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Military Operations
PERSONNEL RECOVERY PROCEDURES

***This regulation supersedes US Forces Korea Regulation 525-40, 20 May 97**

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Summary. This regulation establishes responsibilities, prescribes policies, and standardizes procedures for Personnel Recovery (PR) operations in the Korean Theater. Guidance contained herein is applicable for Armistice and Contingency / Wartime Operations. The references assign specific responsibilities to Combatant Commanders with geographic responsibilities. United States Forces Korea (USFK) is a sub-unified Command under US Pacific Command (USPACOM).

Summary of Changes. This document has been substantially changed. A full review of its contents is required.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all US forces, assigned, attached, or deployed in support of the Commander, United States Forces Korea (COMUSKOREA) under armistice and Commander, Combined Forces Command (CDR CFC) during wartime.

a. This regulation applies to armistice emergency Search and Rescue (SAR), armistice PR, and to PR planning and training.

(1) Armistice SAR is the responsibility of the Republic of Korea (ROK), our host nation, with first right of refusal, and then to the respective US Components in coordination with the Korea Combined Personnel Recovery Coordination Center (KCPRCC).

(2) When Armistice SAR requirements exceed ROK and the affected US Component capabilities, the US KCPRCC through Commander, United States Air Forces Korea (USAFK), has the authority to task other Components to support SAR.

b. The KCPRCC has direct coordination responsibility with ROK military and civilian agencies.

Supplementation. Commanders will coordinate with the KCPRCC or Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) to supplement these instructions whenever additional clarification is required.

Forms. USFK 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 HQ USFK, (FKJ3), Air Branch. Users may suggest improvements to this regulation by sending DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to HQ USFK (FKJ3), Air Branch, Unit 15237, APO AP 96205-5237.

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SECTION I GENERAL

1. PURPOSE

a. Personnel Recovery (PR) is the sum of military, diplomatic and civil efforts to effect the recovery and reintegration of 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 military activity or mission. Armistice Search and Rescue (SAR) and Combat Recovery (CR) operations by military forces are PR operations. Combatant Commanders are responsible to develop plans that support the five PR tasks: report, locate, support, recover, and reintegration. (JP3-50)

b. Successful PR operations improve the effectiveness of US combat forces by preventing the capture and exploitation of US personnel by an enemy, returning personnel to duty, and maintaining force morale. No single recovery system, force, or organization is suitable in all situations or can meet all requirements. Therefore, many recoveries must be conducted as joint or combined operations.

2. REFERENCES. Required and related publications are listed in appendix A.

3. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS. Abbreviations used in this regulation are explained in the glossary. For a complete list of terms and abbreviations see Joint Publication 3-50, Joint Doctrine for Personnel Recovery.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. USFK J1 will--

(1) Ensure USFK PR Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) position is coded to AF PDS Code: OHU. Proponent for this action is J1, Manpower & Organization Division.

(2) Establish points of contact (POCs) for PR related actions within the J1, Plans & Operations Division. This POC will complete Personnel Recovery 102, Fundamentals of Personnel Recovery.

b. USFK J2 will--

(1) Designate an Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for intelligence support to PR-related activities. The primary and alternate point-of-contact in the OPR will complete PR 102 Fundamentals of Personnel Recovery and PR 220 Personnel Recovery for Intelligence Specialists.

(2) Forward intelligence requirements for updated SERE contingency guides and products through the intelligence community requirements management system (COLISEUM) in accordance with (IAW) theater TTP's.

(3) Validate, and if appropriate, forward component PR related intelligence requirements via COLISEUM.

(4) Include PR-related intelligence collection requirements in the collection management process, IAW theater TTP's.

(5) Ensure the Korean Theater Threat Warning Center personnel are familiar with emergency notification procedures in the event a PR-related incident is first reported through intelligence reporting channels.

(6) Provide all-source analysis products to support theater PR planning.

(7) Validate Joint Personnel Recovery Support Products produced by national agencies

(8) Forward validated Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy (MC&G) requirements to support PR IAW theater TTP's.

(9) Coordinate the intelligence debriefing of repatriated personnel.

c. USFK J3 will--

(1) Establish and maintain a PR OPR, for staffing purposes, on the USFK J-3 staff whose primary duties include: PR doctrine, training, support and operations. Notify the Joint Staff and USPACOM of the designated office and establish clear, direct, and expeditious lines of communication with US Joint Forces Command /Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (USJFCOM/JPRA).

(2) Appoint a trained and experienced officer as the PR OPR for staff actions. The minimum required training is completion of PR 301, Personnel Recovery Program Management. The PR OPR is not part of the PR mission tasking/execution chain of command. The PR OPR serves as an agent to establish PR policy between components for the COMUSKOREA.

(3) Identify PR requirements and shortfalls annually, and forward these to USPACOM and USJFCOM.

(4) Maintain and update USFK Regulation 525-40 and CFC Pub 3.4-7 for all PR matters in USFK/CFC.

(5) Integrate PR training in joint and combined exercises.

(6) Inform the KCPRCC/JPRC of all anticipated operations in the Korean Theater for review of PR support planning.

(7) Coordinate with ROK JCS to develop combined SAR and PR capabilities.

(8) The USFK PR OPR will chair a PR Council composed of all USFK components and staff directorates (J1 thru J6 and include Public Affairs (PA), Judge Advocate (FKJA), and Command Surgeon). The Council will meet quarterly to discuss PR issues, operations and integration.

(9) Ensure that plans, orders, and exercises in the Korean Theater include PR appendices.

(10) Capture PR lessons learned and forward them to the Joint Universal Lessons Learned System (JULLS) process and to JPRA.

(11) Establish a theater level return and reintegration regulation (USFK Regulation 525-41), to support OPLANS.

(12) Ensure procedures exist to promptly notify the military service's OPR's, Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO), Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA), Casualty Offices, and the USFK Command Chaplain, of the release of returned US personnel.

d. USFK J4 will--

(1) As, required, assist components in cross leveling equipment or materiel required to support PR missions. Where critical shortfalls have been identified, J4 may elevate and solicit assistance from PACOM to identify assets within PACOM or other Combatant Commander AORs that could be made available for the PR mission.

(2) During contingencies, in concert with J-3 Strategic Deployment Cell and Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (JRSOI) functions, provide Rear Area Logistics support to monitor and expedite any major elements of combat power, including discrete assets that are vital in support of a known PR mission. J4, will coordinate with theater logistics and transportation staffs to transition strategic flow of these assets to theater RSOI.

(3) During contingencies, assist components in processing unforeseen Wartime Host Nation Support (WHNS) requests in those instances where mobilized civil assets are required for support of PR missions. In addition to WHNS support, J4 may also seek similar support from other allied and coalition nations.

(4) Within the Surgeon's functional area, J4 will function as a principal advisor on all Health Service Support (HSS) and for planning related to medical personnel, logistics, and facilities, including Personnel Recovery. As an example of an associated key task, the Surgeon monitors patient evacuation and can coordinate, as necessary, for inter/intra-theater patient movement and tracking

e. USFK J5 will--

(1) Include Joint PR as an integral part of all operational planning. Ensure all planning includes the full spectrum of recovery operations to include repatriation, and training of staff, recovery forces, and those at risk-of-capture.

(2) Coordinate with USFK PR OPR, KCPRCC/JPRC, and components to ensure OPLANs/CONPLANs project adequate PR planning and recovery force integration to support combat operations in a timely manner.

f. USFK J6 will--

(1) Serve as the overall joint staff PR communications manager.

(2) Architecture and Interoperability: Ensure operability of communications systems supporting identified Information Exchange Requirements (IER) and, develop the theater PR command and control communications architecture.

(3) Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO): Coordinate with theater PR OPR, Joint Staff J-6, and national agencies to ensure allocation of adequate frequencies, bandwidth, power, channels, and other resource elements required to satisfy validated communications requirements.

(4) Joint COMSEC Management Office (JCMO): Ensure the availability of component identified COMSEC material to the maximum extent possible.

g. Component Force Commanders

- (1) Identify high-risk-of-isolation (HRI) personnel.
 - (a) Ensure HRI personnel are trained to SERE Level C, or equivalent standards through service channels.
 - (b) Ensure HRI personnel complete a DD Form 1833, (Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP)) and Evasion Plan of Action (EPA) as required.
- (2) Ensure ALL additional military personnel, DOD civilians and DOD contractors are trained to the theater entry Code of Conduct requirements.
- (3) Designate a staff or command agency to act as the component PR OPR, and identify them by memorandum or official message traffic to the USFK PR OPR and KPCRCC/JPRC.
- (4) Identify an armistice SAR structure, to the KPCRCC, to facilitate joint force PR requirements and inter-service cooperation for:
 - (a) Planning and conducting recovery operations in support of their own operations.
 - (b) Conducting or supporting recovery operations of other components, on a not to interfere with mission basis, when tasked by the KPCRCC.
- (5) Establish, train, and equip a component PRCC to coordinate all component PR activities during armistice, contingency or wartime. PRCC responsibilities are outlined in Joint Pub 3-50.
 - (a) Coordinate the five PR tasks: report, locate, support, recovery, and reintegration, with the KPCRCC/JPRC.
 - (b) Inform the KPCRCC/JPRC of the location of the PRCC (or equivalent) and how it can be contacted.
 - (c) Assign personnel to the KPCRCC/JPRC as directed by the COMUSKOREA and requested by CDR, USAFK.
 - (d) Develop and implement applicable PRCC / PR Coordination Team (PRCT) standing operating procedures (SOPs) as required.
 - (e) Advise KPCRCC/JPRC of recovery requirements.
 - (f) Advise the KPCRCC/JPRC of recovery forces capabilities and limitations.
 - (g) Develop and disseminate to assigned units, intelligence data concerning the theater evasion environment and recovery procedures.
 - (h) Develop and review PR appendices to theater and component plans and OPORDs.
 - (i) Assist subordinate units and personnel to develop and maintain EPAs and ISOPREP cards.
 - (j) Initiate and conduct recovery operations as tasked. Notify the KPCRCC/JPRC of joint recovery requirements as soon as possible to prevent duplication of effort.

(k) Inform the KCPRCC/JPRC or all component recovery operations, and when a recovery operation is beyond the capabilities of the component.

(l) Provide the KCPRCC/JPRC and USAFK Duty Officer (DO) with the identity, status, probable location, and personal authentication data of personnel who become isolated.

(m) Maintain a file on each recovery action and isolated person until the incident is declared complete and a duplicate file is transferred to the KCPRCC/JPRC.

(n) Recommend and develop improvements to joint and combined procedures.

(6) Ensure component plans and orders contain PR instructions. Include PR in exercise training plans and objectives.

(7) Establish organizations and procedures for debriefing, processing, and reintegrating recovered personnel to support USFK Reg. 525-41(S/NF).

(8) Focus unit training on duties and responsibilities of a member of a combat recovery task force (CRTF).

(9) Designate, train, and equip a component Phase 1 repatriation facility.

(a) Designate and train SERE psychologist(s).

(b) Designate and train SERE debriefer(s).

(c) Operate the facility IAW component repatriation plans, USFK Regulation 525-41, and DOD directives.

(10) Establish a personnel reporting process from the component staff to the component PRCC to account for lost or missing personnel.

(11) Capture PR lessons learned and forward through J3 PR OPR to JULLS and JPRA.

(12) Report theater Code of Conduct (CoC) entry requirement non-compliance to services and CDRUSPACOM.

h. US Air Forces Korea (USAFK). In addition to the component tasks:

(1) Serve as the USFK executive agent for PR.

(a) Develop and implement theater PR CONOPS and PR Special Instructions (SPINS). Ensure all techniques, tactics, and procedures in PR CONOPS reflect current doctrine and are supportable by USFK components.

(b) Advise the COMUSKOREA of theater recovery requirements, capabilities, and limitations.

(c) Coordinate the five PR tasks: report, locate, support, recover, and reintegrate for the theater.

(d) Coordinate PR between components.

(e) Initiate and conduct recovery operations.

(f) Advise, develop and review PR appendices to theater and components plans and orders.

(2) Establish, train and equip a core staff to man the KCPRCC/JPRC. Ensure it complies with tasks contained in Joint Pub 3-50.

(a) Inform other components of the location of the KCPRCC/JPRC and how it can be contacted.

(b) Assign trained personnel to the KCPRCC/JPRC. The minimum training for the Director, duty officers, and watch officer is PR 301, PR Program Management. Minimum training for PR Controllers is PR 210, Joint Coordinator's Course.

(c) Permanently assigned personnel will attend Air Operations Center Initial Qualification Training / Personnel Recovery (AOCIQT/PR)

(3) Coordinate PR product requirements with the USFK PR OPR.

(a) Coordinate support on behalf of USFK components. Forward component requirements for PR products and aids to the applicable action office.

(b) Forward unique requirements and developed required operational capabilities (ROC) to JPRA for sourcing.

(4) Provide oversight to ensure appropriate PR indoctrination and training of theater forces and assigned personnel during armistice.

(a) Develop the theater indoctrination program and appropriate SERE continuation training. Post it to the USFK public folders and PACOM PR website. (www.pacom.smil.mil).

(b) Ensure HRI personnel are trained for survival, evasion, conventional and unconventional recovery, and captivity situations. Personnel must know their rights and obligations under US and international law in the event that an individual becomes isolated.

(5) Monitor USFK components PR continuation training programs.

(a) Provide information and assistance to unit PR program managers.

(b) Coordinate for a mobile training team (MTT) with JPRA, as requested, to assist PR program managers to educate assigned personnel.

(6) Organize specialty training MTTs, in conjunction with JPRA and USFK, to provide continuation training to HRI personnel deployed in support of OPLANS and operations other than war (OOTW).

(7) Serve as USFK Blood Chit Program Manager.

i. SOCKOR. In addition to the component tasks:

(1) Serve as the Non-conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) OPR. COMSOCKOR is responsible to the CDR, USAFK, as the USFK NAR executive agent.

(2) Include NAR planning in operations and exercises and develop requirements for NAR to complement the commands' other personnel recovery capabilities and support theater operations plans.

- (3) Identify and plan for NAR requirements annually, and forward to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, through USPACOM, for validation, coordination, and sourcing.
 - (4) Establish, prioritize, and manage theater NAR requirements, engaging all potential supporting and operational elements in the developmental process.
 - (5) Establish clear and expeditious lines of communication thru USFK and CDR CFC with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, USJFCOM, USSOCOM, and DPMO on policy matters for NAR.
 - (6) Plan, coordinate, and execute NAR in operations and exercises, in coordination with the JPRA, DOD, and other Government Agencies, in accordance with Combatant Command policies, procedures, joint doctrine and accepted tactics, techniques, and procedures.
 - (7) Establish command and control measures to ensure integration of NAR procedures into Combatant Command personnel recovery plans and procedures, and KCPRCC/JPRC operations.
 - (8) Coordinate with USSOCOM for all command NAR requirements for SOF personnel, tactics, training, funding and equipment.
 - (9) Serve as responsible agent for unconventional warfare, Un-conventional assisted recovery (UAR), and Unconventional Assisted Recovery Mechanism (UARM) operations.
 - (10) Nominate, coordinate, establish and place caches, to support PR operations, in the Korean Theater. Coordinate these requirements with USFK J3, USAFK DO, the KCPRCC/JPRC, and appropriate agencies as required.
 - (11) Train and equip SOF to support the recovery of isolated personnel when conventional capabilities are exceeded. Specifically, be prepared to execute limited UAR as a collateral mission when directed by CDR CFC. Additionally train and equip SOF to execute UAR and UARM operations in support of CDR CFC and USFK OPLANs.
 - (12) Provide authentication procedures for HRI isolated personnel using SOF unique communication networks and disseminate them through the ITO SPINS.
 - (13) Establish, train and equip a component PRCC and UARCC. The minimum training level for the director, watch supervisors and controllers is PR 301, PR Program Management, and PR 303, NAR Plans and Operations.
- j. United Nations Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC). Develop plans and procedures to take custody of returned personnel from International Organization (IO) or Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) representatives as soon as possible after armistice release.
 - k. Attached and Operational Control (OPCON) Allied / UN commanders should provide the KCPRCC/JPRC authentication data and evasion plans, as required, for integration into the CDR CFC PR plan.

SECTION II OPERATIONS

5. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

a. COMUSKOREA has the responsibility and authority for personnel recovery (PR) in support of US forces in the Korean Theater; this responsibility and authority transfers to the Commander, Combined Forces Command (CDR CFC) during contingencies and wartime.

b. USAFK is the Commander Air Component Command (CACC) and is designated the USFK and CDR CFC executive agent for all US PR matters.

c. The JPRC is the USAFK/CACC Personnel Recovery Coordination Center (PRCC). It is located within the Hardened Theater Air Control Center (HTACC).

d. The USFK JPRC is the US component of the Korean Combined Personnel Recovery Coordination Center (KCPRCC) which serves as the CDR CFC's action agent for PR.

e. CDR CFC/USFK is the prioritization authority for CFC/USFK missions and will determine the priority given to PR missions during war or contingencies.

f. The KCPRCC/JPRC monitors component level PR operations and directly plans and coordinates joint/combined SAR in Armistice and PR operations in contingency and wartime. (See Figure 1 for C2 of PR for USFK forces.)

g. Allocation of SOF to PR missions requires a re-prioritization of CDR CFC directed SOF forces. SOF and Other Governmental Agencies (OGA) may operate in high threat environments when conventional PR is not deemed possible.

h. During a PR mission, the KCPRCC/JPRC designates a component Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (PRCC) as the PR Mission Coordinator (PRMC).

(1) The PRMC directs, assists in planning, and coordinates support for the PR mission.

(2) The PRMC's component designates an on-scene commander (OSC), who evaluates the probability of success, plans and executes the PR mission.

(3) An Airborne Mission Coordinator (AMC) may be designated to assist the OSC and PRMC with coordination of the specific PR effort. This responsibility is normally assigned to a unit or aircraft equipped with the necessary communications links to forces assigned to the PR mission.

6. COMMAND AND CONTROL.

a. During Armistice, the Commander 7th Air Force (7AF) exercises OPCON of component SAR forces assigned to the 7AF thru the KCPRCC. Additional component SAR forces and Army MEDEVAC will have an approved memorandum of agreement with the 7AF.

(1) The 607th Air Operations Group (AOG) Korean Air Operations Center (KAOC) has tasking authority through the KCPRCC for SAR and MEDEVAC missions.

(2) The KCPRCC is the launch authority for SAR missions and the 7AF Director of Operations (DO) through the KCPRCC is the execute authority.

b. Contingency and Wartime.

(1) The Commander Air Component Command (CACC) exercises Tactical Control (TACON) of all US forces once committed to a specific Combat Recovery (CR) mission within the Korean Theater.

(2) The KCPRCC/JPRC may request assistance from any available component. The GCC, NCC, CUWTF and MARFORK will be committed to CR missions on a non-interference with primary mission basis.

(3) Control of CR forces is exercised through the KCPRCC/JPRC or component PRCC to the OSC or Air Mission Commander (AMC).

(4) When components conduct unilateral CR missions in support of their own isolated personnel, these forces remain under component OPCON and are TACON to the component PRCC. The component will assign an OSC or AMC (AWACS if airborne) for command of those forces.

(5) When a component needs augmentation to complete a CR mission, it requests assistance from the KCPRCC/JPRC. The KCPRCC/JPRC may task one or more other components to assist. Augmenting forces will be TACON to the requesting PRCC and under the command of the component OSC or AMC.

(6) When a component is unable to conduct CR operations for their personnel they will request assistance from the KCPRCC/JPRC. The KCPRCC/JPRC will review the mission and may request assistance from another component. In such cases, the component tasked to conduct the CR mission maintains OPCON of its component forces.

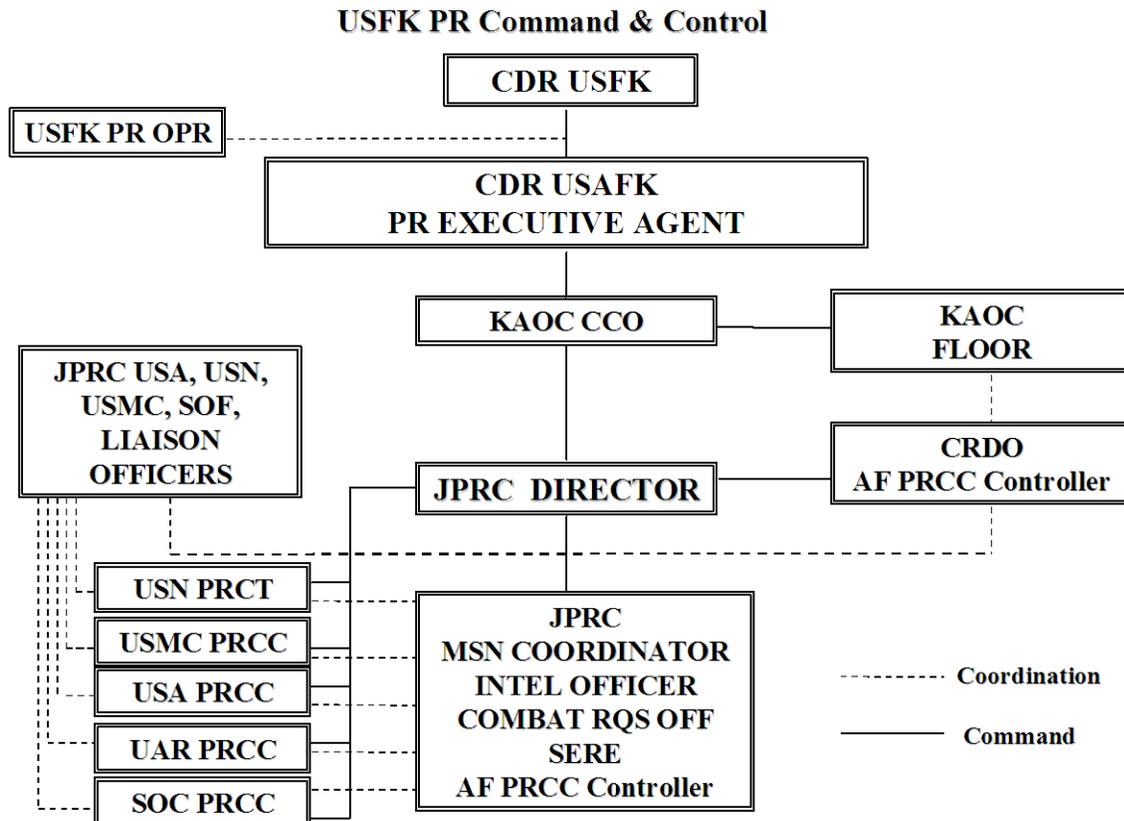


Figure 1. USFK PR Command and Control

7. COMMUNICATIONS.

a. PR information will be exchanged between commands, PRCCs, and other agencies by the most expedient method available.

b. The KCPRCC/JPRC maintains the following communications means:

- (1) Secure Voice (STU/STE) DSN 784-6612
- (2) Non-Secure FAX DSN 784-6354
- (3) Combat Survivor Evader Locator (CSEL) Workstation
- (4) Global Command and Control System – Korea (GCCS-K)(ROKUS)
 - (a). Electronic Mail (Email)
 - (b). Automated Deep Operations Control System (ADOCS) CSAR Manager
 - (c). Information Work Space (IWS) Chat (IWS Server, CSAR chat room)
- (5) Secure Internet Protocol Network (SIPERNET) (S/NF)
 - (a). Information Work Space (IWS) – Monitor CSAR Chat room

- (b). Intelligence portal
 - (c). Email: 7af/csar@osan.af.smil.mil
 - (d). mIRC: chat.cpf.navy.smil.mil (Channel: KCRCC)
- (6) Radio Communications: Call-sign "KOREA RESCUE"
- (a). SATCOM CSAR (See ITO SPINS)
 - (b). UHF/VHF/HF (See ITO SPINS)
- (7) Non-Secure Internet Protocol Network (NIPRNET)

(a). Email: 7af/sar@osan.af.mil

(b). Web: <http://607COSSAR.osan.af.mil>

(c). Only approved message text format will be used for all message traffic.

(d). Component PRCC's will provide the KCPRCC/JPRC with POC name, phone numbers, and email addresses. The list will be reviewed and validated quarterly and updated when personnel are reassigned.

(e). The KCPRCC/JPRC/PRCCs will use standardized checklists and message formats contained in USAFKI 10-101 to facilitate exchange of information.

8. RECOVERY POLICY.

a. Planning for recovery is an integral component of all operations. Planning includes identifying and providing recovery resources to support operations. Individuals must be prepared to evade until a recovery effort is mounted.

b. Considerations include: availability of resources, capabilities and limitations, threat environment, exploitation of resources as they become available, proximity to possible recovery areas, establishment of recovery criteria, and the need to task organize.

c. Enemy order of battle analysis will establish threat areas. The threat environment is divided into four general intensity levels; permissive, low, medium and high. The threat level in turn determines the type and timing of the recovery operation and the forces utilized. Low, medium, and high threat definitions are contained in USAFKI 10-101.

d. 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.

e. Recovery Procedures and Methods.

(1) Recovery planning must fully evaluate and consider all available recovery assets, the condition of the isolated person, and projected threat conditions to determine the best method of recovery.

(2) The KCPRCC/JPRC, assisted by component representatives, joint and unit intelligence, and operations specialists, will ensure that appropriate contact procedures are developed for use in the joint operating environment. The KCPRCC/JPRC will also ensure that joint force components are familiar with the contact procedures by publishing them in the Integrated Tasking Order (ITO) Special Instructions (SPINS) and any Operations Plans.

9. JOINT TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES.

a. Tactics, techniques, and procedures for evasion and recovery are determined by the nature of the threat. The following are considerations that PR planners and potential evaders must take into account when developing their portions of operations and contingency plans.

(1) Non-hostile territory. There may be occasions when individuals will become isolated in a friendly or neutral foreign country as the result of an aircraft mishap, emergency or navigation error. In such situations the individuals' goals should be to return to US control without generating additional international complications. Individuals in this type of situation should seek assistance from local authorities.

(2) Operations Other Than War (OOTW). All available conventional and unconventional recovery resources must be considered. Pre-mission Operational Security (OPSEC) and recovery windows of opportunity may be the major determinants of the recovery method employed. The nature of the operation, and the available mission planning time, may permit pre-mission survey of potential evasion routes, contact points, and recovery sites, and pre-mission stocking of caches. Such advance preparations permit confident predictions about conditions at locations where individuals might become isolated. Detailed PR plans can be based on these considerations.

(3) Warfare.

(a) Unconventional Warfare (UW). UW covers a broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held, enemy-controlled, or politically sensitive territory. Because of their inherent capabilities, SOF should be used to supplement and complement conventional recovery assets. SOF may be able to provide support that permits an evader to remain safely in hostile territory for an extended period until conditions become suitable for other friendly or conventional forces to affect a recovery and return to US control. In assisted evasion, SOF is inserted into an area for a specified period of time to provide assistance to friendly isolated personnel.

(b) Conventional Warfare. The intense air defense threat in a conventional war could preclude recovery operations along or within the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA) or forward line own troops (FLOT). The possibility of a large number of isolated personnel, coupled with a limited number of dedicated CR assets, and the inability of unconventional forces to operate within the FEBA / FLOT could further compound this recovery problem. In such cases, isolated personnel along the FEBA must concentrate on survival and evasion. After the battle has passed, the isolated person should try to and link up with friendly forces.

(c) Nuclear, Biological, or Chemical Warfare. Movement to a Designated Area for Recovery (DAR) in an NBC environment could be hazardous. Planning should include supplies to survive in a post-NBC environment. Remaining in a covered area until hazard levels have subsided enough to permit travel will be key to an isolated person's survival. Isolated personnel also need to consider that recovery assets which involve indigenous personnel in targeted

countries may become ineffective due to changing popular attitudes following NBC use on their homeland.

(d) Emphasis should also be placed on planning and execution of counter-counter Personnel Recovery operations.

b. Evasion Planning. All personnel subject to isolation in hostile territory must be prepared to evade. Successful evasion is dependent on effective prior planning. Evasion planning needs to incorporate, at a minimum, information available from intelligence briefings, area studies, Joint Personnel Recovery Support Products and bulletins, completion of the DD Form 1833 (Isolated Personnel Report) and Evasion Plan of Action are mandatory. Detailed discussion of all of these sources is found in USAFKI 10-101.

c. Evasion Strategies.

(1) Short term evasion. Refer to the personnel recovery section of the Integrated Tasking Order (ITO) Special Instructions (SPINS) for more detailed information. Isolated personnel may also be able to move away from the FEBA/FLOT to more easily contact friendly recovery assets. Individuals isolated in front of advancing friendly units should immediately take cover and wait for the friendly units to overrun their position.

(2) Extended evasion. Every alternative should be considered prior to determining a course of action. Factors that might be unimportant to the short-range isolated person may present major challenges during an extended evasion. Things to consider include: the increased distance from friendly forces; the prevalence of conditions such as travel restrictions, security checks, and border crossings; the need for care of personal equipment and consumables; and the possibility of unplanned assistance during evasion, particularly if injured.

d. Support to Isolated Personnel. When an individual is isolated deep in hostile territory and early recovery is not possible, PR planners must support the isolated person with pre-positioned caches and resupply operations.

SECTION III SUPPORT

10. INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT.

a. Intelligence support to PR will be provided IAW all theater TTP's.

(1) During Armistice, time sensitive intelligence support will be coordinated through the Theater Threat Warning Center.

(2) During OPLAN execution, intelligence support will be coordinated in the theater Operations Center and provided IAW with theater TTP's and the Intelligence Campaign Plan.

b. During recovery operations, the J2 requires relevant mission data from the J3, PRCC, and KCPRCC to focus collection requirements and analytical support to PR.

11. LEGAL ASPECTS. Potential isolated personnel must know their rights and responsibilities under the Code of Conduct and applicable international laws. A detailed guideline for discussion of the legal aspects of PR and PR related activities are found in USAFKI 10-101. Topics addressed include Code of Conduct guidance, evader and POW responsibilities, and actions permissible in war and military operations other than war (MOOTW).

12. SECURITY. Information sources, documents, records, and communications shall be reviewed at the time of origination, receipt, or dispatch at the KCPRCC/JPRC/PRCC and handled in accordance with applicable security classifications and control directives.

13. TRAINING.

a. COMUSKOREA has established the following theater entry requirements.

(1) All personnel, military or DOD civilian and DOD contractor, assigned to Korea will comply with CDR USPACOM theater entry requirements/PR training requirements.

(a) Personnel who have not completed the training requirements prior to arrival will have 30 days to complete the training.

(b) Department of Defense (DOD) civilian employee and DOD contractor training will be accomplished through their contracting component.

(2) Aviators, Special Operations Forces, long-range reconnaissance patrol members and crew members on ISR platforms are considered HRI. These personnel operate beyond the forward line of troops and are clearly in more danger of becoming prisoner of war. Additionally, component commanders may designate other personnel as HRI based on their duty position or access.

(a) Services will coordinate "high risk" training for their personnel.

(b) Additional SRO training will be coordinated through service components. The requirements are included in Enclosure B (S/NF) to CJCSI 3720.01A.

(c) When HRI personnel listed above do not meet the training requirements, the first Commander, O-5 or above, must mitigate the risk and approve missions operating within the P-518 Tactical Zone or adjacent waters within 15NM of the international boundaries of North Korea, China, or Russia.

(3) Korean Theater indoctrination training will be conducted for all personnel. The KCPRCC will develop the training and the service PRCC will act as the OPR for that training. The Korean Theater indoctrination training will include the legal status of all assigned personnel. All HRI designated personnel will receive a classified version of this briefing.

b. Personnel assigned, attached, supporting, or in command of the KCPRCC/JPRC or a component PRCC will receive the following training:

(1) PRCC Director, assistant director, PR 102 and PR 301

(2) PRCC Watch supervisors and controllers, PR 102 and PR 210.

(3) PRCC intelligence support PR 102 and PR 220.

(4) PRCC component commander PR 189.

APPENDIX A

Section I

REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS

DODI 2310.4, Subject: Repatriation of Prisoners of War (POW), Hostages, Peacetime Government Detainees and Other Missing or Isolated Personnel

DODI 2310.5, Subject: Accounting for Missing Persons

DODI 2310.6, Subject: Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery in the Department of Defense

DODI 1300.23, Subject: Isolated Personnel Training for DOD Civilian and Contractors

DODI 1300.21, Subject: Code of Conduct (CoC) Training and Education

DODD 1300.7, Subject: Training and Education to Support the Code of Conduct (CoC)

DODD 2310.2, Subject: Personnel Recovery

CJCSI 3270.01A, Subject: Personnel Recovery within the Department of Defense

JOINT PUB 3-50, Subject: Joint Doctrine for Personnel Recovery

MCM 136-91, Subject: Delineation of Responsibilities for Evasion and Escape within DOD (SECRET/NF)

MCM 187-91, Subject: Delineation of Responsibilities for Escape and Evasion (SECRET/NF)

USCINCPACINST 3130.4, Personnel Recovery in the US Pacific Command

USFK Reg. 525-41 Subject: Procedures for Processing Recovered Personnel (SECRET/NF)

USAFK Instruction 10-101, Subject: Personnel Recovery Procedures

USAFK Concept of Operations for Personnel Recovery (SECRET/NF) (Draft)

Applicable COMUSKOREA OPLANS (SECRET/NF)

Applicable UNC/CFC OPLANS (SECRET/ROKUS)

USPACOM Personnel Recovery Policy Message (SECRET/NF) DTG 6/3/2004 07:46

Section II

REQUIRED FORMS

DD Form 1833, Isolated Personnel Report, 1 February 1984

GLOSSARY

SECTION 1

ABBREVIATIONS

*For a complete list of terms and abbreviations see Joint Publication 3-50, Joint Doctrine for Personnel Recovery.

ACC	Air Component Command
AOC	Air Operations Center
COMUSKOREA	Commander, United States Forces Korea
CR	Combat Recovery
EPA	Evasion Plan of Action
HRI	High Risk of Isolation
ISOPREP	Isolated Personnel Report
JPRC	Joint Personnel Recovery Center
KCPRCC	Korea Combined Personnel Recovery Coordination Center
NAR	Non-conventional Assisted Recovery
OPCON	Operational Control
OSC	On Scene Commander
PR	Personnel Recovery

PRCC	Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell
PRCT	PR Coordination Team
PRMC	PR Mission Coordinator
SAR	Search and Rescue
TACON	Tactical Control
UAR	Un-conventional Assisted Recovery
UARM	Un-conventional Assisted Recovery Mechanism
USFK	United States Forces Korea
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command