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Aviation

Personnel Recovery (PR) Operations

***This regulation supersedes Eighth Army Regulation 95-33, 21 Oct 88**

For the Commanding General:

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Purpose. This regulation establishes responsibilities, prescribes policies, and standardizes procedures for Army Component Personnel Recovery (PR) Operations in the Korean Theater.

Summary of Change. This document has been substantially changed. A full review of its content is required.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all US Army units assigned, attached or under the operational control (OPCON) of Eighth United States Army (EUSA) during armistice or contingency operations, and to the Ground Component Commander (GCC) during wartime operations. This regulation also applies to the Department of the Army (DA) Civilians and DA Contractors.

Supplementation. Commanders will not supplement this regulation without EUSA G3 (EAGC-EA) approval.

Forms. AK and higher-level forms are available at <http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/>.

Records Management. Records created as a result of processes prescribed by this regulation must be identified, maintained, and disposed of according to AR 25-400-2. Record titles and descriptions are available on the Army Records Information Management System website at <https://www.arims.army.mil/>.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the EUSA G3 (EAGC-EA), DSN 723-6507. Users

may suggest improvements to this regulation by sending DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the EUSA G3 (EAGC-EA), Unit 15236, APO AP 96205-5236.

Distribution. Electronic Media Only (EMO).

CONTENTS

Section I GENERAL

1. Purpose
2. References
3. Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms
4. Responsibilities
5. Policy
6. Isolated Personnel Report Control Point
7. Evasion Plan of Action
8. Evasion Aids

Section II

ARMISTICE SEARCH AND RECOVERY (SAR) PROCEDURES

9. General
10. Concept of SAR Operations
11. Armistice SAR Actions
12. Armistice SAR Mission Cycle
13. Armistice SAR Communications

Section III

EXERCISE PERSONNEL RECOVERY (PR) PROCEDURES

14. General
15. Concept of Exercise PR Operations
16. Exercise PR Actions
17. Exercise PR Mission Cycle
18. Exercise Command Relationships
19. PR Training

Section IV

CONTINGENCY AND WARTIME PR PROCEDURES

20. General
21. Concept of PR Operations
22. PR Actions
23. PR Mission Cycle
24. PR Communications

Section VI

APPENDIXES

- A. References
- B. SAR Flow Charts
- C. Message Formats (SARIR/SARSIT)
- D. ISOPREP Guidance
- E. Evasion Plan of Action and Guidance
- F. Blood Chit
- G. Training

H. Contact Information

I. Isolated Personnel Guidance Format

Glossary

SECTION I GENERAL

1. PURPOSE

a. PR is the sum of diplomatic, civil, and military efforts to report, locate, support, recover, and return and/or repatriate US military, Department of Defense (DOD) civilians and DOD contractors, and others as directed by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) who are captured, detained, evading, isolated, or missing while participating in a US sponsored activity or mission (CJCSI 3270.01A).

b. The Commander EUSA (CDR EUSA) has authority and responsibility for PR support to all US Army units, DA Civilians and DA Contractors assigned, attached, or OPCON within the theater. During wartime, the Commander Ground Component Command (CDR GCC) is responsible for PR for the component.

2. **REFERENCES.** Related publications and required forms are listed in Appendix A.

3. **EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATION AND TERMS.** The glossary defines abbreviations and terms.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. G1, EUSA.

(1) Develop, coordinate, and rehearse in compliance with (ICW) the G3, 18th MEDCOM, and Surgeon's Office, component repatriation plan that supports theater and DA Repatriation plans and Operation Yellow Ribbon Procedures. (USFK Regulation 525-41 SECRET/NF and DA Repatriation OPLAN)

(2) Supervise Public Affairs and coordinate Information Operations with Public Affairs Officers at the installation nearest the next of kin (NOK) of any isolated personnel.

(3) Maintain a running estimate of the total number of DA Civilians and DA Contractors working in theater.

(5) Track HQs DA G1 policy requirements supporting PR training and utilization for military personnel, DA Civilians, and DA Contractors (DODI 1300.23. Isolated Personnel Training for DOD Civilians and Contractors)

(6) Ensure DA Civilians and DA Contractors are credentialed and have a formal reporting chain for personnel accountability.

(7) Conduct casualty reporting operations and establish a reporting process for missing personnel to the Army PRCC.

(8) Report theater Code of Conduct entry requirements non-compliance for military, DA Civilians and DA Contractors through service channels.

b. G2, EUSA.

(1) Forward operational intelligence requirements for PR to the J2/CJ2.

(2) Establish Global Command and Control System – Korea (GCCS-K) and Secure Internet Protocol

Network (SIPERNET) communications with the Army Personnel Recovery Coordination Center (PRCC) to facilitate PR related intelligence information flow.

(3) Coordinate with 501st MI Brigade for support to recovery operations within their unit capabilities.

(4) Conduct continuous liaison with all national level agencies during the planning and execution of recovery operations.

(5) Develop a PR Intelligence Support Matrix with the G3 PR Office. Disseminate intelligence data concerning the theatre evasion environment and recovery procedures to assigned units.

(6) Disseminate specific counter PR threat information to subordinate units in Annex B (Intelligence) to any orders.

(7) Coordinate with supporting agencies and other services to develop Recovery Force Intelligence Requests for Information (RFI).

(8) Provide Intelligence Officer or NCO Augmentation to the Army PRCC on an as needed basis to support recovery planning and operations.

c. G3, EUSA.

(1) Designate an office of primary responsibility (OPR) to coordinate PR with the US Forces Korea (USFK) PR OPR and the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G-3 DAMO-OD-PR.

(2) Establish and train a Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (PRCC) to manage Army PR requirements and specified tasks. The PRCC must be able to communicate, plan, coordinate, and task subordinate commands to support armistice SAR and PR operations.

(3) Provide PRCC SOPs, DOTMLPF recommendations, and EUSA PR capabilities to Commander, TRADOC and to DAMO-OD.

(4) Incorporate PRCC individual, collective, and sustainment training; PRCC personnel will attend PR courses developed by the Army or equivalent courses taught by other Services or Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA).

(5) Ensure all command level exercises, plans, and operations have a rehearsed PR plan that incorporates rescue, recovery, and return of isolated or mission personnel. Provide DAMO-SS and DAMO-OD copies of the appendices.

(6) Ensure soldiers, DA civilians, and DA contractors are trained in accordance with AR 350-30, and guidance published by the DCS, G-1 and USFK.

(7) Develop a PR implementation plan and implement DOD, Army, and theater-specific isolated personnel training, as appropriate.

(8) Develop, coordinate, and rehearse component PR Plans including a repatriation plan that supports DA Repatriation plans and YELLOW RIBBON Procedures with G1, Surgeon, and 18th MEDCOM.

(9) Coordinate theatre PR admission requirements for DA civilians and DA contractors and other designated personnel with DAMO-OD optimally 180 days prior to the desired effective date.

(10) Provide individual and collective PR training requirements to DAMO-TR and TRADOC for inclusion into Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS) and the budgeting process; include requirements for specialized captivity training, operational support, and PR aids for high risk of capture personnel.

(11) Ensure subordinate commands identify High Risk of Isolation (HRI) personnel. The CDR USPACOM has designated all aviators, special operations forces (SOF) and long range surveillance (LRS) personnel as HRI.

(12) Develop, coordinate and evaluate PR Training in accordance with (IAW) Theater and DA requirements.

(13) Develop and incorporate PR Inspection checklist into Aviation Resource Management Surveys (ARMS) and Command Inspection Program Checklist.

(14) Provide Army representatives to the Korean Combined Personnel Recovery Coordination Center/Joint Personnel Recovery Coordination Center (KCPRCC/JPRC) as requested or directed, to coordinate the planning and execution of armistice SAR missions and contingency or wartime PR missions.

d. G4, EUSA.

(1) Coordinate sustainment for recovery forces with 19th TSC.

(2) Ensure DA contracts include specific SERE training requirements for contractor personnel entering into or operating in the Korean Theater IAW (DODI 1300.23).

e. G5, EUSA. Provide Civil Affairs support to PR operations and repatriation plans.

f. G6, EUSA.

(1) Provide dedicated, surveyed, primary and alternate High Frequency (HF), Frequency Modulation (FM), Very High Frequency (VHF), Ultra High Frequency (UHF) and Satellite Communication (SATCOM) frequencies for recovery operations during armistice and include the frequencies and nets in the Signal Operating Instructions (SOI).

(2) Coordinate and facilitate C4I Systems related to PR issues. Include: GCCS-K, SIPRNET, and NIPRNET connectivity for the Army PRCC.

(3) Analyze and depict geographic conditions affecting the propagation of survival radio signals for the Korean Theater with the G2. Provide the results to the EUSA PR OPR and/or Army PRCC.

g. Commanders: Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs).

(1) Immediately notify the EUSA Operations Center/Army PRCC upon the occurrence of a PR incident.

(2) Based on inherent capabilities, prepare to conduct recovery operations for assigned forces, and prepare to provide mutual support to other units.

(3) Notify the EUSA PR OPR (G3-AVN) when PR requirements exceed the organization or unit's capability.

(4) Ensure all assigned and attached personnel receive Code of Conduct (COC) training as required.

(5) Complete DD Form 1833, Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) and an Evasion Plan of Action (EPA) are properly prepared, classified and reviewed for High-Risk-of-Isolation (HRI) personnel.

(6) Provide the EUSA PRCC a 24-hour point of contact to obtain required ISOPREP and EPA information. (Usually unit S2)

(7) Designate and train a PR Officer (PRO), down to the battalion level, to coordinate and facilitate planning, training, and support for PR operations with EUSA PR OPR and the Army PRCC. The minimum training required is PR 102 Fundamentals of Personnel Recovery.

(8) Establish, publish, brief, and rehearse unit PR SOPs, and ensure plans and orders contain PR appendices.

(9) Ensure all EXEVALs have a rehearsed PR Plan that incorporates rescue, recovery and return of isolated personnel.

(10) Provide PR Mission Coordinator and/or on-scene commander for recovery operations, when tasked.

(11) Program survival radios IAW Integrated Tasking Order Special Instructions (ITO SPINS).

(12) Provide recovery aids to HRI personnel.

h. Commander, 18th MEDCOM. In addition to the subordinate command requirements:

(1) Treat and/or transport repatriated personnel to appropriate medical facilities and conduct required medical examinations as part of Phase I Repatriation.

(2) Develop a component repatriation plan with G3 and the EUSA Surgeon that supports the USFK Theater Repatriation plan, DA Repatriation plans and YELLOW RIBBON Procedures

(3) Coordinate, rehearse and conduct Phase I and II repatriation.

i. Commander, 19th TSC. In addition to the subordinate command requirements: Provide sustainment for recovery forces.

j. Installation Management Agency, Korea Regional Office (KORO).

(1) Designate facilities, ICW 18th MEDCOM and the EUSA Surgeon, that support component and theater Phase I and II repatriation plans.

(2) Designate a point of contact at the designated facilities to serve as liaison to the repatriation team chief.

(3) Comply with the requirements of USFK Regulation 525-41 (SECRET/NF) and Theater Operation Plans (OPLANS).

k. G1, AG.

(1) Conduct Casualty Operations.

(2) Specifically track Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) notification of NOK, submit casualty reports as required, and request ITO for primary next of kin (PNOK), as required.

(3) Assist the G1 EUSA with assignment, utilization and tracking of trained PR personnel.

l. Commander, Korean Service Corps (KSC) Battalion. When tasked, provide resources within unit capabilities.

m. Army Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (Army PRCC)

(1) Establish operations within the EUSA or GCC operations center and ensure multiple forms of secure connectivity with the Korean Combined Personnel Recovery Coordination Center (KPRCC)/JPRC and designated PR forces.

- (2) Plan and conduct recovery operations in support of EUSA and Component operations.
- (3) Conduct or support recovery operations of other components when tasked by the KCPRCC/JPRC.
- (4) Develop and review PR appendices to theatre and component plans and Operational Orders (OPORDs).
- (5) Develop and implement applicable PRCC standard operating procedures (SOP).
- (6) Advise the KCPRCC/JSPC of recovery requirements.
- (7) Advise the KCPRCC/JSPC of recovery forces' capabilities and limitations.
- (8) Coordinate evasion, recovery, contact, and authentication procedures with the KCPRCC/JPRC.
- (9) Assist subordinate units and personnel to develop and maintain digital ISOPREP and EPA data.
- (10) Notify KCPRCC/JPRC immediately upon occurrence of SAR or PR incident.
- (11) Provide the KCPRCC/JPRC and USFK Duty Officer with the identity, status, probable location, and personal authentication data of personnel who have become isolated.
- (12) Maintain a file on each isolated person and recovery action until the incident is declared complete and a duplicate file is transferred to the JPRC.
- (13) Recommend improvements to joint procedures.
- (14) Submit written notification of the primary and alternate points of contact to the KCPRCC/JPRC.
- (16) Assist the EUSA Aviation Resource Management Surveys (ARMS) Team in the evaluation of subordinate commands' PR preparation and PR training.

n. Judge Advocate.

- (1) Determine Rules of Engagement (ROE) for PR forces.
- (2) Publish rules for whether or not DA civilians and DA contractors can carry weapons during armistice, Contingency, and/or wartime operations.

5. POLICY.

- a. The Commander, Combined Forces Command (CDR CFC) has the responsibility and authority over PR in support of US and CFC personnel.
- b. The Commander, USFK has designated the Commander US Air Forces Korea (COMUSAFK) as the executive agent for all PR matters in the Korean Theater (USFK REG 525-40).
- c. The KCPRCC/JPRC is the component PRCC for the Air Component Command (ACC) during armistice, and serves as the JPRC during contingencies and wartime. The JPRC is located at Osan Air Base (AB) and is the action agent for USFK in PR matters. For this document, the KCPRCC and JPRC will be referred to as the KCPRCC/JPRC.
- d. The USFK Commander, as Commander CFC, is the prioritization authority for all CFC/USFK PR missions and determines the priority given to missions during war or contingencies.

e. Armistice recoveries are referred to as SAR operations. Our host nation, the Republic of Korea (ROK) exercises “first right of refusal” for SAR operations involving US personnel. Armistice recovery operations are the responsibility of each Component through the KCPRCC/JPRC. When Component recovery requirements exceed Component capabilities, the KCPRCC through the JPRC has the authority to task other Components for employment of supporting SAR assets in emergency situations.

f. During contingency/wartime, and Military Operations other than War (MOOTW), the CFC GCC will establish an Army component PRCC to coordinate and support PR efforts.

g. The Army PRCC is doctrinally located within the GCC operations center and is the component action agent for PR.

h. During wartime, Army PR capable forces may be placed under the Tactical Control (TACON) of the Commander, ACC through the Army PRCC for specific PR missions. Additionally, the Commander, ACC may relinquish TACON of other forces to the Army mission commander for specific PR missions. OPCON of Army forces remains with the respective commanders.

6. ISOLATED PERSONNEL REPORT (ISOPREP) CONTROL POINT. The ISOPREP, DD Form 1833, is maintained in hard copy and digital form at the unit. During wartime, a digital copy of the unit ISOPREP files should be located with the Army PRCC. The Personnel Recovery Mission Software (PRMS) is a web-based tool for maintaining unit ISOPREP and EPA data. As the PRMS is fielded, units should convert their digital ISOPREP and EPA data into the PRMS program. When an individual or individuals are isolated, or suspected to be isolated, the unit will forward a copy of their digital ISOPREP to the Army PRCC via secure means. At no time will the unit disclose information exclusively contained on the ISOPREP to another unit or individual without the knowledge of the Army PRCC. Additional guidance for the ISOPREP is located in Appendix D.

7. EVASION PLAN of ACTION (EPA). Unit commanders will ensure that HRI designated individuals, aircrews, convoys, or unit EPA’s are prepared for training, contingency or wartime operations. HRI personnel must memorize and rehearse the EPA. Commanders will retain digital and hardcopy EPAs at the unit and forward them, via secure means, to the Army PRCC upon notification of personnel becoming isolated. The EPA must be classified to the level of the OPORD for the mission they support. A sample EPA and guidance is attached in Appendix E.

8. EVASION AIDS. Commanders should ensure that all HRI personnel have evasion aids on their person prior to executing any contingency or wartime mission.

a. HRI designated personnel should carry a Blood Chit, and pointee talkee. As space permits, reference material that aids in the recall of basic medical and survival techniques and/or an Evasion Chart (EVC) should be included.

b. If the contingency area is over water, personnel will be equipped with the appropriate Aviation Life Support Equipment as designated by their command.

c. The PR OPR will assist units in obtaining these products.

SECTION II ARMISTICE SAR PROCEDURES

9. GENERAL. The ROK government has dedicated SAR assets available at all times, and these operations will be coordinated through the KCPRCC/JPRC. The EUSA may also support civil SAR operations on a strict not-to-interfere basis with normal military operations.

10. CONCEPT OF SAR OPERATIONS.

a. SAR personnel are available 24 hours a day through the US/Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF) Senior Operations Duty Officer (SODO). A SAR emergency is defined as “a life or death matter where immediate action

is necessary.” (ACC OPLAN 529 para. 3. c.).

b. The KCPRCC/JPRC processes requests for SAR and contacts the Army PRCC to task EUSA MSCs for SAR assistance. See Appendix B SAR Flow Charts.

c. The Army PRCC serves as the coordinator for all Army SAR support within the Korean Theater. Army units requesting precautionary SAR planning assistance should contact the Army PRCC through the EUSA Emergency Operations Center (EUSA EOC)

11. ARMISTICE SAR ACTIONS.

a. Army PRCC.

(1) Establish the Army PRCC and maintain the PR Communications Plan with KCPRCC/JPRC, and recovery forces

(2) Coordinate with the KCPRCC/JPRC in planning tailored to the specific mission.

(3) Task EUSA MSCs, through the EUSA EOC for support.

(4) Request augmentation from the KCPRCC/JPRC for support, as necessary.

(5) Ensure that all PR units supporting the mission are on the ITO or on the airspace Fragment Order (FRAGO).

b. MSC units tasked to the PRCC. The US Army has no units dedicated or trained specifically for SAR. However, all units possess some inherent SAR capabilities. Army units tasked to conduct precautionary missions require time to task organize, gather equipment, and rehearse for the mission.

(1) Aviation units may perform aerial search, air movement of personnel and supplies, or enhanced Command and Control functions.

(2) Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) units are trained and equipped to conduct aero medical evacuation of personnel.

(3) Components of the MSCs possess significant ground search capabilities and organic transportation.

(4) Army watercraft can provide sea search and rescue.

(5) The KSC Battalion has language abilities and knowledge of the local area that will tremendously enhance ground search efforts.

(6) Establish communications with the Army PRCC by Secure Telephone Unit (STU), Secure Telephone Equipment (STE), or non-secure phone/FAX, Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router (NIPR), Secure Internet Protocol Router (SIPR), (ADOCS) CSAR Manager, Ground Communications Control – Korea (GCCS-K), secure voice radio or messenger.

(7) The designate mission commander (MC) will be the point of contact for recovery operations.

(8) Report the location, status, and capabilities of tasked forces to the Army PRCC at the beginning of each shift and update as changes occur.

12. ARMISTICE SAR MISSION CYCLE. SAR operations generally follow three stages: the awareness and initial action stage; the planning and operations stage; and the conclusion stage.

a. Awareness and initial action stage.

(1) The Army PRCC, through the KCPRCC/JPRC or a unit or agency, becomes aware of a possible SAR incident. Initial coordination and communications checks with the KCPRCC/JPRC, and unit command posts are conducted and warning orders may be issued. The Army PRCC attempts to determine the isolated personnel's status and location.

(2) Units will issue warning orders, conduct communications checks with the Army PRCC, and report status of available forces to the Army PRCC.

b. Planning and operations stage.

(1) The Army PRCC, through the EUSA EOC appoints a specific SAR Mission Coordinator, tasks units, appoints the on-scene commander, and monitors the progress of the SAR effort. The Army PRCC continues coordination with the KCPRCC/JPRC and coordinates the survivors' recovery.

(2) Units conduct the mission and act as the SAR Mission Coordinator or the on-scene commander as necessary. Armistice SAR may include air and ground units conducting searches in designated areas. When personnel or wreckage are located, units will render emergency care, recover survivors, secure the incident scene, and issue progress reports to the Army PRCC. They may also coordinate with the Army PRCC for additional required support and transportation of survivors to designated facilities.

c. Conclusion stage.

(1) The Army PRCC coordinates with the recovery units to debrief survivors at the repatriation site and coordinates follow on repatriation as necessary. The ARMY PRCC will conduct after action reviews with SAR supporting units, and will transmit the mission documentation through the KCPRCC to the JPRA.

(2) Units may be tasked to secure a site, recover remains and/or damaged equipment, repair the environment, and, upon release, return to armistice locations to conduct unit recovery, after action reviews, and to prepare for future operations.

(3) Army SAR support ends when the SAR object is recovered or the Commander EUSA determines that military mission requirements prevent further assistance.

13. ARMISTICE SAR COMMUNICATIONS. All units OPCON or TACON to the EUSA for SAR will use the following communications procedures.

a. Voice Communications.

(1) The Master Control Reporting Center (MCRC) (Airdale) sector frequency will be used as the primary relay between the Army PRCC and recovery forces in Korea.

(2) The Army PRCC will coordinate with the KCPRCC/JPRC for SAR frequencies for each mission. The dedicated frequencies will be passed via OPORD/FRAGO to the recovery units.

(3) The following frequencies are assigned to the KCPRCC/JPRC for actual SAR operations.

| <u>FM</u> | <u>VHF</u> | <u>UHF</u> | <u>HF</u> |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 42.950 | 121.600 | 248.200 | 7945 |
| 72.250 | 123.100 | 282.800 | 8985 |
| 40.500 | 156.800 | 251.900 | 3933 |

(4) The following call signs will be used for actual SAR or Emergencies only.

KCPRCC/JPRC – “Korea Rescue”

ARMY PRCC – “Army Rescue

MEDEVAC – “DUSTOFF”

USAF Rescue – “Air Force Rescue”

Army Rescue Helicopters – “Unit Callsign” with “Rescue” suffix.

(example “Dragon 25 Rescue”)

Rescue Ground Units – “Unit Callsign” with “Ground Rescue” suffix.

(example “Red Leg 06 Ground Rescue”)

b. Other Communications.

(1) The Army PRCC may use STU/STE or non-secure phone/FAX, NIPR, SIPR, ADOCS CSAR Manager, and GCCS-K to maintain communications with the KCPRCC/JPRC, MSC’s, and recovery units.

(2) The Army PRCC will instruct MSC’s and recovery units with SIPR access on the procedures for entering an Army PRCC PR “Chat room” when one is operational.

SECTION III EXERCISE PROCEDURES

14. GENERAL. The Department of the Army requires the Commander EUSA to incorporate individual, collective and sustainment PRCC training into all major command exercises. Additionally, all combatant command level exercises, plans, and operations must have a rehearsed personnel recovery plan that incorporates rescue, recovery, and return of isolated or missing personnel. US Army units will adhere to Army and DOD PR policies and include PR scenarios in training exercises, and incorporate SERE tasks into unit training programs as appropriate.

15. CONCEPT OF EXERCISE PR OPERATIONS.

a. During exercises, the Army PRCC may stand up as a component of the EUSA Emergency Operations Center (EUSA EOC), the GCC operations group, or other suitable Army component operations center.

(1) The focus of ARMY PRCC training is to establish communications with the KCPRCC/JPRC and subordinate commands and to exercise the C4I procedures.

(2) Communications capabilities to exercise include: STU/STE or non-secure phone/FAX, NIPR, SIPR, ADOCS CSAR Manager, GCCS-K, secure voice radio, or messenger.

b. Subordinate commands will conduct individual, collective or sustainment training to meet their wartime objectives.

(1) When possible, the entire PR architecture will be exercised. The Army PRCC will coordinate and task units to conduct recovery operations and complete the repatriation process.

(2) Formal and informal after action reviews will be conducted during and at the end of each PR exercise.

c. In the event of a real-world SAR or PR incident during the exercise, the Army PRCC will control the EUSA SAR efforts IAW Armistice SAR Procedures of this regulation.

16. EXERCISE PR ACTIONS.

a. The US Army has no units dedicated or trained specifically for PR. However, all units possess some inherent PR capabilities.

b. The intent of Exercise PR Training is to establish the EUSA PR architecture and integrate units at all levels

into the preparation, planning, and execution of PR missions.

17. Exercise PR Mission Cycle.

a. The G3, EUSA, for the Commander, EUSA.

(1) Establishes the Army PRCC. The intent is for the Army PRCC to exercise C3I from whatever location it is placed.

(2) Authors exercise PR OPORDs/FRAGOs through the ARMY PRCC.

(3) Evaluates PR training IAW Theater and DA requirements.

b. Units assigned or attached to the EUSA.

(1) Maintain communications with the Army PRCC, when required, by STU/STE or non-secure phone/FAX, NIPR, SIPR, ADOCS CSAR Manager, GCCS-K, secure voice radio or messenger.

(2) Submit exercise Search and Rescue Incident Report (SARIR), Search and Rescue Situation (SARSIT) and requests for information/assistance to the Army PRCC.

(3) Conduct unit level individual and collective PR training.

18. Exercise Command Relationships.

a. OPCON of EUSA assets in support of exercise PR Operations remains with EUSA and flows from the Commander, EUSA, to the G3, EUSA, who may place the units TACON to the Army PRCC or KCPRCC/JPRC, and mission commanders.

(1) Unit commanders, battalion level and higher, are the mission execution and launch authority for unit level PR training and operations.

(2) During major exercises, the contingency and wartime C2 structure will be tested.

b. The establishment of a PR task force and TACON of various types of units should be exercised.

(1) Unit commanders, battalion level and higher, are the mission execution and launch authority for TACON units in task force level PR training and operation.

(2) The task force structure allow for units to develop tactics, techniques, and procedures to complete their wartime tasks.

19. Personnel Recovery Training. Appendix F lists individual training requirements, aviation specific training, and other unit training requirements.

SECTION IV CONTINGENCY AND WARTIME PR PROCEDURES

20. GENERAL.

a. The Korean Theater occasionally experiences periods of heightened tensions. In 1994, an American OH-58 inadvertently crossed the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and was shot down, killing one pilot. In 1996, a North Korean submarine beached on the east coast of South Korea and over 40 people died as the North Korean infiltrators evaded. In 1999, and 2001, the North and South Korean Navies exchanged shots sinking ships and killing sailors from both sides. All these incidents resulted in combat actions and deaths even though the peninsula was under Armistice conditions. Additionally, terrorists from Korea and other foreign nations or organizations may target EUSA personnel deployed on the peninsula. The EUSA must be prepared to execute the five PR tasks for these contingency operations.

b. During wartime, this regulation applies to units assigned or attached to the EUSA and/or subsequent GCC until specific PR procedures can be established by OPORD or FRAGO.

21. CONCEPT OF PR OPERATIONS. The Commander, EUSA will determine when contingency operations are conducted. Forces assigned or attached to the EUSA will be ordered to mobilize against the threat via OPORD or FRAGO.

22. PR ACTIONS.

a. Army PRCC.

(1) Establish the Army PRCC and maintain the PR Communications Plan with KCPRCC/JPRCC, G2, and recovery forces.

(2) Coordinate with the KCPRCC/JPRCC in PR planning tailored to specific contingency operation.

(3) Task EUSA's MSCs for required PR support.

(4) Request augmentation from the KCPRCC/JPRCC for RESCAP/RESCORT and support aircraft as required.

(5) Ensure that all PR units supporting the contingency operation are on the ITO the operations' airspace FRAGO.

(6) Position tasked forces to support force planning and operations.

b. MSC units tasked to the PRCC.

(1) Establish communications, by two means, with the Army PRCC. Examples are: STU/STE or non-secure phone/FAX, NIPR, SIPR, ADOCS CSAR Manager, GCCS-K, secure voice radio or messenger.

(2) Designate MCs who will be the point of contact for recovery operations.

(3) Report the location, status, and capabilities of tasked forces to the Army PRCC at the beginning of each shift and update as changes occur.

(4) Aviation units may provide aerial search, air movement of personnel and supplies, or enhanced Command and Control functions.

(5) MEDEVAC units are trained and equipped to conduct aero medical evacuation of personnel.

(6) Army watercraft can provide sea based PR

(7) Components of the MSC's possess significant ground search capabilities and organic transportation.

(8) The KSC Battalion has language abilities and knowledge of the local area that will tremendously enhance ground search efforts.

23. PR MISSION CYCLE. PR operations are coordinated with the KCPRCC/JPRC to allow for parallel planning by recovery forces. Recovery of US Army assets during a contingency mission is primarily the responsibility of EUSA through the Army PRCC. There are several types of recovery operations, and each has a unique command relationship.

a. Immediate Recovery.

(1) Units are encouraged to conduct immediate recovery operations during missions.

(2) An immediate recovery is defined as a recovery using organic assets and is planned, rehearsed, and briefed in the mission OPORD. Examples of immediate recovery are: Downed Aircraft Recovery Teams (DART) operations, vehicle convoy self recovery, and MEDEVAC.

(3) The unit commander, O-5 and above, is the mission execution and launch authority for immediate recovery, and exercises C2 over his/her forces involved in the recovery.

(4) The unit will alert the Army PRCC of the isolating event with a SARIR, and inform the Army PRCC of the status of the recovery mission as soon as possible via SARSIT. The Army PRCC will begin parallel planning with other dedicated recovery forces to support any subsequent recovery attempts, and will alert the repatriation teams.

b. Planned Component Recovery. When a unit cannot complete an immediate recovery, they must inform the ARMY PRCC with a SARIR. The ARMY PRCC will alert the KCPRCC/JPRC and component forces that are available to conduct the mission.

(1) When a recovery mission requires only EUSA assets, all recovery forces remain under the OPCON of EUSA. When recovery units are formally tasked, they are TACON to the ARMY PRCC for mission planning and preparation.

(2) The tasked recovery unit will assign a MC who will conduct direct coordination with the Army PRCC.

(3) Control of recovery forces flows from the Commander EUSA, to the G3, EUSA, to the Army PRCC or KCPRCC/JPRC Director and to the recovery force MC.

(4) The Commander, EUSA, is the mission execution and launch authority for any pre-planned PR mission under his command. The Commander, EUSA, may delegate mission execution and launch authority no lower than the G3, EUSA.

c. Joint /Augmented Recovery. When a recovery mission cannot be conducted solely by the Army component, the KCPRCC/JPRC may augment the EUSA with other assets.

(1) The augmenting forces will be under TACON of EUSA for the duration of the mission.

(2) The Commander, EUSA, is the mission execution and launch authority for any pre-planned PR mission under his command. The Commander EUSA may delegate mission execution and launch authority no lower than the G3, EUSA.

(3) The KCPRCC/JPRC may request Army units to augment another service conducting a recovery. Any EUSA asset tasked to assist in this recovery mission will be TACON to the tasked component/service and it's PRCC for the recovery mission.

d. Other service component recovery. When a recovery mission exceeds the capabilities of EUSA recovery assets the Army PRCC notifies the KCPRCC. The KCPRCC may task another component/service to conduct the recovery.

(1) The component tasked to conduct the mission is the mission execution and launch authority for that mission.

(2) The KCPRCC/JPRCC will inform the Army PRCC of the mission status.

(3) The component conducting the mission may take Army personnel to their medical facilities or bases for repatriation. The Army PRCC will coordinate to have those personnel transferred back to Army control.

24. PR COMMUNICATIONS. The Communications Plan will be included in the Contingency Mission OPORD/FRAGO's and in the ITO SPINS.

a. Army PRCC Command and Control Communications.

(1) The contact information for the Army PRCC will be located in the Army PRCC activation message that is transmitted to the KCPRCC/JPRCC and all MSC's.

(2) The Army PRCC may operate with STU/STE or non-secure phone/FAX, NIPR, SIPR, ADOCS CSAR Manager, GCCS-K, secure voice radio or messenger.

b. MSC's and units tasked to the PRCC.

(1) Units will use organic secure means of communications IAW Contingency OPORD/FRAGO's.

(2) Aviation unit programming of survival radios will be in accordance with the ITO SPINS and must be verified at the unit level during mission planning and preparation.

(3) Units tasked to the Army PRCC for PR planning will maintain communications with the Army PRCC via STU/STE or non-secure phone/FAX, NIPR, SIPR, ADOCS CSAR Manager, GCCS-K, secure voice radio or messenger.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES.

A-1. Publications

- (1) JOINT PUB 3-50.2, Doctrine for Joint Combat Search and Rescue.
- (2) JOINT PUB 3-50.21, Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for CSAR.
- (3) JOINT PUB 3-50.3, Joint Doctrine and Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Evasion and Recovery.
- (4) USFK REG 525-40, Personnel Recovery Procedures.
- (5) USFK REG 525-41, Procedures for Processing Recovered Personnel (SECRET/NF).
- (6) USAFKI 10-101, Personnel Recovery Procedures.
- (7) ACC OPLAN 529, Integrated Search and Rescue.
- (8) 7th USAF CONOPS for Personnel Recovery.
- (9) AR 525-90, Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) Procedures.
- (10) CJCS Instruction 3270.01A, Personnel Recovery within the Department of Defense.
- (11) DOD Instruction 1300.21, Code of Conduct (CoC) Training and Education.
- (12) DOD Instruction 1300.23, Isolated Personnel Training for Department of Defense Civilian and Contractor Employees.
- (13) DOD Directive 2310.2, Personnel Recovery.
- (14) DOD Instruction 2310.4, Repatriation of POWs, Hostages, Peacetime Government Detainees and Other Missing or Isolated Personnel.
- (15) Headquarters, Department of the Army Policy Letter 525-03-1, Personnel Recovery.

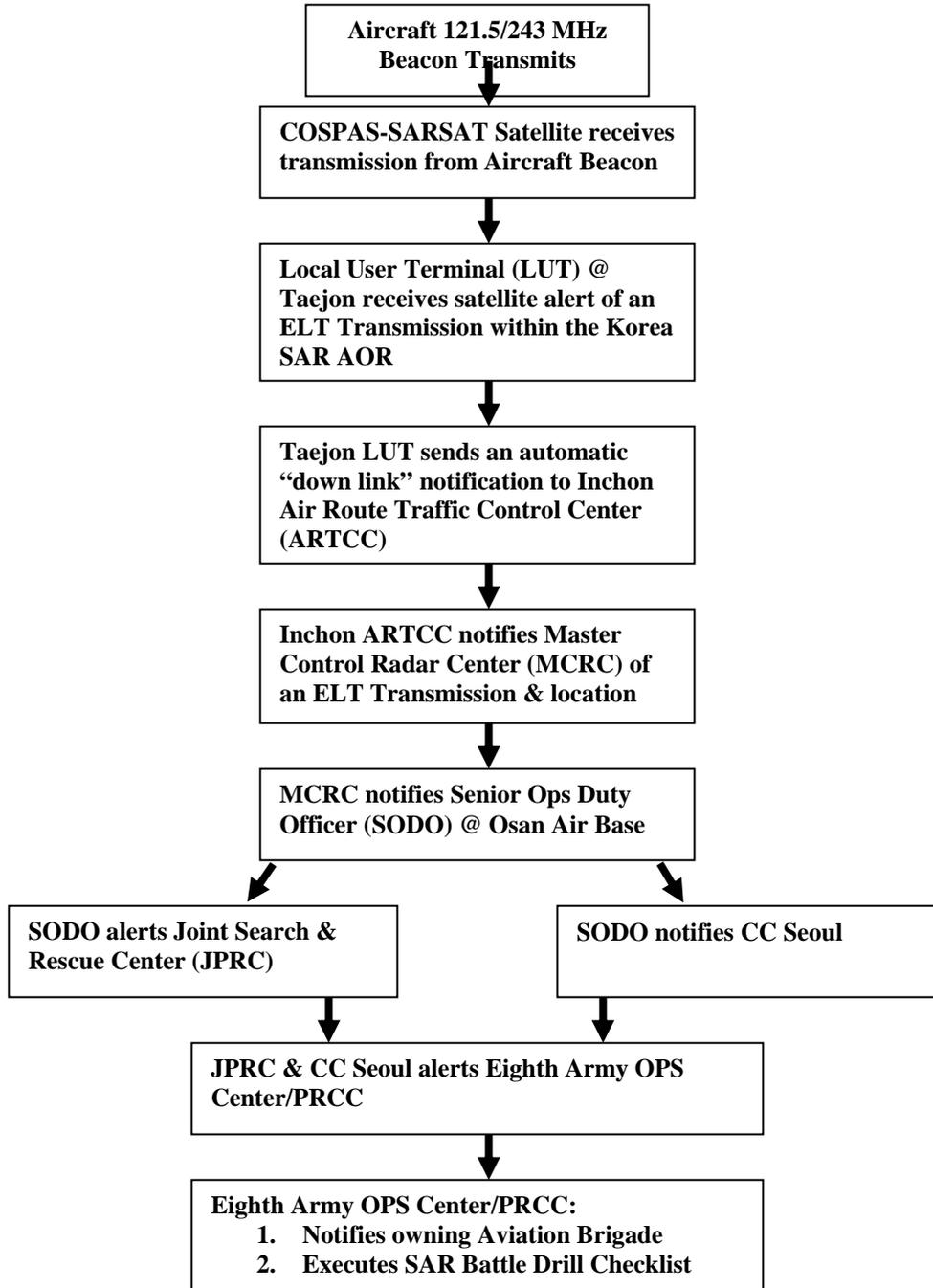
A-2. Forms.

- (1) DD Form 1833, Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP), Feb 84

APPENDIX B

SAR / PERSONNEL RECOVERY FLOW CHARTS

The following flow chart depicts a SAR Incident initiated by an Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) – equipped aircraft mishap.

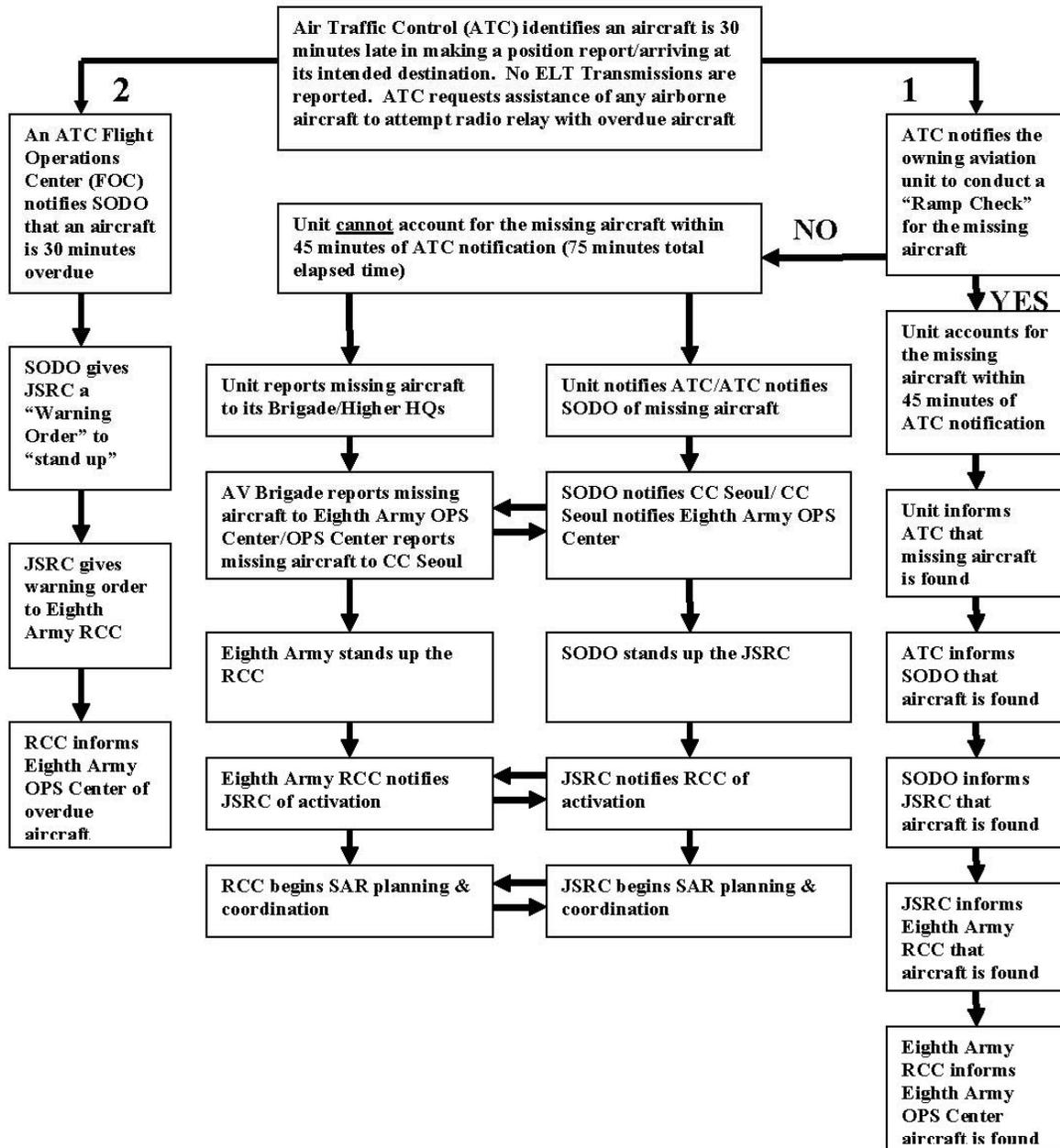


APPENDIX B

SAR / PERSONNEL RECOVERY FLOW CHART

OVERDUE AIRCRAFT / NON-OPERATIONAL ELT

The following flow chart depicts a PR/SAR Incident initiated by an overdue or “missing” aircraft with no operational ELT on board.



APPENDIX C

SAR/PERSONNEL RECOVERY MESSAGE FORMATS (Ref. FM 101-5-2)

C-1. PURPOSE. The reports in this Appendix are the standard military format with additional EUSA guidance. They may be transmitted via voice, FAX, or electronically. Where there is no known information use “UNK” or “Unknown”.

C-2. GENERAL. Messages must include an addressee, originator, precedence (Flash/Immediate/Priority/Routine), and classification which are followed by the message title and body text. The Authenticator line may be omitted when using secure communications.

a. **SEARCH AND RESCUE INCIDENT REPORT [SARIR]** This report is used by any unit observing or with knowledge of a personnel recovery incident.

LINE 1 – DATE AND TIME _____ (DTG of Report)

LINE 2 – UNIT _____ (Unit Making Report)

LINE 3 – CALL SIGN _____ (ITO Call sign or Unit
Tactical Call sign)

LINE 4 – TYPE _____ (Type of Disabled or Lost
Aircraft, Vehicle, or Other)

LINE 5 – COLOR _____ (Color of Disabled or Lost
Aircraft, Vehicle, or Other)

LINE 6 – ID _____ (Aircraft Tail or Vehicle
Bumper Number)

LINE 7 – LOCATION _____ (MGRS Six-Digit Grid With
MGRS Grid Zone Designator)

LINE 8 – QUALIFIER _____ (Location Qualifier: Actual
or Estimated Followed by
LAND or SEA)

LINE 9 – TIME OF INCIDENT _____ (DTG of Incident)

LINE 10 – CAUSE _____ (Cause of Disable or Lost
Aircraft, Vehicle, or Other)

LINE 11 – PERSONNEL _____ (Number of Personnel on
Board and Qualifier:
ACTUAL or ESTIMATE)

LINE 12 – STATUS _____ (Enter Count of Personnel
and Their Statuses)

LINE 13 – REQUIRE _____ (Enter PRCC or COMBINED
ASSISTANCE if SAR
Assistance is Required)

LINE 14 – POINT OF CONTACT _____ (Enter the Point Of Contact and Telephone Number)

LINE 15 – NARRATIVE _____ (Free text for Additional Information Required for Clarification of Report)

LINE 16 – AUTHENTICATION _____ (Report Authentication Alphanumeric from SOI, for Non-Secure Communications)

EXAMPLE:

TO: EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY, EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

FROM: HQ, 17th AVN BDE

IMMEDIATE

UNCLASSIFIED

SARIR

LINE 1 – 04 0400Z JUL 04

LINE 2 – 17th AVN BDE

LINE 3 – RAZOR 12 (Use the ITO call sign during contingency/wartime)

LINE 4 – UH-60A

LINE 5 – OD GREEN

LINE 6 – 82-26789

LINE 7 – 52S DH 2345 9876

LINE 8 – ESTIMATED LAND

LINE 9 – 04 0237Z JUL 04

LINE 10 – SAM

LINE 11 – EIGHT ACTUAL

LINE 12 – UNK

LINE 13 – PRCC

LINE 14 – CPT JOHN SMITH, DSN 738-5555 (john.smith12@korea.army.smil.mil)

LINE 15 – WINGMAN RAZOR 24 SAW SHOULDER FIRED SAM IMPACT AIRCRAFT AND AIRCRAFT MADE A CONTROLLED BUT HARD LANDING IN A RICE PADDY. WINGMAN HAD COMMO WITH RAZOR 12 WHO INDICATED NO SERIOUS INJURIES. WINGMAN HAD TO DEPART BECAUSE OF HIGH VOLUME OF SMALL ARMS FIRE FROM HILL TO EAST.

LINE 16 – UNK

b. SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) REQUEST [SARREQ] This report is normally transmitted from the PRCC to the JPRC, or from a recovery unit to component PRCC when requesting additional assets for a PR task force.

LINE 1 – DATE AND TIME _____ (DTG of Report)

LINE 2 – UNIT _____ (Unit Making Report)

LINE 3 – REQUEST _____ (Request Number)

LINE 4 – PRIORITY _____ (Priority of Request 1, 1A through 1Z, 2, 2A through 2Z, 3, 3A through 3Z, 4, 4A through 4Z)

LINE 5 – TYPE _____ (Air Mission Type)

LINE 6 – ON TIME _____ (DTG Aircraft are Requested to be at

SAR Location or
ASAP)

LINE 7 – OFF TIME _____ (DTG Aircraft Are to
Depart From SAR
Location)

LINE 8 – NO. TYPE _____ (Number and Type of
Assets Requested)

LINE 9 – LOCATION _____ (SAR Location in MGRS
with MGRS Grid Zone
Designator)

LINE 10 – NARRATIVE _____ (Free Text for Additional
Information Required for
Clarification of Report)

LINE 11 – AUTHENTICATION _____ (Report Authentication
Alphanumeric from SOI,
for Non-Secure
Communications)

EXAMPLE:

TO: ARMY PRCC
FROM: HQ, 17th AVN BDE, PR TASK FORCE SMITH
IMMEDIATE
UNCLASSIFIED

SARREQ

LINE 1 – 04 0430Z JUL 04

LINE 2 – 17th AVN BDE

LINE 3 – 001

LINE 4 – 1 (use priority 1 and let the PRCC or JPRC determine the priority based on the overall situation)

LINE 5 – RESCAP

LINE 6 – 04 1745 Z JUL 04

LINE 7 – 04 1945 Z JUL 04

LINE 8 – 2 F-16

LINE 9 – 52S DH 2345 9876

LINE 10 – REQUEST TACON OF 2 F-16 FOR RESCAP OF RAZOR 12 RECOVERY MISSION. AMC
TALON 44 (UH-60) AND RESCORT VIPER 26/27 (AH-64) FREQ MAROON 14, AMBER 29. ROZ IN
EFFECT OVER LOCATION 5KM SFC-3000' MSL. REQUEST DIRAUTH WITH CPT SMITH, MISSION
COMMANDER. DSN 738-5555

LINE 11 – UNK

c. SEARCH AND RESCUE SITUATION SUMMARY REPORT [SARSIT] This report is used to coordinate, summarize, or terminate joint personnel recovery operations. It should be sent each shift. It may be passed from the JPRC down the information chain or from a recovery unit or PRCC up the information chain.

LINE 1 – DATE AND TIME _____ (DTG of Report)

LINE 2 – UNIT _____ (Unit Making Report)

LINE 3 – MISSION NUMBER _____ (JPRC Mission Number)

LINE 4 – STATUS _____ (Status: COMPLETED or
TERMINATED if PR

Activity Has Ceased and
Will Not be Resumed at a
Later Time; SUSPENDED,
if PR Activity is
discontinued and
Objective Not Recovered)

LINE 5 – CALL SIGN _____ (Call Sign of Disabled or
Lost Aircraft, Vehicle or
Other)

LINE 6 –TYPE _____ (Type of Disabled or
Lost Aircraft, Vehicle or
Other)

LINE 7 – LOCATION _____ (SAR Location in MGRS
with MGRS Grid Zone
Designator)

LINE 8 –PERSONNEL _____ (Number of Personnel
Involved in Incident)

LINE 9 –PERSONNEL STATUS _____ (Status of Personnel
Involved in Incident
(RECOVERED))

LINE 10 – NARRATIVE _____ (Free Text for Additional
Information Required for
Clarification of Report)

LINE 11 –AUTHENTICATION _____ (Report Authentication
Alphanumeric from SOI,
for Non-Secure
Communications)

EXAMPLE:

TO: ARMY PRCC
FROM: HQ, 17th AVN BDE, PR TASK FORCE SMITH
IMMEDIATE
UNCLASSIFIED

SARSIT

LINE 1 – 04 2305Z JUL 04

LINE 2 – 17th AVN BDE

LINE 3 – 04-005 JUL

LINE 4 – COMPLETED

LINE 5 –RAZOR 12

LINE 6 –UH-60A

LINE 7 – 52S DH 2345 9876

LINE 8 – 8

LINE 9 – 8 – RECOVERED, 4-WIA

LINE 10 – PR TF SMITH RECOVERED THE CREW OF RAZOR 12 AT 04 1830Z JUL 04. CREW
TRANSFERRED TO MEDEVAC AND TAKEN TO PHASE 1 REPATRIATION AT LSA KIMCHEE. POC
LTC FISHER, 738-5555

LINE 11 –UNK

APPENDIX D

ISOLATED PERSONNEL REPORT (ISOPREP)

D-1. Purpose. The ISOPREP is the key document that facilitates identification of isolated personnel. Recovery units will use the ISOPREP to authenticate the evader. Failure to prepare and maintain an ISOPREP complicates recovery planning, delays recovery, puts the recovery force at risk, and jeopardizes the success of the recovery mission. A mission may not launch because ISOPREP information is missing or incomplete.

D-2. Administration

a. The digital ISOPREP will be completed by HRI designated personnel during in-processing. The unit will maintain a digital and paper copy of the form. A digital copy of the unit ISOPREP files will be forwarded to the EUSA PR Office when requested. Completed documents are classified CONFIDENTIAL.

b. When the Personnel Recovery Management System (PRMS) program is fielded, units should also enter the ISOPREP data into the PRMS program.

c. Battalions and separate companies must designate, in writing, the unit ISOPREP Control Officer and the location of the unit ISOPREP Control Point. This information will be forwarded to the EUSA PR Office each time the POC changes and during the bi-monthly ISOPREP inventory. In some units the ISOPREP is maintained with the S-2.

d. During Armistice, the individual must review and update their ISOPREP semi-annually.

e. During contingency operations or general war, the individual should review their ISOPREP prior to each mission as a part of pre-mission preparation.

D-3. Guidance. (Refer to the Isolated Personnel Report DD Form 1833)

a. Block 14 should be a four digit non-consecutive and non-repetitive number that can be easily remembered during times of duress, and it should not be in your military records or public information

b. The personal authentication statements, blocks 20-23, should be of a narrative form that allows for multiple questions to be derived from each statement.

EXAMPLE STATEMENT: MY FIRST CAR WAS A RED 1975 FORD PINTO WITH BLACK LEATHER SEATS AND AN AM/FM RADIO WITH 8 TRACK PLAYER.

EXAMPLE QUESTIONS:

What was the color of your first car?

What was the make of your first car?

What was the model of your first car?

What was the model year of your first car?

What color were the seats of your first car?

c. The following data will be located in block 24, Additional Information.

(1) Uniform Size: Top/Bottom

(2) Boot Size

(3) Hat Size

(4) Medical Allergies

(5) Required Medications and Dose

(6) SERE Training

(7) PLS Code

(8) Blood Chit #

(9) Any additional information required by unit SOP.

d. A qualified person from the Provost Marshall, Criminal Investigation Division or other personnel trained to take fingerprints will complete a standard fingerprint card and attach it to the hardcopy of the ISOPREP. There is no requirement for fingerprints to be included in the digital ISOPREP form.

e. Provide current front and profile digital photos the individual in appropriate uniform without headgear and import them into the second page of the form.

D-4. ISOPREP Use.

a. Upon notification that a unit member is “missing” or “isolated in hostile territory”, the unit will forward the most recent ISOPREP data to the ARMY PRCC via the fastest secure means available.

b. Priority for ISOPREP transmission, in order, is:

(1) Electronic format with photos via GCCS-K or SIPRNET.

(2) Hardcopy secure facsimile.

(3) Secure voice relay (followed up with a hardcopy, later).

(4) Hardcopy via messenger.

c. The ARMY PRCC will provide a copy of the ISOPREP to the JPRC or other component PRCC as required.

d. The PRCC controlling the recovery force will parse out data from the ISOPREP to the recovery units. The PRCC will track the release of the ISOPREP information.

e. The recovery unit authenticates the isolated personnel by asking questions from the ISOPREP that only the evader should answer correctly.

f. At no time will the individuals’ unit or recovery unit disclose information exclusively contained on the ISOPREP to another unit or individual without knowledge of the ARMY PRCC.

g. At no time will a hard copy of the ISOPREP be taken on a mission or left unsecured. Prints from the digital photos files may be made and taken on the mission to aid in identification.

D-5. ISOPREP Inventory. Unit ISOPREP Control Officers will conduct an end of month, bi-monthly inventory (FEB, APR, JUN, AUG, OCT, DEC) and compare on-hand ISOPREPs against the identity of currently assigned commander-designated HRI Personnel. Unit ISOPREP Control Officers will forward the results, via email or non-secure FAX, to the EUSA PR Office (G3 Aviation). Upon change of the unit ISOPREP Control Officer, the outgoing and incoming control officers will conduct a joint inventory of on-hand ISOPREPs. The incoming control officer will forward the notification of change of duty and the inventory results to the EUSA PR Office (G3 Aviation).

EXAMPLE RESULTS:

TO: Eighth US Army PR Office

On 18 August I conducted the bi-monthly ISOPREP inventory for the 703rd Mess Kit Repair Battalion, Camp Kimchee Korea. The unit has two HRI designated personnel. Hard copy and digital files of both ISOPREP’s are on hand and current. The ISOPREP control point is the S-2, safe #3, drawer 2. Control Officer duty phone: 712-3456, After duty hours BN SDO: 712-9876.

Randy Mann
2LT, Battalion S-2
ISOPREP Control Officer

APPENDIX E

EVASION PLAN OF ACTION (EPA)

E-1. General. The more information recovery forces have regarding your evasion plan, the greater your chances for survival and recovery. The individual or crew should complete and brief the EPA during the mission planning cycle. Additional information for completing the EPA may be found in the CSAR SPINS or in the associated OPLAN/OPORD.

This EPA is an example. Units may modify the look and add to the information required. The EPA should be tailored to address unit or mission requirements. Those items identified with (#)'s are mandatory for all missions. High-risk-of-capture personnel are required to complete an EPA. NOTE: These documents must be classified to at least the level of the OPORD for the mission they support.

Evasion Plan of Action (EPA)

1. #Crew Information:

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|---------------|-----|------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Date Prepared: | | Mission Date: | | Mission/Target : | | | |
| Aircraft type: | | Call sign: | | Unit: | | | |
| | RANK | NAME | SSN | DOB | CREW POSN | PRC-112 CODE | BLOOD CHIT# |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | |

2. Pre-Mission Checklist:

- ___ Review recovery plan (CSAR SPINS, OPLAN, SOI, SOPs, SAR Plan).
- ___ Research mission area environment (SERE guides, SAIDs, EVCs, intel, weather)
- ___ Review medical intelligence/required shots
- ___ Review mission statement
- ___ Review ISOPREP
- ___ Load PRC-112 freqs/codes
- ___ Preflight survival equipment
- ___ Review PR kit (Blood Chit/evasion aids)
- ___ Sanitize: Remove personal items.
- ___ Retain dog tags and ID card

3. Other factors to consider:

- ___ Injuries/Deaths ___ Enemy situation ___ Weather
- ___ Sources of food/water ___ Populated Areas ___ Friendly situation
- ___ Terrain ___ SAR assets ___ Evasion mechanisms

4. Authentication (Bonafides):

#Duress Word _____ #Sign/countersign _____
#Number combination _____ Running password _____

#Letter of day _____ Color of day _____

#Word of day _____ Num of day _____

Base Time _____ Alt _____

Number _____ Heading _____

SARDOT locations: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____

5. Communication Plan: Initial radio call immediately after forced landing and upon arrival at hole-up site.

Radio Freqs: PRC-112: Alpha: _____ Bravo: _____

PRC-90: 282.8(Pri)/243.0 (Alt)

Subsequent calls on: chan/freq _____ at time _____ before/after, even/odd hour.

Monitoring calls on: chan/freq _____ at time _____ before/after, even/odd hour.

Signaling devices: Day Pri & Alt: _____ Night Pri & Alt: _____

Signaling in daytime with _____ at time _____ before/after, even/odd hour.

Signaling in nighttime with _____ at time _____ before/after, even/odd hour.

NOTE: If not on file, the route points must be described in the EPA for both INGRESS and EGRESS.

6. #Ingress Route Evasion Actions:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Direction of travel, Immediate: N E S W | Long Term: N E S W |
| Time of travel: Morning Day Even Night Bad Weather | |
| Use of terrain features: Mountains Rivers Coast | |
| Hole-up site: | Pick-up site: |
| If injured: | |
| Other: | |

7. #Target Area Evasion Actions:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Direction of travel, Immediate: N E S W | Long Term: N E S W |
| Time of travel: Morning Day Even Night Bad Weather | |
| Use of terrain features: Mountains Rivers Coast | |
| Hole-up site: | Pick-up site: |
| If injured: | |
| Other: | |

8. #Egress Route Evasion Actions:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Direction of travel, Immediate: N E S W | Long Term: N E S W |
| Time of travel: Morning Day Even Night Bad Weather | |
| Use of terrain features: Mountains Rivers Coast | |
| Hole-up site: | Pick-up site: |
| If injured: | |
| Other: | |

9. #Survival Equipment: Check or circle so recovery forces know what you have to signal, evade, and survive.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | PRC-90 radio w/spare battery | <input type="checkbox"/> | PRC-112 radio w/spare battery | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other Radio: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Gyro jet flare | <input type="checkbox"/> | MK-13 Smoke/Flame flare | <input type="checkbox"/> | Signal kit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Container w/matches | <input type="checkbox"/> | Compass, Lensatic | <input type="checkbox"/> | Knife |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | First aid kit | <input type="checkbox"/> | Survival manual | <input type="checkbox"/> | Additional equipment: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Camouflage stick | <input type="checkbox"/> | Aluminum space blanket | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9mm 38 cal. Shotgun M-16 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other Weapons: | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Life raft, one man/twenty man | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water Survival Kit | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Sea-marker dye | <input type="checkbox"/> | Helicopter Emergency Escape Device (HEEDS) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

10. Service Support During Evasion: What follow-on support has your unit coordinated?

| |
|--|
| Rations, water carried, re-supply drops, caches, etc.: |
| Transportation: |
| Services: |
| Maintenance schedule: |

SIGNATURE OF REVIEWING OFFICIAL:

APPENDIX F

BLOOD CHIT

F-1. Blood Chit Origin and Description.

The current blood chit is a legal paper size piece of Tyvek material, printed with an American flag and messages in the major languages for the respective area of operations, and a serial number that identifies each individual chit. The message is essentially the same as it was in World War II when the blood chit was developed: "I am an American in need of assistance. You will be rewarded if you help me return to friendly control".

F-2. Blood Chit Program Administration.

- a. The JPRA maintains a master control record of all blood chits within DOD.
- b. The Pacific PRCC (PACPRCC), Honolulu Hawaii, is the designated manager of the PACOM Blood Chit Program and maintains a control record of all blood chits within PACOM. The PACPRCC provides an annual inventory by the 15 of each December, to the JPRA, reflecting which components have issued blood chits, by blood chit serial number and location.
- c. The USAFK JPRC is the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for blood chit policy. The JPRC authorizes the production, distribution, and use of blood chits within the USFK area of responsibility (AOR).
- d. All US Army units, within the KTO who need blood chits must coordinate with the USFK Blood Chit Program Manager in the JPRC, DSN 784-6941/43. Blood Chits managers will be no lower than the battalion or separate company level. Units should maintain the number of blood chits for HRI personnel and aircrew members currently authorized by MTOE with an overage of 50 percent. Off-peninsula augmentation units (TPFDD Units) must deploy with Blood Chits that they obtain through the PACOM Blood Chit Program.

F-3. Blood Chit Inventories. Each unit with blood chits will complete an annual inventory of all blood chits under their control by 30 September of each year. The inventory will include serial numbers and unit/locations of all blood chits under their control. Instructions and forms for administering the Blood Chit Program are located in Attachment 4, USAFK INSTRUCTION 10-101 dated 8 May 1997.

F-4. Blood Chit Loss or Theft. The loss or theft of blood chits is subject to investigation as a controlled item. The report of loss, misappropriation or theft (specifying blood chit serial number(s), name of individual to whom the chit was issued, SSN, and unit of assignment), along with a report of the investigation and its conclusions will be forwarded to the USFK JPRC Blood Chit Program Manager as soon as possible after the loss, misappropriation or theft is discovered. Blood chits are controlled items, they represent a financial obligation on the part of the US Government and they are not souvenirs.

F-5. Blood Chit Use.

- a. Blood chits should be used only after all other measures of independent evasion and/or escape have failed and assistance is considered vital to survival. Unless the chit is taken by force or threat, individuals should retain it.
- b. Upon receiving assistance, the evader needs to provide the assistant with the blood chit number (either written or one cut from the chit). The blood chits are numbered on all four corners and have a dashed line to indicate "cut the number off here." Evaders should remember that blood chits are printed on Tyvek paper; therefore, it will be difficult to tear off the corners – they must be cut off. The evader should tell the assistant (or, if verbal communication is not possible due to language barriers, point to the last lines of the blood chit statement) that a reward would be provided after the evader's safe return to friendly lines and when the number is presented to a representative of the US Government. However, evaders must refrain from making monetary promises to individuals assisting them.

F-6. Blood Chit Reporting.

- a. The JPRC ensures that, whenever an individual possessing a blood chit is isolated in hostile territory, the individual's name, rank, SSN, organization, location where missing, and blood chit serial number is forwarded immediately to JPRA. The information aids in processing any future claims against the government on a particular chit, and provides basic data on individuals who may subsequently become prisoners of war/captives.
- b. Any individual who has used his blood chit and received assistance must report the circumstances of the incident upon returning to US control.

F-7. Blood Chit Reward Claims. Blood chits, when presented and properly validated, represent an obligation of the US Government to provide compensation for services rendered to evaders. The JPRA will establish payment limitations.

APPENDIX G

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

G-1. PURPOSE. This appendix outlines the training requirements for personnel in assigned to Korea.

G-2. GENERAL. Commanders (O-5 and above) will ensure High Risk of Isolation (HRI) personnel are trained and receive Korea Specific SERE Orientation (SECRET/NF) annually. Units not yet deployed to the Korean Theater will complete Level B training for HRI personnel at their home station prior to deployment and should coordinate with the EUSA PR OPR to receive the Korea Specific SERE Orientation and/or aviation specific training. Completion of any training will be documented.

G-3. DESIGNATION OF (HRI). Commanders of all units should review the following criteria when determining whether a person should be considered High Risk of Isolation. The CDR USPACOM and CDR USFK have designated, air crewmembers, Special Operations Forces (SOF), and Long Range Surveillance (LRS) personnel as HRI, other personnel may be considered HRI based on their MOS and/or position.

a. Commanders, Command Sergeants Major, some primary staff officers/NCO's, and their drivers may be at high risk because of their operational knowledge and their need and ability to move around the battle space.

b. Forward Arming and Refueling Point (FARP), Tactical Command Post (TAC), and communications RETRANS personnel may be physically isolated from their unit during normal operations and may be at high risk.

c. Emergency and Mission Essential Civilians (EEC and MEC) who have specific operational knowledge may be targeted because they move freely around the battle space and are not armed.

G-4. TRAINING LEVELS.

a. Level A Training: Code of Conduct and Law of War.

(1) Required for ALL soldiers and annually for designated civilian employees, this training is conducted in a classroom environment within the unit.

(2) Training is provided to soldiers upon initial entry and during officer and NCO development courses. DA Civilian employees receive this training annually.

(3) Refresher training may be coordinated at the unit level by Judge Advocate personnel or through viewing a Code of Conduct video. The following video is recommended and available through the same source as the Level B video series: PIN #613126, The Code of Conduct, Running Time 19:50.

b. Level B Training. Wartime Code of Conduct, Hostage, and Peacetime Governmental Detention. Training is required for all personnel in the Korean Theater. The training should be conducted in a classroom environment within the unit. The Joint Personnel Recovery Agency has established the guidelines and courseware for Level B training; the most up to date version is listed in TAB A to this appendix.

c. Level C Training. This training is conducted at a formal DOD school for personnel in positions designated as HRI. Request for attendance will be through the ATRRS system at each unit.

d. Theater indoctrination training is required for all personnel assigned to Korea. A training program was developed by the SERE Specialists at the KCPRCC/Joint Personnel Recovery Coordination Center (JPRC) and will supplement the level B training. Units will coordinate with the EUSA PR Office for this

un-classified training.

e. Aviation Specific Training. This training is required for all air crew members and encompasses specific aviation related information including Special Instructions (SPINS) published by the Air Component Command. Units will coordinate with the EUSA PR Office for this classified training.

f. Other Unit Training. Training that is set forth by unit SOP that may encompass tactics, techniques, and procedures to evade capture or facilitate recovery of forces. Units should develop this training with the assistance of the EUSA PR Office.

g. Personnel Recovery Training. Personnel recovery training is available at no cost to the unit via interactive CD-ROM based instruction. Personnel Recovery 102, Fundamentals of Personnel Recovery can be ordered from the Defense Automated Visual Information System/Defense Instructional Technology Information System (DAVIS/DITIS) website. It is the same site used to order the Level B series video

| Level B Wartime Code of Conduct Series | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Pin # | Title | Running Time |
| PIN # 505519 | INTRODUCTION, LEVEL B WARTIME | 24:35 |
| PIN # 505520 | PERSONAL NEEDS | 44:02 |
| PIN # 505521 | MEDICAL CONCERNS | 20:03 |
| PIN # 505522 | EVASION PREPARATION | 30:00 |
| PIN # 505523 | EVASION TRAVEL AND NAV | 25:00 |
| PIN # 505524 | CAPTIVITY ENVIRONMENT | 35:00 |
| PIN # 505525 | RESISTANCE TO EXPLOITATION (PART 1) | 65:00 |
| PIN # 505526 CONFIDENTIAL | RESISTANCE (PART 2) | 19:55 |
| PIN # 505527 | PERSONNEL RECOVERY | 20:00 |
| PIN# 505528 | SUMMARY, LEVEL B WARTIME | 15:00 |
| Hostage Level B Training Series | | |
| PIN # 505532 | INTRODUCTION, LEVEL B HOSTAGE SURVIVAL | 21:37 |
| PIN # 505533 | HOSTAGE SURVIVAL POLICY | 36:12 |
| PIN # 505534 | HOSTAGE COMMUNICATION | 13:49 |
| PIN # 505535 | HOSTAGE RESISTANCE TO EXPLOITATION (PART 1) | 26:44 |
| PIN # 505536 CONFIDENTIAL | HOSTAGE RESISTANCE TO EXPLOITATION (PART 2) | 27:55 |
| PIN # 505537 | HOSTAGE EFFECTING RELEASE | 19:09 |

| | | |
|--|--|-------|
| PIN # 505538 | SUMMARY, LEVEL B HOSTAGE SURVIVAL | 7:11 |
| Level B Peacetime Governmental Series | | |
| PIN # 505556 | POLICY IN PEACETIME | 38:33 |
| PIN # 505557 | EXPLOITATION BY A PEACETIME DETAINDER | 28:00 |
| PIN # 505558 CONFIDENTIAL | PEACETIME RESISTANCE, RELEASE & PREPARATION | 39:00 |
| PIN # 505559 CONFIDENTIAL | PEACETIME RESISTANCE, PART 2 | 35:25 |

**APPENDIX H
CONTACT INFORMATION**

| Unit | DSN Phone Number |
|--|-------------------------|
| Command Center Seoul (CC Seoul) | 723-3030 |
| Eighth US Army OPS Center (EUSA EOC) | 723-6876/6886 Fax: 5994 |
| Korean Combined Personnel Recovery Coordination Center (KCPRCC)/Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) | 784-6612/6945/6941 |
| Eighth U.S. Army Personnel Recovery Office | 723-3508/3501 |
| Pacific Command Rescue Coordination Center (PACRCC) | (315) 448-6666 |
| OSAN | |
| Master Control & Reporting Center (Airedale) | 784-2566/5693/5694 |
| Senior Operations Duty Officer (SODO) in Air OPS CTR (AOC) | 784-4097 |
| Osan Radar Approach Control (RAPCON) | 784-5377 |
| Osan Base Operations | 784-1861 |
| YONGSAN | |
| Guardian AFSS FOC (Guardian Control North) | 741-6781/6782/6786 |
| Guardian AFSS FOC (Guardian Control South) | 741-6787/6788/6712 |
| | |
| Yongsan Heliport Operations | 736-4710/4714 |
| K-16 Seoul Airbase | |
| K-16 Seoul Air Base Operations | 741-6640/6302 |
| K-16 Seoul Air Base Tower | 741-6421 |
| A-511 Camp Humphreys | |
| Camp Humphreys Operations | 753-7742/7555 |
| Camp Humphreys Tower | 753-6799/7788 |
| 6 th MFAB Operations Center | 753-8184/2589 FAX: 7975 |
| 3 rd MI BN (AE) Operations Camp Humphreys | 753- |
| 377 th Air Ambulance Company - Humphreys | 753-6687 |
| 2-52 EOC | 753- 6802/6800 |

| Unit | DSN Phone Number |
|--|------------------|
| A-206 Camp Stanley | |
| Camp Stanley OPS | 732-5524 |
| Camp Stanley Tower | 732-5346/5648 |
| 2d Aviation Brigade Duty Officer/Ops Center | 732-5959 |
| Camp Eagle | |
| Camp Eagle OPS | |
| 1-2 AVN SDO | |
| Camp Walker | |
| Camp Walker Operations | 764-4072 |
| Other Numbers | |
| 121st Evacuation Hospital Emergency Room | 737-5545 |
| Osan Hospital | 784-2500 |
| Osan Weather | 784-4377 |
| Osan Marine Liaison | 784-6007 |
| Osan Navy Liaison | 784-4460 |
| 607 th Weather Squadron | 725-6156/4043 |
| 33RQS/Det 1 Duty Desk | 784-4005 |
| To phone an Army installation from a commercial phone dial: | |
| 0505-DSN Number | |
| To phone an Osan number from a commercial phone dial: | |
| 031-661-Last four | |
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Appendix I

Isolated Personnel Guidance.

I-1. General. The Isolated Personnel Guidance is a component of the Joint Personnel Recovery Support Product (JPRSP). The JPRSP is constructed and maintained by the JPRA on their website (www.jptra.jfcom.smil.mil) The document is compiled from a variety of agencies, that provide a collaborative tool for mission planners and high risk personnel. The highest classification of material published and made available online in this document is SECRET (NOFORN).

I-2. Format and Preparation. Using the JPRSP as a guide, the G-2 and other supporting agencies may quickly assemble a large volume of additional and updated information and disseminate information up to the SECRET-ROKUS level via links and collaborative tools over GCCS-K. Unclassified information shall be assembled within a folder in the Korea Public Folders / EUSA Staff / EAG2. Units are encouraged to submit requests for information for inclusion into the IPG through the EUSA PR Office.

I-3. Database Management and Review. The G-2 will develop a means of annually validating the information located in the IPG for source quality and relevance and forward any recommended changes to the JPRA and JFCOM G2.

GLOSSARY

SECTION I ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|--|
| AOR | Area of Responsibility |
| CSAR | Combat Search and Rescue |
| DA | Department of the Army |
| DOD | Department of Defense |
| ELT | Emergency Locator Transmitter |
| EPA | Evasion Plan of Action |
| EUSA | Eighth United States Army |
| FRAGOs | Fragment Orders |
| FM | Frequency Modulation |
| GCC | Ground Component Commander |
| GCCS-K | Ground Communications Control - Korea |
| HF | High Frequency |
| HQDA | Headquarters Department of the Army |
| IAW | In Accordance With |
| ICW | In Compliance With |
| ISOPREP | Isolated Personnel Report |
| ITO | Integrated Tasking Order |
| JPra | Joint Personnel Recovery Agency |
| JPRC | Joint Personnel Recovery Coordination Center |
| KPRCC | Korean Combined Personnel Recovery Coordination Center |
| KSC | Korean Service Corps |
| KTO | Korean Theater of Operations |
| MC | Mission Commanders |
| MEDEVAC | Medical Evacuation |
| MSC | Major Subordinate Command |
| NIPR | Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router |
| OPCON | Operational Control |
| OPORD | Operational Order |
| PR | Personnel Recovery |
| PRMS | Personnel Recovery Missions Software |
| PRCC | Personnel Recovery Coordination Center |
| SAR | Search and Rescue |
| SARIR | Search and Rescue Incident Report |
| SERE | Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape |
| SIPR | Secure Internet Protocol Router |
| SODO | Senior Operations Duty Officer |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedures |
| STE | Secure Telephone Equipment |
| STU | Secure Telephone Unit |
| TACON | Tactical Control |
| UHF | Ultra High Frequency |
| US | United States |
| USFK | United States Forces Korea |
| VHF | Very High Frequency |