

PLANNERS AID

CONPLAN/OPLAN PR APPENDIX

Produced by JPRA/PRETC

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APO AE 09128

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APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO (PLAN XXXXXXXXXXXX) PERSONNEL RECOVERY (PR)

References: List all references used to create this document. References may include base plans, operations orders, USG policy directives and instructions, maps and charts. References can include guidance received during Operational Planning Team (OPT), Joint Planning Group (JPG) or Dedicated Integrated Planning Team (IPT) activities. Likewise, references may be derived from staff estimates on personnel recovery (PR) that portray and track adversaries' patterns of operation designed to defeat friendly PR mission accomplishment.

1. **Situation.** The situation paragraph provides information essential to subordinate leaders' understanding of all things that can affect the PR mission. Refer to the Basic Plan and include any additional information that could affect personnel recovery (PR) including the Annex B, Appendix 11 Intelligence Estimate. The intelligence estimate is a nonstop collection of proactive intelligence practices that address PR adversary patterns of operations designed to defeat friendly mission accomplishment.

Joint Operational Planning Note: PR planners are advised to reference the PR 309 joint intelligence estimate (JIE) as a user friendly planning tool and adversary model enabler. See enclosure 1.

- a. **Enemy.** The higher headquarters operations order Annex B and the JIE provides the baseline information for this paragraph. The relevant information will be derived from the Joint Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment (JIPOE) step three (evaluate the adversary) and step four (determine adversary courses of action). In broad terms, this paragraph forecasts adversary courses of action designed to defeat the Joint Force Commander's full spectrum PR mission accomplishment. Updating and creating adversary models and templates is PR mission essential and the impact must be highlighted in this paragraph. Also projected is the likelihood an adaptive adversary will adopt a new pattern of operation (game changers) with the potential to produce more challenges than the United States Military and Whole of

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Government can respond to effectively. See enclosure 2 adversary forecasting model, advanced persistent threats.

- b. **Friendly.** Identify assigned / apportioned PR “dedicated” and PR “capable” forces. Refer to Basic Plan and Annex A (Task Organization), and include any existing dedicated or designated recovery force capabilities, to include those not tasked elsewhere in this plan. Requests for forces (RFF), time phased force deployment data, projected unit type codes, and the PR mission analysis can also provide information on friendly forces. Describe friendly personnel recovery joint, component, multinational and other governmental agencies capabilities.
 - c. **Assumptions.** List any assumptions, to include those in the Basic Plan, that are applicable to PR. The assumptions should reflect the operational focus of the plan. A valid assumption has three characteristics: logical, realistic, and essential. The fewer assumptions, the better. Assumptions are made for both friendly and adversary situations. PR planners should never assume away adversary capabilities or assume that unrealistic friendly capabilities would be available. Assumptions should be replaced with facts as soon as possible. Planners should strive to identify information needed to convert an assumption to a fact. This can be accomplished by submitting an information request to the appropriate agency as an RFI. Include assumptions concerning indigenous populace relations to isolated personnel, existence of non-conventional assisted recovery (NAR) capability, constraints governing successful recovery force operations, and conditions the commander believes will exist during execution.
 - d. **Definitions.** Define personnel recovery terms used for procedures, personnel, capabilities, units, and equipage to ensure that commanders, staffs, and forces, which may support or use PR, understand the guidance provided in this plan. These definitions should not simply re-state the joint dictionary; describe the terms in the context of this OPLAN.
2. **Mission.** The PR mission statement should focus on leveraging the collective sum of all joint force capabilities to successfully accomplish the PR tasks to affect the recovery of isolated personnel. This is the re-stated mission statement from the PR mission analysis. It should include the five “w” (who, what, when, where, and why).

Example: *On Order (O/O) the Commander Joint Task Force (CJTF) conducts full spectrum personnel recovery operations within the joint operating area (JOA) in order to (IOT) reinforce strategic alliances and keep faith with the joint force.*
 3. **Execution.** This section describes the overall theater concept for integrating the available recovery capabilities: potential isolated personnel (unassisted, opportune), component, joint, multinational, and other government agencies to accomplish the PR tasks (report,

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locate, support, recover, reintegrate). Include how commanders and staffs, forces, and isolated personnel will be employed to accomplish the PR tasks during all phases of the plan. Most of the information for this section will be developed through the joint operations planning process.

- a. Concept of the Operation. The concept of operations may be a single paragraph, may be divided into two or more subparagraphs. The concept of operations should be based on the COA statement from the decision-making process and will designate the main effort. The concept statement should be concise and understandable and describe, in general terms, how the JTF will accomplish its PR mission from start to finish. The concept describes:
 - i. The employment of major elements. PR planners should consider assigning areas of responsibility to functional components, i.e., Feet wet-operations to the maritime component, urban operations, to SOF, etc.
 - ii. The integration of other major elements or systems within the operation. These include, for example, reconnaissance and security elements, intelligence assets, engineer assets, and air defense.
 - iii. Maneuver. The maneuver paragraph addresses, in detail, the mechanics of the PR plan. Specifically address all subordinate units and attachments by name, giving each its missions in the form of a task and purpose. The main effort must be designated and all other subordinates' missions must relate to the main effort. Scheme of maneuver should be broken down by phase, i.e., Phase I Pre-Hostilities, Phase 2 Lodgment, Phase 3 Decisive Combat, Phase 4 Follow Through and Phase 5 Post Hostilities.
- b. Tasks to Subordinates. Clearly state the missions or tasks for each subordinate unit that reports directly to the headquarters issuing the order. List units in the same sequence as in the task organization, including reserve forces or units. Use a separate subparagraph for each unit. Only state tasks which are necessary for comprehension, clarity, and emphasis. Tasks include:
 - i. Tasks common to all.
 - ii. Unit tasked with forming the JPRC, to include JPRC responsibilities, manning and training requirements.
 - iii. Unit tasked with forming PRCCs, manning and training requirements.
 - iv. Unit tasked with forming UARCCs, manning and training requirements.
 - v. Tasks assigned to the various components, e.g., JFMCC, JFLCC, etc.
 - vi. Tasks assigned to the service components.
 - vii. Tasks for combat support agencies, e.g., NSA, DIA, TRANSCOM, etc.

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- c. Tasks to the JTF Staff. Reference enclosure 3, Theater Staff Personnel Recovery Checklist. Clearly state the missions or tasks for each JTF staff section that reports directly to the headquarters issuing the order. Use a separate subparagraph for each staff section. Only state tasks necessary for comprehension, clarity, and emphasis. When there are tasks that are “Tasks common to all”, consider a separate (but leading paragraph) for this information.
 - i. Tasks to the JTF staff include providing and monitoring PR training, monitoring ISOPREP data, establishing communications infrastructure, coordinating reintegration requirements, establishing PR support requirements.
 - ii. Tasks to the JTF Staff should include tasks for EVERY staff section, (functional, commanders personal, and special staffs) as appropriate for the operations.
 - iii. Tasking may not be applicable to host nation partners, coalition partners, and OGA’s.
 - iv. Tasks for contracting forces should be reflected as language to be inserted into contracts.

- d. Coordinating Instructions. List only instructions applicable to two or more units and not routinely covered in SOPs. This is always the last subparagraph in paragraph 3.
 - i. Commander's critical information requirements (CCIR)
 - ii. Priority intelligence requirements (PIR) – Intelligence required by the commander to continue planning, make a decision, or replace an assumption with a fact.
 - iii. Essential elements of friendly information (EEFI). – Critical aspects of friendly operations that, if known by the enemy, would compromise, lead to failure, or limit success of the operation.
 - iv. Friendly force information requirements (FFIR). – Information the commander needs about friendly forces available for the operation.
 - v. Rules of Engagement (ROE) considerations or guidance.

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4. **Administration and Logistics**. This section lists the PR related administrative and logistical support requirements. This section is typically broken down into two sections:
 - a. **Administration**. The administration section details PR related administrative requirements.
 - i. PR Reports:
 1. Search and Rescue Incident Report (SARIR): The SARIR template is USMTF message number C482. It is used to report any situation that may require a personnel recovery mission. It is initiated immediately upon determining that personnel are in need of rescue support.
 2. Search and Rescue Situation Report: The SARSIT template is USMTF message number C420. The SARSIT is used by the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) to provide commanders with a summary of information relative to ongoing PR operations. It may also be used update information, as well as to report the termination of PR efforts or request assistance.
 3. DD Form 2812, Commanders Preliminary Assessment and Recommendation Regarding Missing Person. Requirement, routing and management of DD Form 2812 should be included in this paragraph.
 4. The disposition and routing of all mission logs, chat logs, and other PR mission information needs to be addressed. This information will ultimately end up at JPRA for archiving.
 - ii. PR training. This paragraph should discuss the management and tracking of PR related training such as COC level B and HRC / HRI briefings, as well as tracking and management of ISOPREP information.
 - b. **Logistics**. This paragraph discusses the PR specific logistical requirements. Logistical requirements include evasion aids, and support requirements for the JPRC and PRCC's as applicable. This paragraph should also redirect the reader to the reintegration tab for reintegration related information.
 - i. Evasion Maps. Requirements for evasion maps for the JOA should be outlined in this paragraph, as well as JTF evasion chart management.
 - ii. Blood Chits. Requirements for blood chits for the JOA should be outlined in this paragraph, as well as JTF blood chit management.
 - iii. Specialized equipment requirements and management may be required for the operation (e.g. PLB, BFT)

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5. **Command and Control.** Include all authorities applicable to personnel recovery to include:
- a. **Command**
 - i. **JPRC.** State the location, and responsibility for the JPRC and alternate JPRC. Additionally, this paragraph should outline the specific authorities delegated to the JPRC. Examples of authorities include:
 - 1. DIRLAUTH to coordinate PR events.
 - a. To and from components.
 - b. To and from host nation POC's.
 - c. To and from US Embassy POC's.
 - 2. Authority to task components to plan a recovery mission.
 - 3. Authority to launch / execute recovery missions into hostile territory.
 - 4. Criteria for declaring a PR event.
 - 5. PR SPINS management.
 - 6. Supported and supporting relationships.
 - 7. Other authorities, such as Coordinating authorities, OPCON, TACON, etc. When these authorities are different in other environments, e.g., ISAF/NATO – be prepared to delineate the differences and varied uses of these terms.
 - ii. **Reintegration.** Although discussed more fully in Tab D, this paragraph should outline the command relationships and support relationships for the reintegration team.
 - iii. **Coordinate plans and procedures as appropriate with:**
 - 1. The host-nation for appropriate permissions in sovereign areas, and search and rescue support.
 - 2. Other governmental agencies.
 - 3. The casualty affairs office in J-1 for managing recovered isolated

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personnel, family support, and accountability of missing and isolated personnel

4. The theater medical teams for support after a recovery and during the reintegration process.
5. Mortuary affairs for deceased personnel recovered during a recovery operation.
6. The J-2 for theater and national level intelligence and reintegration support.
7. The J-5 to provide diplomatic support to search and or recovery operations.
8. Non-governmental humanitarian organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross.

b. Control

- i. List all collaborative systems to be integrated into the PR architecture. Identify how these systems are to be implemented and who is responsible for them.

1. COSPAS SARSAT
2. PRMS
3. JDOC/ADOC
4. CPOF
5. C2PC

Tabs

A--Search and Rescue (SAR)

B--Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR)

C--Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE)

D--Reintegration

E—Accounting

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TAB A TO APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO (PLAN XXXXXXXXXXXX)
SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR)

References: List documents essential to this Tab.

- a. DoDI 3003.01 Defense Support to Civil Search and Rescue (SAR)
- b. International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual
- c. National SAR Plan (NSP)
- d. JPub 3-50 (Personnel Recovery)
- e. CCMD specific guidance (Regulations/Plans/Instructions)
- f. Service specific guidance (Regulations/Plans/Instructions)
- g. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

1. **Situation.**

- a. **Enemy.** Refer to the Base plan and Annex B (Intelligence). Include any additional information affecting SAR missions.
 - i. Environment
 - ii. Terrain
 - iii. Political
 - iv. Criminal elements
- b. **Friendly.** Summarize the friendly situation, capabilities, and critical limitations. Discuss all other capabilities and activities, plans, and operations pertinent to SAR missions.
 - i. Host Nation SAR capabilities and limitations. For example, Host Nation military and non-military rescue capabilities.
 - ii. Interagency capabilities. For example, any capability the US Embassy will be able to use to provide support to a PR event (e.g. USAID, DEA, FBI, and DHS).

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- iii. Multi-national/coalition capabilities. For example, any capability other Embassies will be able to use to provide support to a PR event (e.g. NATO, UN, etc.).
 - iv. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) capabilities. For example, Red Cross/Red Crescent, Doctors without borders, etc.
- c. Assumptions. State the assumptions concerning friendly, enemy, or third-party SAR capabilities, limitations, or COAs to support SAR and enemy capabilities to oppose SAR. State the conditions the commander believes will exist during execution. For example, SAR will take place in a permissive environment; Host Nations will support SAR.
 - d. Definitions. List definitions specific to SAR. Refer to IAMSAR, NSP, and JP 1-02 and list only those definitions that are not in the above referenced publications or are contradictory.
2. **Mission**. State the SAR task and purpose. (Include the Who, What, Where, Why, and When)
3. **Execution**.
- a. Concept of the Operation. Describe the employment of forces to support SAR to include command authorities and responsibilities, and relationships to non-military agencies and organizations during all phases of the operation. Address other governmental agency, civil or Host Nation capabilities to support SAR.
 - b. Tasks. List the specific tasks assigned to each command required to implement or support SAR. For example, each command is responsible for conducting SAR ISO their own operations, as well as providing support to other commands/entities as requested.
 - c. General Guidance. Describe coordinating procedures, legal requirements, and unique joint force information that are relevant to the conduct of SAR. For example, a Host Nation has the first right of refusal of a SAR mission.

4. **Administration and Logistics.**

- a. **Logistics.** Address all applicable logistics support responsibilities of friendly forces. Additional considerations should address Host Nation and Chief of Mission requirements and capabilities.
- b. **Administration.** Address information on reporting responsibilities and procedures, post-mission reporting, after-action requirements. Specify report formats, classification, time, and acceptable methods of submission.

5. **Command and Control.** Include all military and civil authorities applicable to SAR missions. Indicate approval, launch, execute, and termination authorities when conducting SAR. For example, specify supported and supporting command relationships, OPCON, TACON, support and best practices authorities identified. Additional considerations should address Host Nation and Chief of Mission lead relationships and authorities.

- a. Provide SAR C2 Diagram showing relationships between the interagency and DOD.

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TAB B TO APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO (PLAN XXXXXXXXXXXX)
NON-CONVENTIONAL ASSISTED RECOVERY (NAR)

References: List documents essential to this Tab.

1. **Situation.**

- a. **Enemy.** Refer to the Base plan and Annex B (Intelligence). Include any additional information affecting NAR missions.
 - i. Enemy-traditional, non-traditional, criminal or others and how they impact NAR forces or mission.
 - ii. Indigenous population (those who support the threat or are neutral) and how they impact the NAR forces and mission.
 - iii. Weather and its impact on the NAR forces and mission
 - iv. Terrain and its impact on the NAR forces and mission
- b. **Friendly.** Summarize the friendly situation and describe all capabilities, limitations and COAs to support NAR and enemy capabilities to oppose NAR.
 - i. Primary USC Title 10 NAR forces and their locations.
 - ii. Supporting NAR capabilities (WARCOM, AFSOC, and/or MARSOC) with locations.
 - iii. Any coalition/multinational capabilities (if releasable or within the base classification of the plan).
 - iv. Title 50 elements (listed as “other governmental agencies (OGA)” if releasable or within the base classification of the plan).
 - v. List any inter-governmental agencies (IGA)/country team assets that impact the NAR operation.

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- vi. Any host nation capabilities (if releasable or within the base classification of the plan).
 - vii. If feasible, provide a picture of the operational areas with friendly locations.
 - viii. List any indigenous populations that are friendly and supportive to NAR.
 - c. Assumptions. List the assumptions concerning friendly capabilities, limitations and COAs to support NAR and enemy capabilities to oppose NAR. State the conditions the commander believes will exist when the plan is executed.
 - d. Definitions. Define NAR terms used for procedures, personnel, capabilities, units and equipment to ensure that commanders, staff, and forces, which may support or use NAR, understand the guidance provided in this plan. List any definitions that are NAR specific that are not found in the base plan/appendix.
2. **Mission**. State the NAR task and purpose, using Who, What, Where, When and Why.
3. **Execution**.
- a. Concept of the Operation. Describe the employment of forces and command relationships and authorities that are unique to NAR and how they are integrated into the larger PR plan described in the base Appendix sponsoring this Tab.
 - i. General. Describe the context for the conduct of the NAR mission, identified by using the four functions of the DOD PR System and the unique NAR specified tasks to include:
 - 1. Preparation. List the activities to prepare for the conduct of NAR, to include policy and doctrine, training and education, and equipping the force. Include commanders and staff, the NAR forces and anything specific to the potential isolated personnel.
 - 2. Planning. List any planning activities essential to the development of NAR; to include operational planning teams, joint planning groups, and essential mission planning to include the mission/gap analysis, identification of gaps and seams, and the NAR development planning process. Identify measures to ensure integration of NAR procedures into the joint force personnel recovery plan (base Appendix sponsoring this Tab).
 - 3. Execution. Lists how NAR will support the five PR Execution tasks. Under the Recover task, provide the specified tasks of NAR and how they will be conducted.

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- a. Report. List how NAR forces will support the reporting process by either being the witness or used to assist the PR architecture to verify/validate an isolating event.
- b. Locate. List how NAR forces can be used to verify the existence of evaders, signals or through their internal capabilities, confirm the location of isolated or detained personnel, and how it will be passed to the PR architecture.
- c. Support. List how NAR forces can support isolated or evading personnel within their area of operation.
- d. Recover. List how the NAR operation will be conducted, however within the classification of the base plan. List as much of the NAR capability that can be released.
 - i. Contact. Describe all actions that lead to regaining custody of both trained and untrained isolated personnel. Describe how it will be conducted during day, in limited visibility, and in what type of operational environment (rural, urban, or suburban). Ensure contact procedures are integrated into theater special instructions (SPINs), and theater SPINs are integrated into the NAR plan. Include actions that utilize technical communications as well as non-technical communications. Include a signal plan that includes:
 1. Recovery Activation Signal (RAS). Describe how the recovery activation signal will be employed and what actions will be taken in conjunction with employing the signal.
 2. Load Signal. Describe how the load signal will be employed and what actions will be taken in conjunction with employing the signal. Within the restrictions of the classification of the base plan, describe how contact will be executed.
 3. Evader Control. Describe the different control measures that may be used against the isolated person to move him through the mechanism.
 4. Behavioral instructions. Describe how and when the isolated person may receive behavioral instructions and how they should react to such instructions.
 5. Contingency Considerations. Cover any instructions for re-contact in the event the

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isolated person becomes separated from the NAR force.

- ii. Authenticate. Describe the process for authentication in accordance with theater references and any theater specific procedures.
 - iii. Support. Describe the possible support that an evader can expect and any limitations that may be imposed against the local populace such as rationing or population control measures.
 - iv. Movement. Describe the different venues of movement the evader may encounter. This will include all technical aspects of a movement phase (within the classification of the base plan) as well as contingency actions/re-contact plans.
 1. Crossover of Isolated person. Describe crossover procedures the isolated personnel should follow during a crossover operation (within the classification of the base plan).
 2. Crossover plan. Describe the mechanics of a crossover plan and what should be included (within the classification of the base plan).
 3. Exfiltrate. Describe the coordination process for exfiltration techniques with or without conventional platforms.
 - e. Reintegrate. (See Tab D). List SOF component requirements for NAR debriefers/debriefing. Describe the coordination process with the reintegration team, and any NAR security concerns.
4. Adaptation. List through which joint lessons learned programs the NAR forces will use to save and disseminate lessons learned.
- ii. Other Capabilities or Activities. Discuss employing other capabilities or activities for NAR. Include coordination required to de-conflict if necessary.
- b. Tasks.
- i. Identify command and staff tasks required to conduct NAR. The NAR tasks will provide an outline.
 - ii. Numbered Staff positions. List any J-1 through J-9 sections who are supporting NAR, and describe their functions.
 - iii. Special Staff. List any special staff sections and describe how they are supporting NAR.

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- iv. Personal Staff. List any personal staff sections and describe how they are supporting NAR.
- v. Identify the component/subcomponent commander responsible for planning the conduct and implementation of NAR.
- vi. Identify which element is designated to establish an unconventional assisted recovery coordination cell (UARCC) or functional equivalent.
- vii. List and describe tasks and responsibilities of the UARCC or functional equivalent.
- viii. List any specific tasks to IGA, OGA, host nation, and multinational partners that impact NAR.
- ix. General Tasks. Describe any NAR tasks common across all components, to include manning, training, equipment, process and procedures.

4. **Administration and Logistics.**

- a. Administration. (See Appendix 5) Address information on reporting responsibilities and procedures. Provide post mission reporting and after action requirements. Specify report formats, classification, time, and acceptable methods of submission.
- b. Logistics. (Refer to Annex D) Address all applicable logistics support requirements of friendly forces.

5. **Command and Control.** State all authorities applicable to the conduct of NAR (these should be supported by NAR authorities stated in the base plan). Include authorities for the approval, conduct, and termination of NAR, and those concerning recognition, identification, and other unique NAR related items.

- a. Command Authorities. List who has planning, execute, and termination authorities for NAR. List coordinating authorities and processes to include DIRLAUTH specific to NAR.
- b. Command Relationships. As a minimum include:
 - i. Supported and supporting relationships and procedures for tasking NAR forces.

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- ii. Provide NAR C2 diagram.
 - iii. List the roles and responsibilities of the PR OPR and the UARCC as it pertains to NAR.
 - iv. List the JPRC support authorities to the UARCC.
 - v. List OPCON/TACON relationships for DOD and OGA NAR Forces.
- c. Communications. Identify commands and organizations responsible for developing and publishing communications and signaling information.

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TAB C TO APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO (PLAN XXXXXXXXXXXX)
SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE AND ESCAPE (SERE)

References: List documents essential to this Tab.

- a. DoDD relating to SERE (i.e. Training and Education to Support the Code of Conduct)
- b. DoDI relating to SERE (i.e. Code of Conduct Training)
- c. CJCSM relating to SERE (i.e. Joint Training Manual for the Armed Forces of the US)
- d. Joint Publications related to SERE
- e. Service related SERE manuals

1. **Situation.**

- a. **Enemy.** Refer to the Base plan and Annex B (Intelligence). Include any additional information affecting SERE tasks.
 - i. Conventional/Unconventional forces affecting Survival and Evasion.
 - ii. Expected treatment by captors.
- b. **Friendly.** Refer to the Base plan and Annex A (Task Organization). Include any existing forces other than those tasked in this appendix that support SERE.
 - i. List applicable Joint Personnel Recovery Support Products (JPRSP).
 - ii. List any applicable, predetermined recovery sites.
- c. **Assumptions.** List any assumptions not reflected in the Base plan applicable to SERE.
- d. **Legal Considerations.** Detail the legal status of isolated personnel, to include rules of engagement, during all possible environments. Describe the Code of Conduct responsibility while isolated. Identify Isolated Personnel Guidance products required to prepare SERE planners, briefers, and potential isolated personnel for contingencies. Consult with SJA personnel in order to (IOT) establish legal status of DOD civilians, contractors, OGA, coalition and multi-national partners.
- e. **Definitions.** Define terms used for SERE procedures, capabilities, and equipment to ensure that commanders, staffs, and forces, which may support, or benefit

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from, SERE plans, understand the guidance provided. Include any acronyms or Service related terms not common to all.

2. **Mission**. State the SERE task and purpose. Who is doing What, Where, When, and Why.
3. **Execution**.
 - a. **Concept of the Operation**. Describe how commanders and staffs, recovery forces, and isolated personnel accomplish the SERE tasks in support of the joint force commander's PR plan.
 - b. **Tasks**. List the responsibilities assigned to each command, staff, and agency providing support to the accomplishment of the SERE tasks. Ensure that tasks are sufficiently described to include essential elements such as predetermined recovery sites, evasion aids (Blood Chits, evasion maps, pointee-talkies), isolated personnel guidance and rules of engagement.
 - c. **Additional Guidance**.
 - i. List the various ways SERE requirements may be generated. Training requirements, theater entry requirements, designated HRI/MRI per JTF commander directives, pre-deployment requirements
 - ii. State how and what type of SERE information, products, and equipment will be provided. Periodic or sustainment training needed, ISOPREP/EPA review, EVCs, Blood Chits, survival kits, IPG, survival radios
 - iii. Provide guidance or detailed information on the following:
 1. Country studies.
 2. SERE environment.
 - a. Socio-Political (i.e. current government friendly/hostile towards coalition forces)
 - b. Physical (i.e. weather, terrain, season – effects on C&S, forces, IP)
 - c. Psychological (i.e. socio-Political, weather, terrain, season, injuries – effects on C&S, forces, IP)
 3. Culture.

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4. Required SERE aids and signaling devices and procedures for their use.
 - a. POC for EVCs, Blood Chits, survival kits, IPG, survival radios/crypto, pointee-talkies.
 - b. POC for PRMS access.
 5. Recommended evasion direction of travel. Refer to most current intelligence updates.
 6. Location and description of recovery support sites. Refer to most current intelligence updates, EPAs, SPINS.
 7. Emergency communication and signaling procedures for personnel who do not have access to classified operating instructions and training. Refer to SPINS, ATO, EPAs.
 8. Procedures at contact points. Refer to SPINS and EPAs.
 9. Procedures for evaders during recovery.
 10. Requirements for intelligence collection. RFIs per local SOPs
 11. Special techniques for identifying or assisting escapees and evaders.
 12. OPSEC guidance.
 13. Required MISO capabilities, national to tactical level, to support isolated personnel.
4. **Administration and Logistics.**
- a. **Logistics.** Address all logistics support responsibilities of friendly forces. Additional mission specific SERE equipment if not covered elsewhere within this document. POCs for equipment/JPRSP issues within the AOR.
 - b. **Administration.** Specify reporting methods, formats for preparation, time, and methods and classification.
5. **Command and Control.** Address all authorities applicable to SERE. Supported and supporting relationships, OPCON, TACON, support and best practices authorities identified.

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TAB D TO APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO (PLAN XXXXXXXXXXXX)
REINTEGRATION

References: List documents essential to this Tab.

- a. DoDI 3002.01, Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense, 16 April 2009
- b. DoDI 3002.03, DOD Personnel Recovery – Reintegration of Recovered Personnel, 15 July 2013
- c. Applicable Command and Service PR regulations.
- d. Applicable PR SOP or CONOP for that operational area.

1. Situation.

- a. Enemy. Refer to the Base plan and Annex B (Intelligence). Include any additional information affecting reintegration tasks.
- b. Friendly. Summarize the friendly capabilities to accomplish the reintegration task and the critical limitations.
 - i. Identify any allied or coalition considerations which may impact or support reintegration.
 - ii. Identify any Chief of Mission and host nation considerations which may impact or support reintegration.
- c. Assumptions. List assumptions concerning accomplishment of the reintegration task; areas to consider include capabilities, limitations, and COAs. Fundamental assumptions are:
 - i. All recovered personnel will enter reintegration.
 - ii. JPRC will coordinate transportation between phases.
 - iii. All/designated components will maintain a reintegration capability to include resources, facilities, and properly trained personnel.

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- d. **Definitions.** Define terms unique to the reintegration process. These definitions should not simply re-state the joint dictionary; describe the terms in the context of this OPLAN. Examples listed below:
 - i. **Phase II Reintegration Facility.** Any secure area or facility, under friendly control where decompression and transition activities can take place. This area is ideally in a secluded area and in the vicinity of major transportation hub, offering a stable environment for reintegration activities. Also referred to as the theater transition point.
 - ii. **Chief Debriefer.** Designated person responsible for coordinating and organizing the various debriefs that are part of the reintegration process.
 - iii. **Secretary of Concern.** For the reintegration of DOD contractors, a secretary of concern must be designated. Normally this is the Service Secretary responsible for the contractor.
 - iv. **Post-Isolation Support Activities (PISA).** Upon request from Chief of Mission, DOD will provide reintegration support to non-DOD personnel.
2. **Mission.** The mission statement will identify the purpose and desired end state of reintegration. This statement must identify the five w's (Who, What, When, Where, Why). The following are examples:

O/O, designated components will establish a reintegration capability w/i the JOA IOT facilitate the gathering of critical information from recovered persons while protecting their health and welfare, leading to a return to duty decision as expeditiously as possible.

O/O, all recovered personnel will enter into phase I reintegration IOT facilitate the gathering of critical information from recovered persons while protecting their health and welfare, leading to a return to duty decision as expeditiously as possible.

3. **Execution.** This section describes the overall concept for reintegration. Include how commanders and staffs, forces, and recovered personnel will be employed to accomplish the reintegration task during all phases of the plan. Most of the information for this section will be developed through the joint operations planning process.
 - a. **Concept of the Operation.** The concept of operations may be one paragraph or several; however, it should be concise. It should be based on the course of action statement from the decision-making process and describe how reintegration will be accomplished.

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- b. Tasks. List the detailed command, agency, and staff sections (to include Joint Staff, Special Staff, Components, etc.) tasks and responsibilities for all phases of the reintegration task.
 - i. Designate supported commander for reintegration coordination and roles/responsibilities of supporting commands.
 - ii. Designate phase I and phase II reintegration sites and responsible components.
 - iii. Describe the composition of the reintegration teams.
 - iv. Address required collateral support from component commanders and Services to assist in reintegrating US personnel.
 - v. Establish coordination and transition procedures between all reintegration phases.
 - vi. Establish funding authority ISO COCOM reintegration operations (phase I/II).
 - vii. Address Service plans for phase III of the reintegration task and other supporting plans as applicable. This is particularly important for the transition process from phase II to phase III.
- c. General Guidance. The following are examples of areas to consider for establishing overall general guidance. Additional areas may be added or sections deleted depending on the operation.
 - i. Requirements for, and types of, recovered isolated personnel debriefings, and the accompanying security requirements.
 - ii. Handling procedures for debriefing records and documents, and information of immediate concern to the current operation.
 - iii. Requirements for, and levels of, medical care.
 - iv. Decompression.
 - v. Ensuring that personnel who were isolated together remain together during the reintegration process.
 - vi. Non-DOD recovered isolated personnel.

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- vii. Family support.
- viii. PAO and media guidance.
- ix. Procedures for escorting returnees on DOD aircraft from outside the continental US (OCONUS) to CONUS.
- x. Assignment of personal escorts for each of the recovered isolated personnel.

4. **Administration and Logistics.**

- a. **Logistics.** Address logistic support requirements and responsibilities of components and coalition partners. Additional considerations should address host nation and Chief of Mission requirements and capabilities.
- b. **Administration.** Specify reintegration information management and handling requirements to include report formats. Identify procedures required to transfer information between phases and archiving procedures. Standard reintegration information products include:
 - i. Initial Recovery Report.
 - ii. Situation Reports (SITREP)
 - iii. SF 312, Non-disclosure Agreement
 - iv. DD Form 2810, PR Debrief Confidentiality Statement
 - v. Debriefing summaries to include debriefing guides, notes, tapes, etc.
 - vi. Personnel Processing File (PPF)

5. **Command and Control.** Address all supported and supporting command and coordinating relationships among in-theater components, as well as Service organizations responsible for phase III.

- a. Supported and supporting relationships and procedures for tasking reintegration facility personnel.
- b. Provide Reintegration C2 diagram to include the Reintegration Team Chief, Facility Commander, Unit Commander, and JFC.

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- c. List the roles and responsibilities of the JPRC and the PRCC as it pertains to Reintegration.
- d. List OPCON/TACON relationships for DOD Forces.
- e. List support relationships between DOD, Interagency and Coalition Partners.

HEADQUARTERS, (HQ
NAME)
APO AE 09128
DD MMM YYYY

TAB E TO APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO (PLAN XXXXXXXXXXXX)
ACCOUNTING

References: List documents essential to this Tab.

- a. Title 10 U.S. Code, Chapter 76 Sections 1501-1513 Missing Persons Act
- b. National Security Presidential Directive 12, Annex 1 (NSPD-12, Annex 1)
- c. DoDD 3002.01, Personnel Recovery in DOD
- d. DoDD 2310.07E, Personnel Accounting –Losses Due to Hostile Acts
- e. DoDI 2310.05, Accounting for Missing Personnel – Boards of Inquiry
- f. DoDI 3002.03, DOD Personnel Recovery – Reintegration of Recovered Personnel
- g. CJCSI 3270.01A, Personnel Recovery Within the DOD
- h. JPub 3-50 (Personnel Recovery)
- i. Army Regulation 600-8-1, Army Casualty Operations

1. **Situation.**

- a. Enemy. Refer to the Base plan and Annex B (Intelligence). Include any additional information affecting accounting.
- b. Friendly. Refer to Base Order, Appendix 5 to Annex C (Operations). The Joint Task Force (JTF) will assist in determining the location, provide investigative support, and if required, sensitive site exploitation (SSE) to recover and account for any remains. Identify all Headquarters in the JTF, supporting Other Government Agencies (OGAs), Host Nation and multi-national forces by name and their accounting capabilities and responsibilities for your plan.
- c. Assumptions. State the assumptions concerning friendly or third party capabilities and limitations to account for missing or isolated personnel. Include capabilities and limitations for all phases of the operation: Shaping, Deterrence, Seize the Initiative, Dominate, Stability, Enable Civil Authorities.
- d. Definitions. List applicable definitions from DoDI 2310.05 page 9-14 and any other applicable documents, regulations, and instructions. Define terms used for

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accounting procedures and capabilities to ensure that commanders, staffs, and forces understand their responsibilities for accounting for missing or isolated personnel.

- i. Accounted For
- ii. Beleaguered
- iii. Besieged
- iv. Captured
- v. Case Resolution File
- vi. Covered Persons
- vii. Detained
- viii. Duty Status Whereabouts Unknown - DUSTWUN
- ix. Further Review Board
- x. Initial Board of Inquiry
- xi. Interned
- xii. Member of the Immediate Family
- xiii. Missing
- xiv. Missing in Action
- xv. Missing Person
- xvi. Missing Persons Act
- xvii. Missing Persons Counsel
- xviii. Missing Status
- xix. Pre-Enactment Case Board (May not apply. This applies to the status of unaccounted for persons from Korean Conflict, Indochina War, and the Cold War)
- xx. Primary Next-of-Kin
- xxi. Previously Designated Person
- xxii. Privileged Information
- xxiii. Secretary Concerned
- xxiv. Subsequent Board of Inquiry
- xxv. Theater Component Commander

2. **Mission.** State the accounting task and purpose.

O/O Conduct personnel accounting operations to determine the status of Covered Persons and provide for the systematic, comprehensive and timely collection, analysis, review, dissemination, and periodic update of information relating to such persons.

3. **Execution.**

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- a. Concept of the Operation. Refer to Base Order and Appendix 5 Annex C (Operations). Describe the framework for establishing accounting procedures, supported and supporting command responsibilities and expectations, and reporting requirements. Refer to references for current laws, regulations and guidance.

Example: Commanders will ensure daily personnel accountability is maintained and the Personnel Status Report (PERSTAT) reflects the accurate number of personnel present for duty, on leave, sick in the hospital, or on mission. Units will report all attached DOD civilians or contractors. All PERSTATS will be forwarded to (list appropriate staff/service entity) and the applicable PR node NLT (identify commander's time constraint for reporting).

- b. Tasks. List the specific accounting tasks assigned to each commander and appropriate staff element to implement established accounting procedures. Address the following:
 - i. Preliminary assessment and recommendation that a person be placed in a missing status.
 - ii. Assessments and reports on unaccounted personnel.
 - iii. Information relating to the whereabouts and status of a missing person.
 - iv. Public Affairs guidance and responsibility.
 - v. Responsibilities and procedures for end-of-hostilities accounting and record transfers.
- c. General Guidance. Identify specific requirements that are unique to accounting.

Example: DIRLAUTH to component headquarters to coordinate current missing persons operations and long-term recovery efforts.

4. Administration and Logistics.

- a. Logistics. Address all applicable logistics support responsibilities of friendly forces as it relates to accounting.
- b. Administration. Address information on reports required by commanders of combatant commands and components, the Services, and JPRC to account for missing persons. Specific formats for preparation, time, methods, classification,

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and submission of accounting-relevant reports are identified in DoDI 2310.05 and JP 3-50.

- i. The reporting requirements per DoDI 2310.05 are:
 1. Immediate Reports (SARIR)
 2. Missing for 24 hours (Commander's Preliminary Assessment of and Recommendation Regarding Missing Persons - *DD Form 2812 is initiated)
 3. 48 hours (DD Form 2812 is completed and forwarded to the JTF Casualty Assistance Center (CAC)).
 4. 10 days (In no later than 10 days, the completed DD Form 2812 and supporting documentation will be delivered to the respective Service Secretary of Concern).
5. **Command and Control**. Refer to Base Order and Appendix 5 to Annex C (Operations). Address command and coordinating authorities for accounting in theater and command and responsibilities to OCONUS DOD and Service Headquarters.

ENCLOSURE 1

JOINT INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE (JIE) PERSONNEL RECOVERY PR309
FORMAT EXAMPLE

Reference: Adaptive Planning and Execution (APEX) October 18, 2012. Appendix 11 to Annex B (Intelligence Estimate)

Security Classification

Originating Section, Issuing Headquarters

Place of Issue

Date Time Group

Intelligence Estimate Number:

References:

Geo-Spatial web-link/Maps and Charts:

Supporting Documents:

1. Mission. (Who, What, When, Where, Why)

On order/no later than/Phase O 48 months out, PRIPT will provide Advanced Persistent Threat (APT) capabilities analysis for the Joint Operating Area (JOA) in order to identify personnel recovery (PR) contingencies surrounding the 2nd PR task of locate, identify architecture shortfalls and JOA challenges that cannot be responded to effectively.

2. Adversary Situation. In broad terms state the adversary conditions and the multiple advanced persistent threat networks engineering credible long term low visibility patterns of configuration. For example:

Adversaries or non-state actors will blur the lines of distinction between geographic battle space boundaries and conduct operations launched from non-belligerent states or a joint area of influence.

Another example is to recognize a noteworthy and versatile advantage, capability or feature such as insider threat conditions that will impede mission accomplishment. This type of threat is menacing, chronic and takes years to establish which increases the value to non-state actors and layered adversaries.

3. Enemy Capabilities. List of specific adversaries, State Actors and Non-State Actors detailing their human terrain layers of network integration.

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a. Listing.

- i. APT Capability (Group Name XXX). The primary mission is to provide an important capability or feature that will defeat mission accomplishment. This portion can include how the actors layers of capabilities will combine with another threat group to become more prolific with virtually universal low visibility support networks enabling the functional lines of command and control, maneuver, intelligence, logistics, finance, communications and other pertinent network capabilities to engage in a long term protracted conflict.
- ii. APT Capability(Group Name XXX). Another example may begin with an agency responsible for foreign intelligence collection operations against Western Coalitions where the USG is the primary security stakeholder. Identify the critical links that bind and combine the advance persistent threat efforts against the operational design of a future joint force. Such as destabilizing tactics of hostage taking operations performed during Operational Design Phase Four/Stabilize Additional descriptive analysis may highlight the network of fighters will be dispersed in three regional areas consistent with a particular population density. Additional mission profiles described may include broad internal and external responsibilities for counter-sedition, counter-intelligence and communications network security and connectivity.
- iii. APT Capability(Group Name XXX). These agency described capabilities should not include generic information from the Base Plan Annex B. It is recommended to avoid re-stating generic threat information or irrelevant geo-spatial dynamics because it's a wasteful endeavor that discourages unity of effort and agility.
- iv. APT Capability.

b. Assumptions: Friendly Examples

- i. *Personnel recovery line of operation will serve as a force multiplier to identify adversary courses of action threatening operational design.*
- ii. *Security stakeholders will conduct full spectrum personnel recovery operations.*
- iii. *The need for operational intelligence will outweigh the amount of collection assets available.*
- iv. *The most common error in synchronizing intelligence plans with operations is the failure to build sufficient lead time enabling intelligence collection or activities to be effective.*

- c. Assumptions: Adversary Examples
 - i. *Insider threat capability to maintain long term access to a targeted area.*
 - ii. *Non-technical approaches to defeat the locate task of personnel recovery.*
 - iii. *Adversaries will attempt to neutralize technology advantages.*
 - d. Geo-Spatial Assumption:
4. **Analysis of Enemy Capabilities.** *Non-technical patterns of operation designed to neutralize the specified tasks of PR. Locating isolated personnel is an intelligence responsibility and could be identified as a potential vulnerability. Studying the nature of our adversaries will identify our strains of deficiency that will be exploited to create an advantage for adversary operations. Advanced persistent threat operators will engineer and adopt multiple non-technical courses of action to defeat established personnel recovery concepts of employment.*
5. **Conclusions.** *The joint operating environment will be a hostile environment ridden with hazard, lawlessness and protracted conflict. An adaptive adversary model or multiple adversary groups have the capability to rapidly adjust to changing operational situations. If they adopt a new pattern of operation they will defeat our personnel recovery efforts with the joint operating area. Moreover when an adversary advantage is manufactured it may present a challenge that we cannot effectively respond to.*

ENCLOSURE 2

ADVERSARY FORECASTING MODEL, ADVANCED PERSISTENT THREATS

Mission Essential Terms and Descriptions

- **(U) Forecasting:** The process of making an educated assessment and predicting future events.
- **(U) Predictive Analysis:** Studying, researching and withdrawing accurate structured data in order to estimate future probabilities, tendencies and operational patterns. The central element of predictive analytics is identifying structured data. When a measurable piece of information is subjected to analysis, it's used to forecast future probabilities with credibility. Predictors are multiple pieces of structured data. When they are pieced together and subjected to analysis, they're used to forecast operational patterns with an acceptable level of reliability.
- **(U) Descriptive Analysis:** Simple explanations that outline how the adversary's abilities support their mission proficiency.
- **(U) Capabilities Analysis:** Refers to studying and discovering what an enemy has put in place and activated to support their mission accomplishment. The mission support features an adversary network uses to accomplish the mission.
- **(U) Analysis:** To study the nature of something in order to discover and determine its essential features and abilities.

Advanced Persistent Threat (APT)

- **(U) Advanced Persistent Threat:** (APT) An extremely proficient, patient, determined and capable adversary, including two or more of such adversaries working together. (DoDI 5205.13, Defense Industrial Base Cyber Security/Information Assurance Activities, 29 Jan 2010)
- **(U) Adaptive:** To rapidly adjust to changing conditions, new environments, fluid situations or assorted groups and people. To change, adjust or adopt a new or different pattern of operation (characteristic of an adversary model or template).
- **(U) Background:** Intelligence focuses on adversaries - the enemy. Large scale conventional military engagements against the United States are possible but increasingly unlikely. International actors employing alternative methods are timeless, continuous and

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yield effective results when a conventionally weaker but adaptive adversary is committed to defeating the United States.

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APT Descriptive Breakout

- **(U) Advanced:** Operators behind the threat have a full spectrum of intelligence-gathering techniques at their disposal. These include computer intrusion technologies and techniques and extend to conventional intelligence-gathering techniques such as telephone-interception technologies and satellite imaging. They combine multiple targeting methods, tools, and techniques in order to reach and compromise their target and maintain access to it. Operators also demonstrate a deliberate focus on operational security that differentiates them from "less advanced" threats.
- **(U) Persistent:** Operators give priority to a specific task, rather than opportunistically seeking information for financial or other gain. This distinction implies that the attackers are guided by external entities. It does not mean a barrage of constant attacks and in fact, a "low-and-slow" approach is usually more successful. One of the operator's goals is to maintain long-term access to the target area, in contrast to threats that only need access to execute a specific task.
- **(U) Threat:** APTs are a menace because they have engineered the capability to cause peril and chaotic environments. The operators have a specific objective and are skilled, motivated, organized and well-funded.

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ENCLOSURE 3

THEATER STAFF PERSONNEL RECOVERY CHECKLIST

1. **Manpower and Personnel Division (J-1).**

- a. Prepare Appendix 2 (Formerly Captured, Missing, or Detained US Personnel), to ANNEX E (Personnel) to the theater OPLAN
- b. Coordinate with the JPRC regarding personnel accountability and reporting
- c. Coordinate with the JPRC regarding casualty affairs for repatriating remains of recovered MIA and KIA personnel
- d. Ensure the J-1 is an info addressee on JPRC message traffic regarding downed, missing, or rescued personnel
- e. Coordinate with the joint force legal office to ensure necessary actions are taken to meet all statutory requirements with respect to Service reporting procedures and boards of inquiry
- f. Coordinate with the JPRC regarding family support for isolated personnel
- g. Support isolated personnel during the repatriation process (pay, promotions, and personnel actions).
- h. Ensure the PAO provides information to the news media only after considering:
 - i. Security requirements
 - ii. Welfare of returned personnel and their families
 - iii. The safety and interests of other personnel who may be still be detained.
- i. Coordinate with the joint legal office for the preparation of Appendix 4 (Legal) to ANNEX E
- j. Ensure Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC)/Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (PRCC) personnel are identified. If personnel shortages exist, request augmentation as required
- k. Ensure all coordination centers and units involved in PR operations are using standard forms and message formats

2. **Intelligence Division (J-2).**

- a. Prepare Annex B (Intelligence) to the theater OPLAN
- b. Provide the JPRC with intelligence estimates and updates as required on:
 - i. Enemy policy, practices, and intentions
 - ii. Location, strength, capabilities, and activities of enemy units
 - iii. Enemy early warning systems
 - iv. Enemy air defense units
 - v. Current enemy air, ground, and naval order of battle
 - vi. Current enemy air, ground, and naval order of battle
 - vii. Attitude of the Populace
 - viii. SAFEs, DARs, Contact Points, Identification Codes, and designated HLZs

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- ix. Terrain information and analysis
- c. Coordinate with all national intelligence assets in order to provide the JPRC with timely, objective, and cogent requested military intelligence for PR planning
- d. Coordinate and validate JPRC PR intelligence support requirements
- e. Ensure intelligence requirements for PR planning/operations are forwarded to DIA
- f. Ensure the command submits a prioritized request to DIA for all-source evaluation of evasion areas where ground reconnaissance is not feasible
- g. Ensure SAFE areas in the command's area of responsibility (AOR) and contingency PR plans are periodically reviewed. If modified or updated, disseminate all changes to the command's components and forward them to the DIA
- h. Evaluate SAFEs/DARs nominated by the theater and forward them to DIA
- i. Ensure imagery of potential DARs and SAFEs are available. If not, submit a request to DIA
- j. Ensure information about DARs/SAFEs and their contact points are disseminated to the high risk of capture personnel and aircrews
- k. Ensure copies of SAFE Area Studies and/or Evasion and Recovery (E&R) Country Studies have been requested from DIA
- l. Ensure Unconventional Assisted Recovery Mechanism (UARM) requirements are established and forwarded to the Joint Staff for coordination
- m. Coordinate with the theater SOC staff regarding UARMs in the AOR.
- n. Coordinate with the joint force psychological operations officer on ways to favorably influence the local population regarding CSAR efforts
- o. Coordinate with the joint force commander (JFC) deception planners for tactical deception support during CSAR operations
- p. Ensure SERE Contingency Guides (if produced) are distributed to subordinate units.
- q. Ensure applicable Mapping, Charting and Geodesy (MC&G) products are available in adequate numbers for PR planning/operations. Check if MC&G requirements have been validated and forwarded to the appropriate agencies
- r. Ensure the JPRC/PRCCs are updated with enemy order of battle (OB) and situation for integration in PR planning and operations
- s. Coordinate for fire support to establish restricted/no-fire zones around isolated personnel.
- t. Forward to the DIA and the JPRA internally developed intelligence requirements relating to PR
- u. Ensure the JPRC/PRCCs conduct pre-incident coordination for submitting ISOPREP data and EPAs to required recovery assets
- v. Ensure high risk of capture/isolation personnel are briefed on specific regional aspects that will assist them in their SERE efforts
- w. Ensure the JPRC/PRCCs are included in weather/astronomical data distribution

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- x. Ensure all SAR/CSAR coordination centers are using maps with identical grid systems and reference points
- y. Coordinate with the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) to ensure recovered personnel are debriefed

3. Operations Division (J-3).

- a. Develop Appendix 5 (PR), to Annex C (Operations) to theater OPLAN.
- b. Ensure the theater has an established, written, and disseminated Personnel Recovery (PR) program incorporating both conventional and unconventional assisted recovery (UAR) capabilities
- c. Ensure PR doctrine, procedures and capabilities have been recommended to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to ensure their integration into DOD PR programs
- d. Ensure a designated Executive Agent (EA) or Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) has been established for the Command's PR program
- e. Ensure the command develops and coordinates joint PR tactics, techniques, procedures, publications, and equipment requirements
- f. Ensure Joint Force Commander (JFC) grants authority to the JPRC Director to task component commands to support joint PR operations
- g. Determine who has launch/border crossing authority and authority to suspend searches and rescue efforts for isolated persons
- h. Ensure the responsibilities/procedures for the Command's JPRC and Component's PRCCs have been delineated
- i. Ensure the potential involvement of allied forces in the command's PR program have been addressed
- j. Ensure allied forces have been briefed on the command's PR operations and solicit any assets that may be able to contribute
- k. Ensure non-DOD agencies briefed their regional capabilities to assist in PR operations i.e.;
 - i. Department of State's Regional Liaison Group
 - ii. Command's DCI representative, Chiefs of Station of theater countries
- l. Ensure PR planning/operations are integrated and rehearsed in previous training exercises
- m. Ensure Unconventional Assisted Recovery Mechanism (UARM) requirements are established and forwarded to the Joint Staff for coordination
- n. Ensure PR issues are integrated into Psychological Operations (PSYOPS) and Civil Affairs (CA) operations.

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- o. Ensure facilities and equipment for the command's JPRC and component's PRCCs are available.
- p. Ensure JPRC/PRCC personnel are identified. If personnel shortages exist, request augmentees.
- q. Ensure all applicable regulations and references are on hand in the JPRC/PRCC
- r. Ensure standard Search and Rescue (SAR)/Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) operations and responsibilities checklists (e. g. Rescue Mission Coordinator (RMC), On Scene Commander (OSC)) are developed and disseminated.
- s. Ensure all the components are briefed on the command's PR planning and operations.
- t. Ensure component PRCCs, SAR/CSAR and support units and allies (when involved) brief each other on their capabilities and limitations
- u. Ensure secondary SAR/CSAR forces (also called CSAR Capable) are identified and made aware of their assigned/potential PR tasking
- v. Ensure secondary SAR/CSAR units are kept informed of current operations and utilized when possible.
- w. Ensure coordination is conducted to determine requirements for Forward Operating Locations (FOLs) for SAR/CSAR forces.
- x. Ensure the locations and status of supplies at FOLs are being monitored to account for personnel/resources at those sites and ensure timely/efficient re-supply operations if required.
- y. Ensure the JPRC/PRCCs are informed of all current/future operations in the AOR and provided them applicable map overlays/graphics.
- z. Ensure the JPRC is on the daily distribution for the Air Tasking Order (ATO).
- aa. Develop and formulate CSAR SPINS for inclusion in the ATO and message distribution.
- bb. Coordinate with component and adjoining theater personnel for standardizing word/letter/number of the day and Recovery Activation Signals (RAS). This will facilitate the CSAR forces authentication of isolated personnel from different components and theaters operating in the same AOR.
- cc. Ensure the JPRC monitors ongoing SAR/CSAR operations controlled by the component PRCCs to avoid conflicts or needless complication (it also saves time should the mission need to be turned over to JPRC control.
- dd. Ensure allied SAR/CSAR and/or support assets are being integrated into the planning and execution of PR operations.
- ee. Ensure the JPRC is passing information to the Joint Staff regarding personnel who cannot be recovered by command assets due to logistical, operational, or political constraints.

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- ff. Ensure the command has a published standard designating which personnel are required to receive Level A, B, and C SERE training.
- gg. Ensure high risk of capture/isolation personnel receive training on the Geneva Convention, the Code of Conduct, and SERE techniques.
- hh. Ensure high risk of capture/isolation personnel are briefed on specific regional aspects that will assist them in their SERE efforts.
- ii. Ensure high risk of capture personnel are trained on their E&R equipment.
- jj. Ensure high risk of capture personnel receive training on recovery equipment and techniques of other components.
- kk. Ensure training for JPRC and PRCC personnel is conducted during periods when SAR/CSAR missions are not being conducted.
- ll. Ensure there a “Blood Chit” program manager for the theater that issues and tracks these items.
- mm. Ensure if “Blood Chits” and other equipment/devices to assist personnel in SERE efforts are issued, there are additional items in stock to replace used, lost or destroyed equipment
- nn. Ensure “Blood Chit” accountability records are submitted to the JPRA
- oo. Ensure Isolated Personnel Reports (ISOPREPs) (DD Form 1833) are prepared and submitted to component RCCs and forwarded to the JPRC when required
- pp. Ensure the JPRC/RCCs conducted pre-incident coordination for submitting ISOPREP data and EPAs to required recovery assets
- qq. Ensure standard Search and Rescue (SAR)/Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) operations and responsibilities checklists (e. g. Rescue Mission Coordinator (RMC), On Scene Commander (OSC)) have been developed and disseminated
- rr. Ensure PR planning/operations have been integrated and rehearsed in previous training exercises

4. Logistic Division (J-4).

- a. Prepare Appendix 2 (Mortuary Affairs) to Annex D (Logistics) to theater OPLAN.
- b. Coordinate with the JPRC concerning deployment of recovery forces and assets
- c. Coordinate mortuary affairs with the JPRC.
- d. Ensure facilities and equipment for the command’s JPRC and component’s PRCCs are available.
- e. Ensure coordination is completed to determine requirements for Forward Operating Locations (FOLs) for SAR/CSAR forces.
- f. Ensure units request additional or new E&R assistance devices when a utility has been discovered.

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- g. Ensure transportation requirements for repatriated remains of recovered personnel are coordinated.

5. Plans and Policy Division (J-5).

- a. Coordinate with the JPRC to ensure PR is addressed and included in all OPLANs.
- b. Coordinate with the theater SOC staff for formulating Appendix 11 to Annex C (Operations)
- c. Ensure separate Non-Combatant Evacuation (NEO) plans for countries in the command's AOR are developed and periodically reviewed as applicable, and have been addressed for PR.

6. Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Systems Division (J-6).

- a. Provide the JPRC communication support as outlined below:
 - i. Voice capability (secure and non-secure telephones with worldwide access, radio (SATCOM/UHF)
 - ii. Data capability (message, SIPRNET, NIPRNET, CTAPS equipment, and SARSAT local user terminal access)
 - iii. Fax (Secure/Non-Secure) capability
PRC 112 PLS Codes
 - iv. Provide Evader/Recovery Support by providing the JPRC with:
 - v. Networks
 - vi. Frequencies
 - vii. Code Words
 - viii. Call Signs
- b. Develop the Joint Communications Electronics Operating Instructions (JCEOI) and/or Annex K. If designated, identify CSAR net architecture and publish unique extracts to support CSAR operations. Identify international and designated distress frequencies.
- c. Ensure the command's PR communications network has been standardized among the components. Ensure all SAR/CSAR and support units can communicate securely
- d. Coordinate with the JPRC to ensure adequate primary and secondary communications links have been established with each component RCC.
- e. Designate an administrative tactical satellite (TACSAT) network to support CSAR C2. This net can be designated as a contingency alternative for use of an existing net. Primary and secondary frequencies within each specified range of the spectrum (e.g., HF, UHF, VHF-AM, and VHF-FM) should be designated in advance to support CSAR operations and should be published in the communications plan and/or the ATO SPINS.

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- f. Ensure authentication procedures for isolated personnel using military communications networks have been standardized and disseminated to subordinate commands
- g. Develop a consolidated listing of personal identification numbers for identified personnel are available at key nodes to support rapid identification.
- h. Ensure that channel A/B frequencies for the PRC-112 has been assigned. Ensure frequencies are clean for a 1-watt transmitter.
- i. Ensure all coordination centers and units involved in PR operations using standard forms and message formats
- j. Ensure frequencies/call signs/communications procedures for the command's PR operations have been issued and coordinated with National Security Agency (NSA)
- k. Provide the JPRC low and high density (5 1/4 and 3 1/2-inch) disks for generating messages. Prior to deployment, copy preformatted USMTF CSAR message templates to disks to ensure expediency when preparing messages

7. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA).

- a. Provide legal information to the JPRC in reference to:
 - i. Operational Law
 - ii. Law of Armed Conflict
 - iii. Rules of Engagement (ROE)
 - iv. Law of the Sea
 - v. Airspace Law
 - vi. Status of Forces Agreements
- b. Assist the J-3 with the preparation of Appendix 6 (ROE) to Annex C (Operations) to the theater OPLAN
- c. Assist the J-1 with the preparation of Appendix 4 (Legal) to Annex E to the theater OPLAN

8. Public Affairs (PA).

- a. Prepare Annex F (Public Affairs) to theater OPLAN
- b. Tailor PA activity to support missions across the entire range of military operation
- c. Establish PR related information goals based on command guidance
- d. Coordinate with the Civil Affairs (CA) and Psychological Operation (PSYOP) staffs to ensure efforts are coordinated
- e. Integrate, coordinate, de-conflict, and synchronize information dissemination plans and activities derived from PA, CA, PSYOP, and other government

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agencies at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels. Ensure message conveyed does not conflict or contradict one another.

- f. Coordinate with Protocol and the JPRC for any public appearances by returnees.
- g. Give careful and deliberate consideration prior to exposing returned evaders to the media
- h. Provide PR related information to the news media only after considering:
 - i. Security Requirements
 - ii. Welfare of returned personnel and their families
 - iii. The safety and interests of other personnel who may be still be detained

9. Surgeon.

- a. Prepare Annex Q (Medical Services) to the theater OPLAN
- b. Coordinate with the JPRC in reference to PR support concerning:
 - i. Medical Evacuation
 - ii. Health Service Support (HSS) for PR operations
 - iii. Echelon I - V Care for recovered personnel
 - iv. Reintegration