

Army Regulation 525–28

Military Operations

Personnel Recovery

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
5 March 2010**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

AR 525-28

Personnel Recovery

This new Department of the Army regulation, dated 5 March 2010--

- o Introduces and authorizes the Army Personnel Recovery Program (chap 1).
- o Assigns responsibilities for the Army Personnel Recovery Program (chap 2).
- o Establishes the Army Personnel Recovery Program and directs full integration into the Army operational environment and Army education and training (chap 3).
- o Directs personnel recovery education and training (chap 4).
- o Provides requirements for returnee reintegration (chap 5).
- o Discusses the Personnel Recovery Information Management Report and software management (chap 6).

Effective 5 April 2010


Military Operations

Personnel Recovery

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


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Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a new Department of the Army regulation.

Summary. This regulation prescribes the goals, policies, procedures, and responsibilities for planning, preparing, executing, and assessing the Army's Personnel Recovery Program. It describes both existing and maturing concepts, responsibilities, policy, and implementing procedures, and is intended to evolve as Army doctrine. This regulation establishes the basis for a coordinated personnel recovery program within the Department of the Army to support National objectives.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. It also applies to Department of the Army civilians.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management

control provisions and identifies key management controls that must be evaluated (see appendix B).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–OD), Washington, DC 20310–0450.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments or suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–OD), Washington, DC 20310–0450.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels A, B, C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

Chapter 1

Introduction, *page 1*

Purpose • 1–1, *page 1*

References • 1–2, *page 1*

Explanation of abbreviations and terms • 1–3, *page 1*

Responsibilities • 1–4, *page 1*

Authority • 1–5, *page 1*

*This regulation supersedes AR 525–90, dated 25 February 1985 and AR 350–30, dated 10 December 1985.

Contents—Continued

Chapter 2

Responsibilities, page 1

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) • 2-1, *page 1*
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) • 2-2, *page 1*
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 • 2-3, *page 2*
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2 • 2-4, *page 2*
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 • 2-5, *page 2*
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 • 2-6, *page 3*
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8 • 2-7, *page 3*
The Surgeon General • 2-8, *page 3*
Chief, National Guard Bureau • 2-9, *page 3*
Chief, Army Reserve • 2-10, *page 4*
The Judge Advocate General • 2-11, *page 4*
Chief of Chaplains • 2-12, *page 4*
Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command • 2-13, *page 4*
Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command • 2-14, *page 5*
Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command • 2-15, *page 5*
Commanding Generals of Army Service Component Commands • 2-16, *page 6*
Commanding General, U.S. Army South • 2-17, *page 6*
Commanding General, U.S. Army North • 2-18, *page 6*
Commanding General, Eighth United States Army • 2-19, *page 7*
Commanding General, U.S. Army Europe • 2-20, *page 7*
Commanding General, U.S. Army Special Operations Command • 2-21, *page 7*
Superintendent, United States Military Academy • 2-22, *page 7*
Commanding General, Installation Management Command • 2-23, *page 7*
Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command • 2-24, *page 7*
Director, U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center • 2-25, *page 8*
All commanders • 2-26, *page 8*

Chapter 3

The Army Personnel Recovery Program, page 8

Introduction • 3-1, *page 8*
Full integration into the operational environment • 3-2, *page 8*
Full integration in the Army education and training • 3-3, *page 9*

Chapter 4

Personnel Recovery Education and Training, page 9

Education and training philosophy • 4-1, *page 9*
Code of Conduct • 4-2, *page 9*
Personnel recovery training for individuals • 4-3, *page 10*
Personnel recovery training for commanders and staff • 4-4, *page 10*
Personnel recovery training for units • 4-5, *page 10*

Chapter 5

Reintegration, page 10

Reintegration overview • 5-1, *page 10*
Phase III reintegration • 5-2, *page 11*

Chapter 6

Personnel Recovery Information Management, page 11

Isolated Personnel Report • 6-1, *page 11*
Isolated personnel report requirements • 6-2, *page 11*
Personnel recovery management software management • 6-3, *page 12*
Pre-outside of the continental United States travel file • 6-4, *page 12*

Contents—Continued

Appendixes

A. References, *page 13*

B. Management Control Evaluation Checklist, *page 14*

Table List

Table 6-1: Unit Identification Code, *page 12*

Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1–1. Purpose

This regulation establishes Army policy to guide the Army Personnel Recovery (PR) Program. It provides—

- a.* Department of the Army PR standards.
- b.* Policies, procedures, and responsibilities for execution of the Army PR Program throughout the full spectrum of military operations.
- c.* It establishes the requirement for Army leaders to plan, prepare, execute, and assess PR within the scope of Army capabilities.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

Responsibilities are listed in chapter 2.

1–5. Authority

- a.* Section 1501, Title 10, United States Code (10 USC 1501) and DODD 3002.01E require the Services to develop supportive PR policies, programs, and capabilities.
- b.* The Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs (ASD(ISA)), under the Secretary of Defense for Policy, serves as the principal staff assistant and civilian advisor to the Secretary of Defense and Under Secretary of Defense for Policy on personnel recovery. The ASD(ISA) has designated the Defense Prisoner of War (POW)/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) as the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for PR.
- c.* Department of Defense (DOD) has assigned the Commander, United States Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) as the Executive Agent for PR. The Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) is designated as USJFCOM's OPR for Code of Conduct (COC) training and education.
- d.* The Secretary of the Army has delegated authority to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DCS, G–3/5/7) to serve as the Army's OPR for the execution of PR and U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) is the OPR for Nonconventional Assisted Recovery (NAR). The DCS, G–3/5/7 has delegated authority to the PR Branch to act as the OPR for PR.

Chapter 2 Responsibilities

2–1. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

The ASA(ALT) will—

- a.* Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G–3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G–3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b.* Coordinate with the DCS, G–3/5/7, to develop, facilitate, assess, and oversee PR technologies, experiments, and tactics, techniques, and procedures development to meet the requirements of the Army and Combatant Commanders (CCDRs).
- c.* Ensure all contracts written which may require travel outside the United States include provisions requiring compliance with theater entry requirements for PR.
- d.* Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2–2. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

The ASA(M&RA) will—

- a.* Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G–3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G–3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b.* Develop or revise Army PR policies as they pertain to PR.
- c.* Ensure policies are developed to support PR education and training requirements.
- d.* Ensure that Army PR plans, policies, concepts, and doctrine conform to national, DOD, Joint Staff, interagency, and Army policies and agreements, as well as to multinational force compatibility agreements.
- e.* Establish policies to support the Reintegration Program.

f. Coordinate with the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (DCS, G-1), to ensure policies and procedures are in place to identify and track personnel who have received PR training.

g. Develop policies and plans for casualty assistance matters pertaining to isolated personnel (IP) as well as processing and reintegrating returned personnel.

h. Ensure that funding is available to cover the costs associated with reintegrating Soldiers, Army civilians, and Army contractors to the extent allowed by applicable law and regulations. For Army civilians and Army contractors or other previously designated personnel, these costs include billeting, transportation, security, medical treatment determined to be necessary, and other military Service-directed activities associated with the reintegration process.

i. Develop plans to support the Army PR Program regarding accounting for missing persons under 10 USC 1501 through 10 USC 1513.

j. Coordinate with the DCS, G-1 and the DCS, G-3/5/7, to develop and maintain policies for Soldiers and Army civilians who are designated as an IP.

k. Provide guidance to commanders and oversight in the use of contractor support as it relates to PR.

l. Establish policies to support reintegration, to include Family travel and Family support at the reintegration location.

m. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

n. Oversee the execution of Service responsibilities for reintegration operations.

o. Oversee all Army Commands (ACOMs), Army Service Component Commands (ASCCs), and Direct Reporting Units (DRUs) PR Programs.

2-3. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

The DCS, G-1 will—

a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.

b. Coordinate with DCS, G-3/5/7, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), and U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) to develop a methodology to track Soldiers, Army civilians, and Army contractors who have received formalized PR education and training.

c. Coordinate with the ASA(M&RA) and the DCS, G-3/5/7 to develop and maintain policies for Soldiers and Army civilians who were previously designated as an IP.

d. Ensure the Army Personnel Planning Guidance contains updated PR information.

e. Ensure policies and procedures are developed to comply with DODI 2310.5 and for the systematic, comprehensive, and the timely collection, analysis, review, dissemination, and periodic update of information related to such persons.

f. Ensure outside the continental United States (OCONUS) permanent change of station (PCS) orders include PR theater entry training requirements.

g. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-4. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2

The DCS, G-2 will—

a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.

b. Provide a representative to attend periodic DOD PR Intelligence Steering Group meetings, as required.

c. Provide guidance and oversight for the conduct of returnee intelligence debriefings.

d. Ensure all returnee intelligence debriefings are obtained under an express written promise of confidentiality. Debriefings shall be treated as privileged information under 10 USC 1506(d)(1), are the property of the DOD and shall not be released to the public. DD Form 2810 (Personnel Recovery Debriefing Statement) shall be used to inform returnees that debriefings will remain confidential to the extent authorized by law. Prior to starting the debriefing process, the returnee shall be given an opportunity to sign a DD Form 2810.

e. Identify military intelligence personnel who require specialized training to support PR activities, and ensure personnel are educated and trained in the intelligence process used to support PR.

f. Ensure intelligence debriefings supporting PR operations are only conducted by trained and certified intelligence debriefers who have received training in PR debriefing techniques.

g. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-5. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

The DCS, G-3/5/7 will—

a. Serve as the OPR for the Army's PR Program.

b. Provide general officer representation to the Personnel Recovery Advisory Group and applicable representation to the Personnel Recovery Technology Working Group.

- c. Provide representation to advise the DPMO representative at all meetings of the National Search and Rescue Committee, on the request of the Director, DPMO.
- d. Establish and maintain a PR Office within the DCS, G-3/5/7 to—
 - (1) Develop and maintain the strategic vision and plan for the implementation of the Army's PR Program.
 - (2) Execute the Army's PR Program.
 - (3) Allocate the training seats for Joint PR courses.
 - (4) Coordinate with FORSCOM, TRADOC, and Installation Management Command (IMCOM) to integrate and standardize PR training at collective and individual mobilization locations.
 - (5) Coordinate with ASCC, Reserve Component, and National Guard commanders to ensure Army PR efforts support their requirements.
 - (6) Ensure Army representation at all multinational, DOD, Joint, and Service PR conferences, meetings, and working groups. Ensure Army equities are represented and that Army doctrine is compatible with approved DOD and Joint doctrine.
 - (7) Provide PR training and education to the Army Staff as required.
 - (8) Ensure CCDR PR requirements are articulated through the ASCC to force providers.
- e. Ensure the PR office personnel are educated and trained in all aspects of Army and Joint PR.
- f. Ensure Army PR is addressed in all Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES) documents.
- g. Coordinate with the ASA(M&RA) and DCS, G-1 to develop and maintain policies for Soldiers and Army civilians who were designated as IP.
- h. Ensure reintegration transfer protocols are coordinated between the U.S. Army and the Geographic Combatant Commands (GCCs).
- i. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-6. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

The DCS, G-4 will—

- a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b. Coordinate with the DCS, G-3/5/7 and the DCS, G-8, to validate PR equipment requirements.
- c. Ensure all contracts written which may require travel outside the United States include provisions requiring compliance with theater entry requirements for PR.
- d. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8

The DCS, G-8 will—

- a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b. Program for the Army PR doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) funding requirements in the program objective memorandum as applicable. Identify and maintain awareness of all PR budgetary information regarding organizing, training, and equipping individuals, units and forces, and commanders and staffs. Ensure funding is allocated to support PR training and education for Soldiers staffing PR billets.
- c. Participate in the Army Requirement and Resource Board and the PPBES processes as necessary to facilitate resourcing of validated and prioritized PR products.
- d. Coordinate with the DCS, G-3/5/7 and the DCS, G-4 to validate PR equipment requirements.
- e. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-8. The Surgeon General

TSG will—

- a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b. Coordinate with U.S. Army South (USARSOUTH) on the medical aspects of the Phase III reintegration process.
- c. Ensure that adequate numbers of survival, evasion, resistance, and escape (SERE)-trained psychologists are available to support psychological and mental health portions of the Army PR Program.
- d. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-9. Chief, National Guard Bureau

The Chief, NGB will—

- a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b. Ensure forces deploying outside the United States complete theater entry requirements prior to mobilization/deployment and notify the force provider when these tasks have been accomplished.
- c. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-10. Chief, Army Reserve

The CAR will—

- a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b. Ensure forces deploying outside the United States complete theater entry requirements prior to mobilization/deployment and notify the force provider when these tasks have been accomplished.
- c. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-11. The Judge Advocate General

TJAG will—

- a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b. Support reintegration by assisting USARSOUTH and FORSCOM, as required, by providing the authorized level of legal support.
- c. Provide guidance to senior Army leadership as necessary to explain the relationship between the COC and the Uniform Code of Military Justice.
- d. Provide guidance to senior Army leadership on the legal aspects of PR to include the Geneva Conventions and other international agreements, as necessary.
- e. Integrate PR principles and fundamentals, including PR support considerations, into the appropriate Judge Advocate General's Corps' polices.
- f. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-12. Chief of Chaplains

The CCH will—

- a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b. Coordinate with ASCC chaplains to develop and integrate religious support planning into the Army Reintegration Plan.
- c. Coordinate with ASCC command chaplains to ensure sufficient Unit Ministry Teams (UMT) are available at the continental United States (CONUS) and OCONUS processing locations to meet the spiritual needs of returned personnel and their Families.
- d. Ensure UMTs are available to provide pastoral care and assist Casualty Affairs officers in conveying potentially distressing news to returned personnel, their Families, as well as the Families of POWs, hostages, peacetime governmental detained evaders, and missing personnel.
- e. Coordinate with senior chaplains on installations; and augment as necessary, CONUS chaplain staffs so returned personnel and Family members, regardless of faith, have the opportunity for religious ministrations and personal counseling of their choice.
- f. Coordinate with the TRADOC chaplain to validate training in support of chaplains' requirements and ensure U.S. Army Chaplain School integrates PR religious support into program of instructions.
- g. Monitor UMT participation in PR for after action review and observations, insights, and lessons (OIL) submission in accordance with the Chief of Chaplains Lessons Learned Program.
- h. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-13. Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Command

The CG, FORSCOM will—

- a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b. Ensure that all operational orders and plans provide PR guidance.
- c. Organize, train, and equip appropriate forces to support PR during all deployments, operations, exercises, and contingencies.
- d. Coordinate PR training standards with TRADOC. Ensure that PR plans and missions are integrated into all exercises and evaluated in accordance with the appropriate PR standards, manuals, and regulations.
- e. Coordinate with DCS, G-3/5/7 PR Branch and ASCCs to determine quota requirements for PR-related training at

the JPRA, Personnel Recovery Education and Training Center (PRETC), Personnel Recovery Academy (PRA), and other accredited courses.

f. Coordinate with DCS, G-3/5/7, TRADOC, and IMCOM to integrate and standardize PR training at collective and individual mobilization locations. Provide a liaison to USARSOUTH during reintegration operations for all Soldiers and Army civilians who are assigned to units sourced by FORSCOM.

g. Ensure all forces deploying outside the United States complete PR theater entry training requirements.

h. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-14. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The CG, AMC will—

a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.

b. Ensure Soldiers and Army civilians comply with GCC theater entry requirements for PR.

c. Ensure all contracts written which may require travel outside the United States include provisions requiring compliance with theater entry requirements for PR.

d. Ensure that all Army contractor personnel deployed in support of operations and exercises are accounted for in accordance with DODI 3020.41 and CJCSM 3150.13.

e. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-15. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The CG, TRADOC will—

a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.

b. Coordinate with DCS, G-3/5/7, FORSCOM, and IMCOM to integrate and standardize PR training at collective and individual mobilization locations. Resource subordinate elements, as appropriate, to perform required duties in support of the Army's PR Program.

c. Assist the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School in the development of doctrine and training supporting execution of PR operations unique to Army Special Operations Forces (ARSOF), as required.

d. Establish and maintain a PR collection plan for OIL. Analyze OIL to determine applicable PR lessons, expedite dissemination of releasable PR information, and publish PR lessons learned. Ensure PR OIL are forwarded to the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) for analysis, dissemination, and archiving.

e. Oversee the office designated as the Army Force Modernization Proponent for PR. Ensure the proponent will—

(1) Execute force management responsibilities (requirements definition, force development, combat developments, doctrine developments, materiel developments, training developments, personnel developments, and facilities development) relative to DOTMLPF for PR.

(2) Conduct DOTMLPF assessments of the Army PR capabilities to identify capability gaps and to recommend solutions.

(3) Ensure DOTMLPF actions are coordinated with ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, Field Operating Agencies (FOAs), HQDA staff, and others, as required.

(4) Validate and accredit Army PR education and training to ensure it conforms to applicable policies and regulations. Specifically—

(a) Ensure that entry level COC training (level A) is conducted for all Soldiers entering the Service.

(b) Assist commanders in the conduct of level B COC/SERE training, in accordance with Army and CCDR directives.

(c) Develop and distribute all PR education and training materials to commanders as required. Assess the ability of other Services' training materials to meet Army PR training requirements.

f. Provide oversight of the Army's SERE level C school located at the U.S. Army Aviation Center of Excellence, Fort Rucker.

g. In coordination with DCS, G-3/5/7 PR Branch and ASCCs, determine quota requirements for PR-related training at JPRA, PRETC, PRA, and other accredited courses.

h. Develop, coordinate, and facilitate training and education necessary to support PR requirements.

i. Develop, implement, and continually update, based on lessons learned, input from the field, and other subject matter experts' input, appropriate training programs for PR, to include but not limited to—

(1) An orientation for cadets, officer candidates, and Soldiers undergoing initial entry training that familiarizes them with the PR System.

(2) The integration of PR into all officers' and noncommissioned officers' professional military education to ensure the long-term development of knowledge and skills.

(3) Development of PR training requirements in accordance with applicable directives, instructions, and regulations.

j. Analyze PR information, collected by CALL, and integrate PR lessons into proponent DOTMLPF solutions.

- k. Ensure PR is integrated into all doctrinal publications and in all branches.
- l. Integrate PR education into professional military education curricula.
- m. Coordinate with FORSCOM to ensure the inclusion of full-spectrum PR tasks and events into the Mission Rehearsal Exercise/Mission Readiness Exercise, Battle Command Training Program, and Combat Training Center programs. Ensure that the replicated higher echelon is capable of providing the required PR command and control.
- n. Ensure that all PR education and training programs are reported via Digital Training Management System (DTMS).
- o. Develop a methodology to validate and accredit, in accordance with applicable regulations, all instructor qualifications for Army PR instructors, to include Army SERE instructors (less ARSOF).
- p. Inspect PR/SERE education and training programs of instructions (less ARSOF) on an annual basis and provide results to DCS, G-3/5/7.
- q. Coordinate with the United States Military Academy (USMA) to ensure PR training and education is executed in accordance with doctrine and military education level standards.
- r. Provide DCS, G-3/5/7 an annual strategic plan outlining goals and objectives as the Force Modernization Proponent and provide semi-annually progress reports on the status of initiatives and products.

2-16. Commanding Generals of Army Service Component Commands

The CGs of ASCCs will—

- a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b. Develop the capability to activate and operate a Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (PRCC).
- c. Be prepared to support PR during all Army deployments, operations, exercises, and contingencies.
- d. Ensure assigned or attached deploying Soldiers and Army civilians comply with the GCC PR requirements.
- e. Ensure GCC PR requirements are furnished to contracting officers for incorporation into contracts for deploying personnel.
- f. Develop procedures to account for Soldiers, Army civilians, and Army contractors when they are within the respective ASCC's area of responsibility (AOR).
- g. Articulate PR pre-deployment requirements, through HQDA to the force providers.
- h. Assess ASCC PR capabilities and forward shortfalls to DCS, G-3/5/7.
- i. Ensure PR theater entry requirements are annotated in the DOD Foreign Clearance Guide respective to the ASCC's AOR.
- j. Designate an office to coordinate with USARSOUTH to support Phase III reintegration, as required.
- k. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-17. Commanding General, U.S. Army South

The CG, USARSOUTH will—

- a. Establish plans to support the Reintegration Program, to include Family travel and Family support at the reintegration location in addition to tasks delineated in paragraph 2-16. USARSOUTH is the Army's supported command for Phase III reintegration.
- b. Coordinate with the ASCCs for regularly scheduled meetings in support of Service requirements to support reintegration operations.

2-18. Commanding General, U.S. Army North

The CG, USARNORTH will—

- a. Organize, train, and equip appropriate forces to support search and rescue (SAR) and PR during all operations, exercises, and contingencies within the United States Northern Command (NORTHCOM) AOR (United States, Canada, Mexico, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico) in addition to tasks delineated in paragraph 2-16.
- b. Ensure Army units responsible for SAR in support of Defense Support of Civil Authorities receive required information and training to conduct the following:
 - (1) Incident specific (state, local, and/or Federal) search patterns and techniques.
 - (2) SAR as directed by the emergency support function #9 of the National Incident Management System.
 - (3) Emergency locator transmitter considerations.
- c. Ensure units assisting civil authorities address the potential of isolating situations in their plans, risk assessment, or operations orders.
- d. Assist in developing and refining requirements for deployment of Army Soldiers, civilians, and contractors in support of military operations and conferences within NORTHCOM OCONUS AORs.
- e. Coordinate the Land Component Command SAR response in support of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives (CBRNE) and CBRNE consequence management response force operation.

f. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-19. Commanding General, Eighth United States Army

The CG, EUSA will—

- a.* Be as an ASCC, responsible for all tasks delineated in paragraph 2-16.
- b.* Be as a force provider, responsible to organize, train, and equip appropriate forces to support PR during all deployments, operations, exercises, and contingencies.

2-20. Commanding General, U.S. Army Europe

The CG, USAREUR will—

Organize, train, and equip appropriate forces to support PR during all deployments, operations, exercises, and contingencies, in addition to tasks delineated in paragraph 2-16.

2-21. Commanding General, U.S. Army Special Operations Command

The CG, USASOC will—

- a.* Designate an office to coordinate with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b.* Be as the Force Modernization Proponent for Special Operations, USASOC, responsible for all PR matters relating to Army Special Operations Forces.
- c.* Serve as the Army's proponent for NAR.
- d.* Provide full spectrum COC SERE level C education and training to meet ARSOF requirements.
- e.* Train ARSOF (as an ASCC) to meet the combatant command's NAR requirements delineated in DODI 2310.6.
- f.* Develop plans and policies to report the status and shortfalls of ARSOF PR training and education requirements.
- g.* Coordinate personnel recovery doctrine and training with the Army's proponent for PR, as appropriate.
- h.* Provide the necessary support, when required, for reintegration debriefers and SERE psychological support to reintegration teams.
- i.* Coordinate with TRADOC to develop doctrine and training supporting execution of PR related operations unique to ARSOF.
- j.* Support reintegration operations as directed.

2-22. Superintendent, United States Military Academy

The Superintendent, USMA will—

- a.* Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b.* Ensure that PR education and training is incorporated into cadet's military training and curriculum as appropriate.
- c.* Coordinate with TRADOC to ensure PR training and education is in accordance with doctrine and military education level standards.

2-23. Commanding General, Installation Management Command

The CG, IMCOM will—

- a.* Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b.* Coordinate with the DCS, G-3/5/7, FORSCOM, and TRADOC to integrate and standardize PR training at collective and individual mobilization locations.
- c.* Ensure garrison commanders have the capability to assist deploying units' PR training requirements as appropriate.
- d.* Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2-24. Commanding General, U.S. Army Human Resources Command

The CG, HRC will—

- a.* Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS, G-3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G-3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b.* Coordinate with the DCS, G-3/5/7 to develop policies to support Phase III reintegration.
- c.* Coordinate with USARSOUTH to support IP and reintegration operations as necessary.
- d.* Provide resources for next of kin reintegration travel from the Casualty and Mortuary Affairs open allotment.
- e.* Provide support, as necessary, to facilitate orderly, expeditious, and considerate processing of returned personnel.
- f.* Assist when required, planning public affairs assistance for the returnee and their Family, consistent with the principles of information while respecting individual privacy.

- g. Be prepared to support reintegration operations as directed.

2–25. Director, U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center

The Director, USAASC will—

- a. Designate an office to coordinate PR with the DCS G–3/5/7. Forward contact information to the DCS, G–3/5/7 on an annual basis.
- b. Ensure Soldiers and Army civilians comply with GCC theater entry requirements.
- c. Ensure all contractor personnel assigned to or supporting USAASC and deployed in support of operations and exercises are accounted for in accordance with DODI 3020.41 and CJCSM 3150.13.
- d. Ensure all contracts written which may require travel outside the United States include provisions requiring compliance with theater entry requirements for PR.
- e. Develop policies and procedures to support the Families of Soldiers and Army civilians in the event they become IP.

2–26. All commanders

All commanders will—

- a. Develop policies and procedures for their command to report, locate, support, recover, and reintegrate Soldiers and Army civilians in the event they become isolated.
- b. Ensure those Soldiers and Army civilians who will deploy, arrange with their Families the actions to take should they become IP.
- c. Develop policies and procedures to support the Families of Soldiers and Army civilians in the event they become IP.
- d. Provide requirements to the contracting officer concerning PR for incorporation into the contract. At a minimum, commanders will identify any training (such as theater entry requirements) and equipment that a contractor will be expected to operate, carry, and so forth necessary for PR efforts.
- e. Establish a functioning PRCC for all major exercises and operations at the corps and division level. Commanders at the brigade level will identify a PR officer/noncommissioned officer.

Chapter 3

The Army Personnel Recovery Program

3–1. Introduction

- a. It is the Army’s Policy that all Soldiers and Department of the Army (DA) civilians shall abide by the Warriors Ethos. The Army PR Program is specifically supported by the Ethos statement that **“I Will Never Leave a Fallen Comrade.”** The Warrior Ethos combined with the COC provides Soldiers and DA civilians with the moral compass to guide their actions as an IP, and to survive and return with honor.
- b. The Army PR Program is designed to prevent or reduce any strategic advantage our enemies may gain due to a tactical event involving the Isolation of Army personnel.
- c. The PR is a key task under the warfighting function of protection, thus making it one of the pillars supporting the reduction of threats to the force. Given the current operating environment of rapidly changing and evolving threats faced by today’s Army, it is now more important than ever that the Army promote a robust PR Program to mitigate the risks of incidents that may result in an isolating event and to increase the chances of a successful recovery before personnel are detained or captured.
- d. The Army defines PR as “The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prevent or effect the recovery and return of U.S. military, DOD civilians, and DOD contractor personnel, or other personnel as determined by the Secretary of Defense, who become IP in an operational environment.” Military, DOD civilians, and DOD contractors are considered IP if they have become isolated, missing, detained, or captured.
- e. The Army PR Program consists of sub-components that fall under the umbrella of PR. These include, but are not limited to, COC; combat search and rescue; SERE; conduct after capture; SAR; NAR; and unconventional assisted recovery.
- f. The Army PR Program is based on the principle of full integration. The Army PR Program will be integrated into the operational and institutional education and training within the Army.

3–2. Full integration into the operational environment

- a. The PR is not a separate or distinct operation; it is embedded in all operations. The Army PR Program focuses on the seamless integration of PR policies and doctrine into all future Army policies and doctrine. Where there are unique requirements for PR policies and guidance, efforts will be made to consolidate documents to eliminate confusion and assist commanders in preparing their forces for deployments.

b. This integration shall extend to all levels within the Army from HQDA to unit tactics, techniques, and procedures and instill a sense of confidence within the Army that we will protect all those who serve within our Army.

c. The Army PR Program will be coordinated to ensure all appropriate doctrinal publications include PR information, guidance, and policies. This will include the inclusion of PR into training and evaluation manuals, field manuals (FM), Soldier tasks, and military operational specialty manuals.

3-3. Full integration in the Army education and training

a. Current and future conditions throughout the world and within the full spectrum of conflict dictate that Soldiers and their commanders are able to change to address any threat they face. The Army PR Education and Training Program will strive to adapt and develop to quickly adjust to changing threat conditions.

b. The Army PR policy is to educate and train its Soldiers, Army civilians, and Army contractors (when applicable) at the right time, under the right conditions, while striving to reduce the burden on commanders with extraneous information or unrealistic requirements. The Army PR Education and Training Program will be tailored to meet the needs of all Army components to ensure uniformity of training for our deploying forces.

c. Army PR education and training will be adjusted to accommodate the unique situations to include the use of all forms of media and instructional techniques from limited to short distance learning mediums to the use of experiential training consisting of challenging field exercises.

d. The Army PR Education and Training Program is built upon two fundamental approaches to integrate into the Army's system.

(1) Enhancement—

(a) There is no "one stop shop" for PR education and training for commanders, staffs, and Soldiers. Soldiers will be exposed to PR in basic training and then PR education and training will continue throughout a Soldier's career. The appropriate PR education and training will be added into the existing institutional career courses and unit training to increase the Soldier's understanding and associated responsibilities with the Army PR Program. This PR education and training will extend into the Army's senior leader development courses to ensure that the highest ranks in the Army understand their PR responsibilities.

(b) The Army's policy for the Army PR Education and Training Program stresses the preparation of Soldiers, Army civilians, and Army contractors, not only for the prevention of becoming isolated, but also knowing how to properly respond to an isolating event. Response to an isolating event will include training and education that prepares the IP, commanders and staffs, and external units tasked with or capable of supporting the return of IPs to United States control.

(c) Although PR training may have some unique skill sets in terms of specific tasks involving survival, evasion, resistance, and escape, the training that all Soldiers receive in weapons marksmanship, individual movement, land navigation, and communication form the foundation of PR skills.

(2) Immersion—

(a) Education and training will be developed to ensure deploying Army personnel will receive focused PR education and training to prepare them to operate in OCONUS areas of operation. This type of PR education and training will focus on likely scenarios they may face given the threats in each respective area of operation.

(b) Specialized education and training programs will be developed to address those who are at a higher risk of isolation. These focused PR Education and Training Programs will augment the standard PR education and training Army personnel receive throughout their career to mitigate risk incurred through mission assignment or occupation.

Chapter 4 Personnel Recovery Education and Training

4-1. Education and training philosophy

a. Commanders are responsible to prepare unit personnel to survive isolating situations and recover those who are isolated.

b. The PR education and training is developed for three groups: individuals, units and forces, and commanders and staffs. PR education and training must stress the preparation of Soldiers, Army civilians, and Army contractors not only for the prevention of an isolating event, but the proper response to an isolating event as the IP, the parent organization, or an external unit tasked with or capable of supporting the return of the IP to United States control.

c. Additional PR education and training requirements are included in AR 350-1.

4-2. Code of Conduct

a. The COC is a moral compass established to assist military personnel in combat or captivity as a Prisoner of War (POW) to live up to the ideals in the DOD policy. President Eisenhower established the COC in 1955. It outlines basic responsibilities and obligations of members of the United States Armed Forces. All members of the Armed Forces are

expected to meet the standards the COC embodies. Although designed for evasion and POW situations, the spirit and intent of the COC are applicable to Servicemembers subjected to other hostile detention, and such Servicemembers should conduct themselves consistently in a manner that avoids discrediting themselves and their country.

b. The COC establishes the foundation and standard which govern actions of personnel in isolating situations. The COC reasserts the purpose of duty, honor, and integrity necessary for IP to survive honorably and with self-esteem intact. Soldiers isolated with civilians and/or contractor personnel set the tone of behavior (and example) for all Americans by their actions and steadfast adherence to the principles laid out in the COC. Soldiers should assume the leadership role in these situations, using their skills to enable the survival of all personnel.

4-3. Personnel recovery training for individuals

a. The COC training is required for all Soldiers (see AR 350-1 for more details).

b. There are three levels of COC training. Commanders shall maintain records in the Digital Training Management System (DTMS) indicating the level of COC training completed by each person in their unit and the date completed.

(1) *Level A.* This is the basic level of COC training. All Soldiers shall receive COC Level A training during Initial Military Training and on an annual basis. DODI 1300.21 provides guidance on the subject matter to be taught at this level.

(2) *Level B.* This is the intermediate level of COC training. Completion of COC Level B training fulfills the COC Level A requirement (see AR 350-1 for more details).

(3) *Level C.* This is an advanced level of COC training for those designated as high risk of isolation. Completion of COC Level C training fulfills the COC Levels A and B requirement for the year it was completed (see AR 350-1 for more details).

4-4. Personnel recovery training for commanders and staff

This training prepares commanders and staff to effectively plan, prepare, execute, and assess PR missions. Key topics include Army and Joint PR doctrine, architecture, and systems; information and mission management; intelligence support; and reintegration (see AR 350-1 for more details).

4-5. Personnel recovery training for units

a. Commanders will ensure that their units are prepared to conduct operations to recover IP.

b. Commanders shall ensure that Soldiers and Army civilians under their command are trained in all aspects of PR to include both actions as IP and as a recovery force or staff.

c. Commanders shall ensure that their units are trained in accordance with applicable Army PR Universal Task Lists tasks and supporting training and evaluation outlines.

Chapter 5 Reintegration

5-1. Reintegration overview

a. Reintegration is the decompression/debriefing and reintegration of a returnee after an isolating incident. This process includes several critical elements, which when executed correctly maximize the accuracy of critical information we collect in debriefings and minimize the potential damaging effects of post traumatic stress, Family adjustment problems, and exposure to the mass media and other social demands.

b. The goal of reintegration is twofold— attend to the medical needs of the returnee and gather information about the event. Information will be gathered in a series of debriefings as follows:

(1) Tactical debriefing— used to gather time sensitive information.

(2) Intelligence debriefing— information that could affect current or future operations.

(3) PR debriefing— information used to capture lessons learned in order to develop SERE tactics, techniques, procedures, and training to better protect the force.

(4) Decompression debriefing— information used by the SERE psychologist to assist the returnee in normalizing an abnormal event.

(5) Department of Justice debriefing— information used after a hostage event to prosecute criminals and protect United States personnel.

(6) NAR debriefing— information gathered by specially trained individuals involving specific procedures and techniques used for recovery operations.

c. Reintegration is conducted in three phases—

(1) Phase I is the responsibility of the GCC and begins when the returnee first comes under United States military control. The primary focus is the medical and psychological care of the returnee and the tactical debriefing. This phase lasts between 12 and 48 hours depending on the circumstances of the isolation.

(2) Phase II is the responsibility of the GCC and begins upon arrival to the designed theater transition point location. The focus of this phase is on the decompression and intelligence debriefings and can last up to 96 hours.

(3) Phase III is the responsibility of the Service and begins upon transfer to service control at the Phase II location. The focus of this phase is on the PR and Department of Justice debriefings. There is no set time limit for this phase. Personnel complete Phase III based on the recommendations of medical and psychological professionals.

d. Army contractors and other designated personnel are offered to take part of the reintegration process, however, they have the option of opting out at any time.

e. Commander, USARSOUTH is designated as the supported commander for the Service responsibilities (Phase III) during reintegration operations. All supporting commands will coordinate with Commander, USARSOUTH in the development of their respective supporting reintegration plans.

5–2. Phase III reintegration

a. Every reintegration will be a unique operation to support the needs of the returnee. The medical and emotional needs of the returnee are the priority. The Army will respect all returnee’s legal rights and privileges at every stage of processing. The following is a guide to describe what actions should be expected.

b. Upon confirmation that a missing or captured Soldier, Army civilian, Army contractor, or other designated as “covered” personnel has been recovered or rescued, USARSOUTH will coordinate with HQDA Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Center (CMAOC) for Phase III reintegration operations.

c. The USARSOUTH will appoint a colonel as reintegration officer in charge to coordinate with the CMAOC in supporting the IP’s Family. The reintegration officer in charge may deploy a Family Assistance Team when required and only after coordination with the CMAOC to the Family location to brief the Family on the reintegration process and to develop a Family support plan. Regardless of rank, the Casualty Assistance Officer will be the lead for all Family matters.

d. The primary Phase III reintegration location will be Fort Sam Houston and Brooke Army Medical Center unless there are specific needs that require reintegration to be conducted at a location other than Fort Sam Houston and Brooke Army Medical Center.

e. Transfer from GCC control to Service control will occur at the Phase II location.

f. There is no time limit to Phase III reintegration. This phase of reintegration will be concluded when a determination is made by competent authority to declare the returnee is fit for duty, discharged, or retired.

g. The conclusion of Phase III reintegration for contractors occurs when they opt out of the program or are returned to their company.

h. The USARSOUTH will capture all information for the reintegration file and forward to HQDA for review and storage with JPRA.

Chapter 6 Personnel Recovery Information Management

6–1. Isolated Personnel Report

a. An Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) is a document that is used to verify the identity of an IP. Completed ISOPREPs are classified as “confidential” and must be properly secured.

b. In order to reduce the logistical burden on commands, all ISOPREPs shall be maintained electronically. The method to do this is called Personnel Recovery Mission Software (PRMS).

c. Limited access to the Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) required HQDA to create an alternative means for entering data into the PRMS for the creation of ISOPREPs. The Army developed the Pre-OCONUS Travel File (PRO–File) system which provides the means to input data into a Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) system through Army Knowledge Online (AKO). PRO–File requires the individual to fill out a survey and then transfers the survey over to the PRMS which uses the data to populate an electronic ISOPREP. PRO–File does not store any of the data entered into the survey, so the system can remain on the NIPRNET behind the AKO security system. PRO–File cannot be used to review survey information, so it is necessary for unit managers to review the electronic ISOPREP via the PRMS.

d. The PRMS resides on the SIPRNET. Therefore, it is necessary for commands to have designated PRMS managers who can verify that personnel under their command have an electronic DD Form 1833 (Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP)) on file.

e. Contracting officers will ensure that all contracts written which may require travel outside the United States, include provisions requiring compliance with theater entry requirements for PR.

6–2. Isolated personnel report requirements

a. All Soldiers and Army civilians traveling outside the United States shall complete a PRMS digital ISOPREP prior

to departing the United States. This requirement includes personnel in TDY, PCS, temporary change of station, and leave status.

b. The Army directs all Soldiers and Army civilians to use the PRO-File system to enter data for the creation of an ISOPREP in the PRMS. The PRO-File survey resides on the NIPRNET and utilizes AKO sign on security.

c. Soldiers and Army civilians not authorized an AKO account, but who do have access to a SIPRNET account, may enter their ISOPREP data directly into PRMS. Individuals must create an individual account and then create a Digital ISOPREP on the PRMS SIPRNET Web site (<https://prmsnatl.jpra.jfcom.smil.mil>). PRMS tutorial and online instructions are available to assist personnel at the PRMS login page.

d. Soldiers and Army civilians shall review their ISOPREP within 90 days of traveling outside the United States. Soldiers and Army civilians who are unable to review their SIPRNET PRMS Digital ISOPREP individually, or with the assistance of their assigned PRMS manager, will have to complete a new PRO-File survey.

6-3. Personnel recovery management software management

a. PRMS managers are required to verify that assigned or attached personnel have an electronic DD Form 1833 on file. Due to the personal nature of data on the DD Form 1833, PRMS managers should be mature and trustworthy individuals, and must have access to the SIPRNET.

b. All ACOM, ASCC, DRU, Corps, division, and brigade level headquarters shall designate PRMS managers.

c. All table and distribution of allowances organizations and activities assigned a colonel or equivalent civilian director/commander with personnel assigned that travel outside the United States shall designate a PRMS manager.

d. Commanders may delegate PRMS manager authority down to the battalion level.

e. PRMS unit managers and subordinate PRMS managers will monitor PRMS ISOPREP compliance, and report individual ISOPREP completions to unit personnel responsible for input to DTMS.

f. Training for PRMS managers can be accessed at PRMS computer based training on NIPRNET at https://prmsnational.jpra.jfcom.mil/prms_cbt2/.

6-4. Pre-outside of the continental United States travel file

a. Soldiers and Army civilians shall complete a PRO-File survey no earlier than 90 days prior to OCONUS travel. This includes PCS, temporary change of station, TDY, or leave. Contractors may use PRO-File prior to OCONUS travel.

b. If contractors wish to use PRO-File, they must use the Unit Identification Code (UIC) listed below which corresponds to their geographic area of employment:

Table 6-1 Unit Identification Code		
UIC	AOR	Country
W11111	CENTCOM	AFGHANISTAN
W11112	CENTCOM	IRAQ
W11113	CENTCOM	KUWAIT
W11114	CENTCOM	HORN OF AFRICA
W11115	CENTCOM	OTHER
W22221	SOUTHCOM	ALL COUNTRIES
W33331	EUCOM	ALL EXCEPT SETAF
W33332	EUCOM	SETAF
W44441	PACOM	ALL EXCEPT SOUTH KOREA
W44442	PACOM	SOUTH KOREA
W55555	NORTHCOM	ALL COUNTRIES
W77777	AFRICOM	ALL COUNTRIES

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 350-1

Army Training and Leader Development (Cited in paras 4-1, 4-3.)

CJCSM 3150.13

Joint Reporting Structure-Personnel Manual (Cited in para 2-14.) (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/.)

CJCSI 3264.01B

Personnel Recovery within the Department of Defense, 1 July 2003 (Cited in para 1-5.) (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/.)

DFARS 252.225-7040

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Outside the United States (Cited in para 6-2.) (Available at <http://farsite.hill.af.mil/VFDFAR1.htm>.)

DODD 3002.01E

Personnel Recovery (Cited in para 1-5.) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

DODI 1300.21

Code of Conduct (COC) Training and Education (Cited in para 4-3.) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

DODI 1300.23

Isolated Personnel Training for Department of Defense Civilian and Contractor Employees (Cited in para 6-2.) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

DODI 2310.6

Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery in the Department of Defense (Cited in para 2-18.) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

DODI 3020.41

Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany the U.S. Armed Forces (Cited in para 2-14.) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

10 USC 1501

System for accounting for missing persons (Cited in para 1-5.) (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html>.)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 600-8-1

Army Casualty Program

AR 638-2

Care and Disposition of Remains and Disposition of Personal Effects

AR 715-9

Army Contractors Accompanying the Force

CJCSM 3150.13

Joint Reporting Structure - Personnel Manual (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/manuals.htm.)

DODD 1300.7

Training and Education to Support the Code of Conduct (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

DODD 1300.22

Mortuary Affairs Policy (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

DODD 3002.01E

Personnel Recovery Response Cell (PRRC) Procedures (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

DODD 5110.10

Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Office (DPMO) (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

DODI 1300.18

Personnel Casualty Matters, Policies and Procedures (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

DODI 2310.4

Repatriation of Prisoners of War (POW), Hostages, Peacetime Government Detainees and Other Missing or Isolated Personnel (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

DODI 2310.5

Accounting for Missing Persons — Boards of Inquiry (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/index.html>.)

FM 3–50.1

Army Personnel Recovery

JP 3–50

Personnel Recovery (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/>.)

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Section IV**Referenced Forms****DA Form 11–2–R**

Management Control Evaluation Certification Statement

DD Form 2810

Personnel Recovery Debriefing Statement

DD Form 1833

Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP)

Appendix B**Management Control Evaluation Checklist****B–1. Function**

The function covered by this checklist is the Army Personnel Recovery Program.

B–2. Purpose

The purpose of this checklist is to assist commanders and their staffs in evaluating the key controls outlined below. It is not to cover all controls.

B–3. Instructions

Answers must be based on the actual testing of key management controls (that is, document analysis, direct observation, sampling, simulation, others). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These key management controls should be evaluated at least once every 5 years.

Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11-2-R (Management Control Evaluation Certification Statement).

B-4. Test questions

- a.* Do all Soldiers, DA civilians, and DA contractors complete the combatant command's theater entry requirements prior to deployment?
- b.* Are appropriate levels of personnel educated and trained in PR?

B-5. Supersession

There is no previous checklist for this functional area.

B-6. Comments

Help to make this a better tool for evaluation internal controls. Submit comments to DCS, G-3/5/7, 3200 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

ACOM

Army Command

AFRICOM

United States Africa Command

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

AOR

area of responsibility

AKO

Army Knowledge Online

ARSOF

Army Special Operations Forces

ASCC

Army Service Component Command

ASD(ISA)

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

ASA(ALT)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

ASA(M&RA)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

CALL

Center for Army Lessons Learned

CAR

Chief, Army Reserve

CBRNE

chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives

CCH

Chief of Chaplains

CCDR

Combatant Commander

CENTCOM

United States Central Command

CG

Commanding General

CJCSI

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction

CJCSM

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual

COC

code of conduct

CMAOC

Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Center

CONUS

continental United States

CSA

Chief of Staff, Army

DA

Department of the Army

DCS

Deputy Chief of Staff

DOD

Department of Defense

DODD

Department of Defense Directive

DODI

Department of Defense Instruction

DOTMLPF

doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities

DPMO

Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office

DRU

Direct Reporting Unit

DTMS

Digital Training Management System

EUCOM

United States European Command

EUSA

Eighth United States Army

FM

field manual

FORSCOM

U.S. Army Forces Command

GCC

Geographic Combatant Command

HOA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

HRC

U.S. Army Human Resources Command

IP

isolated person/isolated personnel

IMCOM

U.S. Army Installation Management Command

ISOPREP

Isolated Personnel Report

JPRA

Joint Personnel Recovery Agency

NAR

Nonconventional Assisted Recovery

NGB

National Guard Bureau

NIPRNET

Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network

NORTHCOM

United States Northern Command

OCONUS

outside the continental United States

OIL

observations, insights, and lessons

OPR

Office of Primary Responsibility

PACOM

United States Pacific Command

PCS

permanent change of station

POW

Prisoner of War

PPBES

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System

PR

personnel recovery

PRA

Personnel Recovery Academy

PRCC

Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell

PRETC

Personnel Recovery Education and Training Center

PRMS

Personnel Recovery Management Software

PRO-File

Pre-OCONUS Travel File

SAR

search and rescue

SERE

survival, evasion, resistance, and escape

SETAF

Southern European Task Force

SIPRNET

Secure Internet Protocol Router Network

SOUTHCOM

United States Southern Command

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TJAG

The Judge Advocate General

TSG

The Surgeon General

UIC

Unit Identification Code

UMT

unit ministry team

USAASC

U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center

USAREUR

U.S. Army Europe

USARNORTH

U.S. Army North

USARSOUTH

U.S. Army South

USASOC

U.S. Army Special Operations Command

USC

United States Code

USJFCOM

United States Joint Forces Command

USMA

United States Military Academy

Section II

Terms

Contractor

This applies to those contractors who deploy outside the United States under a Department of Army contract.

Isolated personnel/isolated persons (IP)

Personnel who are isolated, missing, detained, or captured.

Outside the continental United States

The phrase “outside the Continental United States” means any travel to a country that is not one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, or U.S. Territories.

Returnee

Soldier, Army civilian, Army contractor, or anyone else designated by the Secretary of Defense, previously identified as an IP and currently under the control of the United States or friendly forces.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.

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