



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**  
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## **OPERATIONS PERSONNEL RECOVERY PROGRAM**

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b>Paragraph</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Chapter 1 GENERAL</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>Chapter 2 RESPONSIBILITIES</b>		
USSOUTHCOM J1	1.a.	4
USSOUTHCOM J2	1.b.	4
USSOUTHCOM J3	1.c.	5
USSOUTHCOM PR OPR	1.d.	5
JPra Rep to USSOUTHCOM	1.e.	6
USSOUTHCOM JOIC	1.f.	6
USSOUTHCOM JSRC	1.g.	6
USSOUTHCOM J4	1.h.	7
USSOUTHCOM J5	1.i.	7
USSOUTHCOM J6	1.j.	7
USSOUTHCOM PAO	1.k.	8
USSOUTHCOM JA	1.l.	8
USSOUTHCOM SG	1.m.	8
USSOUTHCOM Chaplain	1.n.	9
USSOUTHCOM PRCC	1.o.	9
USSOUTHCOM IG	1.p.	9
JTF Commanders	1.q.	9
All Components	1.r.	9
USSOUTHAF/12AF	1.s.	11
USSOCSOUTH	1.t.	12
USARSO	1.u.	13
USNAVSO	1.v.	13
USMARFORSOUTH	1.w.	13
U.S. Security Assistance Organizations	1.x.	13
Individuals Deploying to AOR	1.y.	13
<b>Chapter 3 COMMAND AND CONTROL</b>		<b>15</b>

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	<b>Page</b>
<b>Chapter 4 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFO MANAGEMENT</b>	17
<b>Chapter 5 PR COORDINATION</b>	19
<b>Chapter 6 LEGAL ASPECTS</b>	22
<b>Chapter 7 INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT</b>	25
<b>Chapter 8 TRAINING</b>	27
<b>Chapter 9 REPATRIATION PROCEDURES</b>	29
<b>Chapter 10 DOD SUPPORT TO CIVIL SAR</b>	41
<b>Appendices</b>	
<b>A Reference Publications</b>	A-1
<b>B Definitions</b>	B-1

## CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL

1. **Purpose.** This regulation prescribes policies, standardizes procedures, and establishes responsibilities for Personnel Recovery (PR) operations in support of DOD, U.S. Government, and other selected personnel within the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) area of responsibility (AOR).

2. **Applicability.** This regulation applies to the following: USSOUTHCOM, Component Commanders, U.S. Security Assistance Organizations (USMILGRPs, USMLOs, ODRs, and MAAGs), Joint Interagency Task Force-South (JIATF-S), Joint Task Force Bravo (JTF-B), and all other Joint Task Forces that may be established within the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

3. **Reference Publications.** (See Appendix A)

4. **Policy.**

a. The Commander, U.S. Southern Command (CDR USSOUTHCOM) has the primary authority and responsibility for planning and executing PR in support of DoD personnel, DoD contractors, DoD civilians and designated individuals as determined by the Secretary of Defense within the USSOUTHCOM AOR. CDR USSOUTHCOM has designated SCJ3 as the office of primary responsibility for PR. CDR USSOUTHCOM shall support Civil Search and Rescue (SAR) efforts on a strict not-to-interfere basis and IAW Chapter 10 in this regulation.

b. CDR USSOUTHCOM has directed a standing Joint Search and Rescue Center (JSRC) at USSOUTHCOM Headquarters in Miami, FL to plan, coordinate, and execute PR operations within the USSOUTHCOM AOR. Joint Task Force (JTF) commanders shall establish a JSRC or functional equivalent to plan, coordinate, and execute PR operations within the JTF area of operations. Component commanders will establish and maintain a PR capability in accordance with this regulation.

c. U.S. Special Operations Command South (USSOCSO) is designated the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for all Special Operations Forces (SOF) Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) operations in the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

5. **Concept.**

a. CDR USSOUTHCOM and Chief of Mission (COM) for each specific country within the AOR are responsible for PR for USG and other designated personnel. This regulation provides CDR USSOUTHCOM guidance to key individuals and commanders to ensure a coordinated effort supports PR in this AOR. This regulation is not repetition of doctrine or other higher headquarters (HHQs) guidance nor is it intended to replace that guidance. This regulation narrows the tasks, defines CDR USSOUTHCOM's authority assigns responsibilities, and empowers commanders and key individuals to accomplish the PR mission.

6. **Definitions.** (See Appendix B)

## CHAPTER 2 – RESPONSIBILITIES

1. DoDD 2310.2, DoDI 2310.6, CJCSI 3270.01A, and JP 3-50 series assign specific responsibilities to combatant commanders with geographic responsibilities. These, and other associated tasks, are further delegated to the following individuals/organizations:

a. **USSOUTHCOM J1** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Source components for augmentees for the JSRC and Rescue Coordination Centers (RCCs), as directed by SCJ3. SCJ3 in conjunction with the JSRC will provide the following data if requesting augmentation: Grade, AFSC/MOS, TDY location, DRI, TDY length, funding source, TDY point of contact (POC), any special experience required.

(3) Ensure component commanders and their subordinate units comply with USSOUTHCOM and service policies for securing and maintaining records of all personnel in a missing status; whether isolated, lost, or missing in action.

(4) When directed, provide representative to the USSOUTHCOM Personnel Recovery Response Cell (PRRC) during PR events.

b. **USSOUTHCOM J2** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Provide JSRC with all required support during a PR incident. Submit collection requirements and requests for information (RFIs) for PR.

(3) Validate Geospatial Information and Services (GI&S) requirements in support of PR operations.

(4) Submit validated intelligence support requirements to the appropriate intelligence organizations.

(5) Provide analysis of enemy order of battle to components and to headquarters staff in support of PR operations.

(6) Provide two full-time, dedicated LNOs to the JSRC until permanent Intel position is sourced. The LNOs will report to the JSRC Director.

(7) Follow guidance published in Chapter 7 (Intelligence Support) of this regulation.

(8) Forward to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) executive agent internally developed intelligence products supporting PR.

(9) Support PR Intelligence requests from allied/coalition/ other forces as directed by the President or SecDef.

(10) Identify intelligence and other requirements to support theater PR programs and plans. This includes, but is not limited to, PR information and aids. Forward requirements through established procedures to include the PR OPR for inclusion in the appropriate DoD intelligence requirement and Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) production documents.

(11) Coordinate with the appropriate Service(s) and the PR OPR to ensure personnel being repatriated are properly debriefed for intelligence related information under IFC 1587 and 1588. Provide analysis to the PR OPR, Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO), Services, other combatant commanders, and Defense agencies concerning the effectiveness and appropriateness of respective PR support.

(12) Plan, coordinate, exercise, and publish procedures for national, host nation, and component intelligence resources to locate and determine the status of isolated personnel and the threat that might oppose their recovery.

c. **USSOUTHCOM J3** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Ensure JSRC Director is involved in all crisis action planning activities.

(3) When directed, provide representative to the USSOUTHCOM PRRC during PR events.

(4) Incorporate PR in crisis action planning and training exercises.

(5) Establish procedures for assessment and evaluation of theater PR operations and exercises.

d. **USSOUTHCOM PR OPR** shall:

(1) Chair the PR Council. In coordination with the PR Council, annually identify and prioritize theater PR requirements, to include NAR requirements.

(2) Ensure that a coordinated PR program for USSOUTHCOM is developed, and that all assigned forces possessing PR capabilities and assets are prepared to execute component PR responsibilities and contribute to joint PR efforts, if required.

(3) Ensure PR is included as an integral part of all operational planning and training. This shall include the full spectrum of recovery operations.

(4) Provide staff assistance, when required, and act as a conduit to the command for the JSRC, as necessary. When directed by SCJ3, act as J3 representative to the PRRC.

(5) In coordination with Components and USSOCOM, identify High Risk of Isolation (HRI) personnel and determine their appropriate level of training.

(6) Identify and project funding requirements for the HQ USSOUTHCOM PR program.

(7) Serve as the OPR for this regulation.

e. **JPRA Representative to USSOUTHCOM** shall:

(1) Provide advice and assistance to USSOUTHCOM staff and components in order to build utility and increased capability in the USSOUTHCOM PR mission.

(2) Provide training and education to USSOUTHCOM staff and components.

(3) Assist in strategic vision and roadmap building.

(4) Institutionalize PR at USSOUTHCOM.

f. **USSOUTHCOM JOIC** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Serve as augmentation support for the JSRC, as required.

(3) Provide any other additional assistance to the JSRC as requested.

g. **USSOUTHCOM JSRC** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to create, modify, and perform PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Serve as the focal point for all USSOUTHCOM PR planning and execution activities.

(3) Assist SCJ2 in the validation of intelligence and Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy (MC&G) products to support command PR plans and operations.

(4) Plan, develop, coordinate, train and exercise C4I and standard operating procedures for DoD military, DoD contractor and DoD civilian recovery operations.

(5) Manage the USSOUTHCOM Blood Chit program.

(6) Publish and maintain a JSRC SIPRNet and NIPRNet web site to post PR related information.

(7) Serve as the OPR for USSOUTHCOM PR Execution Checklists and supporting documents.

(8) Develop and publish CDR USSOUTHCOM's Theater Entry Requirements.

(9) When directed by CDR USSOUTHCOM, form the PRRC.

h. **USSOUTHCOM J4** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Support components during PR Assistance Team (PRAT) buildup and deployment activities.

(3) When directed, provide a representative to the USSOUTHCOM PRRC during PR events.

(4) In coordination with military service surgeons, general offices, USSOUTHCOM PR OPR, and component commanders, ensure USSOUTHCOM has sufficient mental health professionals trained on SERE psychology and PR operations. Further ensure the coordination of necessary medical facilities and transport.

(5) In coordination with the USSOUTHCOM PR OPR, ensure effectiveness and provide analysis of debrief and reintegration events.

i. **USSOUTHCOM J5** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Coordinate directly with JSRC Director to include PR capabilities in all plans and operations.

(3) Establish procedures for incorporating PR in deliberate planning and ensure that plans include sufficient dedicated recovery forces.

j. **USSOUTHCOM J6** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Coordinate directly with the JSRC Director to develop and establish and maintain connectivity to support C4 planning, coordination, and execution of PR operations.

(3) Advise USSOUTHCOM staff and JSRC, Interagency, JTF, and components during OPLAN, CONPLAN, FUNCPLAN, and contingency planning on C4 support to PR matters.

(4) Assist operational commanders charged with PR responsibilities with frequency management and the preparation, coordination, and submittal of satellite access requests (SAR).

k. **USSOUTHCOM PAO** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) When directed, provide a representative to the USSOUTHCOM PRRC during PR events.

(3) Provide public affairs advise regarding the release of PR information to operations and planning staffs.

(4) Coordinate public affairs guidance throughout the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

(5) Safeguard OPSEC by properly implementing established DoD public affairs policy.

(6) When required, prepare media releases regarding PR operations.

(7) Issue post-mission press guidance to recovery forces, recovered personnel, and appropriate, their families.

(8) Support component public affairs personnel during debrief and reintegration events.

l. **USSOUTHCOM SJA** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Ensure legal aspects in Chapter 6 are identified prior to any deployment.

(3) Provide assistance to the JSRC and component RCCs regarding rules of engagement, legal status, and SERE guidance as directed by the JSRC Director.

(4) When directed, provide a representative to the USSOUTHCOM PRRC during PR events.

m. **USSOUTHCOM SG** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Provide assistance to the JSRC Director as directed.

(3) When directed, provide a representative to the USSOUTHCOM PRRC during PR events.

n. **USSOUTHCOM Chaplain** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) When directed, provide a representative to the USSOUTHCOM PRRC during PR events.

(3) Provide individual assistance when requested.

o. **USSOUTHCOM PRCC** shall:

(1) Accomplish all duties and responsibilities as outlined throughout this regulation.

p. **USSOUTHCOM IG** shall:

(1) Evaluate the USSOUTHCOM staff on their ability to perform the PR functions prescribed by this directive and applicable DoD guidance.

q. **JTF Commanders** shall:

(1) Establish JSRC or functional equivalent to plan and execute PR operations within the JTF Area of Operations (AO).

(2) Man the JSRC Director position and ensure position is supported in accordance with USSOUTHCOM JSRC Director standards and by USSOUTHCOM Staff.

(3) Notify standing SOUTHCOM JSRC via JOIC whenever a PR incident occurs within the JTF AO.

(4) Notify JSRC via JOIC whenever JTF forces support Host Nation civil SAR requests and accomplish follow-up upon mission completion.

r. **All Components** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Establish and maintain an OPR for PR.

(3) Plan and conduct recovery operations of component or other forces within the limits of their capability. When recovery operations exceed component capability, request assistance from the JSRC.

(4) Establish a PRCC to coordinate PR operations on a 24/7 basis.

(5) Coordinate with the JSRC to supplement this regulation whenever additional clarification is required.

(6) Ensure PR is fully integrated into operational plans, training, and exercises. At a minimum, ensure recovery forces, potential IPs, as well as commanders and staffs are appropriately trained and exercised.

(7) Establish a minimum of a four-man (DoD personnel, DoD civilians or DoD contractors) RCC to manage the component's PR responsibilities.

(8) Ensure all personnel have completed the Theater Entry Clearance requirements in accordance with the Foreign Clearance Guide (FCG) and USSOUTHCOM guidance located on the JSRC SIPRNet web site.

(9) Be prepared to deploy a PRAT to support in-country PR efforts.

(a) The PRAT must be capable of the following:

i. Deploy as an ADVON element within 24 hours of notification and be fully operational within 24 hours of arrival in theater.

ii. Integrate with HN, USMILGP, and Other Governmental Agencies (OGA).

(b) PRAT expertise will be determined by component mission analysis, but components should consider the following: operational planners should be expert in PR operations, have target country language proficiency, a communications capability that supports the PR architecture, and an ability to coordinate actions at all command levels.

(c) Deployed PRAT must have communications connectivity with component RCCs and JSRC in order to facilitate mission planning and execution. This equipment must be easily deployed and self sustaining with only PRAT members.

(d) PRAT capabilities should be exercised semi-annually but must be exercised annually. This exercise will include notification, deployment, and live exercise with the existing PR architecture within the target country.

(e) Ensure that all PRAT activities (i.e. SPINs/CONOPs development, etc.) are coordinated with the USSOUTHCOM JSRC and staff.

(10) Manage the component's blood chit program in accordance with guidance located on JSRC web site.

(11) Manage component Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) and Evasion Plan of Action (EPA) program in accordance with guidance located on JSRC web site.

(12) Ensure all component OPLANs, CONPLANs, OPORDs, and FUNCPLANs contain PR instructions.

(13) Ensure PR plans are exercised during every training event and exercise.

(14) Be familiar with DoD support to Civil SAR procedure in accordance with Chapter 10.

(15) Be prepared to support PR operations with all available assets.

(16) Be prepared to support Repatriation in accordance with Chapter 9.

(17) In coordination with HQ USSOUTHCOM and USSOCOM, identify HRI personnel and determine their appropriate level of training. In concert with PR OPR, develop theater standards for determining personnel (including civilian and contract personnel) requiring HRI training (Level C).

s. **USSOUTHAF/12 AF** shall:

(1) Provide JSRC assistance, as requested, to JTF and component commanders to organize, train, or direct JSRC operations when USSOUTHAF is not a participant in a designated JTF.

(2) Ensure AFSOC manning and equipment requirements are satisfied during all 12 AF RCC deployments or take steps to ensure manning and equipment can be moved forward to support dynamic re-tasking. Other components should be aware that USSOUTHAF RCC may be unavailable during times of crisis to Air Forces outside of this theater.

(3) Provide Airborne Mission Commander (AMC) guidance to all USSOUTHCOM components and OGAs capable of such missions.

(4) Ensure JSRC operations out of an Air Operations Center (AOC) are fully integrated for USSOUTHCOM AOR countries.

(5) Be prepared to run 24/7 operations out of an AOC JSRC for 90 consecutive days without augmentation.

(6) Provide EPA (air) guidance for the theater.

t. **USSOCSOUTH** shall:

- (1) Develop, maintain, and implement instructions that support this regulation. Forward current plans to SCJ3 and the USSOUTHCOM JSRC.
- (2) Designate a NAR OPR to coordinate NAR requirements between SOF, DoD, and OGAs. Serve as the OPR for PR aspects of Unconventional Warfare.
- (3) Integrate NAR planning into operations and exercises.
- (4) In coordination with the USSOUTHCOM PR OPR, annually state well-defined Recovery Mechanism (RM) requirements that exceed Unconventional Assisted Recovery (UAR) capabilities, to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for validation, coordination, and sourcing.
- (5) Coordinate and deconflict NAR plans, requirements and operations in areas of mutual interest with USSOCOM.
- (6) Develop and manage theater NAR plans and requirements engaging the SOC's apportioned and allocated forces, Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA), and other government agencies in the process.
- (7) Plan, coordinate, synchronize and conduct NAR operations with the assistance of JPRA, DoD and other government agencies in accordance with USSOUTHCOM policies and procedures, joint doctrine, and Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (JTTP).
- (8) When directed, establish command, control, and coordination measures to ensure integration of NAR into component command personnel recovery plans and operations.
- (9) Coordinate with USSOCOM for SOF resources to fulfill theater UAR requirements.
- (10) Provide personnel, equipment, and aircraft (to include non-standard aircraft) capable of supporting PR/UAR operations when directed.
- (11) When directed, provide augmentation to the JSRC to coordinate SOF support to Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR).
- (12) Provide UAR operations, when directed, to support recovery of isolated personnel when it exceeds the capability of conventional forces.
- (13) Establish an Unconventional Assisted Recovery Coordination Center (UARCC), when directed, in support of CDR USSOUTHCOM. Should be exercised semi-annually, must be exercised annually.
- (14) Coordinate with USSOUTHCOM for DoD Human Intelligence (HUMINT) support to recovery mechanisms.

(15) Ensure provisions for NAR operations are included in operations orders and appropriate directives related to operations of U.S. forces in the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

(16) Provide EPA (ground) guidance for the theater.

u. **USARSO** shall:

(1) Ensure all Army aviation elements deploying into theater have support to PR included as secondary mission.

(2) Provide Theater Entry training guidance to USSOUTHCOM components and oversee standards within this program.

(3) Provide initial Repatriation guidance through Phase II for all components.

v. **USNAVSO** shall:

(1) Ensure all aircraft have a secondary mission to support PR.

(2) Coordinate with USSOUTHAF to ensure crews are trained to AMC standards.

w. **USMARFORSOUTH** Shall:

(1) Be prepared to support PR incidents during all operations within the AOR.

x. **U.S. Security Assistance Organizations (SAO)** shall:

(1) Train, equip, man and program to perform applicable portions of the PR Execution Checklists.

(2) Designate a primary and alternate PR POC who will work PR issues between the U.S. Embassy, the Host Nation, and USSOUTHCOM. A copy of the letter designating these individuals will be provided to the USSOUTHCOM PR OPR.

(3) Develop a SAR/PR plan with country specific information/points of contact for recovering U.S. personnel.

(4) Ensure all Base Evacuation Plans and Force Protection Plans for designated in-country locations are available to support the USSOUTHCOM Theater Entry Requirements.

(5) At least annually, provide JSRC with Host Nation equipment list to include location, type, and capabilities.

y. **Individuals Deploying to the USSOUTHCOM AOR** shall:

- (1) Meet the Theater Entry Clearance requirements IAW the FCG and USSOUTHCOM guidance located on the USSOUTHCOM JSRC SIPRNet web site.
- (2) Obtain required and appropriate levels of formal SERE training prior to deployment.
- (3) Complete, review and update ISOPREP card and develop EPA (or Base Evacuation/Force Protection Plan when appropriate). It may not be possible to complete an entire EPA until deployed and provided appropriate information (i.e. HRI brief, local SPINs, pre-mission brief, target/objective, etc.). In this case, update your EPA when this additional information becomes available and forward to the appropriate RCC.
- (4) Acquire a working knowledge of survival equipment and techniques, and evasion techniques and aids (e.g., EVCs, blood chits, pointee-talkees). Contact the JSRC with any questions.
- (5) Become familiar with this instruction and the theater SPINs to include a thorough understanding of PR authentication and reporting requirements. These SPINs will include both air unit and ground unit information. OGA's with appropriate clearances will be given SPIN information.
- (6) Know what information the recovery forces will likely need, and be mentally and physically prepared to survive and evade (perhaps over an extended period) until recovered or upon reaching friendly forces. See PR Execution Checklist (Recovery Force Checklist.)
- (7) Understand their moral and legal responsibilities as well as their legal status. See Chapter 6.
- (8) Work closely with own component's PR staff to ensure training is complete and effective.

## CHAPTER 3 – COMMAND AND CONTROL

1. CDR USSOUTHCOM will normally exercise command authority for PR through the JSRC. When directed by CDR USSOUTHCOM, or when a component is the Joint Force Commander (JFC), that component's RCC may function as a JSRC, and provide command authority for PR. If a JTF is activated or stood up the JSRC director will decide if there should be a separate JSRC for this JTF or if the USSOUTHCOM JSRC will provide services to this JTF. Furthermore, the JSRC will determine the PR command and organizational structure and reporting criteria.

a. When components conduct PR with assigned forces, these forces are under component operational control (OPCON).

b. A component command that needs additional assets to support a PR mission contacts the JSRC for support or augmentation. CDR USSOUTHCOM may task one or more other components to support or augment. The PR Mission Coordinator (PRMC) of the component requesting augmentation should receive tactical control (TACON) of the supporting forces.

c. Component and SAO RCCs will immediately contact the JSRC during any PR mission for their personnel. This does not automatically shift the mission responsibility to the JSRC, but helps the Joint Staff support the individual component or organization to the maximum extent possible. CDR USSOUTHCOM, based on recommendations from the JSRC, may task another component to assume role as PRMC. In this case, the component tasked to coordinate the PR mission is the supported command and maintains OPCON of its component forces. (TACON is inherent in OPCON, but may be delegated.) When no component is capable of executing a PR mission, the CDR USSOUTHCOM may direct joint force components by mission type orders to provide specific PR capabilities to support PR operations. The component commander with responsibility for the PR operation should receive TACON of these assets.

d. CDR USSOUTHCOM may exercise TACON authority through the JSRC to task component forces to conduct PR missions. In this case CDR USSOUTHCOM exercises authority to task component commands to the JSRC Director to support PR missions of another component, consistent with priorities and requirements of other assigned tasks. In cases where the supporting commanders cannot support the JSRC, those commanders should address their concerns to CDR USSOUTHCOM for resolution. In cases where the supporting commanders cannot support the JSRC, those commanders should address their support difficulties to CDR USSOUTHCOM.

e. Regardless of the authority to task granted by the CDR USSOUTHCOM, the JSRC is the focal point of all PR coordination and has authority to conduct joint PR coordination to all levels of command. The JSRC director represents CDR USSOUTHCOM for all matters concerning joint and combined PR. All DoD components will recognize this authority to facilitate preparation, execution, and after actions related to PR in this AOR. CDR USSOUTHCOM requests interagency support for his PR mission.

2. Additional command and control guidelines may be outlined in country specific PR plans.

3. CDR USSOUTHCOM must effectively use and/or delegate key mission-related authorities to affect the efficiency and timeliness of PR missions.

a. **CSARTF Command Authority.** CDR USSOUTHCOM or the supported commander for PR, must clearly define the command authorities among the various C2 nodes necessary to conduct a Combat Search and Rescue Task Force (CSARTF) (i.e. JSRC, component RCC, the airborne mission commander (AMC), on scene commander (OSC), the recovery force commander, etc.). Regardless of authority once "execution" is authorized, the AMC (or OSC) has overall responsibility for mission execution.

b. **Planning authority** enables a component or recovery force to coordinate with and task supporting organizations for information and resources necessary to develop courses of action, including force and logistics requirements, to accomplish a PR mission. Planning authority must be established during deliberate/crisis action planning to compensate for time critical aspects of a PR event.

c. **Launch authority** allows a recovery force, or portion thereof, to proceed to a point short of execution (e.g., air recovery vehicles may launch and proceed to alert orbit out of hostile territory awaiting further orders to execute a recovery), which enhances reaction time and enables a commander to exercise flexibility during planning and execution.

d. **Execute authority** empowers a commander to commence PR operations with approved forces. Commanders may delegate this authority but should only do so if the receiving commander has the ability to maintain an acceptable level of situational awareness (SA) to support accurate decision making. CDR USSOUTHCOM may task more than one component (parallel planning) to plan for the PR mission and, upon approval of a plan, CDR USSOUTHCOM may retain execute authority to maintain a high degree of SA and control, but grant launch authority to facilitate the responsiveness and flexibility of the supported component commander's recovery forces. Once execution is granted, the on scene commander and airborne mission commander will continually monitor the progress of the mission and determine if the mission shall proceed as planned or aborted due to fog and friction in the recovery area.

e. **JSRC Authority.** CDR USSOUTHCOM should ensure that the JSRC Director is granted the authorities that are commensurate with PR responsibilities assigned. If CDR USSOUTHCOM has tasked a component commander to establish a JSRC, CDR USSOUTHCOM should give the necessary authority to that component commander, who subsequently may grant the necessary authority to the JSRC Director. The JSRC Director's authority should be outlined in special instructions or an SOP. The JSRC Director's authority should be further outlined in special instructions if requested by supporting components.

f. **RCC Authority.** Component RCCs should be granted authority commensurate with PR responsibilities assigned. Component commanders normally exercise their authority to task and control component forces committed to conduct PR missions through component PR controllers in their RCC. However, CDR USSOUTHCOM, through the JSRC, may task the component RCC for PRAT duties as required.

## CHAPTER 4 – COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

1. PR information will be transmitted by the most secure and expedient method available. It is critical that U.S. personnel involved in a PR event follow established procedures to streamline information flow and eliminate unnecessary traffic. OPSEC and COMSEC procedures will be strictly enforced to minimize risk to isolated personnel and recovery forces.
2. Use of USSOUTHCOM's PR Execution Checklists is mandatory. Individuals or agencies that support PR operations are required to use the PR Execution Checklist applicable to their mission area. Execution Checklists guide users through each phase of the PR incident and help facilitate information exchange, but do not replace other supporting checklists required to carry out the mission. Additionally, any individual making an initial PR notification must use the Initial PR Response Notification Checklist to ensure JSRC controllers have the minimum information required to initiate PR actions.
3. USSOUTHCOM specific PR message formats (PR Incident Report, SITREP, etc.) have been developed and incorporated into the PR Execution Checklists to support the diversity of U.S. elements (DoD military, Interagency, and other government agencies) potentially involved in a PR operation. USSOUTHCOM PR message formats eliminate encrypted language found in traditional CSAR message formats.
  - a. Throughout a PR incident, voice and/or record copy messages must be submitted. It is critical that participating commanders, when directed, submit unit level situation reports (SITREPs) to the JSRC upon completion of recovery mission, or daily, if operation is ongoing. The JSRC is responsible for consolidating PR activities into single theater PR SITREP. SITREPs must be serialized and tracked using the SITREP Log located in the PR Execution Checklists.
  - b. Messages will be transmitted via DoD approved message handling systems (MDS, AMHS, etc.) when available, but can be disseminated as an attachment on SIPRNet e-mail.
4. During a PR event SIPRNet e-mail is used to quickly transfer data between PR elements such as PR updates, ISOPREPs/EPAs, images, PR plans, contact information, etc. However, excessive e-mail traffic can overload communication channels and create additional work for individuals on the receiving end. Individuals must use good judgment when communicating via e-mail such as
  - a. Only address individuals with a need to know. This reduces the number of "forward" and "reply/reply all" messages.
  - b. Avoid sending "FYI" messages.
  - c. Use "Subject Line" to clearly identify message content.
  - d. Classify message according to content.

e. Avoid unrelated e-mail threading. E-mail content must be consistent with the Subject Line. Do not use "reply" when comments are unrelated to e-mail subject. Create a new message and send it only to those with a need to know.

5. Reliable voice communications are critical to a successful PR operation. The primary form of voice communications will be by radio (Primary: SATCOM / Alternate: HF) and/or landline in both secure and unsecure modes. Every effort should be made to use secure communications as the compromise of critical information could easily jeopardize the entire PR effort to include the lives of the isolated personnel. Predetermined PR frequencies are published in the PR SPINs and comprehensive communication guidance can be found in USSOUTHCOM's Communication Plan.

6. Each component PRAT must ensure deployable equipment is compatible with communication architecture and integrated into target country to allow triple redundancy throughout the communication links between PR forces, PRAT, Host Nation, USMILGP, JSRC and component commander. An annual review of these capabilities must occur and it is recommended that it occur during a PRAT deployment exercise. The review should cover three main areas: intelligence suites, mission planning suites, and communications suites.

7. PR Mission Software (PRMS) will be the primary means of C4 for PR management.

## CHAPTER 5 – PR COORDINATION

1. The environment within the USSOUTHCOM AOR is dynamic by nature. The ability for USSOUTHCOM to plan and execute a PR mission within a country greatly depends on the country's political climate, PR capability and infrastructure, threats and environmental conditions. These factors can change rapidly thereby impacting USSOUTHCOM's ability to effectively and efficiently coordinate a PR mission. Additionally, the majority of U.S. forces supporting ongoing operations within the AOR are not permanently assigned nor dedicated to PR. Although U.S. forces may be available to assist in a PR operation it is extremely difficult to predict what will be available when an incident occurs.

2. Given these environmental considerations it is imperative that USSOUTHCOM's PR program be highly adaptive. USSOUTHCOM's PR procedures must enable the JSRC Director to quickly establish a unity of command by identifying and assigning specific PR functions to key agencies/individuals capable of carrying out the mission. Once assigned or tasked, these key individuals will have specific checklists (see PR Execution Checklists) to accomplish ensuring PR operations are conducted effectively and IAW established guidance. The PR Execution Checklists will guide PR players through the five phases of the event enabling them to work as a cohesive team thereby eliminating confusion and redundancy.

3. Once an isolating event occurs, all five PR tasks (report, locate, support, recover, and return) begin to unfold, but not necessarily sequentially. Any individual having knowledge that an actual or probable PR event has occurred must immediately notify the JSRC via the JOIC using the Initial PR Response Notification Checklist. U.S. forces will not be diverted or launched unless directed by a PRMC.

a. Upon notification, the SCJ3 and the JSRC Director will designate a PRMC. During the initial moments, when it is unknown whether the host nation or USSOUTHCOM assets (or a combination) will be used, the PRMC will begin parallel planning assuming that he and his forces will be primary. If in Colombia, the Air Component Coordination Element (ACCE) Director will serve as the PRMC with the ACCE PR Planner and RCC providing PR coordination assistance.

(1) The PRMC is designated by the SCJ3 through the JSRC Director to plan and execute a specific PR mission. The JSRC Director or component RCC commander will normally serve as the PRMC. In special circumstances, (e.g., in-country U.S. RCC established, PRAT on-scene, etc.), the JSRC Director may be tasked by another commander to serve as the PRMC in order to facilitate in-country coordination. Regardless, the PRMC must be PR trained, have the authority to plan and execute military operations, and be capable of accomplishing the duties listed in the PRMC Checklist (see PR Execution Checklists).

b. During the initial actions following the notification, the JSRC will coordinate with the supported (OPCON of PR objective) and supporting component commanders (normally through component RCC) to determine PR capabilities and intent. The supported component commander must immediately inform the JSRC whether the component will assume role of PRMC.

Component commanders with an inherit PR capability to support or execute a PR mission should be prepared to do so IAW the PR Execution Checklist.

c. The PRMC, in conjunction with the JSRC, will designate an AMC and OSC, as required.

(1) The AMC serves as an airborne extension of the PRMC to manage requirements for the recovery forces by monitoring the status of all its elements, requesting additional assets when needed, and ensuring the recovery and supporting forces arrive at their designated areas to accomplish the PR mission. Any U.S. resource operating in the AOR with the inherit capability of performing AMC duties should be prepared to accomplish the AMC Checklist (see PR Execution Checklists). Checklist should be carried on all aircraft.

(2) The OSC is the individual designated to control recovery efforts in the objective area. The responsibility of the OSC is to achieve situational awareness, and to gain and maintain situational superiority long enough to effect the recovery of the isolated personnel. Initially, the OSC may be someone in the immediate vicinity capable of providing on-scene coordination. However, if warranted and available, a more capable OSC (e.g., aircraft commander, commander of a ground or maritime force, other qualified individual) will be designated to relieve the initial OSC.

d. The PRMC coordinating with the SCJ3 and JSRC will designate a recovery force commander to evaluate the probability of success, plan and execute the recovery mission. Recovery forces are those resources tasked to recover and transport the isolated personnel to the Initial Reception Point (or other designated area). Depending on the availability of PR resources, the recovery force package may be HN, U.S., or a combination of both. Additionally, U.S. recovery forces may be the lead on the recovery mission, or they may be supporting a host nation effort. Regardless of the role, if a U.S. recovery force is utilized, the commander tasked to plan and execute the recovery operation must coordinate directly with the PRMC while maintaining communication contact with the AMC/OSC.

(1) The recovery force commander should be prepared and capable of accomplishing the Recovery Force Checklist (See PR Execution Checklists). If the recovery force commander is assigned the OSC function, then the commander must be prepared to accomplish the OSC Checklist (see PR Execution Checklists).

(2) Individuals deploying into the AOR must be prepared to survive if they become isolated and assist in their own recovery to the maximum extent possible. See the FCG and USSOUTHCOM theater entry requirements to ensure that individuals deploying to uncertain or hostile environments are trained and equipped to facilitate a rescue operation in the event they become isolated.

4. Timeline for recovery. PR Mission Analysis identified that U.S. personnel are operating in, near, or over permissive, uncertain, or hostile environments within the AOR. Every attempt will be made to recover isolated personnel in a timely manner. Recovery operations in a high-threat environment place recovery forces at greater risk, require extensive planning, and may preclude

the use of conventional recovery forces. Recovery planners should ensure forces are identified and available to meet the following criteria:

a. In a permissive environment, Commanders should coordinate through the PR POC with the country team to ensure Host Nation recovery of all personnel within twelve hours.

b. In an uncertain and/or hostile environment, all attempts will be made to ensure that Isolated Personnel are recovered within four hours. There should be no delay in reporting an isolating incident. Report the event through any possible channel; this responsibility starts at the lowest level of awareness and rests directly with the component commander.

## CHAPTER 6 – LEGAL ASPECTS

### 1. General legal aspects.

a. Military members are classified according to the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The Geneva Convention Relative to Prisoners of War requires identification cards be issued to any person who is liable to become a prisoner of war (POW), which includes military members, DoD civilians, and DoD contractor personnel. Each person is classified in a Geneva Convention category, which is listed on the ID card. If captured, the ID card must be shown to the captor, but never taken away.

b. A military member's Geneva Convention category will classify him/her as a combatant or noncombatant. All military personnel, with the exception of medical personnel and chaplains, are combatants.

c. Medical personnel and chaplains have separate Geneva Convention cards bearing a distinctive emblem.

### 2. General considerations.

a. Potential evaders need to know their rights and responsibilities under the Law of Armed Conflict, UCMJ and applicable international laws.

b. The Commanders of Combatant Commands must implement effective programs to prevent violations of the Law of Armed Conflict and ensure proper training. Every military member and civilian who accompanies the forces must be trained on the Law of Armed Conflict.

c. Code of Conduct Guidance. It is DoD policy that all members of the Armed Forces at risk of capture shall receive training on the Code of Conduct. Applicable civilians associated with the DoD should also have the foundation necessary to cope with capture using similar guidance on conduct while in captivity

d. An evader remains a combatant while continuing to avoid capture. Article II of the Code of Conduct states in part: *I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.*

e. Laws Governing Evasion. Evader actions are governed by a variety of international laws, conventions, and certain foreign domestic laws, depending on the type of conflict.

### 3. Evasion during armed conflict.

a. Obtain statement in accordance with DoDI 1300.21, Code of Conduct (CoC) Training and Education.

b. The evader is authorized to continue to engage in belligerent acts subject to the laws of armed conflict. Once captured, an evader becomes a prisoner of war (POW) subject to the laws covering the treatment of POWs. An escapee from detention (POW escapee) is not a combatant and cannot commit any belligerent acts, carry weapons, or engage in armed resistance.

c. As stated above, a legal distinction is made between an evader and a POW escapee. The table below outlines the differences.

EVADER	POW ESCAPEE
<p><u>Combatant</u>--may commit acts of violence against legitimate military targets without being liable for prosecution by the enemy under international law for violation of the local criminal laws.</p> <p>Evader who crosses into neutral country is subject to detention by that country for the duration of the war.</p>	<p><u>Non-combatant</u>--may not commit any belligerent acts, carry weapons, or engage in armed resistance. Self-defense is always allowable. May be charged under the laws of the Detaining Power for certain acts committed against the military or civilian population while escaping or avoiding recapture. However, offenses committed with the sole intention of facilitating escape and which do not entail any violence against life or limb, such as offenses against public property, theft without intent of self-enrichment, the drawing up or use of false papers, or the wearing of civilian clothing, should only result in disciplinary punishment by the detaining power. An escape is considered to be successful when the POW Escapee rejoins his or her own armed forces or those of an Allied Power or leaves the territory under the control of the Detaining Power or one of its Allied Powers.</p> <p>POW escapees received by neutral powers are left at liberty and may be assigned a place of residence. POW escapees should be allowed to return to their own nation from neutral territory.</p>

4. Specific guidance for evaders.

a. Wearing of Enemy Uniforms. Persons captured while fighting in enemy uniforms have traditionally been subject to severe punishment by the capturing power and treated as spies. It is, however, still permissible for military personnel isolated in hostile territory to use enemy uniforms to evade capture, as long as no other military operations are conducted while so attired. Persons who use the enemy's flag, uniform, insignia, markings, equipment, or emblems solely for evasion and escape are not lawfully subject to punishment on that account, as long as they do not attack the enemy, gather military information or engage in similar operations.

b. Treachery and Perfidy. Ruses of war are legitimate so long as they do not involve treachery or perfidy on the part of the person resorting to them. They are, however, forbidden if they contravene any generally accepted rule. For example, it is a violation of international law to kill, injure, or capture the enemy by feigning civilian status, sickness or wounds, or by falsely indicating intent to surrender or negotiate. For example, it would be unlawful to feign surrender and attack the enemy when they come forward to take you prisoner. However, it is permissible for military personnel isolated in hostile territory to feign civilian status while engaged in E&E, though they should avoid combatant or espionage activities while dressed as civilians. Evaders

who feign civilian status solely for evasion and escape are not lawfully subject to punishment on that account if captured.

5. Evasion during Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW).

a. Legal considerations for evasion and escape during peacetime operations in sovereign countries differ from those during war. The protection provided by the Geneva Conventions for evaders as belligerent and POW escapees does not apply in a situation where either conflict does not exist or, if it does exist, the US Government is not directly involved.

b. Foreign domestic laws govern illegal entry, acts of violence, theft, etc. U.S. military personnel are subject to these foreign domestic laws while operating in the target country. Violations of foreign domestic laws may be necessary to execute an operation; however, once the operation is completed, physical force or violence and theft may aggravate an individual's legal position and release if captured. Use of force may be necessary to protect the military member's life; however, it should be kept to a minimum. Delayed contact with authorities may be justified under certain circumstances. Legal concerns may be irrelevant because political factors and the target country's relationship with the U.S. may dictate the treatment of U.S. personnel captured in an operation.

6. Rules of Engagement. CJCS Standing ROE are in effect. Supplemental ROE may be in effect for particular missions or operations. U.S. forces have the right and obligation to use all necessary means available and take all appropriate actions to defend oneself and U.S. forces in the vicinity from a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

## CHAPTER 7 – INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT

1. Commanders and staffs and operations, intelligence, and support personnel involved in PR matters must be familiar with the many roles that intelligence plays in support of PR at all levels of command and throughout all phases of an operation. An understanding of relevant intelligence support organizations, products, and procedures is essential to effectively apply intelligence capabilities to PR plans and operations. Intelligence support organizations at every level must have PR-knowledgeable personnel integrated into their staffs. Dedicated intelligence and SERE personnel will be assigned to the JSRC and component RCCs to interface with intelligence support organizations and ensure that intelligence requirements are addressed and satisfied in a timely manner. It is encouraged to have at least one Intel Specialist deploy with the PRAT during training events to gain situational awareness of the PRAT mission.

2. SCJ2, JSRC, component RCCs, and unit level Intel organizations will use the following PR Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace (IPB) criteria:

- a. Determine Threat policy, practices, and intentions against CSAR mission profiles.
- b. Determine Location, strengths, capabilities, and threat activities that may effect PR operations in theater and along lines of communications (including infiltration/exfiltration routes).
- c. Identify threat early warning systems capabilities.
- d. Determine threat operating areas, capabilities, and tactics.
- e. Determine current threat against ground, maritime and air recovery capabilities.
- f. Determine attitudes of the populace toward isolated personnel.
- g. Limits must include all areas of execution to include transload and medical facilities.
- h. Consider additional blue ground force factors within the AOI.
- i. Air considerations. Doctrinal information toward engagement of slow moving aircraft
- j. ID and define the AOI (area of interest).
- k. Identify significant characteristics of the AOI.
- l. Determine dimension of battle space.
- m. Identify the Intel gaps and priorities.
- n. Collect remainder of IPB material and report to JSRC Director.
- o. Collect and monitor as directed by JSRC director.

3. The JSRC shall ensure relevant data is disseminated to potential evaders as quickly as possible. Some strategic level Intel products will ultimately be replaced by a single collaboratively produced package to support PR: Joint Personnel Recovery Support Product (JPRSP). JPRSP is intended to meet the needs of multiple users (PR planners, intelligence analysts/briefers, operators, aircrew members, rescue forces, etc). These products are not available or very timely to requests during crisis which is why Intel specialists must use the above IPB as a continuing life cycle to update for all operations on-going and planned. The above IPB is merely a baseline and has served other commands well as a benchmark for building operational details to support PR operations and planning. At a minimum, all component Intel divisions will manage the above IPB on a monthly basis in peacetime and daily during a contingency operation.

## CHAPTER 8 – TRAINING

1. Successful PR is dependent upon effective training for all involved from the potential evader to the USSOUTHCOM staff member.
2. Individuals deploying to an uncertain or hostile environment within the USSOUTHCOM AOR must accomplish training IAW USSOUTHCOM's Theater Entry Requirements. Additional training requirements mandated by components may include:
  - a. Medical concerns.
  - b. Evasion camouflage and concealment.
  - c. Evasion travel and navigation.
  - d. Wartime personnel recovery.
  - e. Training on the use of survival equipment.
  - f. All DoD Contractors and DoD Civilians must have weapons familiarization training IAW types of weapons available in a specific country.
  - g. Necessary fieldcraft training in order to survive and evade capture.
  - h. Necessary recovery force familiarization.
3. For HRI personnel, USSOUTHCOM PR OPR should develop, in conjunction with components; annual review processes to identify HRI personnel. The PR OPR should also source training allocations to supply HRI personnel with the necessary advanced SERE training. HRI Briefings provide current, real world SERE related information on the mission area as written or approved by the theater PR POC and include specific environmental conditions, legal aspects of operations in a specific areas and responsibility towards the CoC, evasion and recovery information specific to this area, and conditions of, and coping with, captivity in this specific conflict. Theater HRI SERE preparation should be a (4-6 hr) series of briefings allowing potential isolated persons (IPs) to develop meaningful, theater specific EPAs and select appropriate clothing and equipment for operational missions. HRI updates may be published as more is learned or conditions change that affect SERE. This is intended as mission preparation, not as training.
4. Unit commanders must be PR capable and arrive in country with self-PR capability and training.
5. JSRC, component RCC personnel and PRAT members should have the following training/qualifications:

- a. PR 102 and/or PR 120.
  - b. PR 301.
  - c. PR 303 (JSRC Director).
  - d. Dynamics International Terrorism (DIT) course.
  - e. Latin American Orientation Course (LAOC).
  - f. Cross Cultural Communication Course.
  - g. Joint CSAR Coordinators Course (JCSARCC) equivalent (min 1 person).
  - h. SERE level C (min 1 person).
  - i. JATOPS if operating in an AOC environment.
6. UARCC personnel will have the following training/qualifications:
- a. PR 102, PR 301, and PR 303.
  - b. ASOT Level III.
7. SAO personnel designated as a Primary or Alternate PR POC will have the following training:
- a. Ensure the PR POCs are PR 102 trained.
  - b. Any additional training requirements based on country specific mission analysis.

## CHAPTER 9 – REPATRIATION PROCEDURES

1. This chapter assigns responsibilities and provides guidance for the repatriation of recovered U.S. DoD personnel including the reception, debriefing, and processing of all U.S. military, DoD civilians, DoD contractors and other designated personnel recovered within the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

2. The primary focus of USSOUTHCOM's Repatriation procedures is on individuals that:

- a. Have been POWs.
- b. Have been held hostage by terrorists.
- c. Have been detained in peacetime by a foreign government.
- d. Have been evading enemy capture (whether assisted or unassisted), or were otherwise isolated.
- e. Returned to U.S. Government control by escape, release, repatriation, rescue, or other means, not including normal NEO missions where permissive operations occurs.

3. General. Repatriation is both a Service and Joint operational mission, and is a component responsibility. Prior to implementing guidance in this regulation, all Commands shall consider the following assumptions and general repatriation guidance:

a. The return of personnel will generate a high degree of press, public interest, and requests to visit the returnee. Access to the returnee will be coordinated by the returnee's command authority, Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA), and when indicated, key medical staff.

b. Reuniting the returnee with family members and other loved ones is an important and delicate matter. Take care to ensure these reunions involve minimal additional stress for the returnee and family members. These reunions are typically best accomplished in CONUS after initial debriefings (Phases I and II).

c. The medical and psychological health of the returnee should influence handling and processing activities. The goal of any repatriation activity is to return the individual(s) to his or her unit in the most expeditious manner and in the healthiest physical and psychological condition.

d. Flexibility in applying this guidance is necessary due to the many variables associated with the return of U.S. personnel (e.g., exact number, medical and psychological condition, method of release, and point of return to U.S. military control).

(1) When more than one person is returned, to the greatest extent possible, all returnees should be moved to Phase II debriefing location to facilitate their psychological adjustment. This

location should be a secure US DoD controlled installation preferably located OCONUS to facilitate their psychological adjustment and allow for SERE and Intel to conduct formal debriefings with little to no outside influences.

(2) The returnee debriefings shall be obtained under an expressed written promise of confidentiality. Debriefings shall be treated as privileged information under the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 1506(d)(1), are property of the Department of Defense, and shall not be released to the public. Use the DD Form 2810, "Promise of Confidentiality," to inform the returnee that debriefings will remain confidential to the extent authorized by law.

(3) The returnee Intelligence debriefings shall be conducted in accordance with (IAW) Executive Order 12333, DOD DIR 5205.1, JCS message 2031/750, DOD Regulation 5240.1-R and the Privacy Act of 1974.

4. Concept of Operations and Procedures. Repatriation procedures will be in accordance with the policies and Yellow Ribbon Repatriation Procedures in ref. (c). The processing of personnel who escape captivity, are rescued, or returned to friendly control via other means is conducted in three phases. Phases I and II are conducted by the Theater, under the responsibility of a designated Component Command. Phase III, if required, is the responsibility of the returnee's Service and is conducted in CONUS. Though conducted by phase, the critical tasks within each phase are not necessarily conducted sequentially. Latitude and flexibility remain with the Component Command Authority to conduct repatriation procedures within the context of on-going military operations, allowing for sequential, concurrent, or if needed, delayed conduct of repatriation procedures. Refer to Enclosure 4.

a. Phase I. Return to Friendly Control / Initial Reception. (In-Country)

(1) When the isolated person is returned to friendly (USG) control, repatriation procedures are initiated by the designated (normally the owning component) Commander. Immediately upon receiving the returnee, the responsible Command Authority will ensure that the returnee(s) are transported to a designated processing center called the Initial Reception Point. (Note: Personnel who were imprisoned together should not be separated during the repatriation process). This site should provide a secure facility to coordinate and conduct critical tasks that lead to a Command Authority decision on the returnee's disposition and repatriation requirements. The objectives of initial reception are to evaluate and care for the physical and psychological needs of the returnee, debrief for operational and intelligence information of immediate tactical value, establish and maintain a public affairs umbrella over the returnee and repatriation activities, and provide a medical recommendation to the command authority regarding status. Additionally, Theater level coordination by the component commander will develop connectivity with Yellow Ribbon CONUS-based representatives.

(2) The following special staff, functional staff and mission area experts need to be present or available at Phase I Location:

(a) Initial Reception Point OIC and NCOIC.

- (b) Medical Evaluation / Care (18D or PA from SOCSOUTH).
- (c) SERE Debriefer.
- (d) SERE Psychologist.
- (e) Intelligence Debriefer (Tactical Debriefing / Interrogator).
- (f) Chaplain.
- (g) PAO.
- (h) Legal Officer.
- (i) Service / Unit Representative.
- (j) Security Detail.
- (k) Debrief Team Chief.

(3) If the returnee's Command Authority decides to return the individual to duty, the SERE psychologist should make a determination regarding decompression requirements. Once the individual and the SERE psychologist feel the decompression is sufficient, the individual will be transported back to his unit as the situation permits. At the returnee's unit, continued debriefings (Intelligence, Operations and SERE) can occur with proper coordination with the returnees' chain of command. If the decision is to delay returning the individual to his unit and continuing the repatriation process, the returnee will be transported and escorted to the Theater Transition Point for continued medical care, decompression or debriefing as required. The Repatriation Team Chief should also coordinate with the component command to obtain the isolated person's Personnel Processing File (PPF) from the responsible Service. This file will accompany the repatriation process as a debriefing document and will be disseminated to the Service and JPRA once repatriation has been completed. If the repatriation process ends prior to receiving the PPF, the PPF once received, will be included in the final disposition of debriefing documents.

b. Phase II. Theater Transition Point Repatriation. If the returnee's command authority decides to continue the repatriation process and not return him to local unit control, the returnee will be moved to the Theater Transition Point. The Transition Point should facilitate an evacuation to CONUS if necessary. The objective of Component's actions at the Transition Point are to continue repatriation processes in a much more deliberate fashion allowing additional time for the returnee to decompress. Theater level coordination from the OIC with Service Yellow Ribbon representatives is formalized in this phase to develop evacuation plans, coordinate Public Affairs guidance and pass relevant debriefing and medical information. Phase Two concludes with the returnee evacuated from the Theater or returned to his unit. Repatriation experience has shown consistently that three days decompression is required as a MINIMUM and is independent of debriefing requirements and/or group size.

c. Phase III. Service Repatriation. In the event the returnee requires continued repatriation, he will be evacuated to CONUS under Service control. Continued repatriation outside the AOR is the responsibility of the Service IAW DODI 2310.4. The returnee will be accompanied by unit / Service / DoD representatives to a directed CONUS Service processing location for continued repatriation activities.

#### 5. Coordinating Instructions.

a. Debriefings and Visits. Commanders will establish appropriate procedures to ensure returnees under their control are debriefed by qualified personnel. The purpose of the debriefings is to determine the effectiveness of theater recovery concepts, plans, operations, tactics, procedures, techniques, security, training, and to develop intelligence of immediate tactical value. The results of these debriefings and any associated operational after-action reports will be forwarded to JPRA by the component command. JPRA will:

- (1) Evaluate the debriefings and reports to determine worldwide trends.
- (2) Transmit appropriate briefings, reports, and analyses to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Service SERE schools, and theater recovery resources or organizations.
- (3) Assess the validity of existing policy, doctrine, and procedures and recommend changes as required.
- (4) Maintain historical files of the debriefings, reports, and analyses.

b. Debriefings. All debriefings shall be focused, timely, and will last only as long as the returnee is able to hold up mentally and physically. If the returnee is a Military Service member and reveals information implicating himself or herself in a potential violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice or other U.S. criminal law and the debriefer is a military member or a DoD employee, the debriefer shall stop debriefing and inform the returnee of his or her rights under Article 31(b), UCMJ. If the returnee requests counsel or does not desire to continue the debriefing, the debriefing will cease until counsel is obtained. If the returnee does not request counsel and agrees to continue with the debriefing, the debriefing may continue. If the returnee is a DoD civilian or DoD contractor employee and reveals information implicating himself or herself in a potential criminal offense under U.S. criminal law, the debriefer will cease questioning and consult with a judge advocate or an attorney assigned to the U.S. Attorney's Office before continuing.

c. Types of Debriefings. There are six separate debriefings that may be required in the repatriation process: (1) Initial Debriefing; (2) Initial Intelligence Debriefing; (3) SERE Debriefing; (4) NAR Debriefing and (5) SERE Psychological Debrief and (6) Strategic Intelligence Debriefing. The returnee should be given an explanation as to the expected duration of the various debriefings.

(1) **Initial Debriefing.** The purpose of the initial debriefing is to gather critical data to assist in development of the repatriation plan. This data is common mission data that is disseminated to all repatriation participants. If authorized by the senior medical authority, the Repatriation Team Chief concurrent with the initial medical screening should conduct the initial debriefing. Questions will be composed to ascertain the following: name, rank, serial number, organization, health and physical condition, recovery details such as location, date, time and method; whether individual has been in contact with an assistance mechanism or was held captive by the enemy at any time; possesses any appropriate tactical / perishable intelligence and/or any appropriate POW/MIA identification and status information. Additionally, individuals who state that they had assistance during their isolation or evasion will be advised not to disclose details of this information except to a specific representative of JPRA.

(2) **Initial Intelligence Debriefing.** The purpose of the initial intelligence debriefing is to collect tactical perishable information and time-sensitive information on U.S. personnel last seen alive in a POW camp system, but who are still unaccounted for. This debriefing should be conducted as soon as possible after the returnee is medically cleared. The duration of this debriefing should be kept to a minimum, with additional follow-up sessions coordinated with the Repatriation Team Chief, and Command Authority at a later date. During this debriefing, the returnee will not be debriefed about sensitive or covert recovery plans, procedures, organizations, programs or equipment unless directed by JPRA. For those individuals that were assisted by Host Nation personnel, a representative of the UARCC should be present to evaluate Unconventional Assisted Recovery Mechanism (UARM) effectiveness or the potential for UARM development in the respective area.

(3) **SERE Debriefing.** Only an authorized representative of JPRA will conduct the SERE Debriefing. The purpose of this debriefing is to collect perishable information pertinent to SERE issues and to assess the returnee's exposure to sensitive recovery operations. JPRA in coordination with the JSRC and Command Authority will determine if the returnee's exposure to sensitive information warrants subsequent debriefing or assignment restrictions. The JSRC, in coordination with JPRA, will notify the returnee's parent Service if such action is required. The Services will institute appropriate assignment restriction, as required. Collected information is considered classified and will be kept confidential, but relevant lessons learned will be immediately disseminated to the Joint Force.

(4) **NAR Debriefing.** If required, only an authorized representative of JPRA will conduct the NAR Debriefing. This debriefing is conducted to collect information pertinent to assisted recovery operations. The content of this debriefing is classified. Lessons learned will be disseminated to the Joint Force as expeditiously as possible. Coordination with USSOUTHCOM Personnel Recovery and USSOCSOUTH Personnel Recovery are required for conducting the NAR debriefing.

(5) **SERE Psychological Debrief.** Only an authorized representative of JPRA will conduct the SERE psychological Debriefing. This debriefing is conducted to ascertain the psychological status of the returnee, identify any special considerations that need to be afforded the returnee during the repatriation process, and glean valuable insights necessary to shape the medical treatment plan.

(6) Strategic Intelligence Debriefing. Only a trained DOD Strategic Intelligence Debriefing will conduct the Strategic intelligence Debriefing. This briefing is to obtain intelligence information that is responsive to both the national intelligence needs and the needs of the warfighters. The type of information collection is needed by commanders to support their planning and operations and Intelligence consumers who require this information to complete their production or maintain their intelligence databases.

d. Initial Recovery Report. The Initial Recovery Report will be transmitted as soon as possible. Along with critical returnee data, the report will include an assessment of potential support required, and a road map for repatriation activities. The report will be classified IAW SJS Info Memo 15-92, Subj: Security Classification of DoD POW/MIA information, dtd 27 Feb 92, and will request disposition instructions from the individual's parent Service.

e. Family Reunion in Repatriation Process. Experience shows that delaying meetings with families until after Phase I and Phase II debriefings and decompression produces less stress on returnees and families, resulting in less ensuing psychological pressures as well as improved debriefing results. Military members are professionals who expect a debriefing and want to give their official accounting. Delaying and distracting the returnee from this process through early family reunions adds to the returnee's stress. When returnees and their families are pre-briefed on the repatriation process (release, transport, debriefing, and reunion) and the initial phone contact is made from safety, existing tensions become minimal. Continued phone contact with loved ones during the debriefings further allays concerns and allows the returnee to prepare for reunion. Alternatively, when family pressures are added to a debriefing situation, the returnee is not able to totally focus on either the debriefing or his/her family resulting in anxiety and increased pressure. The stress of a captivity event on the families and the returnee also often results in surfacing of problems that would, under normal conditions, be easier to resolve. Reunion with the families during the debriefing process adds those interpersonal pressures during the time when the returnee is trying to decompress from the captivity, perform his debriefing duties, and put his mental house in order. Reintegration with family members should be accomplished based upon what is optimal for the returnee. Sequencing the debriefing and the family reunion aids the returnee to manage his decompression and reduces overall stress on the returnee and the family.

f. Visits. The returnee and repatriation team must be prepared for possible visits by VIPs and specialists. These may include Command and Service representatives, Government representatives, media, well-wishers and opportunists hoping to capitalize on the returnee's experience. The USARSO PAO must develop a visit plan to deal with these occasions.

g. Follow-on Debriefings. The individual's parent Service may conduct follow-on debriefings. If required, JPRA personnel will also conduct follow-on debriefings. Additionally, if required, HQ JPRA will coordinate supplemental debriefing requirements with the OGAs.

h. Debriefing Markings. Once a debriefing has been completed and properly classified, the following instructions will be marked on the front:

6. CONTENTS ARE CLASSIFIED BY \_\_\_\_\_ LAW EXECUTIVE ORDER 12958. DECLASSIFY ON: \_\_\_\_\_. IF DECLASSIFIED, THIS INFORMATION MUST BE REVIEWED TO ENSURE THAT THE PROVISIONS OF DOD DIRECTIVE 5400.7, DOD DIRECTIVE 5400.11, AND DOD REGULATION 5400.7R ARE MET BEFORE PUBLIC RELEASE IS MADE.

7. Responsibilities.

a. **USSOUTHCOM J1** shall:

- (1) Serve as OPR for repatriation.
- (2) Develop process to obtain Service Personnel Processing File (PPF) from isolated person's Service.
- (3) In conjunction with SCJA determine legal rights the individual is entitled to, and convey those rights to the recovered person.
- (4) Maintain records of all personnel in an isolated status including missing, POW, detainee, hostage, evader, etc.
- (5) In coordination, establish plans and procedures to execute repatriation responsibilities.
  - (a) Review the supporting plans and preparation of commanders and subordinate units to ensure they conform to the spirit and intent of this instruction, including medical care, initial debriefing, and administration of the comfort and welfare of the returnee.
  - (b) Ensure procedures exist to promptly notify DPMO, JPRA, and the Service Casualty Offices of the initial release and of subsequent intelligence and medical information on returned U.S. personnel.
  - (c) Ensure commanders provide required collateral support to assist in returning U.S. personnel.
  - (d) Develop plans and procedures to take custody of returnee(s) as soon as possible after release.

b. **USSOUTHCOM J2** shall:

- (1) Coordinate procedures with supporting intelligence agencies and commands to ensure essential information concerning isolated personnel in the AOR is provided as soon as possible for rapid identification, location recovery and repatriation.
- (2) Coordinate with U.S. intelligence agencies, to gather information of value to the Command.

(3) Coordinate with DHS to have trained personnel ready to debrief the returnee.

c. **USSOUTHCOM JSRC** shall:

(1) Coordinate for JPRA to manage SERE debriefing to collect perishable and imperative information pertinent to SERE issues and the contingency at hand and to assess the returnee's exposure to sensitive recovery operations.

(2) Coordinate with JPRA to conduct a NAR Debriefing to collect information pertinent to assisted recovery operations.

(3) Coordinate with JPRA to conduct a SERE Psychological debrief to ascertain the psychological status of the returnee.

(4) In conjunction with JPRA identify standards for debriefing, time line, and provide those to repatriation commander.

(5) In conjunction with PRCC identify location and personnel required for debriefing operations.

d. **PRRC** shall:

(1) Coordinate procedures to ensure essential information concerning isolated personnel in the AOR is provided as soon as possible for rapid identification, location recovery and repatriation.

(2) Coordinate with U.S. intelligence agencies to gather information of value to the Command.

(3) Assist Component in conducting repatriation of returnees, as required.

(4) Designate a Theater Transition Point for repatriation activities.

(5) Coordinate with CONUS Yellow Ribbon representatives concerning repatriation activities. This includes Service, JPRA and Joint Staff representatives.

(6) Coordinate Repatriation Standing Operating Procedures among commands focusing on notification, de-briefing, transportation, medical facilities, Public Affairs Office (PAO), and Next of Kin (NOK) notification procedures.

(7) Develop and coordinate repatriation mission requirements to include SERE Debriefings, NAR Debriefings, SERE Psychological support and follow-on debriefings as required.

(8) Develop and disseminate Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR), as appropriate.

e. **USSOUTHCOM PAO** shall:

- (1) Develop, coordinate, and disseminate public affairs guidance as appropriate.
- (2) Support the service repatriation team PAO representative as required.

f. **USSOUTHCOM SJA** shall:

- (1) Support the service repatriation team legal officer as required.

g. **USNAVSO** shall:

- (1) Ensure Hospital is prepared to support Phase II Repatriation.

h. **USSOUTHCOM SG** shall:

- (1) Support the service repatriation team medical representative as required.

i. **All Components / JTF commands** operating within the AOR that are tasked with the repatriation of returned personnel will:

- (1) Designate, task, and organize a repatriation team.
- (2) Designate an Initial Reception Point.
- (3) Provide care, custody and safeguards for the returnee, including all required health care and protection from unwarranted curiosity, including the media and other medical patients.
- (4) Confirm the returnee's identity and receive necessary disposition instructions by contacting the RCC, unit of assignment, and the JSRC.
- (5) If the individual's identity cannot be confirmed, provide care, custody, and security controls and request appropriate instructions from the JSRC or nearest counter-intelligence agency.
- (6) Develop procedures for ensuring that time sensitive tactical / perishable intelligence obtained from the initial debriefing is submitted through appropriate intelligence channels for evaluation and dissemination. The unit or organization that initially receives the returnee and the theater intelligence collection agencies may debrief the returnee for tactical intelligence.
- (7) Develop procedures for ensuring that USSOUTHCOM is notified concerning returnees who are identified during debrief that they had prior access to sensitive recovery

information, or have received assistance during their isolation. USSOUTHCOM PR will coordinate with the JPRA for follow-on debriefings.

(8) Once the initial debrief is finished, the Team Chief, in conjunction with the JOIC will develop and release an Initial Recovery Report. Provide this report and any follow-on debriefing reports. Refer to JPRA for debriefing guide.

(9) Develop follow-on debriefing procedures to assure expeditious extraction and transmission of intelligence information concerning recovered personnel.

(10) Upon receipt of disposition instructions from the Commander (or in certain situations, the parent Services of recovered and returned personnel), coordinate for transportation and security escort, as required.

(11) Coordinate with the SOUTHCOM Commander for public affairs guidance and next of kin disclosure for returned personnel.

(12) Maintain OPSEC in accordance with Theater guidance.

(13) At conclusion of the repatriation process, (if the repatriation process is terminated by the USARSO Commander at Phase I or Phase II) provide the returnee with a post-detention / captivity / evasion / escape report. This report is provided via the returnee's Command Authority, and is a report on the returnee's behavior in terms of the Code of Conduct. This report will be developed by the Debrief Team Chief and coordinated through the Repatriation Team Chief to all Components/JTF Commands. The Repatriation Team Chief in conjunction with the Debrief Team Chief and SERE Psychologist should then present this report to the returnee(s).

(a) This report is essential for closure and positive post-detention / captivity / evasion / escape adjustment of the returnee.

(b) This report is the returnee's "report card" and tells them, in the eyes of the military, they returned with honor.

(c) This report should be clearly articulated to each individual returnee by a recognized representative of the Component's Command Authority.

(d) An example of the dialog could include:

8. "You served your country honorably under extreme conditions; we are proud of you; you should be proud of yourself. Your service has examined your behavior during detention / captivity / evasion / escape; you did nothing to violate the UCMJ."

a. Prior to returning to home station, units should afford the returnee access to all necessary support agencies to continue reintegration needs.

9. Repatriation Team Task Organization.

a. The following repatriation team task organization is specified:

(1) Team Chief. This individual is responsible for all activities associated with the tactical repatriation effort. The team chief is responsible for assembling the repatriation team and coordinating support for the repatriation.

(2) Intelligence Debriefing. This individual is responsible for the initial tactical intelligence debriefing.

(3) Medical Treatment Specialists. These individuals should represent both physical and mental health disciplines. Medical treatment specialists are coordinated to be in-place at the initial reception point to conduct an assessment of the returnee's physical and mental health and to provide treatment as necessary. No other repatriation activities will occur until the senior medical provider determines the condition and requirements of the returnee.

(4) Key Unit Member. This individual is a member of the returnees unit or organization and should have some degree of familiarity with the returnee. This individual should be coordinated to meet the returnee immediately at the initial reception point and should remain with the returnee at least through transition point activities. This individual will provide moral support only, and not be assigned duties such as administrative or operational debriefing. This individual should also serve as the direct liaison between the returnee and the parent unit commander.

(5) Joint Personnel Recovery Agency Personnel. The primary and alternate Debrief Team Chief will be provided in accordance with DoD Instruction 2310.4, Paragraph 5.8.10. JPRA may provide several other critical individuals to support the repatriation of personnel. Request JPRA support through the JSRC or the SOUTHCOM PR Office.

(a) SERE Debriefing. JPRA will provide the SERE Debrief Team Chief and this person will manage the debrief and ensure all necessary information of lessons learned reports shall be collected. The actual SERE debriefer may or may not be present in theater; however, repatriation activities should not be delayed waiting for this individual.

(b) SERE Psychologist. This individual is provided to the command to provide psychological oversight and subject matter expertise during the repatriation process. This individual will not provide medical treatment. This individual will be coordinated to remain with the returnee throughout the repatriation process.

(c) NAR Debriefing. This individual is provided by JPRA to debrief specified returnees that have indicated or suspect that they might have information pertaining to sensitive or covert NAR plans, procedures, programs, or equipment. This individual may or may not be present in theater; however, repatriation activities should not be delayed waiting for this individual to arrive.

(6) Legal Officer. This individual will provide legal advice to the repatriation team as required.

(7) Public Affairs Representative. This individual will provide PA guidance to the repatriation team and control access and provide appropriate information to the external media as required. If possible this individual should remain with the returnee throughout the repatriation process. The PA representative is responsible for coordinating PA information.

(8) Force Protection and Security Personnel. These personnel are to provide local security for repatriation activities.

(9) Yellow Ribbon Service Representative. This individual is provided by the returnee's Service and will ensure seamless transition to CONUS-based repatriation if this level of the process is required.

(10) Chaplain. Though not necessary at the initial reception or Theater Transition points, one should be available to support the repatriation process.

(11) Finance Representative. This individual should be available should the returnee require pay, benefits or other financial support.

(12) Administrative Specialist. This individual should be available to support awards, records and other administrative processes during the repatriation process.

(13) Marriage Counselor / Marriage Counseling. Professionals of the medical repatriation team or chaplain may provide this counseling function.

## CHAPTER 10 – DoD SUPPORT TO CIVIL SAR

1. This chapter outlines USSOUTHCOM policies, coordination procedures and tasks for DoD while conducting or supporting civil Search and Rescue (SAR) incidents within the USSOUTHCOM AOR. These procedures are strictly intended for civil SAR operations carried out by USSOUTHCOM directly, or in support, of a responsible host nation or U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) RCC within their recognized Search and Rescue Region (SRR). All component RCCs and PRATs associated with their respective components should be very familiar with these procedures in case they are called upon to support such operations.

2. *No portion of this directive is intended to prevent or delay Commanders at any level from assisting in SAR emergencies that are within their immediate ability to support, in order to preserve life, limb, or eyesight, and that don't unduly jeopardize personnel, equipment or interfere with their assigned military mission.* Commanders have a responsibility to respond if it is reasonably within their capability to do so. CDR USSOUTHCOM authorizes commanders to respond within guidelines of this chapter.

### 3. **International and National Policies.**

a. Search and Rescue (SAR) is a sovereign right and responsibility of a host nation within its inland and maritime territories. A country is primarily responsible for its recognized Search and Rescue Regions (SRRs), which may extend beyond its territories into international waters. SRRs may also extend beyond the USSOUTHCOM AOR boundaries.

b. The U.S. is party to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). IMO/ICAO has published the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual, which provide a framework for the global civil SAR community.

### 4. **Authority for DoD to Support Civil SAR Overseas**

a. The 1999, U.S. National SAR Plan (NSP) states that U.S. authorities may support civil SAR operations anywhere in the world, consistent with their expertise, capabilities and legal authority. This is consistent with the principles of assisting persons in distress without regard to nationality or circumstances and of using all available resources for SAR. It is in the interest of the safety of U.S. citizens who travel or live worldwide, and is also consistent with U.S. humanitarian goals and the advantages of domestic and international cooperation.

b. The NSP further states that Combatant Commanders should, as appropriate and within their capabilities and legal authority, provide and support SAR operations within their respective geographic areas of responsibility under the following conditions:

- (1) When assistance is requested.
- (2) U.S. citizens are involved.

(3) U.S. facilities become aware of a distress situation to which no other suitable facilities are responding, or where other available SAR services appear to be inadequate.

(4) U.S. SAR facilities in a position to render timely and effective assistance may exercise the right to enter into or over the territorial seas for the purpose of rendering assistance to a person, ship or aircraft whose position is reasonably well known, is in danger of distress due to the perils of the seas, and requires emergency assistance. Prompt notification and coordination is still required in such circumstances. (CJCSI 2410.01B)

(5) Applicable procedures set forth in the IAMSAR Manual, National SAR Supplement, and other relevant directives are known and followed.

(6) Such efforts are carried out in consultation with other participants as appropriate.

(7) The authorities assisted are responsible for SAR functions in that country.

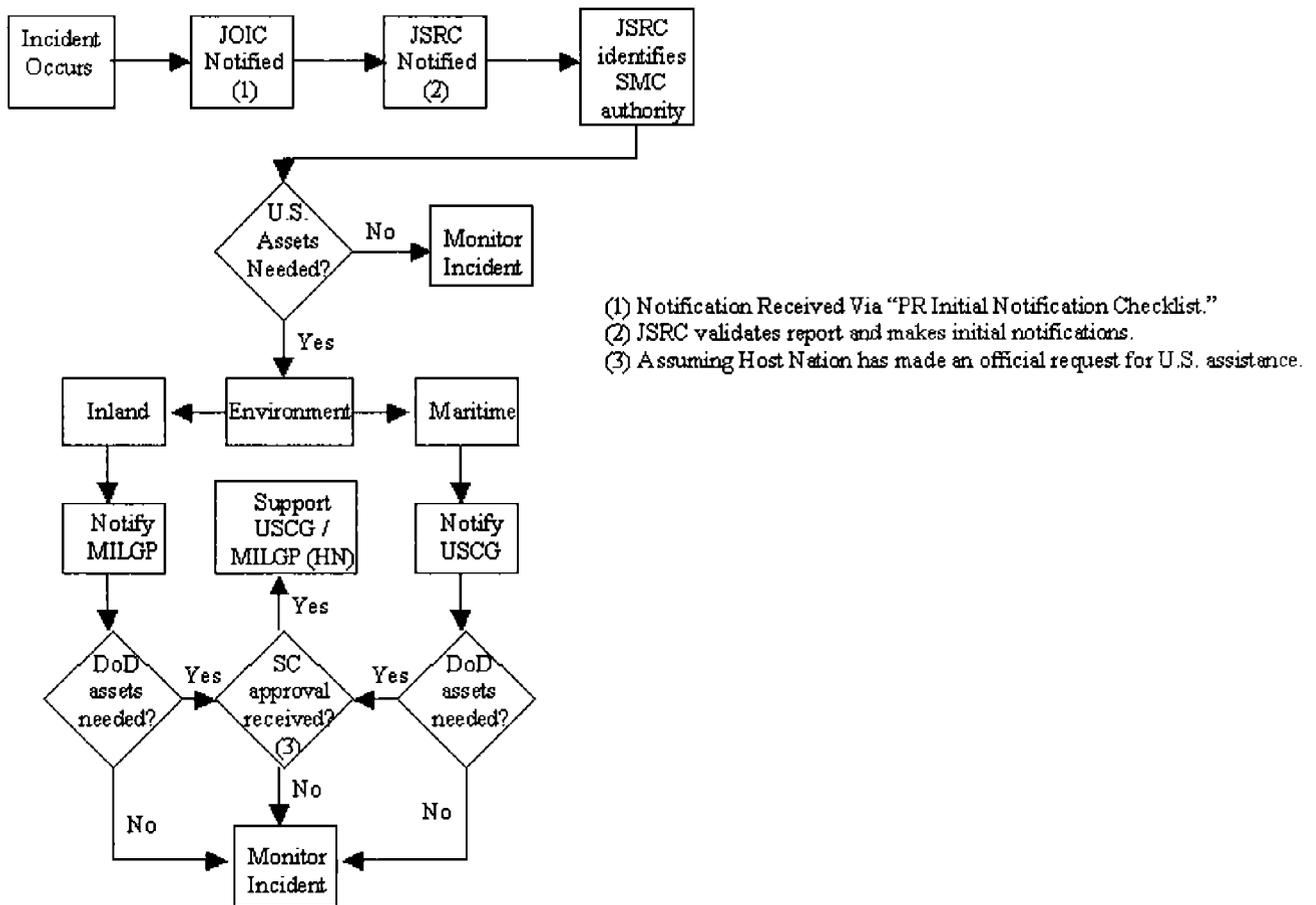
**5. Routine SAR Support Coordination.** When carrying out civil SAR support functions with other nations, such as training, exercises, and liaison, the SOUTHCOM staff agency or Service Component should coordinate activities with the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Office of Search and Rescue, and DPMO as required, in order to ensure consistency of USSOUTHCOM engagement activities with U.S. obligations under international agreements and other relevant international guidance.

**6. Requests for DoD Assets to Support Civil SAR.**

a. Only CDR USSOUTHCOM may authorize DoD support to civil SAR within the AOR. He may reserve this authority to himself or delegate it as described above in section 1.

b. USCG, as the designated U.S. Maritime SAR Coordinator, will coordinate all U.S. support to civil SAR within foreign maritime SRRs. The USCG Rescue Coordination Centers (RCCs) and Rescue Sub-center (RSC) San Juan are recognized by ICAO/IMO and as part of the global civil SAR community and have established relationships with the foreign RCCs.

## 7. Flowchart for Requesting DoD Support to Civil SAR.



## 8. Responsibilities.

### a. CDR USSOUTHCOM shall:

- (1) Authorize DoD support to civil SAR within the USSOUTHCOM AOR.
- (2) Oversee theater PR program, to include policies pertaining to DoD support to civil SAR and PR expertise and support to other USSOUTHCOM components, as required.

### b. Service Component Commanders and/or Commanders with TACON of assets operating within the AOR shall:

- (1) Ensure the USSOUTHCOM JOIC is notified of a civil SAR request for their assets.
- (2) Time permitting, ensure CDR USSOUTHCOM approval is received for civil SAR missions undertaken by their units; if time does not permit then commanders are authorized IAW Section 1 above. Follow up actions with communication to JSRC as soon as practical.

(3) Ensure units rendering assistance are capable of providing the required assistance safely and on a not-to-interfere basis with their military mission.

c. **USSOUTHCOM J2** shall:

(1) Advise JSRC when the threat level in an identified SAR area is uncertain or hostile.

(2) Provide JSRC a risk assessment, when appropriate. Assess threat to survivors on the ground and to air and ground forces that may be selected for SAR operations. Include differences between day and night dangers and other changing/transient conditions.

(3) Identify other environmental threats such as potential for land mines, unexploded ordnance, or other HAZMAT.

d. **USSOUTHCOM JOIC** shall:

(1) Receive initial report for all PR incidents in theater, to include civil SAR.

(2) Immediately inform JSRC of all SAR-related information and attempt to conference-in the JSRC on all source inputs ensure all information is routed directly to JSRC.

e. **USSOUTHCOM JSRC** shall:

(1) Act as the single POC in theater for PR.

(2) Coordinate all aspects of DoD support to civil SAR within USSOUTHCOM AOR.

(3) Coordinate DoD support to foreign civil RCCs through that country's USMILGP PR POC. If unable to reach USMILGP PR POC or any other authority within the MILGP, JSRC may contact the foreign RCC directly for coordinating information in order to ensure requests for DoD support are appropriate and to coordinate specific support. JSRC will strive to get the USMILGP back into the coordination process.

(4) In maritime cases where the USCG is requesting DoD support on behalf of a foreign RCC, the JSRC will support the Coast Guard, coordinating with the Coast Guard to determine if DoD support is appropriate and to coordinate specific support. The USMILGP PR POC will be advised of any support provided.

(5) The JSRC will exercise these coordinating procedures at least once per quarter with USSOUTHCOM directorates, components, USMILGPs, foreign RCCs, and/or U.S. Coast Guard.

(6) Compile and validate all data and provide CDR USSOUTHCOM, or his representative, recommendations regarding:

(a) Appropriateness of support.

(b) Appropriateness and availability of assets.

(c) Risk assessment based on threat, weather, etc.

(d) Appropriate TACON of Search and Rescue Units (SRU). JSRC will consider whether TACON unit is capable of working directly with the designated SAR Mission Coordinator (SMC) to plan and execute missions before recommending any TACON change.

(7) Transmit CDR USSOUTHCOM's SAR Action Plan authorizing unit participation in SAR, to include relevant instructions.

(8) Stand up 24-hour operations in support of a civil SAR event, when appropriate, as determined by the JSRC Director.

(9) Establish on-call SAR Duty Officer (SARDO) rotation and ensure JOIC Watch Officer has appropriate JSRC contact information at all times.

(10) Keep USSOUTHCOM JOIC informed of events.

(11) Assign incident numbers, mission numbers and maintain a log of all SAR coordination.

(12) Ensure proper diplomatic clearances are accomplished by the appropriate agencies.

(13) Ensure SAR resources are utilized safely.

(14) Submit SAR Situation Reports when SAR missions are suspended or terminated, and after each daily search.

(15) Conduct post-mission review for lessons learned.

**f. U.S. Defense Representatives (MILGRPs) shall:**

(1) Designate a primary and alternate PR POC and ensure JSRC has current 24-hour contact information.

(2) Coordinate SAR issues between the U.S. Embassy, the HN civil RCC, HN military, and the USSOUTHCOM JSRC.

(3) Ensure the U.S. Chief of Mission is informed of a SAR event.

(4) Coordinate and transmit HN requests for assistance (coordination may be done via voice for expediency but must be followed-up in writing).

(5) Advise the JSRC of any relevant political considerations.

(6) Coordinate diplomatic clearances, as required.

**g. Supporting DoD Units shall:**

(1) Report information for use in the SITREP to JSRC via most expeditious method. Required information includes on-scene/off-scene times, weather in search area, search pattern, and results of the search, including times when search objective is located or distressed personnel are rescued, as applicable.

h. **USSOUTHCOM PAO** retains responsibility for all public affairs regarding SAR activities. Release of information concerning joint SAR operations will be in accordance with appropriate multi-service regulations, and must be coordinated with the JSRC.

i. **USSOUTHCOM Political Advisor (POLAD)** will advise CDR USSOUTHCOM and JSRC of political considerations affecting decision to participate, and the conduct of the mission.

j. **USSOUTHCOM JA** will assess legal status of survivors and rescuers and advise CDR USSOUTHCOM on applicable rules of engagement, as required.

**9. Coordinating Instructions.** All requests for DoD support within the USSOUTHCOM AOR must be coordinated in the following manner:

a. Any service component, controlling agency, USDR, USDAO, or other DoD entity having knowledge of a SAR situation that could result in a request for DoD assistance will immediately notify the USSOUTHCOM JOIC, using the PR Initial Notification Checklist, via any available means. The most current checklist is posted on the JSRC web site.

b. The JOIC shall immediately notify the JSRC and pass all SAR information. Upon notification, the JSRC will become the single focal point of all SAR-related information. The JSRC will keep the JOIC informed.

c. The JSRC will assign an incident number and maintain a log to track information and actions throughout the incident.

d. The JSRC will coordinate directly with the responsible civil RCC (foreign or USCG) and USMILGP PR POC, as appropriate. When dealing with foreign RCCs, the JSRC should utilize the designated USMILGP PR POC as necessary to facilitate coordination.

e. When normal RCC to RCC coordination is insufficient to resolve a SAR event, and DoD assets are desired, foreign nations can request DoD assistance within their Search and Rescue Region (SRR) through the US Coast Guard (as a supporting RCC/RSC); or through the USMILGP (as the interface to the US Chief of Mission and USSOUTHCOM).

f. USMILGP should forward requests to CDR USSOUTHCOM. Voice requests for SAR assistance can be made initially to the JOIC to expedite coordination but must be followed-up

with record message traffic from the Embassy as soon as possible. After initial contact all information should be sent to the JSRC. Both voice and message request should include the following:

- (1) Nature of the incident, including number and nationality of personnel involved as well as any other amplifying information.
- (2) Type of specialized SAR assistance requested.
- (3) HN SAR forces already committed, or which are available for use. State if resources have been exhausted and impact if assistance is not provided.
- (4) U.S. forces already in country that are available for use.
- (5) Confirmation that the U.S. Chief of Mission has approved the request for DoD assistance.
- (6) Identify the HN SMC responsible for the incident and all possible SMC and RCC contact information (e.g. name, agency, position, title, 24-hour agency contact number, 24-hour personal contact number, fax, e-mail, etc.).
- (7) Messages should be addressed, at a minimum, to the following utilizing the current messaging format:

CDR USSOUTHCOM MIAMI FL  
JCS WASHINGTON DC  
CDR USSOUTHCOM MIAMI FL  
612 TOG DAVIS MONTHAN AFB AZ  
12 AF DAVIS MONTHAN AFB AZ  
AFOC WASHINGTON DC  
AOC WASHINGTON DC  
CNO WASHINGTON DC

g. The USCG may submit requests directly to USSOUTHCOM when coordinating SAR within their own and foreign SRRs. Requests may be made via voice to the JOIC to expedite requests and followed-up with a written message to CDR USSOUTHCOM as soon as possible. Requests should include applicable information from paragraph 9f above.

h. The JSRC will promptly provide USSOUTHCOM J3 detailed incident information and a recommended course of action.

i. CDR USSOUTHCOM, or his representative, will direct supporting units to assist, as appropriate. Verbal orders may be issued to expedite urgent requests. The JSRC will follow-up, coordinating written messages for SCJ3 release.

j. TACON of tasked rescue assets will not normally shift from their normal relationships, unless the situation requires it. In the event multiple assets are tasked, a TACON shift to a single commander may be necessary to ensure unity of command.

k. The JSRC will submit SAR Situation Reports to the appropriate agencies when SAR missions terminate, or at the end of each ongoing daily search, or as needed.

10. **Emergency Situations.** Units that come upon an emergency situation in the course of a routine mission should immediately respond to preserve life, limb or eyesight. However, responding units must notify JOIC as soon as possible.

a. Example. A Navy ship on a routine patrol should immediately respond and render assistance after spotting a vessel on fire. Simultaneously, the ship should notify the TACON agency and request information be relayed to the JOIC

b. Example. The USCG receives an alert of a 121.5 MHz beacon. They may inquire with the Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF-S) about the availability of assets in the vicinity of the beacon. JIATF-S may direct a Navy P-3 in the vicinity to keep a look out or divert slightly, with no mission impact, and notify the JOIC of action taken.

11. **Funding.** Direct and indirect expenses incurred during SAR participation will be borne by the respective component command or unit.

The proponent agency for this directive is the SCJ3 Director of Operations. Users are invited to provide comments and suggested improvements directly to HQ USSOUTHCOM, Attn: SCJ3, 3511 NW 91<sup>st</sup> Ave, Miami, FL 33172.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:  
MICHAEL R. LEHNERT  
Brigadier General, U.S. Marine Corps  
Chief of Staff, U.S. Southern Command

  
J.S. CARRILLO  
Lieutenant, USN  
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:  
D

## PR REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS

**DoD Directive 1300.7**, Training and Education Measures to Support the Code of Conduct

**DoD Directive 2310.2**, Personnel Recovery

**DoD Directive 5100.7**, DoD Law of War Program

**DoD Instruction 1000.1**, Identity Cards Required by the Geneva Conventions

**DoD Instruction 1300.21**, Code of Conduct Training and Education

**DoD Instruction 1300.23**, Isolated Personnel Training for DoD Civilian and Contractors

**DoD Instruction 2310.4**, Repatriation of Prisoners of War (POW), Hostages, Peacetime Government Detainees and Other Missing or Isolated Personnel

**DoD Instruction 2310.5** Accounting for Missing Persons

**DoD Instruction 2310.6** Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery

**CJCS Instruction 3121.01A** Standing Rules of Engagement for US forces (S)

**CJCS Instruction 3270.01**, Personnel Recovery within the Department of Defense (S)

**CJCS Instruction 3270.02**, Evasion and Recovery Crisis Response Procedures (S)

**CJCS Manual 3141.01A**, Procedures for the Review of Operation Plans, Enclosure A

**JOINT PUB 1-02**, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms

**JOINT PUB 3-50.2**, Doctrine for Joint Combat Search and Rescue

**JOINT PUB 3-50.3**, Joint Doctrine for Evasion and Recovery

**JOINT PUB 3-50.21**, Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Combat Search and Rescue

**USSOCOM DIRECTIVE 525-21cc**

**Air Force Doctrine Document 2-1.6**, Combat Search and Rescue

**AF Instruction 36-3026**, Identification Cards for Members of the Uniformed Services, Their Eligible Family Members, and Other Eligible Personnel

**AF Instruction 51-401**, Training and Reporting to ensure compliance with the Law of Armed Conflict

**Air Force Pamphlet 10-231**, Federal Civilian Deployment Guide

**Air Force Pamphlet 102-2, Vol. I**, Joint User Handbook for Message Text Formats

Combat Air Forces CONOPs for Combat Search and Rescue Forces

**Title 10, United States Code**, Missing Persons Act

**Executive Order 9397**, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons

**NSA/NRO Information Memorandum**, Personnel Recovery Concept of Operations for National Intelligence Support (S)

**FM 90-18**, Multi-Service Procedures for Joint Combat Search and Rescue

**USSOUTHCOM PR Execution Checklists**

USSOUTHCOM JSRC SIPRNet Website (URL: <http://www.southcom.smil.mil/scj32/JSRC/default.htm>)

## DEFINITIONS

**Act of Mercy** — In evasion and recovery operations, assistance rendered to evaders by an individual or elements of the local population who sympathize or empathize with the evaders' cause or plight. (JP 3-50.3)

**Airborne Mission Commander (AMC)** — The commander serves as an airborne extension of the executing component's rescue coordination center (RCC) and coordinates the combat search and rescue (CSAR) effort between the combat search and rescue task force (CSARTF) and the RCC (or joint search and rescue center) by monitoring the status of all CSARTF elements, requesting additional assets when needed, and ensuring the recovery and supporting forces arrive at their designated areas to accomplish the CSAR mission. The airborne mission commander (AMC) may be designated by the component RCC or higher authority. The AMC appoints, as necessary, an on-scene commander. (JP 3-50.21)

**Area of Responsibility (AOR)** — The geographical area associated with a combatant command within which a combatant commander has authority to plan and conduct operations. (JP 3-0)

**Assisted Recovery** — The return of an evader to friendly control as the result of assistance from an outside source. (JP 3-50.3)

**Authentication** — The process whereby the identity of an evader is confirmed. (JP 3-50.3)

**Blood Chit** — A small sheet of material depicting an American flag and a statement in several languages to the effect that anyone assisting the bearer to safety will be rewarded. (JP 3-50.3)

**Bullseye** — An established reference point from which the position of an object can be referenced. (JP 3-60)

**Cache** — In evasion and recovery operations, source of subsistence and supplies, typically containing items such as food, water, medical items, and/or communications equipment, packaged to prevent damage from exposure and hidden in isolated locations by such methods as burial, concealment, and/or submersion, to support evaders in current or future operations. (JP 3-50.3)

**Chief of Mission** — A chief of mission (COM) (normally the ambassador) is the principal officer in charge of a diplomatic facility of the United States, including any individual assigned to be temporarily in charge of such a facility. The COM is the personal representative of the President to the country of accreditation. The COM is responsible for the direction, coordination, and supervision of all US Government executive branch employees in that country (except those under the command of a US area military commander). The security of the diplomatic post is the COM's direct responsibility. (JP 1-02)

**Close Air Support (CAS)** — Air action by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. (JP 3-0)

**Code Word** — A word that has been assigned a classification and a classified meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation. (JP 1-02)

**Combatant Command** — A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the As Amended Through 5 September 2003 Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities. (JP 5-0)

**Combatant Command (Command Authority)** — Nontransferable command authority established by title 10 (“Armed Forces”), United States Code, section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands unless otherwise directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. Combatant command (command authority) cannot be delegated and is the authority of a combatant commander to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. Combatant command (command authority) should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Combatant command (command authority) provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces, as the combatant commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). Also called **COCOM**. (JP 0-2)

**Combatant Commander (CDR)** — A commander of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. (JP 3-57.1)

**Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR)** — A specific task performed by rescue forces to effect the recovery of distressed personnel during war or military operations other than war. (JP 3-50.2)

**Combat Search and Rescue Task Force (CSARTF)** — All forces committed to a specific combat search and rescue operation to search for, locate, identify, and recover isolated personnel during wartime or contingency operations. This includes those elements assigned to provide command and control and protect the recovery vehicle from enemy air or ground attack. (JP 3-50.21)

**Combat Survival** — Those measures to be taken by Service personnel when involuntarily separated from friendly forces in combat, including procedures relating to individual survival, evasion, escape, and conduct after capture. (JP 1-02)

**Combined Operation** — An operation conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission. (JP 1-02)

**Command** — The authority that a commander in the Armed Forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. Command includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the employment of, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. It also includes responsibility for health, welfare, morale, and discipline of assigned personnel. (JP 0-2)

**Command and Control** — The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. Also called **C2**. (JP 0-2)

**Component Search and Rescue Controller** — The designated search and rescue representative of a component commander of a joint force who is responsible for coordinating and controlling that component's search and rescue forces. (JP 3-50.2)

**Contact Point** — In evasion and recovery operations, a location where an evader can establish contact with friendly forces. Also called **CP**. (JP 3-50.3)

**Contact Procedure** — Those predesignated actions taken by evaders and recovery forces that permit link-up between the two parties in hostile territory and facilitate the return of evaders to friendly control. (JP 3-50.3)

**Coordinating Authority** — A commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Military Departments, two or more joint force components, or two or more forces of the same Service. The commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In the event that essential agreement cannot be obtained, the matter shall be referred to the appointing authority. Coordinating authority is a consultation relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised. Coordinating authority is more applicable to planning and similar activities than to operations. (JP 0-2)

**Crash Locator Beacon** — An automatic emergency radio locator beacon to help searching forces locate a crashed aircraft. (JP 1-02)

**CSAR-Capable Assets** — Those aircraft, vehicles, maritime craft, and assigned personnel possessing inherent capabilities to recover isolated personnel, but whose primary designed operational capability or mission is other than combat search and rescue (CSAR). CSAR capable assets are mobile, responsive, and capable of physically recovering and/or returning isolated personnel to friendly forces. (JP 1-02)

**CSAR-dedicated assets** — Those aircraft, vehicles, maritime craft, and assigned personnel with a primary designed operational capability and Service- or component-designated mission of conducting or directly supporting combat search and rescue (CSAR) operations.

Dedicated assets and assigned personnel are specifically trained, equipped, and employed to recover isolated personnel or provide direct support to assets conducting CSAR operations. "CSAR-capable" assets specifically tasked to conduct CSAR operations by a joint force commander or other appropriate authority is included in this category. (JP 1-02)

**Decompression** — The process of normalizing psycho-physiological and behavioral adjustments individuals have made in order to cope with an isolating event. Decompression allows the returnee time and support necessary to transition from demands of high stress isolation to the safety and security of return to U.S. control and the repatriation process. (Draft Definition)

**Detainee** — A term used to refer to any person captured or otherwise detained by an armed force. (JP 1-02)

**DOD Civilian** — A Federal civilian employee of the Department of Defense directly hired and paid from appropriated or non-appropriated funds, under permanent or temporary appointment. Specifically excluded are contractors and foreign host nationals as well as third country civilians. (JP 1-03.17)

**Emergency Locator Beacon** — A generic term for all radio beacons used for emergency locating purposes. (JP 1-02)

**Escapee** — Any person who has been physically captured by the enemy and succeeds in getting free. (JP 1-02)

**Evader** — Any person isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory who eludes capture. (JP 1-02)

**Evasion** — The process whereby individuals who are isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control. (JP 3-50.3)

**Evasion Aid** — In evasion and recovery operations, any piece of information or equipment designed to assist an individual in evading capture. Evasion aids include, but are not limited to, blood chits, pointee-talkies, evasion charts, barter items, and equipment designed to complement issued survival equipment. (JP 3-50.3)

**Evasion and Escape (E&E)** — The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to emerge from an enemy-held or hostile area to areas under friendly control. (JP 1-02)

**Evasion and Escape Intelligence** — Processed information prepared to assist personnel to escape if captured by the enemy or to evade capture if lost in enemy-dominated territory. (JP 1-02)

**Evasion and Escape Net** — The organization within enemy-held or hostile areas that operates to receive, move, and exfiltrate military personnel or selected individuals to friendly control. (JP 1-02)

**Evasion and Escape Route** — A course of travel, preplanned or not, that an escapee or evader uses in an attempt to depart enemy territory in order to return to friendly lines. (JP 1-02)

**Evasion and Recovery (E&R)** — The full spectrum of coordinated actions carried out by evaders, recovery forces, and operational recovery planners to effect the successful return of personnel isolated in hostile territory to friendly control. (JP 3-50.3)

**Evasion Chart** — Special map or chart designed as an evasion aid. (JP 3-50.3)

**Evasion Plan of Action (EPA)** — A course of action, developed before executing a combat mission, that is intended to improve a potential evader's chances of successful evasion and recovery by providing recovery forces with an additional source of information that can increase the predictability of the evader's actions and movement. (JP 3-50.3)

**Extended Communications Search (EXCOM)** — In search and rescue operations, consists of contacting all possible sources of information on the missing craft, including physically checking possible locations such as harbors, marinas, and airport ramps. An extended communications search is normally conducted after a preliminary communications search has yielded no results and when the mission is upgraded to the alert phase. (JP 1-02)

**Forward Arming and Refueling Point (FARP)** — A temporary facility — organized, equipped, and deployed by an aviation commander, and normally located in the main battle area closer to the area where operations are being conducted than the aviation unit's combat service area — to provide fuel and ammunition necessary for the employment of aviation maneuver units in combat. The forward arming and refueling point permits combat aircraft to rapidly refuel and rearm simultaneously. (JP 1-02)

**Ground-to-Air-Signal (GTAS)** — GTAS is a prearranged signal used by an isolated or distressed person in lieu of radio communication to start the recovery procedure. GTAS and RAS are often used as interchangeable acronyms.

**High-Risk-of-Isolation (HRI) Personnel** — US personnel whose position or assignment makes them particularly vulnerable to capture by hostile forces in combat, by terrorists, or by unfriendly governments. Replaced by latest (CJCSI - 3270.01)

**High-Risk Personnel** — Personnel who, by their grade, assignment, symbolic value, or relative isolation, are likely to be attractive or accessible terrorist targets. (JP 3-07.2)

**Hostage** — A person held as a pledge that certain terms or agreements will be kept. (The taking of hostages is forbidden under the Geneva Conventions, 1949.) (JP 1-02)

**Host Nation (HN)** — A nation that receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations, coalition partners, and/or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. (JP 1-02)

**Identification Friend or Foe Personal Identifier (IFF)** — The discrete identification friend or foe code assigned to a particular aircraft, ship, or other vehicle for identification by electronic means.

**Information Operations (IO)** — Actions taken to affect adversary information and information systems while defending one's own information and information systems. (JP 3-13)

**Initial Reception Point** — Any secure area or facility, under friendly control where initial reception of a returnee can safely take place. This should be a location which given Theater constraints, is estimated to meet the criterion of "safe area" in terms of the release's perception. This point is ideally associated with a medical treatment facility and can safeguard the returnee and repatriation participants for up to 48 hours. (Draft Definition)

**Isolated Personnel (IP)** — Military or civilian personnel separated from their unit or organization in an environment requiring them to survive, evade, or escape while awaiting rescue or recovery. (JP 3-50.2)

**Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP)** — A Department of Defense Form (DD 1833) containing information designed to facilitate the identification and authentication of an evader by a recovery force. (JP 3-50.3)

**Joint Combat Search and Rescue Operation** — A combat search and rescue operation in support of a component's military operations that has exceeded the combat search and rescue capabilities of that component and requires the efforts of two or more components of the joint force. Normally, the operation is conducted by the joint force commander or a component commander that has been designated by joint force commander tasking. (JP 3-50.2)

**Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC)** — The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for making recommendations on the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking air forces; planning and coordinating air operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned. The joint force air component commander is given the authority necessary to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the establishing. (JP 3-0)

**Joint Force Commander (JFC)** — A general term applied to a combatant commander, sub unified commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. (JP 0-2)

**Joint Search and Rescue Center (JSRC)** — A primary search and rescue facility suitably staffed by supervisory personnel and equipped for planning, coordinating, and executing joint search and rescue and combat search and rescue operations within the geographical area assigned to the joint force. The facility is operated jointly by personnel from two or more Service or functional components or it may have a multinational staff of personnel from two or more allied or coalition nations (multinational search and rescue center). The joint search and rescue center should be staffed equitably by trained personnel drawn from each joint force component, including US Coast Guard participation where practical. (JP 3-50.2)

**Joint Search and Rescue Center Director** — The designated representative with overall responsibility for operation of the joint search and rescue center. (JP 3-50.2)

**Landing Zone** — Any specified zone used for the landing of aircraft. (JP 1-02)

**Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG)** — A joint Service group, normally under the military command of a commander of a unified command and representing the Secretary of Defense, which primarily administers the US military assistance planning and programming in the host country. (JP 1-02)

**Military Deception** — Actions executed to deliberately mislead adversary military decision makers as to friendly military capabilities, intentions, and operations, thereby causing the adversary to take specific actions (or inactions) that will contribute to the accomplishment of the friendly mission. The five categories of military deception (JP 3-58)

**Missing** — A casualty status for which the United States Code provides statutory guidance concerning missing members of the Military Services. Excluded are personnel who are in an absent without leave, deserter, or dropped-from-rolls status. A person declared missing is categorized as follows.

**beleaguered** — The casualty is a member of an organized element that has been surrounded by a hostile force to prevent escape of its members.

**besieged** — The casualty is a member of an organized element that has been surrounded by a hostile force, compelling it to surrender.

**captured** — The casualty has been seized as the result of action of an unfriendly military or paramilitary force in a foreign country.

**detained** — The casualty is prevented from proceeding or is restrained in custody for alleged violation of international law or other reason claimed by the government or group under which the person is being held.

**interned** — The casualty is definitely known to have been taken into custody of a nonbelligerent foreign power as the result of and for reasons arising out of any armed conflict in which the Armed Forces of the United States are engaged.

**missing** — The casualty is not present at his or her duty location due to As Amended Through 5 September 2003 apparent involuntary reasons and whose location is unknown.

**missing in action** — The casualty is a hostile casualty, other than the victim of a terrorist activity, who is not present at his or her duty location due to apparent involuntary reasons and whose location is unknown. Also called **MIA**. (JP 1-02)

**Mission Type Order** — 1. Order issued to a lower unit that includes the accomplishment of the total mission assigned to the higher headquarters. 2. Order to a unit to perform a mission without specifying how it is to be accomplished. (JP 1-02)

**Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR)** — All forms of personnel recovery conducted by an entity, group of entities, or organizations that are trained and directed to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate U.S. military and other designated personnel from enemy-held or hostile areas to friendly control through established infrastructure or procedures. NAR includes Unconventional Assisted Recovery (UAR). (DoD 2310.6 and JP 3-50.3)

**On-Scene Commander (OSC)** — The person designated to coordinate the rescue efforts at the rescue site.

**Operational Control (OPCON)** — Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. When forces are transferred between combatant commands, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise (and the losing commander will relinquish) over these forces must be specified by the Secretary of Defense. Operational control is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. (JP 0-2)

**Operational Environment** — A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of military forces and bear on the decisions of the unit commander. Some examples are as follows.

**Permissive Environment** — Operational environment in which host country military and law enforcement agencies have control as well as the intent and capability to assist operations that a unit intends to conduct.

**Uncertain Environment** — Operational environment in which host government forces, whether opposed to or receptive to operations that a unit intends to conduct, do not have totally effective control of the territory and population in the intended operational area.

**Hostile Environment** — Operational environment in which hostile forces have control as well as the intent and capability to effectively oppose or react to the operations a unit intends to conduct. (JP 3-05.3)

**Orbit Point** — A geographically or electronically defined location used in stationing aircraft in flight during tactical operations when a predetermined pattern is not established. (JP 1-02, and JP 3-50.21)

**Order of Battle** — The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. (JP 1-02)

**Overseas Search and Rescue Region** — Overseas unified command areas (or portions thereof not included within the inland region or the maritime region). (JP 1-02)

**Personal Locator Beacon (PLB)** — An emergency radio locator beacon with a two-way speech facility carried by crew members, either on their person or in their survival equipment, and capable of providing homing signals to assist search and rescue operations. (JP 1-02)

**Personnel Recovery (PR)** — The aggregation of military, civil, and political efforts to obtain the release or recovery of personnel from uncertain or hostile environments and denied areas whether they are captured, missing, or isolated. That includes US, allied, coalition, friendly military, or paramilitary, and others as designated by the National Command Authorities. Personnel recovery (PR) is the umbrella term for operations that are focused on the task of recovering captured, missing, or isolated personnel from harm's way. PR includes but is not limited to theater search and rescue; combat search and rescue; search and rescue; survival, evasion, resistance, and escape; evasion and escape; and the coordination of negotiated as well as forcible recovery options. PR can occur through military action, action by nongovernmental organizations, other US Government-approved action, and/or diplomatic initiatives, or through any of these. (JP 3-50.21)

**Personnel Recovery Mission Coordinator** — The designated person or organization selected to direct and coordinate support for a specific PR mission. (Draft Definition)

**Personnel Recovery Response Cell (PRRC)** — An organization comprised of key USSOUTHCOM staff personnel designed to assist the JSRC and battlestaff during personnel recovery incidents by providing informed decision-making guidance and advice. This is a standing organization of PR trained staff directorate members that should be exercised periodically. (Draft Definition)

**Pointee-Talkee** — A language aid containing selected phrases in English opposite a translation in a foreign language. It is used by pointing to appropriate phrases. (JP 3-50.3)

**Precautionary Search and Rescue and/or Combat Search and Rescue** — The planning and pre-positioning of aircraft, ships, or ground forces and facilities before an operation to provide search and rescue (SAR) or combat search and rescue (CSAR) assistance if needed. The planning of precautionary SAR or CSAR is usually done by plan personnel with SAR or CSAR expertise and background on an operations staff, a joint search and rescue center, or a rescue coordination center. (JP 1-02)

**Preliminary Communications Search (PRECOM)** — In search and rescue operations, consists of contacting and checking major facilities within the areas where the craft might be or might have been seen. A preliminary communications search is normally conducted during the uncertainty phase. (JP 1-02)

**Pre-designated Recovery Point (PRP)** — A SOF designated point in hostile territory that offers the evader a reasonable chance of avoiding capture, surviving, and being recovered. (FM 3-05.20.13 Special Forces Personnel Recovery, DRAFT USAJFKSWCS)

**Psychological Operations (PSYOP)** — Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of psychological operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. (JP 1-02)

**Reception** — Arrangements to welcome and provide secure quarters or transportation for defectors, escapees, evaders, or incoming agents. (JP 4-01.8)

**Recovery** — Actions taken to rescue or extract personnel for return to friendly control. (JP 1-02)

**Recovery Activation Signal (RAS)** — A pre-coordinated signal from an evader that indicates his or her presence in an area to a receiving or observing source that indicates "I am here, start the recovery planning." (JP 3-50.3)

**Recovery Force** — An organization consisting of personnel and equipment with a mission of seeking out evaders, contacting them, and returning them to friendly control. (JP 3-50.3)

**Recovery Operations** — Operations conducted to search for, locate, identify, rescue, and return personnel, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security. (JP 3-07)

**Recovery Site** — An area from which an evader or an escapee can be evacuated. (JP 3-50.3)

**Recovery Vehicle** — In combat search and rescue, the vehicle (aircraft, maritime, or land), on which isolated personnel are boarded and transported from the pickup site. (JP 1-02)

**Repatriate** — A person who returns to his or her country or citizenship, having left said native country against either his or her will, or as one of a group who left for reason of politics, religion, or other pertinent reasons. (JP 1-02)

**Repatriation** — 1. The procedure whereby American citizens and their families are officially processed back into the United States subsequent to an evacuation. 2. The release and return of enemy prisoners of war to their own country in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. (JP 1-0)

**Rescue Combat Air Patrol (RESCAP)** — An aircraft patrol provided over a combat search and rescue objective area for the purpose of intercepting and destroying hostile aircraft. Its primary mission is to protect the search and rescue task forces during recovery operations. (JP 1-02)

**Rescue Coordination Center (RCC)** — A primary search and rescue facility suitably staffed by supervisory personnel and equipped for coordinating and controlling search and rescue and/or combat search and rescue operations. The facility is operated unilaterally by personnel of a single Service or component. For Navy component operations, this facility may be called a rescue coordination team (RCT). (JP 3-50.2)

**Riverine Operations** — Operations conducted by forces organized to cope with and exploit the unique characteristics of a riverine area, to locate and destroy hostile forces, and/or to achieve or maintain control of the riverine area. Joint riverine operations combine land, naval, and air operations, as appropriate, and are suited to the nature of the specific riverine area in which operations are to be conducted. (JP 1-02)

**Safe Area** — A designated area in hostile territory that offers the evader or escapee a reasonable chance of avoiding capture and of surviving until he or she can be evacuated. (JP 1-02)

**Search and Rescue (SAR)** — The use of aircraft, surface craft (land or water), submarines, specialized rescue teams, and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea. (JP 3-50.2)

**Search and Rescue Incident Classification** — Three emergency phases into which an incident may be classified or progress, according to the seriousness of the incident and its requirement for rescue service.

**uncertainty phase** — Doubt exists as to the safety of a craft or person because of knowledge of possible difficulties or because of lack of information concerning progress or position.

**alert phase** — Apprehension exists for the safety of a craft or person because of definite information that serious difficulties exist that do not amount to a distress or because of a continued lack of information concerning progress or position.

**distress phase** — Immediate assistance is required by a craft or person because of being threatened by grave or imminent danger or because of continued lack of information concerning progress or position after procedures for the alert phase have been executed. (JP 1-02)

**Search and Rescue Mission Coordinator** — The designated person or organization selected to direct and coordinate support for a specific search and rescue mission. (JP 3-50.2)

**Search Mission** — In air operations, an air reconnaissance by one or more aircraft dispatched to locate an object or objects known or suspected to be in a specific area. (JP 1-02)

**Search Radius** — In search and rescue operations, a radius centered on a datum point having a length equal to the total probable error plus an additional safety length to ensure a greater than 50 percent probability that the target is in the search area. (JP 1-02)

**Security Assistance Organization (SAO)** — All Department of Defense elements located in a foreign country with assigned responsibilities for carrying out security assistance management functions. It includes military assistance advisory groups, military missions and groups, offices of defense and military cooperation, liaison groups, and defense attaché personnel designated to perform security assistance functions. (JP 3-07.1)

**Selected Area for Evasion (SAFE)** — A designated area in hostile territory that offers evaders or escapees a reasonable chance of avoiding capture and of surviving until they can be evacuated. (JP 3-50.3)

**Selected Area for Evasion Area Intelligence Description (SAID)** — In evasion and recovery operations, an in-depth, all-source evasion study designed to assist the recovery of military personnel from a selected area for evasion under hostile conditions. (JP 3-50.3)

**Situation Report (SITREP)** — A report giving the situation in the area of a reporting unit or formation. (JP 1-02)

**Special Operations Forces (SOF)** — Those Active and Reserve Component forces of the Military Services designated by the Secretary of Defense and specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. (JP3-05.3)

**Status-of-Forces Agreement (SOFA)** — An agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. Agreements delineating the status of visiting military forces may be bilateral or multilateral. Provisions pertaining to the status of visiting forces may be set forth in a separate agreement, or they may form a part of a more comprehensive agreement. These provisions describe how the authorities of a visiting force may control members of that force and the amenability of the force or its members to the local law or to the authority of local officials. To the extent that agreements delineate matters affecting the relations between a military force and civilian authorities and population, they may be considered as civil affairs agreements. (JP 3-07.2)

**Supported Commander** — 1. The commander having primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan or other joint operation planning authority. In the context of joint operation planning, this term refers to the commander who prepares operation plans or operation orders in response to requirements of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 2. In the context of a support command relationship, the commander who receives assistance from another commander's force or capabilities, and who is responsible for ensuring that the supporting commander understands the assistance required. (JP 3-0)

**Supporting Commander** — 1. Commanders who provides augmentation forces or other support to a supported commander or who develops a supporting plan. Includes the designated combatant commands and Defense agencies as appropriate. 2. In the context of a support

command relationship, the commander who aids, protects, complements, or sustains another commander's force, and who is responsible for providing the assistance required by the supported commander. (JP 3-0)

**Tactical Control (TACON)** — Command authority over assigned or attached forces or commands, or military capability or forces made available for tasking that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Tactical control is inherent in operational control. Tactical control may be delegated to, and exercised at any level at or below the level of combatant command. When forces are transferred between combatant commands, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise (and the losing commander will relinquish) over these forces must be specified by the Secretary of Defense. Tactical control provides sufficient authority for controlling and directing the application of force or tactical use of combat support assets within the assigned mission or task. (JP 0-2)

**Terrain Analysis** — The collection, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of geographic information on the natural and manmade features of the terrain, combined with other relevant factors, to predict the effect of the terrain on military operations. (JP 1-02)

**Territorial Sea** — A belt of ocean space adjacent to and measured from the coastal state's baseline to a maximum width of 12 nm. Throughout the vertical and horizontal planes of the territorial sea, the coastal state exercises sovereign jurisdiction, subject to the right of innocent passage of vessels on the surface and the right of transit passage in, under, and over international straits. Territorial sea areas that are a continuation of sea-lanes through archipelagoes are subject to archipelagic sea-lane passage, with the same transit rights as those that apply to international straits. (JP 1-02)

**Theater** — The geographical area outside the continental United States for which a commander of a combatant command has been assigned responsibility. (JP 1-02)

**Theater Transition Point** — Any secure area or facility, under friendly control where decompression and transition activities can take place. This area is ideally out of sight and sound of the battlefield and vicinity of a major transportation hub, offering a stable environment for up to five (5) days for repatriation activities. This point can be associated with the Joint Casualty Processing Facility. (Draft Definition)

**Threat Analysis** — In antiterrorism, a continual process of compiling and examining all available information concerning potential terrorist activities by terrorist groups, which could target a facility. A threat analysis will review the factors of a terrorist group's existence, capability, intentions, history, and targeting, as well as the security environment within which friendly forces operate. Threat analysis is an essential step in identifying probability of terrorist attack and results in a threat assessment. (JP 3-07.2)

**Unaccounted For** — An inclusive term (not a casualty status) applicable to personnel whose person or remains are not recovered or otherwise accounted for following hostile action.

Commonly used when referring to personnel who are killed in action and whose bodies are not recovered. (JP 1-02)

**Unconventional Assisted Recovery (UAR)** — Evader recovery conducted by directed unconventional warfare forces, dedicated extraction teams, and/or unconventional assisted recovery mechanisms operated by guerrilla groups or other clandestine organizations to seek out, contact, authenticate, support, and return evaders to friendly control. (JP 3-50.3)

**Unconventional Assisted Recovery Coordination Center (UARCC)** — A compartmented special operations forces (SOF) facility suitably staffed by supervisory personnel and tactical planners to coordinate, synchronize, and de-conflict non-conventional assisted recovery (NAR) operations on a 24-hour basis within the geographical area assigned to the joint force commander. The unconventional assisted recovery coordination center (UARCC) is an integral part of the joint force commander's (JFC's) comprehensive personnel recovery architecture and the functional equivalent of a component rescue coordination center. When directed by the JFC, through the joint force special operations component commander, the special operations command Operations Directorate establishes the UARCC (normally within the Joint Operations Center (JOC)) to serve as the focal point for all NAR operations. The UARCC interfaces and coordinates with the JOC, joint search and rescue center, component rescue coordination centers (RCCs) (including the SOF RCC) and the special activities cell. (JP 3-05.1)

**Unconventional Assisted Recovery Mechanism (UARM)** — That entity, group of entities, or organizations within enemy-held or hostile areas that operates to receive, support, move, and exfiltrate military personnel or selected individuals to friendly control. (JP 3-50.3)

**Unconventional Recovery Operation** — Evader recovery operations conducted by unconventional forces. (JP 3-50.3)

**US Defense Representative (USDR)** — A senior US officer in a foreign country representing the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the commander of the unified command that coordinates the security matters regarding in-country, non-combat Department of Defense (DOD) elements (i.e., DOD personnel and organizations under the command of a combatant commander but not assigned to, or attached to, the combatant commander). (JP 1-02)