



1-149th ARB

Take Home Packet

MAJ(P) Scott P. Nicholas
CSM Robert Hartzog



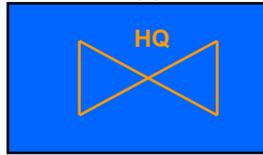


1-149th ARB Task Organization



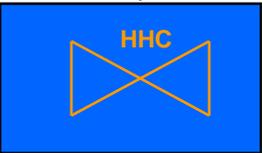
Title 32 ADCON Relationships (Effective 14 NOV 09)

B/1-114th S&S: ADCON to 1-149th ARB

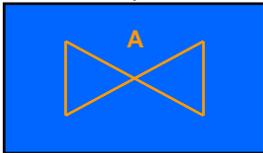


HQ, 1-149th ARB

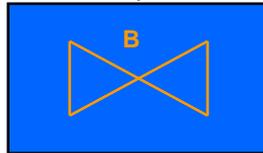
Ellington JRB, Houston, TX
Authorized: 379
Assigned: 423
CDR: MAJ(P) Scott P. Nicholas
CSM: CSM Robert W. Hartzog



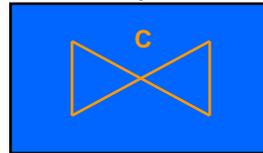
HHC, 1-149th ARB



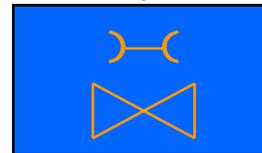
Co A, 1-149th ARB



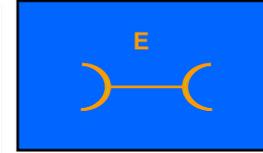
Co B, 1-149th ARB



Co C, 1-149th ARB



Co D, 1-149th ARB



E Co, 1-149th ARB



Co B (-) 1-114th S&S

Ellington Field, Houston
Authorized: 76
Assigned: 93
CDR: 1LT Simon Teaff
1SG: 1SG Edward Kett

Tupelo, Mississippi
Authorized: 35
Assigned: 33
CDR: CPT Matthew McCann
1SG: 1SG Roger Upton

Ellington Field, Houston
Authorized: 35
Assigned: 33
CDR: CPT Benjamin Hickman
1SG: 1SG Douglas Taylor

Ellington Field, Houston
Authorized: 35
Assigned: 37
CDR: 1LT Christopher Reichert
1SG: 1SG Christopher Dirkes

Ellington Field, Houston
Authorized: 87
Assigned: 86
CDR: CPT Cody Anfinson
1SG: 1SG Ronald Hill

Ellington Field, Houston
Authorized: 83
Assigned: 108
CDR: CPT Michael Mastrogiovanni
1SG: 1SG Logan Ketron

Bergstrom, Texas
Authorized: 63
Assigned: 66
CDR: MAJ Edward Greber
1SG: 1SG Abelardo Guzman

TRAIN/READY 3

TRAIN/READY 3

TRAIN/READY 2

TRAIN/READY 3

TRAIN/READY 3

TRAIN/READY 3

NA



PSRTC

PSRTC

PSRTC

PSRTC

PSRTC

PSRTC

PSRTC



Availability Report



	AUTHORIZED	ASSIGNED	IET	MEDICAL	OTHER	AVAILABLE
HHC	76	93	7	0	3	83
CO B	35	33	0	0	1	32
CO C	35	37	0	0	0	37
CO D	87	86	5	0	0	81
CO E	83	108	6	0	12	90
Co A/ Dets (MSARNG)	84	84	5	3	5	71
TOTAL	400	441	23	3	21	394

A/1-149th (ARB Split-Based in MSARNG (84 Authorized including HHC, D, E Dets))





1-149th ARB Experience

Who We Are...



• Active Duty Experience

- 24% of 1-149th ARB Aviators are prior Active Duty
- 47% of 1-149th ARB Soldiers are prior Active Duty



• Battalion/ HAASF Aviation Experience

- Total accumulative flight hours within 1-149th: 77,930
- Total accumulative flight hours from HAASF: 31,865
- Total Combat hours: 17,166
- Average Flight hours: 1,257
- Average Combat hours: 636
- Average AH64 time: 607.6
- Highest total flight time Aviator in 36th CAB: 8,937.9 (Sandberg)
- Highest total flight time Aviator in the BN: 6,235.8 (Bryan)

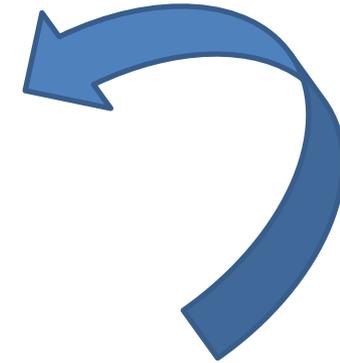




Mission Essential Task List



MET	Task #
Conduct Command and Control Operations	CATS 01-TS-2914
Conduct Attack Helicopter Operations	CATS 01-TS -2405
Plan and Conduct Reconnaissance and Surveillance Operations	CATS 01-TS-1319
Conduct Maintenance and Sustainment Operations	CATS 01-RC-1055
Conduct Protect the Force Operations	CATS 01-TS-2402
Conduct Stability and Support Operations	CATS 01-TS-2412
Deploy/Redeploy	CATS 01-TS-1056
Plan and Conduct Defense Support to Civil Authority Operations	CATS 01-TS-1422



Conduct Command and Control Operations

[Perform Command and Control missions \(01-2-0005\)](#)

Perform Troop Leading Procedures (01-2-5160)

Conduct Attack Helicopter Operations

[Perform Aerial Hasty Attack Missions \(01-2-5193\)](#)

[Perform Aerial Close Combat Attack Missions \(01-2-7920\)](#)

Plan and Conduct Reconnaissance and Surveillance Operations

Coordinate Aerial Reconnaissance Missions (01-1-5122)

[Disseminate Combat information and Intelligence \(34-6-3044\)](#)

Conduct Maintenance and Sustainment Operations

[Conduct Helicopter Maintenance \(01-2-0338\)](#)

Perform Unit Level Logistical Operations (01-2-02-0334)

Conduct Protect the Force Operations

Perform Immediate Personnel Recovery Operations (01-2-0329)

[Perform Quick Reaction Force Procedures \(01-2-0331\)](#)

Conduct Stability and Support Operations

Perform Aviation Urban Missions at the Company/Troop Level (01-2-7759)

[Perform Aerial Convoy Security Missions \(01-2-5225\)](#)

Deploy/Redeploy

Conduct Pre Deployment Activities (55-9-4804)

Conduct Deployment Activities (55-9-4805)

Plan and Conduct Defense Support to Civil Authority Operations

Coordinate Mission Command for Aviation Support Missions (01-1-0343)





2016 Training Events



16-18 OCT MUTA 1-6 Home Station SE 1 = AT Preparation SE 2 = APFT/ Weigh in SE 3 = MDMP JRTC (Receipt of Mission/ Mission Analysis) SE 4 = Yearly METL Assessment SE 5 = HGST SE 6 = MRT	7-21 NOV Annual Training Fort Hood ME = Aerial gunnery/ Sustainment Ops SE 1 = Convoy Ops/ Driver Training SE 2 = BN FMR SE 3 = BN PR/ HRI STX SE 4 = Aviator Classes ACT-E SE 5 = CLS recertification/ AWTs SE 6 = BN SOY/NOY SE 7 = MDMP JRTC (COA Development)	04-05 DEC MUTA 7-10 Home Station ME = Annual Briefings SE 1 = Dining Out SE 2 = Make up APFT SE 3 = 4100 Turn in SE 4 = Aviation STX SE 5 = MRT
09-10 JAN MUTA 11-14 Home Station ME = Post Gunnery METL Assessment SE 1 = Annual Records Review SE 2 = MDMP JRTC (COA Analysis/ Comparison) SE 3 = TA-50 Show down	20-21 FEB MUTA 15-18 Home Station ME = JRTC OPORD/ ROC SE 1 = CPOF/ABCS training SE 2 = TLDB Preparation SE 3 = MDMP JRTC (COA Approval/ Orders Production)	04-06 MAR MUTA 19-24 Home Station ME = JRTC OPORD Brief SE 1 = JRTC Preparation SE 2 = TLDB SE 3 = Aviation STX
1- 3 APR MUTA 25-30 Home Station ME = JRTC Preparation/ Load out SE 2 = Air Mission Brief SE 3 = MRT	TBD JRTC Rotation (16-07) ME = JRTC Load out JRTC rotation 16-07 SE = AAR	18-19 JUN MUTA 31-34 Home Station SE 1 = JRTC Recovery SE 2 = Vehicle maintenance/ PMCS SE 3 = Post JRTC METL Assessment
16-17 JUL MUTA 35-38 Home Station ME = METL Tasks SE 1 = Section MOS training SE 2 = MRT SE 3 = Command Climate Survey	20-21 AUG MUTA 39-42 Home Station ME = IWQ Preparation SE 1 = AVN STX SE 2 = IWQ PMI SE 3 = ORB/ ERB Review SE 4 = Suicide Prevention	9-11 SEP MUTA 43-48 Camp Swift ME = IWQ SE 1 = Convoy Ops SE 2 = AWT/BDs SE 3 = AVN STX (Conduct Aerial Attack/ Plan and Conduct SecurityOPS) SE 4 = SHARP Refresher





Stateside Training and Operations

(not including Annual Training or Deployment events)



- **Multi-Component and Combined Arms Training and Operations**
 - **US Special Operations Command – Operation Jaded Thunder (2008)**
 - ✓ Deployed to Avon Park, Florida in support of SOCOM training requirements
 - ✓ Conducted JAAT (Joint Air Attack Team) training with JTAC (Joint Terminal Attack Controller) personnel
 - **US Army, 75th Fires Brigade – Operation Diamond Freeze (2011)**
 - ✓ Deployed to Fort Sill in support of 75th Fires Brigade (Active Duty)
 - ✓ Conducted Call-for-Fire, Close Combat Attack, Close Air Support/Joint Air Attack Team training
 - ✓ Conducted TACP (Tactical Air Control Party) 9-Line training with US Army and USMC controller
 - ✓ Conducted extensive live-fire training with US Army Forward Observers
 - **Support for Title-10 Active Component Over-Water Training (2012-2013)**
 - ✓ Houston AASF supported the 4-501st ARB from Fort Bliss when deploying to Kuwait ISO 36th CAB TXARNG
 - ✓ Houston AASF supported the 4-227th ARB from Fort Hood when deploying to Kuwait ISO 36th CAB TXARNG
- **Inter-Service Training and Operations**
 - **US Navy Joint-SHIP Operations (2001)**
 - ✓ TXARNG contingent consisted of AH-64, UH-60 and CH-47 aircraft, crews and staff supported US Navy testing
 - ✓ 1-149th ARB operated AH-64A helicopters from USS Tarawa and other US Navy vessels
 - ✓ Conducted proof-of-concept activities for Army Aviation sea-based operations
 - **US Air Force, Texas Air National Guard – Operation Texas Red Flag (2011, 2012)**
 - ✓ Deployed to Yankee Range (Naval Air Station, Kingsville) in support of 147th Fighter Wing and 147th ASOS
 - ✓ Conducted Joint Air Attack Team 9-Line training with Air Force TACP personnel and F-16 aircrews
- **Defense Support to Civil Authorities Activities**
 - **Shuttle Columbia Recovery Support (2003)**
 - **Natural Disaster Support (2001-2008)**
 - ✓ Tropical Storm Allison (2001) - Personnel, Equipment and Staff support for flood rescue ongoing relief operations
 - ✓ Hurricane Katrina (2005) – Personnel, Equipment and Staff supported New Orleans evacuee relief operations
 - ✓ Hurricanes Rita (2005) and Ike (2008) – Supported EOC operations in Houston area





Stateside Training and Operations

(including Annual Training other Deployment training events)



• Combat Training Centers

- **CMTC – Combat Mission Training Center Validation (2003)**
 - ✓ Deployed to Hohenfels, Germany for RSOI (Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration) into SFOR-13
 - ✓ Conducted Task Force validation (Task Force Warrior) comprised of one UH-60 and one AH-64 company
 - ✓ Conducted environmental and currency training before deploying into Bosnia-Herzegovina
- **NTC – National Training Center Support (2004)**
 - ✓ Deployed to Fort Irwin, California in support of the 278th RCT (Regimental Combat Team) Mission Readiness Exercise
 - ✓ Conducted AH-64 operations in support of the NTC cadre to exercise and validate the rotational unit
 - ✓ Task Organization included both UH-60 Assault and AH-64 Attack aircraft, crews and maintainers
- **JRTC – Joint Readiness Training Center Support (2004)**
 - ✓ Deployed to Fort Polk, Louisiana in support of the 39th BCT (Brigade Combat Team) Mission Readiness Exercise
 - ✓ Conducted AH-64 operations in support of the JRTC cadre to exercise and validate the rotational unit
 - ✓ Task Organization included UH-60 Assault, UH-60 MEDEVAC and AH-64 Attack aircraft, crews and maintainers

• Typical Annual Training Activities

- **Transcontinental Aerial Gunnery (2005, 2008, 2009, 2010)**
 - ✓ Deployed to Gowen Field, Idaho to conduct annual aerial gunnery qualification IAW FM 3-04.140 Helicopter Gunnery
 - ✓ Coordinated line haul and commercial air contracting for equipment and personnel
 - ✓ Conducted 1200 mile self-deployment of AH-64, UH-60 and LUH-72 aircraft to/from Idaho
- **Fort Hood Annual Training (2011, 2012)**
 - ✓ Deployed to Fort Hood in May, 2011 to conduct annual aerial gunnery qualification including a mixed fleet of AH-64 A/D
 - ✓ Deployed to Fort Hood in November, 2012 in support of B/1-149th ARB deployment to OEF 13 (Afghanistan)
 - ✓ Conducted aerial gunnery (Table VI, VII, VIII) qualification IAW FM 3-04.140 Helicopter Gunnery
 - ✓ Conducted team tables with 147th ASOS (Texas Air National Guard) JTAC personnel
- **Fort Hood Annual Training (2013, 2014, 2015)**
 - ✓ Deployed to Fort Hood in support of 36th Infantry Division (National Guard)
 - ✓ Conducted Call-for-Fire, Close Combat Attack, Close Air Support/Joint Air Attack Team training
 - ✓ Conducted Air Assault security operations with Royal Singapore Air Force CH-47 aircrews and aircraft
 - ✓ Conducted Air Assault security operations with Texas ARNG UH-60 aircrews and aircraft
 - ✓ Conducted medical 9-Line and Casualty Evacuation operations with UH-60 MEDEVAC teams





Stateside Training and Operations

(with external units Excluding Annual Training)



• Additional Collective Training with External units

- **JUL/AUG 2011 JAAT with 1-285th at Nellis AFB, in support of USAF Weapons School (TACP CCA X)**
- May 2012 (Dry CCA) Training with 147th ASOS, TXANG Wallisville Tactical Training Area
- NOV 2012 Tables IX and X live fire with 147th ASOS, TXANG at Fort Hood, TX
- NOV 2012 Special Tactics Training Squadron (Hurlburt Field) - Combat Controller Training (JTAC Air to Ground) - Camp Shelby Joint Training Center Range 202 East
- APR 2012 155th ABCT - Operation Death Adder (Air to Ground) - Camp Shelby Joint Training Center
- DEC 2012 155th ABCT - Operation Hammer Time (Air to Ground) - Camp Shelby Joint Training Center
- **JUN 2013 Texas Red Flag (Dry CCA)**
- DEC 2013 Southern Strike (Combined Joint Operation Exercise) - CRTTC/Stennis Space Center /Camp Shelby Joint Training Center
- OCT 2014 Southern Strike(Combined Joint Operation Exercise) - CRTTC/Stennis Space Center /Camp Shelby Joint Training Center
- 155th ABCT CALFEX - Camp Shelby Joint Training Center - AUG 2014
- SEAL Team 7 / JTAC (Air to Ground)-Razorback Range, Fort Smith, Arkansas - OCT 2014
- 1st Special Operations Wing - Combat Controller Training-Air to Ground - Camp Shelby Joint Training Center Range 202 East - OCT 2014
- FEB 2015 Operation Aggieland (Dry CCA) Air to Ground integration training with C, 5/19 SFG vicinity College Station, TX

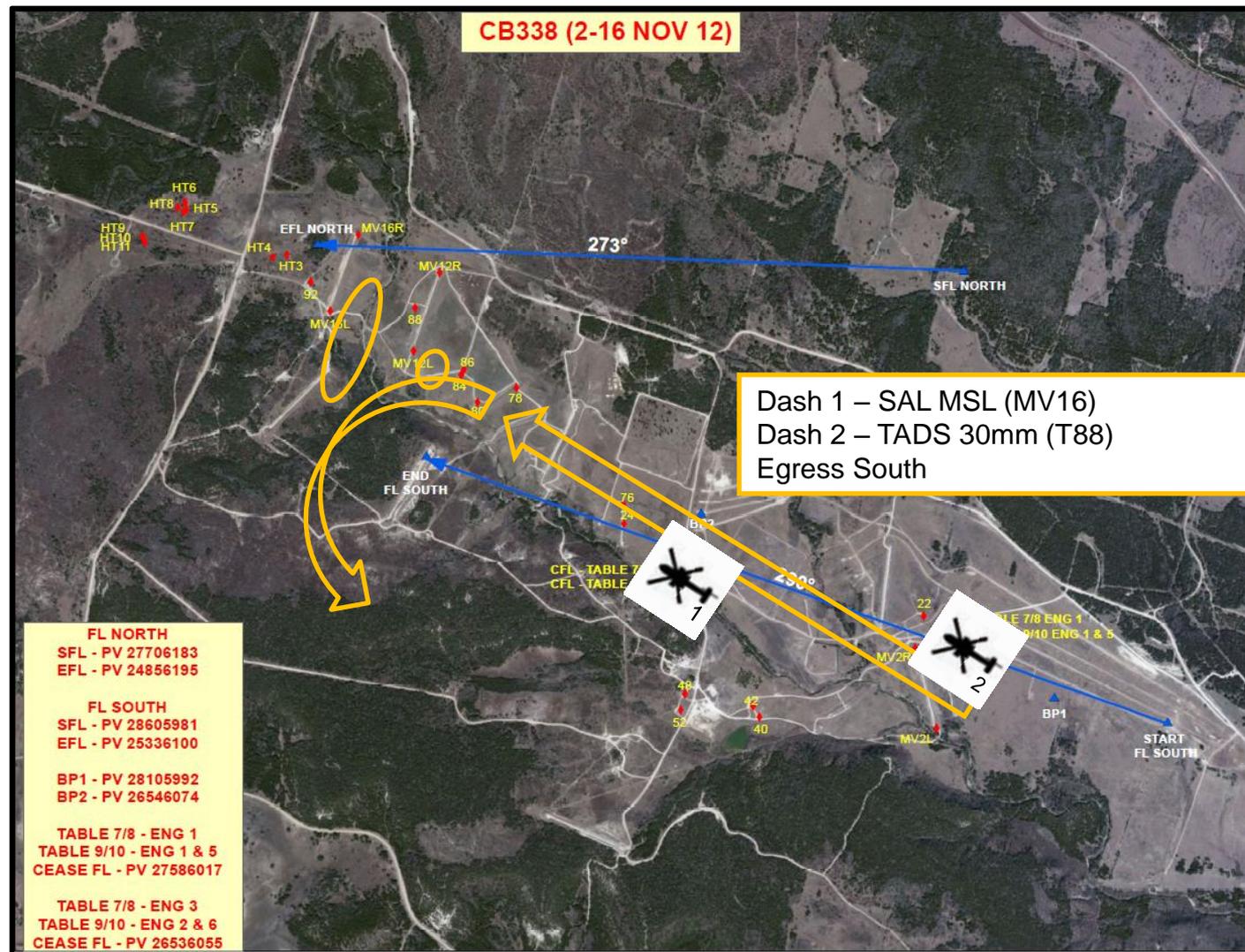
MAR 2015 Downed Aircraft Recover STX in conjunction with US Coast Guard





1-149th ARB Sample Gunnery Engagement

IAW FM.3.04.140.C1.Helicopter.Gunnery

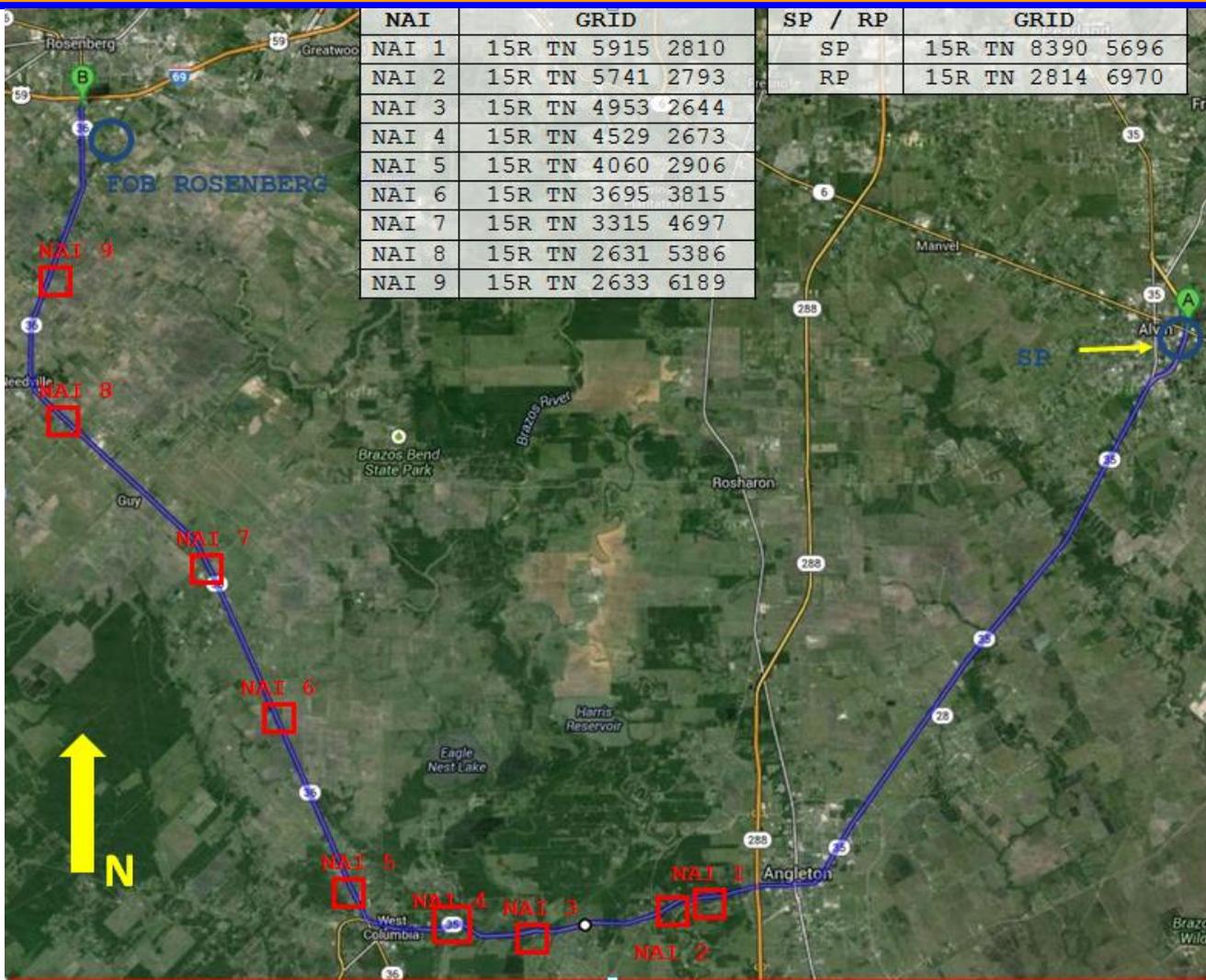


LINE	Type 2
	3-4
1	IP2
2	302°
3	3,100m
4	858'
5	T72 Moving South, Gun Truck Stationary
6	T03, T04
7	None
8	300m South
9	Egress South and Hold East
Remarks	Dash 1/T-72, SAL MSL
	Dash2/PLT TADS 30mm
	Call IP Inbound, Tally TGT
Restrictions	Dash 2 will not fire until Dash 1 clear to South



1-149th ARB Sample STX Mission

IAW FM.3.04.140.C1.Helicopter.Gunnery



176EN RCP Convoy Security

Enemy Situation:

Route Mustang is becoming increasingly hazardous to travel for US and Coalition Forces. Convoys traveling along the route have been subjected to IED attacks and small arms fire. S-2 is reporting that the village of Angleton is becoming a hotbed of activity for Taliban forces and is maintaining ISR assets over the village for surveillance.

Friendly Situation:

176EN are being tasked to perform route clearance operations along Route Mustang.

Mission:

TF Renegade is being requested to provide convoy security for 176EN along Route Mustang in order to deter SAFIRE as they perform IED clearing operations.

Key Tasks:

The primary task of the AWT is to provide security for 176EN as they perform clearing operations of any IEDs that may be placed along Route Mustang.

Purpose:

Provide protection against SAFIRE directed against 176EN along Route Mustang while they perform route clearance of IED emplacements.

Mission Window:

1600L - 1800L

Critical Window:

SP+30 - RP

CALLSIGN	Unit	Frequency	URN
BLACK TOWER 11	176EN	41.00 SC/PT	00511245
STALLION X-RAY	112CAV/72IBCT	42.00 SC/PT	00671574
STALLION 06	112CAV/72IBCT	42.00 SC/PT	00671574

Role
GFC
BSO
Clearance of Fires **



1-149th ARB Sample STX Mission

IAW FM.3.04.140.C1.Helicopter.Gunnery



IRON ARROW



As of: JUN2015

TF MUSTANG

"Operation Iron Arrow"

AO BLOOD 14R PU 65780 46207

ENEMY COMPOSITION, DISPOSITION and Strength:

-1 x Enemy Light Infantry Platoon
-Possible HVT Location

ENEMY COURSE of ACTION:

MDCOA - Enemy forces have fortified their position within AO Blood with MANPADS, HMDs and small arms and will attack aircraft as a target of opportunity.

FRIENDLY

1-149th IN (ASN)

SCT PLT - Observe Sparrow

BN Mortars - Provide Indirect Fire Support

Dagger CD - Provide Support By Fire For Assault Force
Assault Force - Attack and Clear OBJ Sparrow

MISSION

1-149th ARB (-) Conducts Aerial Security of LZ Ray and LZ Shark for 1-149th OSAB Air Assault mission into AO Blood. In addition, 1-149th ARB will BPT conduct Offensive Operations (Close Combat Attack) ISO 149th IN on OBJ Hawk and OBJ Tropic.

INTENT

Provide early warning to ISO 149th IN Attack on OBJ Sparrow

Purpose

Continue to train the members of the 1-149th ARB.

Key Tasks

T1: Provide early warning for Assault
T2: O/O Conduct Offensive Operations
T3: Provide armed escort after call
T4: Posture for follow on operations

ENDSTATE

Ensure OPC freedom of maneuver throughout AO Blood

SCHEME OF MANEUVER

ATK

Depart ABIA direct to AO Blood

Orbitation 2-3k left orbit free cruise 1k separation

OPC

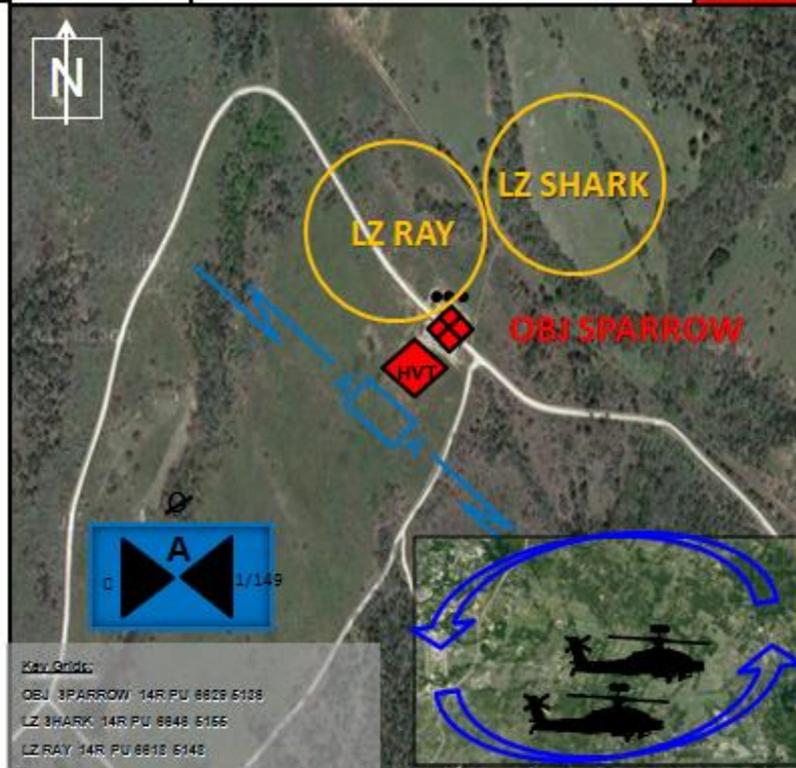
149 assaults into LZ Ray and LZ Shark
0/149 provides support by fire NO of OBJ
A/149 clears through OBJ Sparrow NW to SE

FIRE SUPPORT

BN Mortars - 14R PU 66912 49872

MANDATORY CHECKPOINTS

Garfield - 14R PU 37973 40568



Key Grids:

OBJ SPARROW 14R PU 6629 6108

LZ SHARK 14R PU 6648 6155

LZ RAY 14R PU 6618 6148

BASE #: 5

BASE ALT: 500

RAMROD: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

ISR/PIR

-PID of enemy HPT/HVT
-Report the presence of enemy groups greater than 3 personnel IVO LZ/PZ
-Identification of Air Defense Weapons
-Identification of enemy indirect fire systems
-Observed emplacement, fabrication or transportation of IED material
-Identification of weapons, ammo, or supply caches
-Identification of road blocks

Brief Date:

9 Jul 2015

Date of Execution:

10 Jul 2015

BPA

Break Contact and move to cover
Contact IPRC
Evade and avoid detection
Attempt UOS Comms with A/C

Signaling Procedure

Primary - VSI7
Alternate - Mimer

Authentication

IAW ISOPREP and SPINS

Time Line:

H - 25 - AWT Depart ABIA

H - 10 - Cherry / Ice Call

H Hour - BPT conduct Offensive OPS

Event Driven - Ensure PZ Clean

Event Driven - RTB

MUSTANG 6

MUSTANG TAC

Signal:

Fires/CALLSIGN FREQ

GFC/CALLSIGN FREQ (P)

Air-to-Air 242.4 (A)

Attack 41.00 (C)

Dustoff FREQ

Shadow UR datalink





1-149th ARB Sample STX Mission

IAW FM.3.04.140.C1.Helicopter.Gunnery



PHASE 3A

As of: Jan2012

TF SLAYER

"Operation AggieLand"

OBJ AREA 14R QU 45108 79724

ENEMY COMPOSITION, DISPOSITION and STRENGTH:
Company size element with HMG, small arms, RPGs, and possible MANPADS.

ENEMY COURSES of ACTION:
Engage utilizing IED Ambush then follow on with infantry assault

FRIENDLY
TM 2, C/5/19

MISSION
TM 2, C/5/19 conducts Vehicle insertion followed by foot infiltration into Enemy Training Area

INTENT
Report ISR tasks IOT confirm presence of enemy forces.

Purpose
Provide HUMINT within AO HAMMER

Key Tasks
T1: Insert undetected
T2: Cache vehicles and unwanted equipment
T3: Movement to ORP
T4: Infiltrate to OP
T5: Establish Observation Position
T6: Report
T7: Provide Target Acquisition

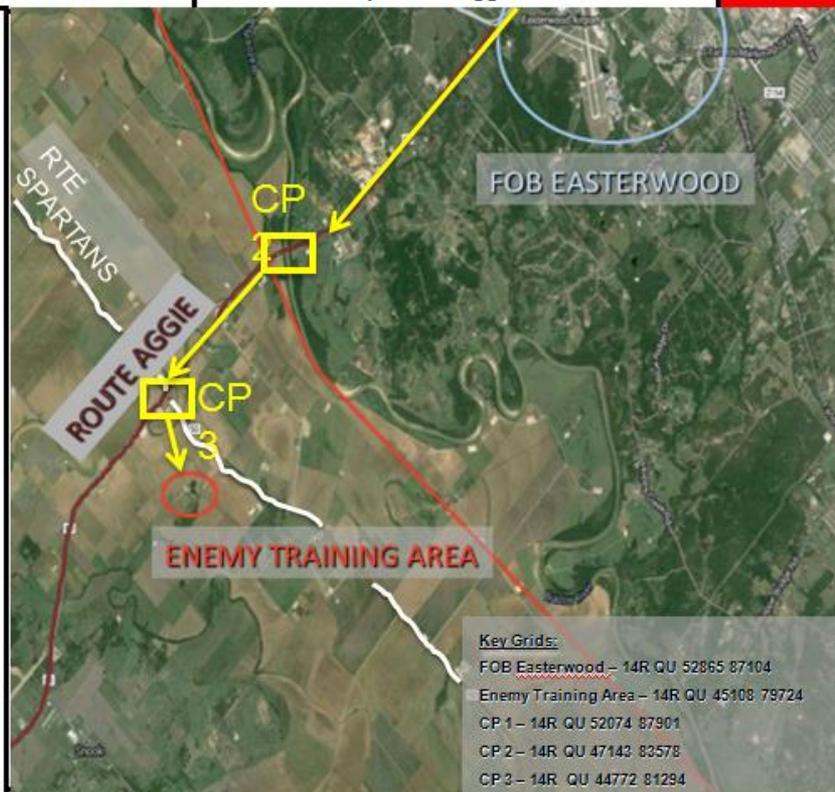
ENDSTATE:
TM 2 Executes Mission undetected

ORDER OF MOVEMENT:
Per Team SOP

SCHEME OF MANEUVER
Admin mvmt from FOB Easterwood, once tactical TM will execute utilizing SOPs

FIRE SUPPORT
-155mm/ 14R QU 52442 87586 97m "Redleg"
-AH-64 on station 1200-1300L
-Additional CAS/CCA on request

MANDATORY CHECKPOINTS
CP1-14R QU 52074 87901
CP2-14R QU 47143 83578
CP3-14R QU 44772 81294



Brief Date:
3 Feb 2014

Date of Execution:
7 Feb 2014

MEDEVAC
HLZ - Hasty LZs expected, Have aircraft call color of smoke prior to clearing in. State cherry/ice upon initial comms
Service Support
Medics(2x)
Water
MRE
Binos
PVS-14
VS17
PAS-13 and Day sights
IR Chem. lights
IR strobe light
2x Civilian Vehicles
IZLID/PLRF/DAGR

TimeLine:

0800 - Depart FOB Easterwood
1100 - Eyes on OBJ

Command:
IRON MAIDEN 6
ANTIDOTE 12

Signal:

Iron Maiden	5.8975
Fires/Redleg	32.35 (A)
War hawk	9.555
Strike net	225.5 (P)
Smoke wagon	Fires or Strike
Antidote 12	32.35
<u>Dustoff</u>	36.825
Jolly Green / King	JARN/AWACS

BASE #: 3

BASE ALT: 10,000

RAMROD: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

ISR/PIR

- PID of Enemy HPT/HVT
- Report the presence of enemy groups greater than 3 personnel
- Identification of Air Defense Weapons
- Identification of enemy indirect fire systems
- Observed emplacement, fabrication or transportation of IED material
- Identification of weapons, ammo, or supply caches
- Identification of road blocks





1-149th ARB FORSCOM ARMS RESULTS

(2010 ARMS)



AVIATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SURVEY

1-149 ARB-2010

Unit Matrix

OPERATIONS	92%
STANDARDIZATION	89%
TACOPS	93%
NIGHT VISION DEVICES	86%
SUPPLY	86%
MAINTENANCE	94%
SAFETY MANAGEMENT	95%
CMD SPT PROGRAMS	97%
AVN LIFE SPT SYSTEMS	94%
AVIATION MEDICINE	88%
PETROLEUM READINESS	89%
TRAINING & COMMAND P	100%
OVERALL RATING	

FOUO





1-149th ARB 2015 NGB ARTAT Results

(FORSCOM accepted NGB ARTAT Results in lieu of FORSCOM ARMS)



Aviation Readiness Training Assistance Team

	INITIAL	FINAL
STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM	97%	98%
SAFETY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS	96%	96%
COMMAND SUPPORT PROGRAMS	83%	94%
FLIGHT OPERATIONS	89%	94%
AVIATION MEDICINE PROGRAM	92%	93%
AVIATION LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	86%	91%
NIGHT VISION DEVICES	85%	86%
AVIATION MISSION SURVIVABILITY	98%	98%
PERSONNEL RECOVERY	78%	90%
MAINTENANCE & AVN SUPT EQPMT OPTNS	82%	93%
WAREHOUSE, TECHNICAL & UNIT SUPPLY	79%	89%
PETROLEUM READINESS	83%	94%
TRAINING & COMMAND PROGRAMS	94%	95%
OVERALL RATING of UNIT		





1-149th ARB Deployment Summary

2002-2014



- **SFOR-13: Tuzla, Bosnia (February 2003 – September 2003)**
 - Deployed an Attack Company (8 X AH-64A) and Maintenance Slice (78 PAX)
 - Served under 1-108th AVN as part of a Task Force, tasked by 35th ID
- **SFOR-14: Tuzla, Bosnia (September 2003 – April 2004)**
 - Served as Aviation Task Force Headquarters, tasked by 34th ID
 - Deployed BN HQ with Attack, Assault, MEDEVAC, and Maintenance Companies
 - Task Organized with 8 X AH-64A, 8 X UH-60L, and UH-60 MEDEVAC Team
- **OIF 06-08: Balad, Iraq (August 2006 - July 2007)**
 - Deployed Battalion (24 X AH-64A) (TX, MS & MO 411 PAX)
 - Served under 36th CAB, tasked by MNC-Iraq
 - Over 18,000 combat flying hours, 2,400 missions
- **OEF 13: Tarin Kowt, Afghanistan (March 2013 - November 2013)**
 - Deployed an Attack Company (8 X AH-64D) (35 PAX)
 - Served under 3rd CAB, then later 1st CAB
 - Over 2,500 combat flying hours, 700 missions
 - Primarily supported the Tier 1 units of the Australian SAS SOTG





1-149th ARB OIF 06-08 Summary

2006-2007 LSA Anaconda, Balad, Iraq



Mobilization and Deployment Activities

- **Task Organization**
 - HHC, Co B/C (16 X AH-64A), Co D, Co E, 1-149th ARB (TXARNG)
 - Troop E (8 X AH-64A), 1-104th CAV (MSARNG)
 - Co A, 1-135th ARB (MOARNG)
- **Pre-Mobilization Training (April 2005-December 2005)**
 - Individual Soldier/Aviator focused (MOS schools, aviator training and SRP)
 - Aircraft modifications (CMWS, 701D Engines and IR Lighting) into July 2006
- **Post-Mobilization Training at Fort Hood (January 2006-July 2006)**
 - 36th CAB (Brigade) MRX (July 2006) with Air Assault
 - Battalion MRX (June 2006)
 - Battalion Aerial Gunnery (3 X Attack Companies plus BN and BDE staff)
 - Battalion Aviation Training Exercise (Fort Rucker using simulation devices)
 - Green Training (FOB Ops, Convoy Ops, and Weapons Qualification)





1-149th ARB OIF 06-08 Summary

2006-2007 LSA Anaconda, Balad, Iraq



Combat Operations Summary



• Mission Summary

- Provided attack aviation to MNC-I, as a Corps level asset
- Supported Army BCTs and Marine Expeditionary Force in MND-W (Ar Ramadi)
- Provided attack aviation to British Coalition Partners in MND-CS (Al Basrah)
- Supported Attack Weapons Teams in Bagdad and MND-N during “Surge”
- Provided direct support to Special Operations to include over 78 Air Assaults

• Operational Statics

- Over 18,000 combat flying hours, 2,400 missions and 120 engagements
- Achieved 86% Operational Rate, **highest in the AH-64 fleet while deployed**
- Repaired 18 battle damaged aircraft

• Distinguished Awards

- Valorous Unit Award (equivalent to a Silver Star)
- 12 Distinguished Flying Crosses
- 39 Air Medals for Valor and 140 Air Medals





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Significant Actions

- **Support of Ambushed Marine Platoon in Ar Ramadi (19 December 2006)**
 - Marine Platoon was ambushed and cut-off
 - Enemy was “danger close” and well concealed
 - AWT flew low to draw enemy fire and provide cover
 - AWT provided coverage until ground reinforcements arrived 8 hours later
- **Destroyed enemy anti-aircraft team in Ar Ramadi (04 March 2007)**
 - Enemy anti-aircraft set in a triangle ambush site attacked an AWT
 - AWT returned fire, destroyed a heavy machine gun and 10 Enemy KIA
 - Responding ground forces captured 5 enemy insurgents
- **Engagement in Ar Ramadi and transport of Wounded Soldier (30 June 2007)**
 - AWT supported 1-77th Armor’s attack on 20 insurgents guarding weapons
 - MEDEVAC was unable to transport critically wounded Soldier
 - Soldier was placed in front seat of an Apache for evacuation
 - Co-pilot attached himself to the fuselage
 - Pilot flew to the Ar Ramadi medical pad





Supporting Slides

(History and Story Boards)





1-149th ARB History

1986-2005



The 1st Battalion, 149th Aviation Regiment was first organized as a carrier unit on 01 April 1986 utilizing the UH-1 Huey and OH-58 Kiowa helicopters. On 01 October 1986, the 149th was federally recognized as a combat unit with its Headquarters stationed at Ellington Field in Houston, Texas, along with the Headquarters Service, Alpha, and Bravo Companies. Charlie Company was originally stationed at Martindale Army Airfield in San Antonio and was later transferred to Ellington Field in January 1989. The battalion was rededicated on 01 March 1988 as the 1st Battalion, 149th Aviation Regiment and added the AH-1 “Cobra” to the inventory.

In April 1991, the unit was reorganized and re-designated as an Apache Advanced Helicopter Battalion. On 15 December 1992, Headquarters Service Company was converted and re-designated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company. The AVUM Platoon was designated as Delta Company, 1-149th. At the time of the reorganization, the battalion consisted of AH-64 Apache, UH-60 Blackhawk, and OH-58 Kiowa helicopters. The battalion dedicated itself to the successful completion of the Apache Fielding Program and the EXEVAL at Ft. Hood in August of 1993, which culminated in the battalion’s certification as an Apache Attack Helicopter Battalion. In 1996, the battalion completed a successful JRTC rotation at Fort Polk, Louisiana. In 2001, the 1-149th deployed as part of the 4/49 Armored Division Task Force conducting J-Ship operations with the USS Tarawa to determine feasibility of using Army aircraft on U.S. Navy ships.

In January 2003, Bravo Company and a maintenance slice deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina providing attack helicopter assets to the 35th Infantry Division for Stabilization Force 13. In June 2003, the 1-149th Aviation Regiment’s Headquarters, an Attack Company and Aviation Unit Maintenance Company was deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina on 26 August 2003 in support of Stabilization Force 14. After serving as an AVN Task Force, the battalion returned to Texas in April of 2004.





1-149th ARB History

2006-Present



In January 2006, the battalion was mobilized at Ft. Hood and was augmented by E Troop, 1-104th Cavalry Squadron (MSARNG), A Company 1-135th Aviation Regiment (MOARNG). From August 2006 to July 2007, the 1-149th conducted combat operations in Iraq serving as the Attack Reconnaissance Battalion of the 36th Combat Aviation Brigade supporting the Multi-National Corp – Iraq. The 1-149th served in all the “hot spots” to include Ar Ramadi, Basra, Bacuba and Bagdad. For its combat actions in Ar Ramdi supporting multi-component ground forces, the 1-149th ARB was awarded the Valorous Unit Award, which is equal to the Silver Star as a unit.

During 2010, B Company, 1-149th was tasked to support Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. This deployment required B Company to transition to AH-64D Longbow ahead of the battalion’s fielding. During January 2013, B Company was mobilized to support 3rd Combat Aviation Brigade and conducted combat operations in Afghanistan from March 2013 to November 2013.

In addition to overseas deployments, 1-149th has conducted several missions supporting the Homeland. In February 2003, a task force deployed to Lufkin, Texas in support of the Space Shuttle Columbia recovery effort. The 1-149th was mobilized on a humanitarian mission to respond to Hurricane Katrina by providing support for operations in New Orleans and Houston. During Hurricanes Rita and Ike, the 1-149th home base on Ellington Field was utilized as the Army National Guard’s aviation operations and logistics center.

From June 2013 to December 2013, the 1-149th was fielded with new AH-64D Block II Longbows and is ready to respond to the nation’s call.



Four 36th Combat Aviation Brigade pilots receive Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism at Ramadi

By Staff Sgt. Lorin T. Smith

36th Combat Aviation Brigade Public Affairs

LOGISTICS SUPPORT AREA ANACONDA, Iraq (5/25/2007) — Four pilots from Company B, 1st Battalion, 149th Aviation Regiment (Attack), 36th Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB), have received the Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism and extraordinary achievement while flying a combat mission in Ramadi, Iraq. The award was presented to the pilots at Hardened Aircraft Shelter 9 on April 16.

Basically a Texas Army National Guard unit, the 36th CAB includes some 2,500 National Guard Soldiers from 44 states. Earning the award were 1st Lt. Matthew Salo, of the Texas National Guard, and Chief Warrant Officer 4 Robert Stacy, Chief Warrant Officer 4 William "Dub" White and Chief Warrant Officer 2 Marcus Moore, of the Missouri National Guard. The four distinguished themselves by their actions in Ar Ramadi on Dec. 19, 2006, during a mission to provide air cover for Coalition Forces (U.S. Marines working with Iraqi army soldiers) who were establishing an observation post within the city.

The AH-64 Apache helicopter pilots searched for insurgents from the air while the forces were on the ground moving from building to building, clearing the way and looking for the best location to set up an observation post. Within seconds of one Coalition Force squad entering a building, the pilots heard over the radio that an improvised explosive device (IED) had detonated. Lieutenant Salo said several Iraqi army soldiers were hurt, and most of the squad's communications equipment had been damaged or destroyed.

The ground troops continued clearing the building, and set up a perimeter around it. About 40 minutes later, another IED went

off. The Marines on the ground decided that they had to move the casualties out of the building and needed to call in a casualty evacuation. A third IED exploded and the enemy began firing at the Marines still inside the building.

With the Coalition Forces having limited communications, the troops on the ground had no way of letting the tactical operations center back at Camp Ar Ramadi know the situation. So the Apaches became a radio relay between the ground forces and the command post many miles away. Lieutenant Salo said enemy fire seemed to be coming from everywhere.

"We couldn't identify where the fire was coming from in that urban environment, but we thought we could draw some fire away from the ground guys, make some noise and keep the bad guys' heads down," Lieutenant Salo said. "That's when we started getting shot at the first time."

Low on fuel, taking fire and providing a vital communications link, the Apaches stayed long enough to allow the HMMWV convoy to evacuate the wounded Soldiers before heading back to Camp Corregidor, Iraq, to refuel. While assessing battle damage, Chiefs White and Moore discovered they had taken enemy fire to the aircraft's tail wheel, belly and transmission.

Lieutenant Salo and Chief Stacy sustained damage to their helicopter's flight systems. All four pilots could have determined that their aircraft were not safe to fly and headed back to LSA Anaconda, but they all decided to go back into the firefight and continue the mission.

UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO

"We knew the mission was vital and we had to go back in," Lieutenant Salo said.

Within minutes of returning to support the Marines, the Apaches again began taking fire from the insurgents. At this time, Lieutenant Salo and Chief Stacy saw one of a helicopter pilot's worst nightmares coming straight for them — a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG). They banked away, saw the airburst of the RPG miss them, and flew back into the flight to continue monitoring the radios for the ground guys.

"The Marines were obviously in the middle of it and pretty nervous," Chief Moore said. "Since we were able to talk to them, we could relay the situation to their command post, which was finally able to dispatch a patrol to get out there and establish a relay station for them — providing additional support."

Once the wounded Coalition Forces members were on their way out of the area and headed to safety, the Apaches left their station to return to the Forward Area Refueling Point at Corregidor to get more fuel and access damage to their aircraft. This time, damage was found in a rocket pod of the Apache flown by Chiefs White and Moore.

Since the mission was not complete and Coalition Forces were still in harm's way, the 36th CAB Soldiers returned to the heart of the battle. The Marines had their observation post operational by then. With more casualties having been incurred, the Marines needed to leave the area. Similar to the "Mogadishu mile" executed by Rangers in the movie *Blackhawk Down*, the Marines made a run for it on foot. With the Apache pilots providing security and cover, the Coalition Forces were able to safely get back to their base.

The Apache pilots never fired a shot during the entire mission. "We couldn't identify where the enemy fire was coming from, and there were civilians all over the place," Lieutenant Salo said, referring to the Rules of Engagement that require U.S. Armed Forces to have positive identification of the enemy engaging in either a hostile act or exhibiting hostile intent.

"This is a major city; it was in the middle of the day, and about the only thing we could do was provide cover for the Marines

by getting over the top of them," the lieutenant explained. "[We had to] keep an eye out and draw the enemy's attention away

while the Marines got out of the city."

Chief Stacy said the toughest part of the mission was actually identifying the people doing the shooting.

"The enemy doesn't have any dead giveaways or fire any tracer rounds," Chief White said.

Lieutenant Salo added, "The enemy doesn't move in columns out in the middle of the desert; this is urban warfare, everyone and no one is a target."

These Apache crews have worked on several occasions with the same Marines they supported on that particular day. They know each other very well. E-mail excerpts from the Marines involved said that if the Apache pilots hadn't been there, many more casualties could have been incurred.



SPECIAL STORYBOARD

MISSION:

OWNING UNIT/CITY:

3-1 CAV (6-9 CAV SQDN)/Sawwat

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

0240C: Infil Complete (HAF off-set INFIL 4km from objective area)

0241C: Initiate patrol movement NE to OBJ

0301C: After moving approximately 1 km

--Engaged by Iraqi Army Op

--T-62 tank fire, BMP, Heavy WPNS and RPG fire received from berms and bunkers approximately 800m in distance

--ISR asset confirms this is an Iraqi Army Unit and established combat outpost

0301C – 0321C: Ground force breaks contact under heavy fire

0325C: AH- 64 (Direct Support to GF) lands on road with white light in order to block IA BMP and HMMWV access to ground force & coordinate cease fire

0335C: Call for EXFIL

0353C: EXFIL via 2 x MH 47

0405C: Return to base

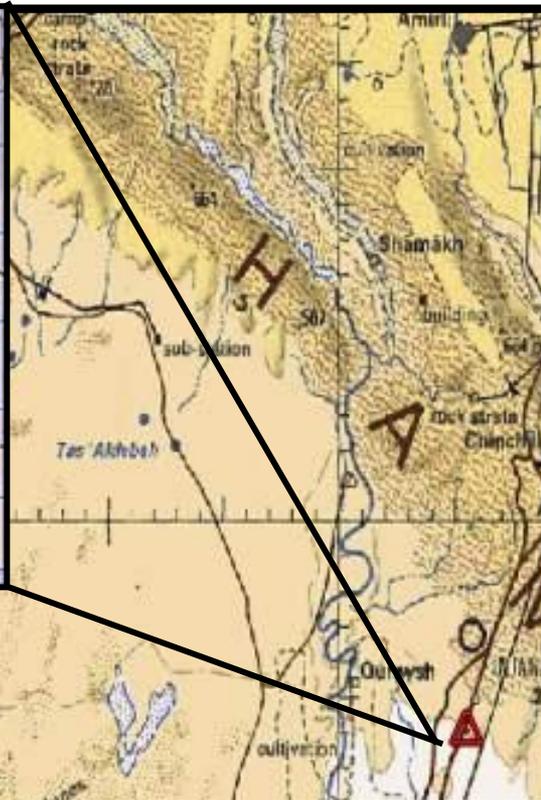
RESULTS:

3 x IA WIA reported. No US casualties.

-CONOP Briefed to battle space owner.

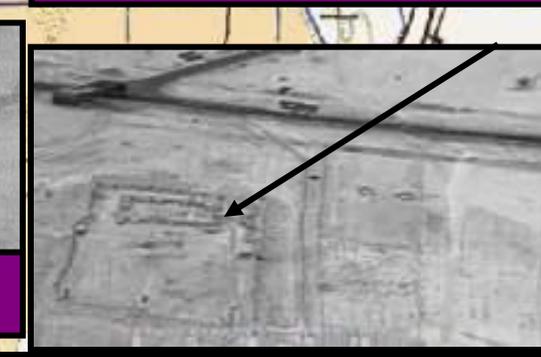
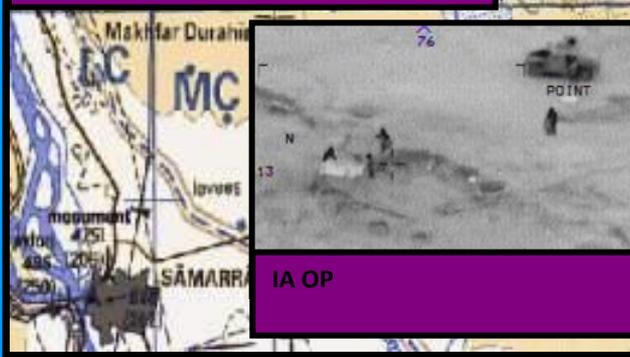
-Battle space owner verified battle space clear prior to execution.

-Battle space owner not aware of Iraqi Combat Outpost and location.



AH 64 Lands to block IA

IA Combat Outpost





Apache pilots save critically-wounded Soldier with unorthodox evacuation

By Staff Sgt. Lorin T. Smith
36th Combat Aviation Brigade Public Affairs

LOGISTICS SUPPORT AREA ANACONDA, Iraq (7/24/2007) – Two pilots from Company B, 1st Battalion, 149th Aviation Regiment (Attack), 36th Combat Aviation Brigade, risked their lives in an unorthodox casualty evacuation to transport a critically-wounded Soldier in an AH-64A helicopter during a firefight in Ramadi, Iraq, June 30.

Chief Warrant Officer-4 Kevin Purtee and Chief Warrant Officer-2 Allen Crist, two Apache helicopter aviators flying their last combat mission, are credited with assuring a Soldier of Company A, 1st Battalion, 77th Armor, of prompt medical care by their actions. The Soldier had been shot in the face and the arm, and needed to be evacuated from a raging battle near Donkey Island in Ramadi.

The pilots learned that more than 40 minutes had elapsed since the ground unit had called for the medical evacuation aircraft to transport wounded Soldiers to the hospital at Camp Ar Ramadi. Chief Purtee, from Houston, Texas, was the pilot, which is commonly referred to as the "back-seater." Chief Crist, from Warrensburg, Mo., was the copilot/gunner, or "front-seater." Chief Purtee asked Chief Crist if he felt comfortable giving up his seat for the critically-wounded Soldier for the quick flight back to the camp.

"Absolutely," Chief Crist emphatically answered. Chief Purtee made the decision that to save the Soldier's life, Chief Crist would fly on the wing of the aircraft on the way to the hospital.

Chief Crist and three other infantrymen lifted the wounded Soldier up into the Apache's front seat. Chief Crist strapped him in.

"He was bandaged up, and blood was all over him," Chief Crist recalled.

Chief Crist then went to the left side of the aircraft and ran a tether to the aircraft and hooked it on his air warrior vest. He sat on the small wing of the Apache and placed his feet on a narrow walkway lining the fuselage. He knocked on the window to let Chief Purtee know that he was in position and ready for the flight.

Chief Purtee said that he felt more nervous than Chief Crist did during the flight.

"I had my copilot strapped to the side of the aircraft and a critically-wounded Soldier in the front seat, and we were leaving a very dangerous area," Chief Purtee said. "It wasn't a long flight, but it felt like it took forever."

Chief Crist said flying outside the aircraft was similar to "sitting in the back of a truck going down the highway." The flight to Camp Ar Ramadi lasted just a few minutes. They reached the medical pad, and Chief Crist stayed with the wounded Soldier while medical personnel waited for the ambulance to move him to the hospital.

"I eventually had to get a guy at the pad to talk to him," Chief Crist recounted. "I knew we were going to go back out [to the battle in Ramadi], and I wanted to keep my head right."

Once the wounded Soldier had been safely removed from of the aircraft, the pilots climbed back in and flew back to the battle.

The next day, the crew found out that the Soldier had been moved to the hospital at LSA Anaconda, and they decided to visit him. His jaw had been wired shut, but medical staff gave him a pad to write on.

"Thank you," he wrote. "Sorry for messing up your helicopter."

"Having a wounded Soldier in the cockpit while the copilot rides on the outside of the aircraft is unorthodox, but Chief Purtee said he would rather do that than watch another Soldier on the ground die.

"We have seen the tragedy of watching Soldiers on the ground waiting for MEDEVAC," Chief Purtee said. "There is no more hopeless feeling than watching the guys who need help not get it, and I'm tired of that, and that's why we made our choice to go in and do what we did."

The two pilots said they didn't see themselves as heroes. They said the real hero in this story was the Soldier who was shot while engaging the enemy.

