



UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA INSTRUCTION

FKJ3

USFKI 3270.01

DISTRIBUTION: A, B


14 July 2022

PERSONNEL RECOVERY IN THE KOREAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

References: See Enclosure D.

1. Purpose. This instruction establishes policies, responsibilities, and procedures, incorporating the requirements of CJCSI 3270.01C, Personnel Recovery within the Department of Defense and USPACOMINST 0503.1.
2. Superseded/Cancellation. This instruction supersedes USFK Regulation 525-40, dated 6 October 2014.
3. Applicability. This instruction applies to all U.S. forces operating in the Korean Theater of Operations (KTO), attached or assigned, and remain applicable during armistice, contingency or wartime. In the event of a contingency or during wartime, if the applicable operations plan (OPLAN) conflicts with this instruction, the OPLAN will control.
4. Summary of Changes. This document has been substantially changed. A full review of its contents is required.
5. Records Management. Records must be dispositioned in accordance with the CJCSM 5760.01A, Vol. II, Joint Staff and Combatant Commands Records Management Manual: Volume II-Disposition Schedule.
6. Policy. USFK will be prepared to plan, prepare, support and execute Personnel Recovery per references 1a, 1c, and 1l.
7. Definitions: See Glossary.
8. Responsibilities. See Enclosure A.
9. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This issuance is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. DoD Components, other federal agencies, and the public, may obtain copies of this issuance through the United States Forces Korea Publication Electronic Library, <https://www.usfk.mil/Resources/USFK-Publications/> or on NIPRNet at https://pacom.deps.mil/cmds/usfk/USFK_Publications/Pages/Home.aspx.

10. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon receipt.



BRAD SULLIVAN
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Enclosures:

- A – Roles and Responsibilities
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ENCLOSURE A
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Per USPACOMINST 0503.1, the CDR, United States Forces Korea (USFK) is the responsible authority for personnel recovery (PR) in support of U.S. forces in the KTO.

1. This responsibility and authority transfers to the CDR Combined Forces Command/United Nations Command (CFC/UNC) during contingency operations or hostilities within the KTO.
2. CDR CFC/USFK is the prioritization authority for CFC/USFK missions and will determine the priority given to PR missions during war or contingencies.
3. Seventh Air Force (7AF)/ Air Forces Korea (AFKOR) is the Commander Air Component Command (CACC) and is designated as the CFC/USFK executive agent for all PR matters.
4. Armistice Search and Rescue (SAR) is the responsibility of the Republic of Korea, with first right of refusal, and then to the respective USFK Components in coordination with the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC), who works in parallel with the Korean Rescue Coordination Cell (KRCC).
5. The JPRC is the lead USFK element for PR planning and operations with the 7AF/AFKOR/CACC PR Coordination Cell (PRCC) embedded within. The KRCC is the senior ROK element for PR planning and operations.
6. The JPRC and KRCC are activated together during contingency and exercise operations as the Korean Combined Rescue Team (KCRT). The KCRT is the CFC's focal point for all combined PR operations and will assume all responsibilities, functions, and processes of both the JPRC and KRCC. The USFK JPRC, as the US component of the KCRT, serves as the CDR CFC's action agent for all PR matters.
7. When Armistice SAR requirements exceed ROK and the affected US component capabilities, the KCRT/JPRC, through Commander, 7AF/AFKOR:
 - a. Has tactical control (TACON) authority over assets made available by other components to support Armistice SAR missions.
 - b. Has direct coordination responsibility with ROK military and civilian agencies.
8. During Armistice, the Commander, 7AF/AFKOR exercises operational control (OPCON) of component SAR forces assigned to the 7AF through the JPRC. Additional component SAR forces and Army medical evacuation (MEDEVAC), utilizing dedicated air and ground medical platforms, will have an approved memorandum of agreement with 7AF.

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a. The 607th Air Operations Center (AOC)/Korean Air Operations Center (KAOC) has tasking authority through the USFK JPRC and KRCC for SAR and MEDEVAC missions.

b. The primary coordination responsibility for PR missions within the KTO rests with the JPRC for US military forces and the KRCC for ROK military forces.

(1) Depending on the military forces used, the JPRC and/or KRCC are the launch authority for SAR missions and the Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF) Senior Operation Duty Officer (SODO) and/or Chief, Combat Operation (CCO) are the execute authority for their own forces.

ENCLOSURE B
TASKS

1. USFK J1 will

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

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

c. Provide assistance to assigned unit level civilian and/or military human resource departments in supporting family members of isolated personnel.

2. USFK J2 will

a. Designate an 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 292, Personnel Recovery Coordination.

b. Forward intelligence requirements for updated Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape (SERE) contingency guides and products through the intelligence community requirements management system (COLISEUM) in accordance with (IAW) theater tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP's).

c. Request, consolidate and submit component PR related intelligence requirements via COLISEUM.

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

e. 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.

f. Provide all-source analysis products to support theater PR planning.

g. Validate Joint Personnel Recovery Support Products produced by national agencies.

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

i. Coordinate with the reintegration team for intelligence debrief requirements of returned personnel.

j. Provide dedicated PR trained intelligence analysts to theater PRCC during exercise, contingency, or wartime.

3. USFK J3 will

a. Establish and maintain a PR OPR, for staffing purposes, on the USFK J3 staff whose primary duties include PR doctrine, training, support, and operations. Notify the Joint Staff and United States Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) of the designated office and establish clear, direct, and expeditious lines of communication with the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA).

b. Appoint a trained and experienced officer as the PR OPR for staff actions. The minimum required training is completion of PR 102, Fundamentals of Personnel Recovery; PR 106, Introduction to DOD Reintegration; and PR 292, Personnel Recovery Coordination.

c. 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 CDR USFK.

d. Identify PR requirements and shortfalls annually via Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) reporting, and forward these to USINDOPACOM.

e. Maintain and update USFK Instruction 3270.01 for all PR matters in USFK/CFC.

f. Integrate PR training in joint and combined exercises.

g. Inform the KCRT/JPRC of all anticipated operations in the KTO for review of PR support planning.

h. Coordinate with ROK Joint Chief of Staff (JCS) to develop combined PR capabilities.

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

j. Ensure that plans, orders, and exercises in the KTO include PR appendices.

k. Capture PR lessons learned and forward them to the Joint Lessons Learned Policy Branch (JLLP) and to JPRA.

l. Coordinate with 7AF/AFKOR to establish a USINDOPACOM approved Return and Reintegration Plan to support operation plans (OPLANs).

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

n. Coordinate with PAO offices to plan for news release, announcements and briefings related to PR events.

o. Develop and disseminate accountability requirements and policy for all USFK military personnel, DoD civilians and contractors.

4. USFK J4 will

a. As required, assist USFK Components in ensuring that they have adequate equipment and materiel required to support PR missions. Where critical shortfalls have been identified, J4 may elevate and solicit assistance from USINDOPACOM to identify assets within USINDOPACOM or other Combatant Commanders' areas of responsibility (AORs) that could be made available for the PR mission.

b. During contingencies, assist USFK 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.

5. USFK J5 will

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

b. Coordinate with USFK PR OPR, KCRT/JPRC, and USFK Components to ensure that OPLANs/concept plans (CONPLANS) project adequate PR planning and PR force integration to support combat operations in a timely manner and that the location of PR forces is updated throughout the campaign to ensure a minimal PR response time.

c. During contingencies, in concert with J-3 Strategic Deployment Cell and Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (JRSOI) functions, monitor and expedite any major elements of combat power, including discrete assets that are vital in support of a known PR mission. J5 will coordinate with theater logistics and transportation staffs to transition strategic flow of these forces to the theater.

6. USFK J6 will

a. Serve as the overall joint staff PR communications manager by ensuring operability of communications systems supporting identified Information Exchange Requirements (IER) and developing the theater PR command and control communications architecture.

b. Joint Frequency Management Office (JFMO): Coordinate with theater PR OPR, Joint Staff J6, and national agencies to ensure allocation of adequate frequencies, bandwidth, power, channels, and other resource elements required to satisfy validated communications requirements.

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

7. USFK Command Surgeon

USFK Command Surgeon 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.

8. USFK Service and Functional Components

a. Identify high-risk-of-isolation (HRI) personnel.

(1) Ensure HRI personnel are trained to SERE Level C, or equivalent standards through service channels.

(2) Ensure HRI personnel complete an Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) and Evasion Plan of Action (EPA) as specified in reference h.

(3) Ensure all military and DoD civilian personnel have a current ISOPREP in the Personal Recovery Mission Software (PRMS) program.

b. Ensure ALL additional military personnel, DoD civilians and DoD contractors are trained to the theater entry Code of Conduct requirements.

c. 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 KCRT/JPRC.

d. Identify an armistice SAR structure, to the KCRT/JPRC, to facilitate joint force PR requirements and inter-service cooperation for:

(1) Planning and conducting PR operations in support of their own operations.

(2) Conducting or supporting PR operations of other components, on a not to interfere with mission basis, when tasked by the KCRT/JPRC.

e. 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.

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(1) Personnel assigned, attached, supporting, or in command of the KCRT/JPRC or a component PRCC will receive the following training:

(a) PR Director and deputy director: PR 102, Fundamentals of Personnel Recovery and PR 350, Personnel Recovery Planning.

(b) PR Watch supervisors, PR duty officers (PRDO) and controllers: PR 102, Fundamentals of Personnel Recovery and PR 300, Personnel Recovery Execution.

(c) PR intelligence support: PR 102, Fundamentals of Personnel Recovery and PR 292, Personnel Recovery Coordination.

(2) Coordinate the five PR tasks: report, locate, support, recover, and reintegrate, with the KCRT/JPRC.

(3) Inform the KCRT/JPRC of the location of the PRCC (or equivalent) and how it can be contacted (including name, phone numbers, and email addresses).

(4) Assign personnel to the KCRT/JPRC as directed by the CDR USFK and requested by CDR, 7AF/AFKOR.

(5) Develop and implement applicable PRCC standing operating procedures (SOPs) as required.

(6) Advise the KCRT/JPRC of PR requirements.

(7) Advise the KCRT/JPRC of PR forces capabilities and limitations.

(8) Develop and disseminate to assigned units, intelligence data concerning the theater evasion environment and recovery procedures.

(9) Develop and review PR appendices to theater and component plans and OPORDs.

(10) Assist subordinate units with entering ISOPREP and EPA data in the PRMS database.

(11) Initiate and conduct PR operations as tasked. Notify the KCRT/JPRC of joint PR requirements as soon as possible to prevent duplication of effort.

(12) Inform the KCRT/JPRC of all component isolating incidents, PR operations, and when a recovery operation is beyond the capabilities of the component.

(13) Provide the KCRT/JPRC with the identity, status, probable location, and personal authentication data of personnel who become isolated.

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

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

f. Ensure component plans and orders contain PR instructions. Include PR in exercise training plans and objectives.

g. Establish organizations and procedures for debriefing, processing, and reintegrating recovered personnel to support theater reintegration plans.

h. Focus unit training on duties and responsibilities of a member of a Personnel Recovery Task Force (PRTF).

i. Designate, train, and equip component Phase 1 reintegration facilities and plans by:

(1) Providing JPRA-Qualified SERE psychologist(s);

(2) Providing SERE debriefer(s) trained with PR 297, Joint Personnel Recovery Debriefing Course; and

(3) Operating the facility IAW component reintegration plans, theater and USINDOPACOM guidance, and DoD directives.

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

k. Capture PR lessons learned and forward through J3 PR OPR to Joint Lessons Learned Information System (JLLIS) and JPRA.

l. Report theater Code of Conduct entry requirement non-compliance to services and CDR USINDOPACOM.

m. Ensure evasion charts/aids are ordered and stocked to support mission requirements.

9. 7AF/AFKOR. In addition to the component tasks:

a. As delegated by the USFK CDR, the 7AF/AFKOR serves as the USFK executive agent for PR per this instruction and USPACOMINST 0503.1. The 7AF/AFKOR CDR will:

(1) Establish and maintain a PR OPR, for staffing purposes, on the 7AF/AFKOR A3/A5 staff whose duties include PR doctrine, training, support and operations.

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The minimum required training is completion of PR 350, Personnel Recovery Planning. The PR OPR is not part of the PR mission tasking/execution chain of command. The PR OPR serves as an agent to coordinate PR policy between components in conjunction with the CDR USFK. Notify the USFK PR OPR and KCRT/JPRC of the designated office and establish clear, direct, and expeditious lines of communication with the KCRT/JPRC. The 7AF/AFKOR PR OPR will be the primary means for coordination between the KCRT/JPRC and 7AF/AFKOR staff.

(2) 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.

(3) Advise the USFK CDR of theater PR requirements, capabilities, and limitations.

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

(5) Coordinate PR between components.

(6) Initiate and conduct PR operations.

(7) Advise, develop, and review PR appendices to theater and component plans and orders.

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

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

(2) Assign trained personnel to the KCRT/JPRC. The minimum training will be IAW paragraph 9.e.(1) of this instruction.

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

c. Coordinate PR product requirements with the USFK PR OPR and KCRT/JPRC.

(1) Coordinate support on behalf of USFK Components. Submit component requirements for PR products and aids to the applicable action office.

(2) Submit unique requirements and develop required operational capabilities to JPRA for sourcing.

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

(1) Develop the theater indoctrination program and appropriate SERE continuation training. Post it to the USFK public folders and USINDOPACOM PR website.

(2) 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 if an individual becomes isolated.

e. Monitor USFK Components PR continuation training programs.

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

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

f. 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).

g. Serve as USFK Blood Chit Program Manager.

10. U.S. Special Operations Command – Korea (SOCKOR). In addition to the component tasks, SOCKOR will:

a. Serve as the Non-conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) OPR. CDR, SOCKOR (COMSOCKOR) is responsible to the CDR, 7AF/AFKOR, as the USFK NAR executive agent.

b. 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.

c. Identify and plan for NAR requirements annually, and forward to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, through USINDOPACOM, for validation, coordination, and sourcing.

d. Establish clear and expeditious lines of communication through USFK and CDR, CFC with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, USSOCOM, and DPMO on policy matters for NAR.

e. Plan, coordinate, and execute NAR in operations and exercises, in coordination with the JPRA, DOD, Department of State, and Other Government Agencies (OGAs).

f. Coordinate with U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) for all command NAR requirements for SOF personnel, tactics, training, funding, and equipment.

g. Serve as responsible agent for Unconventional Assisted Recovery (UAR) and NAR operations.

h. Direct components to train and equip to support the recovery of isolated personnel when conventional capabilities are exceeded. Specifically, be prepared to execute UAR as a collateral mission when directed by CDR, CFC

i. Direct components to establish a PRCC and UAR Coordination Cell (UARCC). The minimum training level for the director, watch supervisors and controllers is PR 350, Personnel Recovery Planning, and PR 303, NAR Plans and Operations.

11. 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.

12. Attached and OPCON Allied/UN Commanders

- a. Must provide USFK with PR information for integration into the CDR CFC PR plan.
- b. Must provide communications equipment data to USFK J6 for comparability of equipment and coordination for sharing of COMSEC.
- c. Should provide the KCRT/JPRC authentication data and evasion plans as required.

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ENCLOSURE C
PROCEDURES

1. Concept of Operations

a. The KCRT/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 1-1 for C2 of PR for USFK forces.)

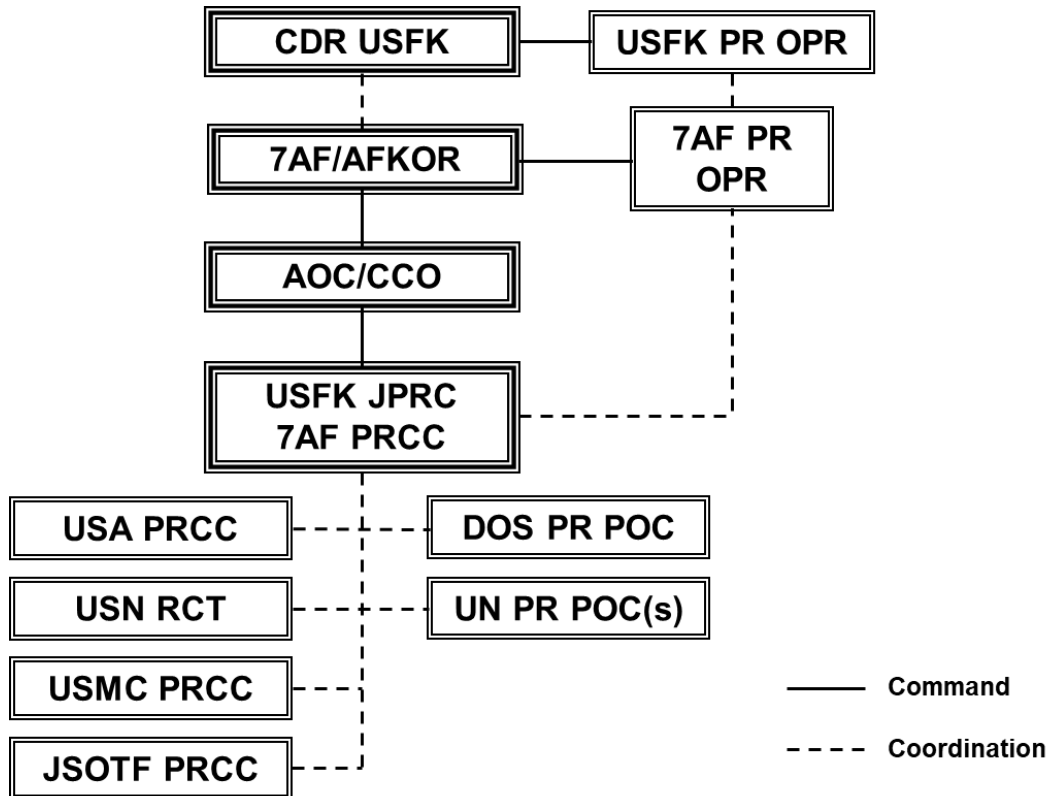


Figure 1-1. Armistice PR Command and Control

b. Allocation of Special Operations Forces (SOF) to PR missions requires a re-prioritization of CDR CFC directed SOF. SOF and other government agencies may operate in high threat environments when conventional PR is not deemed possible.

c. During a PR mission, the KCRT/JPRC designates a component PRCC as the PR Mission Coordinator (PRMC).

d. The PRMC directs, assists in planning, and coordinates support for the PR mission.

(1) The PRMC's component designates a Rescue Mission Commander (RMC), who evaluates the probability of success, plans, and executes the PR mission.

(2) An Airborne Mission Coordinator (AMC) may be designated to assist the RMC 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.

e. Reference (m) for further details on PR concept of operations including but not limited to recovery policy, methods, procedures, TTPs, and support requirements.

2. Communications

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

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

(1) Telephone.

(a) DSN: 784-6945/6941/8896/1602.

(b) SVOIP: 305-784-5075.

(c) CVOIP: 721-1600

(2) Email.

(a) Non-Secure Internet Protocol Network (NIPRNET):
607aoc.codp.usfkjprc@us.af.mil

(b) Secure Internet Protocol Network (SIPRNET):
usaf.osan.607-aoc.mbx.607-aoc-usfk-jprc@mail.smil.mil.
USAF Osan AB 607 AOC Mailbox 607 AOC USFK JPRC

(c) ACE (SECRET ROKUS): 607aoc.jprc@kaoc.cmil.mil.

(3) Radio Communications: See theater SPINS

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

d. The KCRT/JPRC and PRCCs will use standardized checklists and message formats contained in theater PR CONOPS to facilitate exchange of information.

3. Intelligence Support

a. Intelligence support to PR will be provided IAW all theater TTP's. Time sensitive intelligence support will be coordinated through the 607 AOC Senior Intelligence Duty Officer (SIDO) team and provided IAW with theater TTP's and the Intelligence Campaign Plan.

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

4. 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 theater PR CONOPS. Topics addressed include Code of Conduct guidance, evader and POW responsibilities, and actions permissible in war and military operations other than war (MOOTW).

5. Security

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

6. Training/Additional Requirements

USFK CDR has established the following KTO entry requirements.

a. All personnel, military, or DoD civilian and DoD contractor, assigned to Korea will comply with the USINDOPACOM theater entry requirements/PR training requirements.

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

(2) DoD civilian employee training will be accomplished through their supervisory chain and contractor training will be accomplished through their contracting component.

b. Aviators, SOF, long-range reconnaissance patrol members and crew members on ISR platforms are considered HRI. These personnel operate beyond the forward line of own troops (FLOT) 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.

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

(2) Additional sensitive reconnaissance operations (SRO) training will be coordinated through service components.

(3) Korean Theater indoctrination training will be conducted for all personnel. The KCRT/JPRC 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.

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ENCLOSURE D
REFERENCES

1. Related Publications

- a. CJCSI 3270.01C, Personnel Recovery.
- b. DODD 3002.01, Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense.
- c. DODI 2310.5, Accounting for Missing Persons – Boards of Inquiry.
- d. DODI 3002.03, DOD Personnel Recovery – Reintegration of Recovered Personnel.
- e. DODI 3002.04, DoD Personnel Recovery – Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR).
- f. DODI O-3002.05, Personnel Recovery (PR) Education and Training.
- g. CJCSM 3500.12A, Joint Personnel Recovery Education and Training Standards for Commanders and Staffs.
- h. CJCSM 3500.09A, Joint Standards for Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape (SERE) Education and Training in Support of the Code of Conduct (COC) and Principles of Behavior (POB).
- i. JOINT PUB 3-50, Personnel Recovery.
- j. MCM 136-91, Delineation of Responsibilities for Evasion and Escape within DOD (SECRET/NF).
- k. MCM 187-91, Delineation of Responsibilities for Escape and Evasion (SECRET/NF).
- l. USPACOMINST 0503.1, Personnel Recovery in the US Pacific Command.
- m. KTO PR CONOPS.
- n. Applicable UNC/CFC OPLANS (SECRET/ROKUS).
- o. USINDOPACOM Personnel Recovery Policy Message (SECRET/NF) DTG 6/3/2004 07:46.

2. Referenced Forms

- a. Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP)
- b. Evasion Plan of Action (EPA)

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GLOSSARY

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
ATO	Air Tasking Order
CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CoC	Code of Conduct
CDR USFK	Commander, United States Forces Korea
CSAR	Combat Search and Rescue
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDD	Department of Defense directive
DoDI	Department of Defense instruction
DRRS	Defense Readiness Reporting System
DPMO	Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office
EPA	Evasion Plan of Action
HRI	High Risk of Isolation
IAW	in accordance with
IP	Isolated Person
ISOPREP	Isolated Personnel Report
JCMO	Joint COMSEC Management Office
JFMO	Joint Frequency Management Office
JPRA	Joint Personnel Recovery Agency
JPRC	Joint Personnel Recovery Center
JSOTF	Joint Special Operation Task Force
JULLS	Joint Universal Lessons Learned
KCRT	Korea Combined Rescue Team
NAR	Non-conventional Assisted Recovery

OPCON	Operational Control
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
OSC	On-Scene Commander
OOTW	Operations Other Than War
POC	Point of Contact
PR	Personnel Recovery
PRCC	Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell
PRMC	Personnel Recovery Mission Coordinator
PRMS	personnel recovery mission software
PRTF	Personnel Recovery Task Force
RCT	Rescue Coordination Team
SAR	Search and Rescue
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SERE	Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape
SPINS	Special Instructions
TACON	Tactical Control
TTP	Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
UAR	Unconventional Assisted Recovery
UARCC	Unconventional Assisted Recovery Coordination Cell
USFK	United States Forces Korea
USINDOPACOM	United States Indo-Pacific Command
WHNS	Wartime Host Nation Support

2. General Terms and Definitions

Blood Chit. A small sheet of material depicting an American flag and a statement in several languages to the effect that anyone assisting the bearer to safety will be rewarded. (JP 3-50)

Combat Search and Rescue. The tactics, techniques, and procedures performed by forces to affect the recovery of Isolated Personnel during combat. Also known as CSAR. (JP 3-50)

Distressed Person. An individual who requires search and rescue assistance to remove him or her from life-threatening or isolating circumstances in a permissive environment. (JP 3-50)

Escapee. Any person who has been physically captured by the enemy and succeeds in getting free. (JP 3-50)

Evader. Any person eluding capture while isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory. (JP 3-50)

Evasion. The process whereby Isolated Personnel avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control. (JP 3-50)

Evasion Aid. Information or equipment designed to assist an individual in avoiding capture. Examples are blood chits, pointee-talkies, evasion charts, equipment designed to complement issued survival equipment, etc. (JP 3-50)

Isolating Event. Situation in which an individual (or group) conducting operations, actions, and activities in support of USP ACOM becomes separated from the main line of effort, from positive control, or from the parent unit AND must rely on tactics, techniques, and procedures to survive, evade, resist, and/or escape.

Isolated Personnel. Military, DoD civilians, DoD contractors, and any other person designated by the President of the United States or the Secretary of Defense. Also known as the IP.

Joint Personnel Recovery Center. The primary joint force organization responsible for planning and coordinating personnel recovery for military operations within the assigned operational area. Also known as the JPRC. (JP 3-50)

Medical Evacuation. The timely and effective movement of the wounded, injured, or ill to and between medical treatment facilities on dedicated and properly marked medical platforms with in-route care provided by medical personnel. (FM 1-02.1)

Nonconventional Assisted Recovery. Personnel recovery conducted by indigenous/surrogate personnel that are trained, supported, and led by special operations forces, unconventional warfare ground and maritime forces, or other government agencies' personnel that have been specifically trained and directed to establish and operate indigenous or surrogate infrastructures. Also known as NAR. (JP 3-50)

Personnel Recovery. The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of Isolated Personnel. Also known as PR. (JP 3-50)

Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell. The primary joint force component organization responsible for coordinating and controlling component personnel recovery missions. Also known as the PRCC. (JP 3-50)

Recovery Force. In personnel recovery, an organization consisting of personnel and equipment with a mission of locating, supporting, and recovering Isolated Personnel, and returning them to friendly control. (JP 3-50)

Reintegration. In personnel recovery, the task of providing medical care and psychological decompression to allow the conduct of appropriate debriefings to ultimately return recovered personnel back to duty and their family. (JP 3-50)

Repatriation. 1. The procedure whereby U.S. citizens and their families are officially processed back into the United States after an evacuation. 2. The release and return of enemy prisoners of war to their own country in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. (JP 3-50)

Search and Rescue. The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, and specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue distressed persons on land or at sea in a permissive environment. Also known as SAR. (JP 3-50)

Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape. Actions performed by Isolated Personnel designed to ensure their health, mobility, safety, and honor in anticipation of or preparation for their return to friendly control. Also known as SERE. (JP 3-50)

Unconventional Assisted Recovery. Non-conventional assisted recovery conducted by special operations forces. Also known as UAR. (JP 3-50)

Unconventional Assisted Recovery Coordination Cell. A compartmented special operations forces facility, established by the joint force special operations component commander, staffed on a continuous basis by supervisory personnel and tactical planners to coordinate, synchronize, and de-conflict nonconventional assisted recovery operations within the operational area assigned to the joint force commander. Also known as the UARCC. (JP 3-50)