radio system with built in COMSEC. The radio also has a built in test (BIT). Frequency range is 30.000 to 87.975 MHz. There are two ways the ASIP can be used, in a man pack or vehicle mounted. To power up the ASIP in man pack configuration it takes 13.5 VDC given by one BA5590. In vehicular it takes 27.5 VDC from the vehicular battery. There are four power settings: LOW (200m-400m), MEDIUM (440m-5km), HI (5km-10km), and PA (10km-40km). PA is only used when the ASIP is vehicular mounted. DATA rates of 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, and 16000 bits per second.

The AN/PRC-117F radio, also known as a RT-1796, is a man-portable radio capable of transmitting and receiving in the 30MHz to 512MHz frequency range. This means that the radio can be used for FM, AM, and SATCOM communications. With this one radio system a Ranger RTO is able to communicate with any other radio system used in Ranger operations. The 117F operates in three distinct frequency ranges.

VHF Low Band – 30MHz to 89.99999MHz

VHF High Band – 90MHz to 224.99999MHz

UHF Band – 225MHz to 512MHz

One hundred ten programmable radio nets

The 117F is capable of 20 watts of power output in the 90MHz to 400MHz range and 10 watts in the upper and lower frequency ranges. The 117F is a menu driven radio. The 117F can use VINSON, ANDVT, Fascinator, and KG-84 embedded encryption. The 117F requires 26v DC power and thus, uses two BA-5590 non-rechargeable batteries. The 117F includes one H-250 handset, VHF blade antenna with a flexible adapter base, VHF/UHF flex antenna, KDU remote control cable, wide battery box, and the AN/PRC-117F transceiver. The AV-2040 satellite antenna is used for SATCOM communications. The 117F uses menu driven programming. The 117F with batteries weighs 15.9 lbs.

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK

Anemometers—Services should only use approved anemometers to measure surface winds during all personnel and cargo parachute operations. The approved anemometers are the DIC, DIC3, Turbo Meter, and AN/PMQ-3A. The AN/ML433A/PM and the anemometers that use floating balls or small floating lightweight aluminum devices in a tube are not authorized for use during personnel or cargo airdrop operations. The DIC, DIC3, and Turbo Meter cannot be calibrated; they must be given an expedient check just before use.

- * Ensure fresh batteries are installed in the anemometer.
- * Check the anemometer in a no-wind condition such as in a vehicle cab or a building. Turn on the anemometer and, if any reading other than zero registers, the anemometer is not fit for use and must be discarded.
- * Use a three-anemometer check by comparing the reading on three anemometers in identical conditions. Discard the one anemometer that doesn't read the same as the other two.
- * The Turbo Meter must be held within 20 degrees of wind line with the wind entering the rear of the meter to ensure accurate readings.
- * The AN/PMQ 3A and the DIC/DIC-3 are omni-directional
- * Calibration requirements for the AN/PMQ-3A will be conducted IAW appropriate TMs. Other anemometers not tested and recommended for use should be employed only after a command-initiated risk assessment is completed. Regardless of the method or device used to measure DZ winds, the airborne commander is responsible for ensuring winds on the DZ do not exceed 13 knots during static line personnel airdrops.

AN/PMQ 3A (anemometer): Designed in the 1950's as a two-piece, hand held or tripod mounted, periodically calibrated, omni-directional anemometer capable of providing wind speed and direction. The anemometer weighs approximately 4 pounds. Total weight for the components, minus the tripod and the box, is approximately 10 pounds. When ordered through the U.S. Army supply system the item cost is \$963.00. Although durable, the AN/PMQ 3A must be transported in its storage box to prevent damage. Its size, cost, and other limitations restrict its use by the Light Infantry units in operational settings; NSN: 6660-00-515-4339

Turbo Meter: This is an electronic wind speed indicator. It provides wind speed accurately, and is pocket size for convenience. The Turbo meter has four scales which are displayed on a three digit Light Emitting Diode display. The scales are knots per hour, feet per second, meters per second, and miles per hour. For best results, keep the axis of the Turbo meter within 20 degrees of the direction wind. The Turbo meter does not display wind direction data and post-manufacturer re-calibration methods for the turbo meter are not available. Approximate cost is \$165.00 NSN: 1670-00-T33-9004

DIC: This is one-piece, hand-held, compact, light weight, and is factory calibrated. The DIC uses wind-cups externally mounted on folding wind-vanes to catch the wind and electronically displays the wind speed data, but does not display wind direction. The wind cups and vanes fold away for storage in the hard case provided by the manufacturer. Post manufacturer calibration methods are not available. DIC has the capability to depict wind data in miles per hour, knots, kilometers per hour, or meters per second on a LED readout. Approximate cost is \$295.00.

DIC-3: This exhibits all the features of the DIC but it also displays peak wind velocity over a given time period and average wind velocities over two time periods. Approximate cost is \$350.00.

A/C Aircraft

ACP Air Control Point

AF Air Force

AFB Air Force Base

AFT To The Rear, Behind, Or Toward The Tail Of The Aircraft

AGL Above Ground Level

Airborne Commander- Provides A Safety Officer, Medical And Malfunction Officer For Training Missions. Jointly Selects The DZ With The Tactical Airlift Commander.

ALO Air Liaison Officer

ALT Altitude

AMC Air Mobility Command

AMC Mission Commander- Provides For The Precise And Timely Delivery Of The Airborne Force To The Selected Assault Zone. The Mission Commander Has Operational Control Of The Assault Zones Being Used By His Forces.

Anemometer An Instrument For Measuring And Indicating The Force Or Speed Of The Wind

AO Area Of Operations

ARR Arrival

Assault Zone—A Generic Term Used To Include Dzs, Alzs, And Hlzs

ATA Actual Time Of Arrival

ATC Air Traffic Controller

ATD Actual Time Of Departure

AWADS Adverse Weather Aerial Delivery System

AZAR Assault Zone Availability Report

CAPES Chemiluminescent Light-Assisted Personnel Exit System

CARP Computed Air Release Point

CC Control Center

CCP Communications Checkpoint

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK

CCT Combat Control Team

CDS Container Delivery System

CH Cargo Helicopter

CONUS Continental United States

CRC Control And Reporting Center

CRL Container Ramp Load

CRRC Combat Rubber Raiding Craft

CRS Container Release System

DF Direction Finding

DTG Date-Time Group

DZ Drop Zone

DZC Drop Zone Controller The DZC Is Normally USAF ST Combat Controller (E-4 Or Above With A 5-Skill Level Or Higher Certified By The Unit Commander.

DZSO Drop Zone Safety Officer—The Appointed Representative Of The Airborne Commander Who Is Responsible For The Safe Operation Of The DZ. The Specific Duties And Responsibilities Vary According To The Using Airborne Units Standard Operating Procedures.

DZST Drop Zone Support Team (DZST)- A Qualified Team (Non-CCT, Air Force And Sister Service) Which Supports DZ Operations When CCT Is Not Present.

DZSTL Drop Zone Support Team Leader—Individual In Charge Of The DZST. Utilized When CCT Is Not Supporting The Drop Zone.

Energy-Dissipating Material Artificial Cardboard Packing Material. In Parachute Operations, Protects Equipment By Dissipating Shock Or Energy When The Package Lands

ETA Estimated Time Of Arrival

FLA Frontline Ambulance

FM Frequency Modulated

GMRS Ground Marked Release System—A Procedure Used By Ground Forces To Determine And Mark The Release Point For An Airdrop.

GPS Global Positioning System

GUC - Ground Unit Commander

HAARS High Altitude Airdrop Resupply System

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK

HAHO High-Altitude, High-Opening

HALO High-Altitude, Low-Opening

HARP High Altitude Release Point

HE Heavy Equipment

HSK High Speed Kit

HSSLADS High Speed Low-Level Aerial Delivery System

HVCDS High Velocity Container Delivery System

IMC Instrument Metrological Condition(S)

IAW In Accordance With

JAAT Joint Air Attack Team

JA/ATT Joint Airborne/Air Transportability Training

JMD Jump Master Directed

KIAS Knots Indicated Airspeed

MAC Military Airlift Command

MEDEVAC Medical Evacuation

MEW Mean Effective Wind—The Theoretical Wind Of Constant Velocity And Direction, Extending From The Surface To A Predetermined Altitude Above The Ground.

MPI Multiple Points Of Impact

MSL Mean Sea Level

NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NAVAID Navigation Aid

NCO Non-Commissioned Officer

Night Vision Goggles An Image-Intensification Device That Improves Visibility In Low Light Situations By Amplifying Available Light

NLT Not Later Than

NM Nautical Mile

NVD Night Vision Device

OG/CC Operations Group Commander

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK

Oscillate To Swing Back And Forth Like A Pendulum

Over Fly To Fly Over; To Pass Over In An Airplane

Phraseology A Manner Of Organizing Words And Phrases Into Longer Elements; A Choice

PI Point Of Impact—The Point On The DZ Where The First Parachutist Or Airdropped Cargo Item Lands Or Is Expected To Land.

PIBAL Pilot Balloon

Port Side The Left-Hand Side (As One Looks Forward)

Racetrack To Fly In An Oval Flight Pattern Over A Drop Zone Or Point Of Impact

RAM Raised Angle Marker—A Device Used To Mark The Point Of Impact During Airdrops. A Triangular Shaped Marker Constructed Of Bright Orange Material, Six Feet Wide At The Base (Minimum) And Six Feet High (Minimum), Displayed At A Sixty-Degree Angle Into The Direction Of Flight.

RP Release Point The Point Over The DZ Where Personnel Or Equipment Should Exit The Drop A/C.

RPI Random Points Of Impact

SATB Simulated Airdrop Training Bundle

SINCGARS Single-Channel, Ground And Airborne Radio System

SKE Station Keeping Equipment—An A/C Avionics System Which Can Be Used To Maintain Formation Position In IMC. When Used In Conjunction With AWADS Lead A/C, IMC Airdrops Are Possible. C-130, And C-17 SKE-Equipped A/C Have An IMC Airdrop Capability When Employed With A Ground-Based Zone Marker.

SOLL Special Operations Low Level (SOLL)—Mobility Air Forces (MAF) C-17 And C-5 Qualified Aircrews That Support Special Operations Using Non-Standard Procedures And Criteria, Including Operations Using Nvgs. AMC Provides NVG Trained C-130 Crews Capable Of Using Procedures Similar To SOLL Aircrew. These C-130 Aircrews Are Notionally Referred To As C-130 NVG

SOP Standing Operating Procedure

Starboard Side The Right-Hand Side (As One Looks Forward)

STOL Short Takeoff And Landing

STT Special Tactics Team

Supported Unit A Unit Requesting The Mission To Transport Supplies And Equipment ,

Tactical Airlift Commander (COMALF)- Responsible For All Assigned Tactical Airlift Forces. Jointly Selects The DZ With The Airborne Commander Or The Commander Of The Forces Being Supported

TALO Theater Airlift Liaison Officer—An Officer Specially Trained To Implement The Theater Air Control System And To Control Tactical Airlift Assets. Theater Airlift Liaison Officers Are Highly Qualified, Rated Airlift Officers, With Tactical (Airdrop) Airlift Experience, Assigned Duties Supporting US Army Units.

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK

TOT Time On Target

Trailing Edge Of A DZ—Represents The Imaginary Line Extending Between The Left And Right Rear Corners Of A Surveyed DZ.

TSC Training Support Center

TTB Tactical Training Bundle

Turbo Meter An Instrument For Measuring Ground Wind Speed

UH Utility Helicopter

UHF Ultra-High Frequency

Unilateral Describes An AF Only Operation. A Unilateral Mission Will Not Be Considered A Joint Operation Merely Because The Parachutists Or Loads Are From Another Service.

VFR Visual Flight Rules

VHF Very High Frequency

VIRS Verbally Initiated Release System—A Method Of Positioning A/C For Airdrop By Verbal Instruction From The DZSTL.

VMC Visual Meteorological Conditions—Weather Conditions In Which VFR Applies; Expressed In Terms Of Visibility, Ceiling Height, And A/C Clearance From Clouds Along The Path Of Flight. When These Criteria Do Not Exist, Instrument Meteorological Conditions Prevail And IFR Must Be Followed.

WDI Wind Drift Indicator

ZAR Zone Availability Report

ZM Zone Marker—An Electronic NAVAID Used By Specially Equipped A/C To Aid In Positioning Over The AZ Or Release Point.

DZST GUIDE REFERENCES:

AFI 13-217 Drop Zone And Landing Zone Operations (CARP)

AFI 11-231 Computed Air Release Point Procedures

AFI 11-410 Personnel Parachute Operations

AR 385-10 The Army Safety Program

AR 59-4 Joint Airdrop Inspection Records, Malfunction Investigations, And Activity Reporting

FM 3-5.210 Special Forces Air Operations

DROP ZONE HOMEWORK

FM 3-5.211 Special Forces Military Free-Fall Operations

FM 3-21.220 Static Line Parachuting Techniques And Training

FM 3-21.38 Pathfinder Operations (VIRS)

USASOC REG 350-2 Airborne Training Airborne Operations (GMRS)

USASOC/USSOCOM REG 350-6 SOF Infiltration/Exfiltration Techniques

Memorandum Of Agreement, Airdrop Operations Without Combat Control Teams (Ccts), Dated 27 June 1987

HANDOUTS

VIRS TRANSMISSION

GTA Transmission

Pilot Transmission

A1L16 this is Raven 11 – over

Raven 11 this is A1L16 – over

L16 this is Raven 11, CCP inbound – over

Raven 11 this is L16, State Number, Type and Intentions
- over

L16 this is Raven 11, I am a single UH-60 with paradrop,
inbound to your location - over

Raven 11 this is L16, Heading____ degrees,
Distance____ kilometers, Drop heading____ degrees,
Drop Speed____ knots, Drop Altitude____ ft. AGL. Signal
on call, I can accept your A/C at my location
with____jumpers/bundles per pass. Be advised all no
fly areas are in effect. Continue approach for visual
identification.- over

L16 this is Raven 11, Roger – over

Raven 11 this is L16, I am at your ____ o'clock ____
meters.

Signal out, can you identify? – over

L16 this is Raven 11, I identify orange VS-17 panel –
over

U.S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

Raven 11 this is L16, Visual contact. Enter (Right / Left / Down Wind), and report base – over

L16 this is Raven 11, on base – over

Raven 11 this is L16, Roger – over

ONCE AIRCRAFT IS POSITIONED FOR FINAL ON DROP HEADING

Raven 11 this is L16, turn drop heading_____degrees – over

L16 this is Raven 11, turning drop heading_____degrees - over

Raven 11 this is L16, Steer Left/Right; on course

8 TO 10 SECONDS OUT

Raven 11 this is L16, with_____jumpers(s)/bundle(s), stand by - over

L16 this is Raven 11, standing by – over

Raven 11 this is L16, with_____ jumpers(s)/bundle(s), execute, execute, execute – over

Raven 11 this is L16, I observe_____ jumpers(s)/bundle(s) clear and away. State intentions. Report when clear of my control zone. Be advised all no

U.S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

fly areas are in effect – over

A1L16 this is Raven 11, intention classified. Clear of
your

control zone – over

Raven 11 this is A1L16, out

CCP TRANSMISSION

GTA Transmission

Pilot Transmission

A1L16 this is Raven 11 – over

Raven 11 this is A1L16 – over

L16 this is Raven 11, CCP inbound – over

Raven 11 this is L16, state number, type and intention –
over

L16 this is Raven 11, single UH-60 with sling load
inbound for your location – over

Raven 11 this is L16, Heading____degrees,
Distance____ kilometers, Land heading____ degrees,
signal on call, I can accept your aircraft at my location.
Be advised all no fly areas are in effect. Continue
approach for visual identification. – over

L16 this is Raven 11, roger – over

Raven 11 this is L16, I am at your ___ o'clock ___ meters, signal out, can you identify? – over

L16 this is Raven 11, identify orange VS-17 panel – over

Raven 11 this is L16, visual contact. Form you own approach and report final – over

L16 this is Raven 11, on final – over

Raven 11 this is L16, wind ___ degrees at ___ knots. You are clear to approach (land). Take all further commands from the signalman on the ground – over

L16 this is Raven 11, request departure instructions – over

Raven 11 this is L16, wind ___ degrees at ___ knots. You are cleared to depart. State intention. Report when clear of my control zone. Be advised all no fly areas are in effect – over

A1L16 this is Raven 11, intentions classified. Clear of you control zone – over

Raven 11 this is A1L16 - out

MEDEVAC REQUEST TRANSMISSION

GTA Transmission

Pilot Transmission

CHANGE FREQUENCY

Medevac Control this is A1L16 – over

A1L16 this is Medevac Control – over

Medevac Control this is L16, Request Medevac – over

L16 this is Medevac Control, Send Request – Over

Medevac Control this is L16, Request as follows:

Line 1: (Grid Coordinates to your site)

Line 2: (Your Call Sign and Primary / Alternate Frequency)

Line 3: (# of patients by precedents)

Line 4: (Special Equipment)

Line 5: (# of patients by type)

Medevac Control this is L16, End request, Read back – over

A1L16 this is Medevac Control, Have all pertinent information – over

U.S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

Medevac Control this is A1L16 – out

CHANGE FREQUENCY

A1L16 this is Raven 11 – over

Raven 11 this is A1L16 – over

L16 this is Raven 11, 6 kilometers S.W. of your location
– over

Raven 11 this is L16, State Number, Type and Intention
– over

L16 this is Raven 11, Single UH-60 inbound for casualty
pickup – over

Raven 11 this is L16, Heading___degrees,
Distance___kilometers, Land heading____degrees,
signal on call, I can accept your aircraft at my location.
Be advised all no fly areas are in effect. Continue
approach for visual identification. – over

L16 this is Raven 11, Roger – over

Raven 11 this is L16, I am at your___ o'clock,____
meters. Signal out, can you identify? – over

L16 this is Raven 11, Identify orange VS-17 panel – over

Raven 11 this is L16, Visual contact. Form your own
approach and report final – over

L16 this is Raven 11, on final – over

Raven 11 this is L16, Wind at____degrees at____knots.
You are cleared to approach (land). Take all further
commands from the signalman on the ground – over

L16 this is Raven 11, Request departure instructions –
over

U.S. ARMY PATHFINDER SCHOOL

Raven 11 this is L16, Wind____degrees at____knots.
You are clear to depart. State intention. Report when
clear of my control zone. Be advised all no fly areas are
in effect – over

A1L16 this is Raven 11, Intentions classified. Clear of
your control zone – over

Raven 11 this is A1L16 – out

*** NOTE: For transmissions with a single, non-Medevac aircraft, enter them in the closest and quickest leg of
traffic, and have them report base.

*** NOTE: For any type of situation with a traffic pattern all ready established, with aircraft in it, all aircraft must
enter the traffic pattern.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
1ST BATTALION, 507TH PARACHUTE INFANTRY REGIMENT
FORT BENNING, GEORGIA 31905



ATSH-TPP-AM (350)

DATE

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PATHFINDER STUDENT

SUBJECT: Pathfinder Course graduation requirements

1. **PURPOSE:** To outline the requirements for a student to successfully complete the United States Army Pathfinder Course.

2. **GENERAL:** The Pathfinder cadre strives to make your training as professional and rewarding as possible. You will be required to meet the minimum POI standards in order to graduate. A 70% or higher must be maintained in all ten areas. The maximum score attainable for the course is 1000 points.

GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE POINTS: You will start the course with 100 administrative points. Examples of administrative points are found in enclosure 1, page 1.

b. **ATC/MEDEVAC:** This is a general knowledge exam that tests you in all areas of air traffic control and medical evacuation procedures. You will start this exam with 100 points. You may be re-tested one time; maximum score attainable on the re-test is 70%.

SLING LOAD HANDS ON: This is a hands on inspection exam. You will have 4 total test stations with five loads to inspect overall. Each station is worth 25 points and the whole test is worth 100 points. You will receive 4 minutes at each station for inspecting the loads. Nomenclature is required for identifying rigging deficiencies. You will lose points for missing deficiencies or misidentifying deficiencies. You will start this exam with 100 points. You may be re-tested one time; maximum score attainable on the re-test is 70%.

d. **SLING LOAD WRITTEN:** This is a general knowledge exam that tests you in all areas of sling load instruction. You will start this exam with 100 points. You may be re-tested one time; maximum score attainable on the re-test is 70%.

HLZ/PZ: This is a general knowledge exam that tests you in all areas of Helicopter landing zone and pick-up zone instruction. You will start this exam with 100 points. You may be re-tested one time; maximum score attainable on the re-test is 70%.

DZ: This is a general knowledge exam that tests you in all areas of CARP, GMRS, and VIRS drop zone instruction. You will start this exam with 100 points. You may be re-tested one time; maximum score attainable on the re-test is 70%.

VIRS TRANSMISSION: This is a verbal test that tests your ability to identify and direct a rotary wing aircraft to the drop zone. You will also be graded on your ability to successfully exit jumpers over the release point on the VIRS drop zone. You will start this exam with 50 points. You may be re-tested one time; maximum score attainable on the re-test is 70%.

CCP/MEDEVAC TRANSMISSIONS: This is a verbal test that tests your ability to control your air space and your ability to call a nine line Medevac report. You will start with 50 points. You may be re-tested one time; maximum score attainable on the re-test is 70%.

FTX: This is a comprehensive examination of all skills learned during the course. You will be tested on the planning and execution phases of Pathfinder operations. You will also execute a sling load operation

during the day and night. Your graded positions in the field will be the team leader and assistant team leader position. The GTA and INR positions will also be used to grade the CCP/MEDEVAC transmissions. You will start with 200 points. You may re-test one time; maximum score attainable on the re-test is 70%.

ATTENDANCE: A student cannot miss more than 2 hours of instruction throughout the course. Any unexcused absences are grounds for immediate release from the course.

5. **PROFILES:** Profiles that limit an individual in any way from completing the physical activities required throughout the course will be grounds for dismissal. PULHES 111211

HONOR GRADUATE: The student with the highest academic score, who has not been a re-test in any area may be selected as the Honor Graduate.

APPEALS: A student has the right to appeal any grade that he/she receives if they feel that they have been unfairly graded or can present extenuating or mitigating circumstances that may warrant consideration for a higher grade. Appeal procedures are as follows:

A student has the exam review to appeal the grade. Appeals occurring after the exam review will not be considered. Also, appeals for an initial examination will not be considered if the individual takes and fails the re-test, then comes forward to appeal the initial examination will not be considered.

The student will start the appeals process with the test proctor for that exam. The test proctor will consider the nature of the appeal and try to rectify it satisfactorily at that level.

If the appeal cannot be handled at that level it will then go to the Section Sergeant, then finally the Branch Chief. THE BRANCH CHIEF HAS FINAL AUTHORITY ON ALL APPEALS!!

HONOR CODE:

The USAIS Honor System operates on the principal that integrity is an essential attribute of any military person; therefore, any student found guilty of a breach of integrity may be released from the course of

instruction as well as face possible disciplinary action. The honor code accepted at the Infantry School, while broad in application, is precise in its meaning: "Every student's work is to be his/her own."

The honor system does not preclude students from working together in or out of the classroom when directed to do so by an instructor; nor does it preclude mutual discussion of individual solutions to upgrade homework requirements prior to submission. The honor system is not designed to stifle individual academic freedom, preclude the sharing of knowledge, or interacting with fellow students; however, all graded requirements, oral or written, weighed or unweighed, must be an individual effort. Students are specifically precluded from any act, or omission, which will provide an unfair advantage over their peers.

It is my policy that questions you may have throughout this course be directed to the Primary Instructor for that period of instruction. The Section Sergeants and Branch Chief will not become involved unless a question or situation arises that the Primary Instructor cannot resolve.

Any questions regarding prerequisites or grading should be directed to the Pathfinder Branch Chief at DSN: 835-1111/3812, or commercial: (706) 545-1111/3812.

ADMINISTRATIVE GRADING SYSTEM

1. REPORTING LATE	-16 EACH TIME
2. SLEEPING	-15 EACH TIME
3. NOT HAVING ID CARD AND ID TAGS ON YOUR PERSON	-10 EACH TIME
4. IMPROPER UNIFORM	-5 EACH TIME
5. CELL PHONE IN CLASS	-16 EACH TIME
6. FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS	-10 EACH TIME
7. CREATE AN UNSAFE ACT	RELEASED FROM THE COURSE
8. LATE FOR MOVEMENT	RELEASED FROM THE COURSE
9. NOT PRESENT/LATE FOR TEST	FIRST TEST GRADE 0%
LATE FOR MANIFEST	RELEASED FROM THE COURSE
11. NOT PRESENT/LATE FOR RE-TEST	RELEASED FROM THE COURSE
12. SERIOUS OFFENSE (DUI, ARREST, CONFINEMENT, ETC...)	RELEASED FROM THE COURSE
13. DISRESPECT TOWARDS AN INSTRUCTOR	RELEASED FROM THE COURSE

NEWMAN, CHARLES A

SFC, USA

Pathfinder Branch Chief

Class number and date of Previous Pathfinder Course attended _____

I have been briefed and fully understand the requirements to successfully complete Pathfinder School and I will comply to the best of my abilities.

Print: Last Name, First Name MI

Signature

PHONE #: _____

9. NEXT OF KIN: _____

RELATIONSHIP: _____ ADDRESS: _____

PHONE #: _____

10. IF TDY, IS NEXT OF KIN WITH YOU? YES / NO

11. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED THE PATHFINDER COURSE BEFORE? YES / NO. IF YES, WHERE?

12. DO YOU HAVE A PROFILE? YES / NO IF YES, WHAT? _____

13. PRIOR HOT OR COLD WEATHER INJURY? YES / NO

14. ETHNIC BACKGROUND: WHITE / BLACK / HISPANIC / UNKNOWN / NATIVE AMERICAN
NATIVE ALASKAN / ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER

