

Headquarters
United States Forces Korea
Unit #15237
APO AP 96205-5237

United States Forces Korea
Regulation 525-40

6 October 2014

Military Operations
PERSONNEL RECOVERY PROCEDURES

***This regulation supersedes USFK Regulation 525-40, dated 1 March 2010.**

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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Summary. This regulation establishes responsibilities, prescribes policies, and standardizes procedures for Personnel Recovery (PR) operations in the Korean Search and Rescue (SAR) Sector. 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.

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

Applicability. This regulation applies to all US forces operating in the Korean SAR Sector in armistice and during wartime.

a. This regulation applies to armistice PR and to PR planning and training.

(1) Armistice Search and Rescue is the responsibility of the Republic of Korea, our host

nation, with first right of refusal, and then to the respective US Components in coordination with the Korea Combined Rescue Team (KCRT)/Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC).

(2) Per USPACOMINST 0503.1, CDR USFK (COMUSKOREA) is the supported commander for PR within the Korean SAR Sector. This authority transfers to the CDR Combined Forces Command/United Nations Command during contingency operations or hostilities within the Korean Theater of Operations.

(3) When Armistice SAR requirements exceed ROK and the affected US Component capabilities, the KCRT/JPRC through Commander, Seventh Air Force/Air Forces Korea (7AF/AFKOR)), has the authority to task other Components to support SAR if they are available.

b. The KCRT/JPRC has direct coordination responsibility with ROK military and civilian agencies.

Supplementation. Issue of further supplements to this regulation by subordinate commands is prohibited unless prior approval is obtained from USFK J3 (FKJ3), Air Branch, Unit #15237, APO AP 96205-5237. Commanders will coordinate with the KCRT/JPRC to supplement these instructions whenever additional clarification is required.

Forms. USFK forms are available at <http://www.usfk.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 USFK J3 (FKJ3), Air Branch. Users may suggest improvements to this regulation by sending DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to USFK J3 (FKJ3), Air Branch, Unit #15237, APO AP 96205-5237.

Distribution. Electronic Media Only (EMO).

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

a. Personnel Recovery (PR) is the sum of military, diplomatic and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of Isolated Personnel (IP). Isolated personnel are those US military, Department of Defense (DoD) civilians and DoD contractors, and others designated by the President or Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) who are separated from their unit, and an individual or group, while participating in a US-sponsored military activity or mission and who are, or may be, in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape. Armistice Search and Rescue (SAR) and Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) operations conducted by military forces are PR operations. Combatant Commanders are responsible to develop plans that support the five PR tasks: report, locate, support, recover, and reintegrate. (JP 3-50)

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.



Figure 1-1. Korean Search and Rescue (SAR) Sector

1-2. References

a. Related Publications

- (1) DODI 3002.03, DOD Personnel Recovery – Reintegration of Recovered Personnel.
- (2) DODI 2310.5, Accounting for Missing Persons.
- (3) DODI 2310.6, Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery in the Department of Defense.
- (4) DODI 1300.23, Isolated Personnel Training for DOD Civilian and Contractors.
- (5) DODI 1300.21, Code of Conduct (CoC) Training and Education.
- (6) DODD 1300.7, Training and Education to Support the Code of Conduct (CoC).
- (7) DODD 3002.01, Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense.
- (8) CJCSI 3270.01A, Personnel Recovery within the Department of Defense.
- (9) JOINT PUB 3-50, Joint Doctrine for Personnel Recovery.
- (10) MCM 136-91, Delineation of Responsibilities for Evasion and Escape within DOD (SECRET/NF).
- (11) MCM 187-91, Delineation of Responsibilities for Escape and Evasion (SECRET/NF).
- (12) USCINCPACINST 3130.4, Personnel Recovery in the US Pacific Command.
- (13) 7AF PR CONOPS.
- (14) Applicable UNC/CFC OPLANS (SECRET/ROKUS).
- (15) USPACOM Personnel Recovery Policy Message (SECRET/NF) DTG 6/3/2004 07:46.

b. Referenced Forms

- (1) Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP)
- (2) Evasion Plan of Action (EPA)

1-3. Explanation of Abbreviations

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.

1-4. Responsibilities

a. United States Forces, Korea (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.

(3) Establish plans and procedures to support the family of Isolated Personnel throughout all phases of PR operations.

b. USFK J2 will--

(1) 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 309, Intelligence Operations and Planning for Personnel Recovery.

(2) 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 TTP's.

(3) Request, consolidate and submit component PR related intelligence requirements via COLISEUM.

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

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

(10) Provide dedicated PR trained intelligence analysts to theater Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (PRCC) during exercise, contingency or wartime.

c. USFK J3 will--

(1) 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 Pacific Command (USPACOM) of the designated office and establish clear, direct, and expeditious lines of communication with the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (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 Planning and Operations. 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 Commander, United States Forces, Korea (COMUSKOREA).

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

(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 Korea Combined Rescue Team (KCRT)/Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) of all anticipated operations in the Korean SAR Sector for review of PR support planning.

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

(8) 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.

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

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

(11) Coordinate with 7AF/AFKOR to establish a PACOM approved Return and Reintegration Plan to support OPLANs.

(12) 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.

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

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

d. USFK J4 will--

(1) As required, assist 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 PACOM to identify assets within PACOM or other Combatant Commander AORs that could be made available for the PR mission.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 Personnel Recovery operations to include reintegration, and training of staff, PR forces, and those at risk-of-capture.

(2) Coordinate with USFK PR OPR, KCRT/JPRC, and components to ensure that OPLANs/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.

(3) 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.

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 J6, 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 an Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) and Evasion Plan of Action (EPA) as required.

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

(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 KCRT/JPRC.

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

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

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

(5) Establish, train, and equip a component Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell 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, recover, and reintegrate, with the KCRT/JPRC.

(b) Inform the KCRT/JPRC of the location of the PRCC (or equivalent) and how it can be contacted.

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

(d) Develop and implement applicable PRCC/PR Coordination Team (PRCT) standing operating procedures (SOPs) as required.

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

(f) Advise the KCRT/JPRC of PR 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 with entering ISOPREP and EPA data in the PRMS database.

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

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

(l) Provide the KCRT/JPRC 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 KCRT/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 theater reintegration plans.

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

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

(a) Provide JPRA-Qualified SERE psychologist(s).

(b) Provide SERE debriefer(s) trained with PR 297, Joint Personnel Recovery Debriefing Course.

(c) Operate the facility IAW component reintegration plans, theater and PACOM guidance, 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 Joint Universal Lessons Learned (JULLS) and JPRA.

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

(13) Ensure evasion charts/aids are ordered and stocked to support mission requirements.

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

(1) Delegated by the USFK CDR as the USFK executive agent for PR per this instruction and USPACOMINST 0503.1.

(a) 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. The minimum required training is completion of PR 301, Personnel Recovery Planning and Operations. 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 COMUSKOREA. 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.

(b) 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.

(c) Advise the COMUSKOREA of theater PR requirements, capabilities, and limitations.

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

reintegrate.

(e) Coordinate PR between components.

(f) Initiate and conduct PR operations.

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

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

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

(b) Assign trained personnel to the KCRT/JPRC. The minimum training for the Director, Deputy Director, PR duty officers, and watch officer is PR 301, Personnel Recovery Planning and Operations. Minimum training for PR Controllers is PR 300, Personnel Recovery Execution.

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

(3) Coordinates PR product requirements with the USFK PR OPR and KCRT/JPRC.

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

(b) Submit unique requirements and develop required operational capabilities 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.

(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, 7AF/AFKOR, 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 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.

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

(6) Coordinate with USSOCOM for all command NAR requirements for SOF personnel, tactics, training, funding and equipment.

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

(8) Direct components to train and equip in order 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.

(9) Direct components to establish a PRCC and UARCC. The minimum training level for the director, watch supervisors and controllers is PR 301, PR Planning and Operations, 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 must provide USFK with PR information for integration into the CDR CFC PR plan.

(1) Commanders must provide communications equipment data to USFK J6 for comparability of equipment and coordination for sharing of COMSEC.

(2) Commanders should provide the KCRT/JPRC authentication data and evasion plans as required.

Chapter 2 Operations

2-1. Concept of Operations

a. COMUSKOREA has the responsibility and authority for PR in support of US forces in the Korean Theater; this responsibility and authority transfers to the CDR CFC during contingencies and wartime.

b. 7AF/AFKOR is the Commander Air Component Command (CACC) and is designated the USFK and CDR CFC executive agent for all PR matters.

c. The JPRC is the 7AF/AFKOR /CACC PRCC. It is located within the Hardened Theater Air Control Center (HTACC).

d. The USFK JPRC is the US component of the KCRT, 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 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 2-1 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 OGAs may operate in high threat environments when conventional PR is not deemed possible.

h. During a PR mission, the KCRT/JPRC designates a component 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 a Rescue Mission Commander (RMC), who evaluates the probability of success, plans and executes the PR mission.

(3) 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.

2-2. Command and Control

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

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

(2) The KCRT is the launch authority for SAR missions and the ROKAF SODO through the

KCRT is the execute authority.

b. Contingency and Wartime.

(1) The CACC exercises Tactical Control (TACON) of all US forces once committed to a specific PR mission within the Korean Theater.

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

(3) Control of PR forces is exercised through the KCRT/JPRC or component PRCC to the RMC.

(4) When components conduct unilateral PR 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 RMC and AMC (AWACS if airborne) for command of those forces.

(5) When a component needs augmentation to complete a PR mission, it requests assistance from the KCRT/JPRC. The KCRT/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 RMC.

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

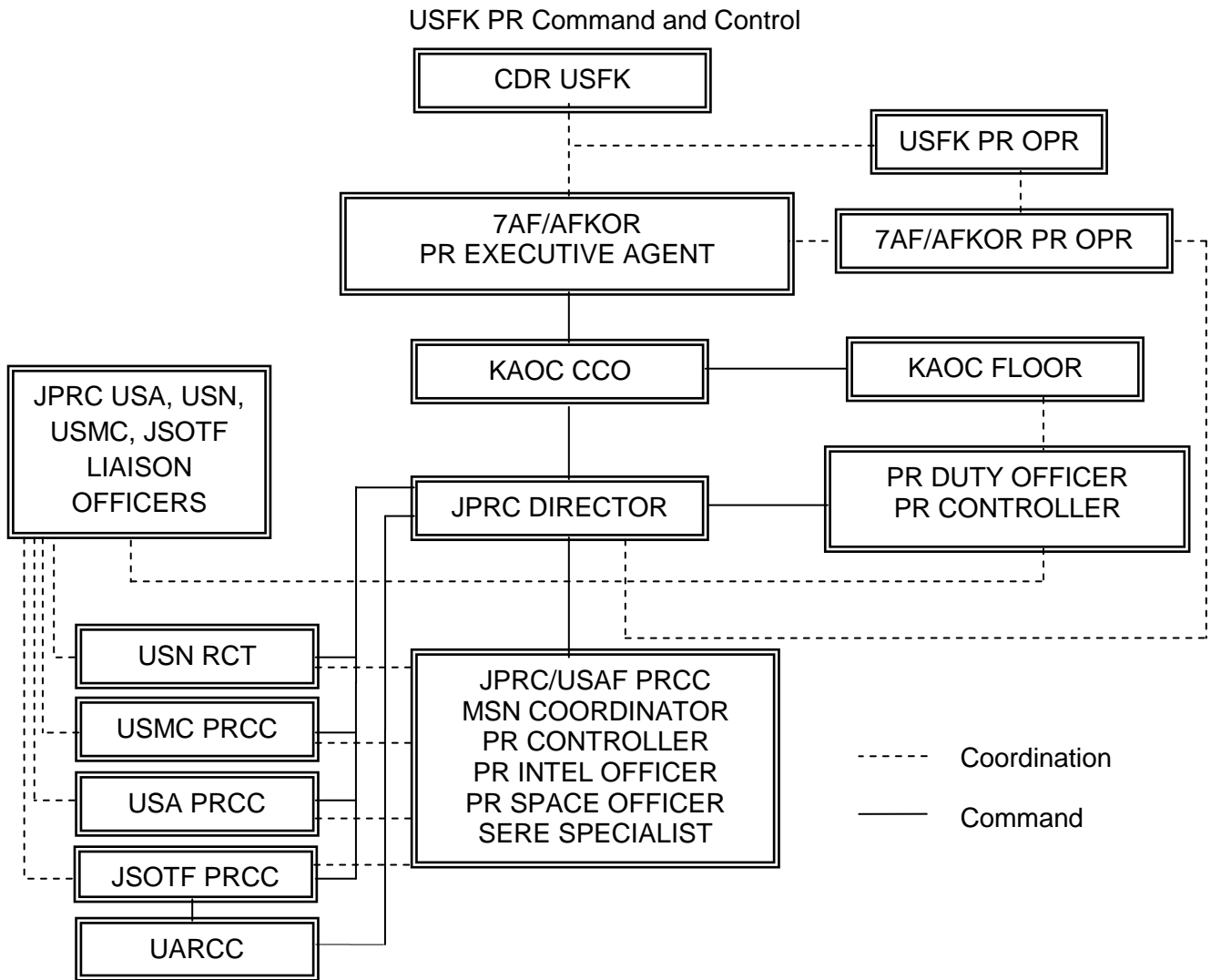


Figure 2-1. USFK PR Command and Control

2-3. 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: 784-6941/6945.

(b) Secure Voice (STE/Omni Secure Terminal) DSN 784-6612/6370/8896.

(c) DRSN: 784-2278.

(d) SVOIP: 305-784-5075.

(e) CVOIP: 784-1602.

(2) Combat Survivor Evader Locator (CSEL) Web Application.

(3) PRC-112G Base Station.

(4) Quickdraw2 Interrogator.

(5) ACE (SECRET ROKUS).

(a) Email: 607aoc.jprc@kaoc.cmil.mil.

(b) Joint Automated Deep Operations Control System (JADOCS) PR/CSAR Manager.

(c) Transverse Chat (conference.rkjab.kaoc.cmil.mil, COD_JPRC).

(6) Secure Internet Protocol Network (SIPRNET) (S/NF). Email: 607AOCUSFK/JPRC@osan.af.smil.mil.

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

(8) Radio Communications: Call-sign "VOLTRON".

(a) CSAR SATCOM (See Air Tasking Order (ATO) SPINS)).

(b) UHF/VHF (See ATO SPINS).

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

d. Component PRCC's will provide the KCRT/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 KCRT/JPRC/PRCCs will use standardized checklists and message formats contained in 7AF PR CONOPS to facilitate exchange of information.

2-4. Recovery Policy

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

b. Considerations include: availability of resources, capabilities and limitations, threat environment, exploitation of resources as they become available, establishment of recovery criteria, and task force organization.

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 Personnel Recovery operation and the forces utilized. Low,

medium, and high threat definitions are contained in 7AF PR CONOPS.

d. Every attempt will be made to execute an immediate recovery by IP's unit when possible. Personnel Recovery operations in a high threat environment place PR forces at greater risk, require extensive planning, and may preclude the use of conventional PR 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 KCRT/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 KCRT/JPRC will also ensure that joint force components are familiar with the contact procedures by publishing them in ATO, SPINS, and any Operations Plans.

2-5. 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. Individuals in this type of situation should seek assistance from local authorities to avoid generating additional international complications.

(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 of own troops (FLOT). The possibility of a large number of isolated personnel, coupled with a limited number of dedicated PR 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) Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear warfare. Movement in a CBRN environment could be hazardous. Planning should include supplies to survive in a post-CBRN 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 CBRN 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 for an extended period of time. Successful evasion is dependent on effective prior planning. Evasion planning needs to incorporate, at a minimum, information available from intelligence briefings, area studies, Isolated Personnel Guidance, Joint Personnel Recovery Support Products and bulletins. Detailed discussion of all of these sources is found in 7AF PR CONOPS. Completion of an EPA is mandatory for HRI personnel, though all personnel should familiarize themselves with basic evasion skills and techniques.

c. Evasion Strategies.

(1) Short term evasion. Refer to the personnel recovery section of the Air Tasking Order (ATO) Special Instructions 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-term 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 immediate recovery is not possible, PR planners must support the isolated person with pre-positioned caches and resupply operations if possible.

Chapter 3 Support

3-1. 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.

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.

3-2. 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 7AF 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).

3-3. 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.

3-4. Training

a. COMUSKOREA has established the following Korean SAR Sector 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) DoD civilian employee and 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 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.

(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.

(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.

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

(1) PRCC Director, assistant director, PR 102, Fundamentals of Personnel Recovery and PR 301, Personnel Recovery Planning and Operations.

(2) PRCC Watch supervisors and controllers, PR 102, Fundamentals of Personnel Recovery and PR 300, Personnel Recovery Execution.

(3) PRCC intelligence support, PR 102, Fundamentals of Personnel Recovery and PR 309, Intelligence Operations and Planning for Personnel Recovery.

Glossary 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
COMUSKOREA	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
PACOM	Pacific Command
POC	point of contact
PR	Personnel Recovery
PRCC	Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell
PRCT	Personnel Recovery Coordination Team
PRMC	Personnel Recovery Mission Coordinator
PRMS	personnel recovery mission software
PRTF	Personnel Recovery Mission Software
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
USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
WHNS	wartime time host nation support