

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES EUROPEAN COMMAND  
UNIT 30400  
APO AE 09131

DIRECTIVE  
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**OPERATIONS**

**Personnel Recovery**

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1. **Purpose**. This directive provides policies, procedures and responsibilities for Personnel Recovery (PR) operations in support of U.S. operations within the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) area of responsibility (AOR). PR encompasses, but is not limited to, Search and Rescue (SAR), Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR), Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR), Evasion and Recovery (E&R), Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE), and coordination of forced or negotiated recovery options. This directive does not pertain to Non-combatant Evacuation Operations (NEO), medical/casualty evacuations, or counter-terrorism operations, which are addressed in other publications. This directive replaces ED 55-13, dated 9 April 2001.
  2. **Applicability**. This directive applies to USEUCOM Component Commanders: Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces Europe (CGUSAREUR); Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Europe (CINCUSNAVEUR); Commander, U.S. Air Forces in Europe (COMUSAFE); Commander, U.S. Marine Forces Europe (COMMARFOREUR); Commander, Special Operations Command Europe (COMSOCEUR); and other U.S. commanders operating within the USEUCOM AOR.
  3. **Internal Control Systems**. This directive contains no internal control provisions and is not subject to the requirements of the internal management control program.
  4. **Suggested Improvements**. The proponent for this directive is the USEUCOM Operations Directorate, Operations Plans Division (ECJ35). Users are encouraged to provide comments and suggested improvements directly to HQ USEUCOM/J3, ATTN: ECJ35, Unit 30400, APO AE 09131.
  5. **References**.
    - a. DoD Directive (DODD) 1300.7, Training and Education Measures Necessary to Support the Code of Conduct, 8 December 2000.
    - b. DODD 2310.2, Personnel Recovery, 22 December 2000.

- c. DODD 2310.6, Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery in the Department of Defense, 13 October 2000.
- d. DOD Instruction (DODI) 1300.21, Code of Conduct (CoC) Training and Education, 8 January 2001.
- e. DODI 2310.4, Repatriation of Prisoners of War (POW), Hostages, Peacetime Government Detainees and Other Missing or Isolated Personnel, 21 November 2000.
- f. DODI 2310.5, Accounting for Missing Persons, 31 January 2000.
- g. CJCSI 3270.01, Personnel Recovery Within the Department of Defense, 1 July 1998.
- h. JOINT PUB 1-02, DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, 23 March 1994.
- i. JOINT PUB 3-50, National Search and Rescue Manual, Volume I: National Search and Rescue System.
- j. JOINT PUB 3-50.1, National Search and Rescue Manual, Volume II: Planning Handbook.
- k. JOINT PUB 3-50.2, 26 January 1996, Doctrine for Joint Combat Search and Rescue.
- l. JOINT PUB 3-50.21, Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Combat Search and Rescue, 22 March 1998.
- m. JOINT PUB 3-50.3, 6 September 1996, Joint Doctrine for Evasion and Recovery.
- n. JOINT PUB 4-02, Doctrine for Health Service Support in Joint Operations, 30 July 2001.
- o. USEUCOM Directive 55-14, Repatriation, TBD.
- p. ATP-10 (D), Search and Rescue (NATO), 10 January 1995.
- q. International Aeronautical and Marine Search and Rescue Manual, Volumes I-III, 1998.
- r. Search and Rescue, Annex 12 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.
- s. DoD-CIA Mutual Support in Policy, R&D, Training, Planning and Operations for PR MOA, 17 July 1998.
- t. USCINCEUR Policy Memorandum 01-01, USCINCEUR SERE/Code of Conduct Training Requirements, 19 November 2001.
- u. Commander, USEUCOM, Policy Memorandum 02-03, Commander, USEUCOM Personnel Recovery Policy, 3 June 2002.

v. USCINCEUR Message, USEUCOM Code of Conduct Training Requirements, DTG 141050Z Mar 02.

6. **Definitions.**

a. Authentication. In evasion and recovery operations, the process whereby the identity of an evader is confirmed.

b. Blood Chit. A small sheet of material that identifies the bearer as an American and promises a reward to anyone providing assistance to the bearer and/or helping the bearer return to friendly control.

c. Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR). A specific task performed by rescue forces to effect the recovery of distressed personnel during wartime or military operations other than war. There are three types of CSAR missions: immediate, pre-planned, and pre-cautionary. Immediate CSAR is the ability to perform an opportune pickup of isolated personnel (e.g., by wingman or friendly troops on the ground). Pre-planned CSAR refers to a mission that involves detailed mission planning, assembling a CSAR Task Force, and receiving executing approval from the Joint Force Commander. Pre-cautionary CSAR is the launching of CSAR assets prior to a CSAR event, usually associated with a major air offensive, in anticipation of probable CSAR taskings.

d. Combat Search and Rescue Task Force (CSARTF). All forces committed to a specific combat search and rescue operation to search for, locate, identify, and recover isolated personnel during wartime or contingency operations. This includes those elements assigned to provide command and control and protect the rescue vehicles from enemy air or ground attack.

e. Combat Survival. Those measures to be taken by service personnel when involuntarily separated from friendly forces in combat, including procedures relating to individual survival, evasion, escape, and conduct after capture.

f. Conventional Recovery Operations. Evader recovery operations conducted by conventional forces.

g. Designated Area for Recovery (DAR). A point, area, or corridor selected from coordinated input, which offers cover or concealment for short-term evasion needs. DARs are managed by the JSRC and published via the Air Tasking Order (ATO), Special Instructions (SPINS).

h. Evasion. The process whereby individuals who are isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control.

i. Evasion Aid. In evasion and recovery operations, any piece of information or equipment designed to assist an individual in evading capture. Evasion aids include, but are not limited to: blood chits, pointee-talkies, evasion charts, barter items, and equipment designed to complement issued survival equipment.

j. Evasion and Escape. The procedures and operations whereby military personnel and other selected individuals are enabled to return from an enemy-held or hostile area to areas under friendly control.

k. Evasion and Recovery (E&R). The full spectrum of coordinated actions carried out by evaders, recovery forces, and operational recovery planners to effect the successful return of personnel isolated in hostile territory to friendly control.

l. Evasion Plan of Action (EPA). A course of action, developed before executing a mission, which is intended to improve a potential evader's chances of successful evasion and recovery by providing recovery forces with an additional source of information that can increase the predictability of the evader's actions and movement.

m. Executive Agent (EA). A term used in DoD and Service regulations to indicate the delegation of authority by a superior to a subordinate to act on behalf of the superior. Designation as executive agent, in and of itself, confers no authority. The exact nature and scope of the authority delegated must be stated in the document designating the executive agent.

n. Geospatial Information and Services (GI&S). Mapping, charting, and geodesy--maps, charts, and other data used for military planning, operations, and training. These products and data support air, land, and sea navigation; weapon system guidance; target positioning; and other military activities. GI&S is presented in various forms: digital data sets – raster and vector product formats; hardcopy maps and charts; imagery based maps; graphics; nautical and aeronautical publications and textual gazetteers, which contain geophysical and geodetic data and coordinate lists. GI&S was formerly called MC&G.

o. High Risk-of-Capture Personnel. U.S. personnel whose position or assignment makes them particularly vulnerable to capture by hostile forces in combat, by terrorists, or by unfriendly governments.

p. Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP). A DoD form (DD1833) that contains information designed to facilitate the identification and authentication of an evader by a recovery force.

q. Joint Combat Search and Rescue Operation. A combat search and rescue operation in support of a component's military operations that has exceeded the combat search and rescue capabilities of that component and requires the efforts of two or more components of the joint force. Normally the operation is conducted by the Joint Force Commander (JFC) or a Component Commander that has been designated by JFC tasking.

r. Joint Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (JPRCC). The primary Joint Force Headquarters (JF HQ) cell at HQ USEUCOM tasked with advising the Joint Force Commander on recovery options, relaying information, and coordinating the recovery of isolated personnel (to include conventional recovery, non-conventional assisted recovery, and repatriation) at the theater headquarters level. The JPRCC is staffed by two or more USEUCOM personnel, or it

may have a multinational staff of personnel from allied or coalition nations (Coalition Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell). The USEUCOM JPRCC exists when the JF HQ is established at HQ USEUCOM.

s. Joint Search and Rescue Center (JSRC). The primary Recovery Coordination Center (RCC) designated by the JFC or Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC) for planning, coordinating, and executing joint CSAR operations.

t. Mission Control Center (MCC). Ground system element of COSPAS-SARSAT which receives data from Local User Terminals, exchanges information with other Mission Control Centers, and distributes alerts and other COSPAS-SARSAT information primarily within its associated area.

u. Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR). All forms of PR conducted by an entity, group of entities, or organizations that are trained and directed to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate U.S. military and other designated personnel from enemy-held or hostile areas to friendly control through established infrastructure or procedures. NAR includes unconventional assisted recovery.

v. On-Scene Commander (OSC). The person designated to coordinate the rescue efforts at the rescue site.

w. Personnel Recovery (PR). The sum of military, civil, and political efforts to obtain the release or recovery of personnel from uncertain or hostile environments and denied areas whether they are captured, missing, or isolated. That includes U.S., allied, coalition, friendly military, or paramilitary, and others as designated by the President or SECDEF. PR is the umbrella term for operations that are focused on the task of recovering captured, missing, or isolated personnel from danger. PR includes, but is not limited to, theater search and rescue (SAR); combat search and rescue (CSAR); Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE); Evasion and Recovery (E&R); and the coordination of negotiated as well as forcible recovery options. PR may occur through military action, action by non-governmental organizations, other U.S. Government-approved action, and/or diplomatic initiatives, or through any of those options.

x. Recovery Mechanism (RM). Designated infrastructure in enemy-held or hostile areas that is trained and directed to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate U.S. military and other designated personnel to friendly control through established indigenous or surrogate networks operating in a clandestine or covert manner. RMs include, but are not limited to, unconventional assisted recovery mechanisms and may involve the use of a recovery team RM replaces the DoD term and definition of E&E Nets.

y. Recovery Team (RT). An entity, group of entities, or organizations designated, trained, and directed to operate in an overt, covert, or clandestine manner in enemy-held or hostile areas for a specified period to contact, authenticate, support, move, and exfiltrate U.S. military and other designated personnel to friendly control.

z. Repatriation. Process where isolated personnel are officially processed back into friendly control by military entities. Repatriation includes decompression events such as debriefings by survival, evasion, resistance, and escape (SERE) psychologists, intelligence officers, SERE personnel, medical officers, public affairs representatives, legal personnel, chaplains, and theater/Service representatives. The USJFCOM Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) is the OPR for joint guidance and procedures pertaining to repatriation processing and debriefings of U.S. POW's, hostages, detainees, evaders and escapees on their return to U.S. control.

aa. Rescue Coordination Center (RCC). A primary search and rescue facility staffed by supervisory personnel and equipped for coordinating and controlling search and rescue and/or combat search and rescue operations. The facility is operated unilaterally by personnel of a single Service or component. For Navy component operations, this facility may be called a Rescue Coordination Team (RCT).

ab. Right of Assistance Entry. The right to enter a foreign territorial sea to engage in bona fide efforts to render emergency assistance to those in danger or distress from perils of the sea (does not apply to search).

ac. SAR Coordinator (SC). The agency or official responsible for the SAR organization and coordination of SAR operations in a given area or region. The Commander, USEUCOM, is the overall SC for U.S. forces within the USEUCOM AOR.

ad. SAR Mission Coordinator (SMC). The official assigned by the SAR Coordinator to coordinate and control a SAR mission.

ae. Search and Rescue (SAR). The use of aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams, and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea.

af. Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking (SARSAT). International system of satellites and ground network for distress alerting, positioning, and using of emergency beacons. Combined with Russian segment, COSPAS, to form the COSPAS-SARSAT system.

ag. Selected Area for Evasion (SAFE). A designated area in hostile territory that offers evaders or escapees a reasonable chance of avoiding capture and of surviving until they can be evacuated. SAFEs are legacy products (no longer being produced) and are being replaced by DARs. Therefore, their accuracy and availability cannot be guaranteed.

ah. Spider Points/Routes. Pre-planned navigation points/routes that minimize helicopter exposure to known threats enroute to the survivor's location.

ai. Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP). A U.S. Marine Corps term describing a mission performed by an assigned and briefed aircrew for the specific purpose of the recovery of personnel, equipment, and/or aircraft when the tactical situation precludes search and rescue assets from responding and when survivors and their location have been confirmed.

aj. Unconventional Assisted Recovery (UAR). Evader recovery conducted by directed unconventional warfare forces, dedicated extraction teams, and/or unconventional assisted recovery mechanisms operated by guerrilla groups or other clandestine organizations to seek out, contact, authenticate, support, and return evaders to friendly control.

ak. Unconventional Assisted Recovery Coordination Center (UARCC). The Special Operations Forces (SOF) search and rescue facility staffed by supervisory personnel and equipped for coordinating and controlling SOF search and rescue and/or combat search and rescue operations.

al. Unconventional Assisted Recovery Mechanism (UARM). NAR conducted by Special Operations Forces (SOF). Title 10, United States Code and evolving Joint Doctrine for SOF define their activities with regards to NAR as UAR.

am. Unconventional Assisted Recovery Team (UART). A designated Special Operations Forces recovery team that is trained and equipped to operate for a specified period in hostile territory in support of personnel recovery.

an. Unconventional Recovery Operations. Evader recovery operations conducted by unconventional forces.

## 7. **Policy.**

a. DoD has an obligation to protect its personnel, prevent exploitation of U.S. personnel by adversaries, and reduce the potential of captured personnel being used as leverage against the United States. (DODD 2310.2)

b. The Commander, USEUCOM, has primary authority and responsibility for Personnel Recovery (PR) in support of U.S. forces within the USEUCOM AOR.

c. COMUSAFE is designated as executive agent (EA) by Commander, USEUCOM, for all Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) and Joint Search and Rescue Center (JSRC) matters within the USEUCOM AOR. As EA, COMUSAFE will, ICW Theater Component Commanders, develop and maintain USEUCOM's JSRC operating procedures, consolidate Component CSAR capabilities/CONOPs, and develop joint CSAR concept of operations. Although there is no theater standing JSRC, COMUSAFE must be prepared to assist in the establishment of a JSRC to support the Joint Force Commander (JFC), as directed, during crisis or contingency operations. As EA, COMUSAFE will, ICW USEUCOM Component Commanders, consolidate annually component CSAR training standards and forward to Commander, USEUCOM for approval.

d. COMSOCEUR is designated as executive agent (EA) by Commander, USEUCOM, for all Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) matters within the USEUCOM AOR. As EA, COMSOCEUR will, ICW USEUCOM Component Commanders, organize, collate, and assemble NAR requirements annually and, ICW ECJ3 and the USEUCOM PR OPR, forward to CJCS.

e. During contingency operations, one of two command structures is normally established.

(1) Joint Forces Headquarters (JF HQ) established at HQ USEUCOM: When a JF HQ is established at HQ USEUCOM, the European Theater Command Center (ETCC) will become a Joint Operations Center (JOC). The Joint Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (JPRCC) will reside in the JOC, and its primary purpose is to advise the JFC on recovery options, relay information, and coordinate the recovery of isolated personnel (to include conventional recovery, non-conventional assisted recovery, and repatriation) at the theater headquarters level. Upon standup of the JF HQ, Commander, USEUCOM, will normally designate Commander, USAFE, as Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC) for the USEUCOM AOR. A JSRC will be established within the JFACC staff, usually in the Air Operations Center (AOC) and is responsible for joint SAR/CSAR operations within the USEUCOM AOR. The JSRC will obtain execution authority for all pre-planned SAR/CSAR missions from the JPRCC unless otherwise specified in the operations order.

(2) Joint Task Force (JTF) is established without standup of JF HQ at USEUCOM: When a JTF is established without standup of JF HQ at USEUCOM, the Commander, Joint Task Force (COMJTF) will be responsible for PR within the JTF's AOR. JTF commanders normally delegate responsibility to recover personnel to the Joint Force Component Commanders (JFCC). COMJTF should establish a JSRC to monitor or direct recovery efforts. In many cases the Rescue Coordination Center (RCC) of the component with the preponderance of recovery assets will be designated as the JSRC; however, COMJTF may establish a JSRC within HQ JTF. The JSRC will obtain execution authority for all pre-planned SAR/CSAR missions from HQ USEUCOM unless otherwise specified in the operations order.

f. During peacetime, SAR is the sovereign right and responsibility of the nation within whose territory a SAR incident occurs. U.S. forces operating in or over the territory of any nation for SAR purposes must normally do so with the consent of that nation. When a foreign nation consents to U.S. forces conducting SAR operations within their territory, territorial seas, or internal waters, procedures should be addressed through diplomatic channels (U.S. embassy or mission in concerned country). Independent actions taken by Component Commands must be coordinated with USEUCOM to alert national RCCs to prevent duplication of effort.

(1) Under the National SAR Plan, Commander, USEUCOM, possesses the ancillary responsibility of providing SAR assistance, upon request, to national governments within the USEUCOM AOR. The amount of assistance that may be rendered in any specific instance is dependent upon the availability of U.S. forces with appropriate capabilities.

(2) Operational control of U.S. forces committed to another Nation's SAR effort remains with their assigned Component Commander unless it is formally transferred to the controlling national RCC. U.S. forces are responsible for planning their own search activity within the allotted area, taking into consideration instructions and information passed to them by the controlling national RCC through the U.S. SAR liaison officer, if assigned. Final authority for prosecution of these missions rests with the U.S. On-Scene Commander.

g. This directive does not affect the responsibility of any person, activity or commander to initiate PR operations as necessary. Independent action must be reported immediately to the USEUCOM European Theater Command Center (ETCC) at DSN 430-5067 for peacetime incidents or to the designated JSRC during contingency operations.

h. Commands providing SAR assistance (including requests from host nations) must absorb the cost incurred in SAR operations within existing funds. The impact of such cost will be reported in normal budget reports.

#### 8. Responsibilities.

##### a. USEUCOM J1 will:

(1) Ensure component commands maintain records of all categorized as missing.

(2) ICW USEUCOM PR OPR, source USEUCOM component commands for individual augmentees to support the JSRC and JPRCC, when required.

##### b. USEUCOM J2 will:

(1) Establish PR POCs in ECJ2 to facilitate the PR program in management and operations respectively.

(2) Submit collection requirements and RFIs for PR in accordance with established procedures.

(3) Assist in the production of intelligence Geospatial Information and Services (GI&S). Products to support command PR plans and operations.

(4) Validate GI&S requirements in support of PR operations and forward to appropriate agency.

(5) Upon validation submit intelligence support requirements to the appropriate intelligence organization for collection and production in accordance with established procedures.

(6) Provide analysis of enemy order of battle to the component commands to assist in peacetime Designated Area for Recovery (DAR) selection. Evaluate DARs within the USEUCOM AOR.

(7) Evaluate Selected Areas for Evasion (SAFEs) nominated by JTF(s) and component commands, and forward them to DIA.

(8) Coordinate with the SOCEUR Unconventional Assisted Recovery Coordination

Center (UARCC), when established, for DoD HUMINT support to Recovery Mechanisms.

(9) Coordinate intelligence debrief support to the appropriate component/agency if the recovering unit cannot perform the intelligence debrief, circumstances warrant specific intelligence debriefers, or if the recovered personnel are evacuated from the tactical area.

(10) Establish and maintain PR liaison with national agencies that bring unique and valuable tools to bear and have unique capabilities. Their use must be planned for and integrated in advance to be fully effective. These agencies include, but are not limited to, NSA, NRO, and DIA/DHS.

(11) Task JAC Molesworth:

(a) ECMO to provide Collection Management (CM) support to a PR operation by providing immediate, all-source submission and validation of theater and national collection requirements.

(b) I&W Watch to provide 24-hour I&W and Force Protection support to any ongoing PR in the theater.

c. USEUCOM J3 will:

(1) Establish and maintain a single point of entry on the USEUCOM Staff for PR policy, operations, training, doctrine, support, and execution.

(2) Provide oversight of the USEUCOM PR Program for Commander, USEUCOM.

(3) Ensure PR is fully integrated into appropriate operational plans, concept plans, training, and exercises. This should include the full spectrum of recovery operations (including repatriation), training of recovery forces as well as those at high-risk-of-capture, and joint and combined exercises.

(a) ICW component commands develop theater standards for determining personnel (including civilians and contract personnel) requiring mid- and high-risk-of capture training (Levels B and C).

(b) Direct USEUCOM PR OPR to attend ECJ37 quarterly exercise meetings and monitor ECJ37 JMETs to ensure PR events are included and dated.

(4) Assume responsibility of USEUCOM SAR Coordinator (SC). Coordinate requests for SAR assistance received from Commanders of U.S. forces with other component commands with available SAR assets capable of responding. Notify appropriate national RCCs of actions taken to prevent duplication of effort.

(5) Identify and consolidate theater requirements for and shortfalls in PR capabilities.

(6) Support requests for PR assistance from allied, coalition, and paramilitary forces, when directed by the President or SECDEF.

(7) Establish PR guidance in appropriate PLANORDs, OPORDs, and EXORDs. Items to be covered will include CoC requirements, SERE information, and repatriation procedures.

(8) Assist designated Executive Agents for PR equipment/systems with requirements, coordination, and fielding within the USEUCOM AOR.

(9) Provide manning for the JPRCC at HQ USEUCOM when the Joint Forces Headquarters (JF HQ) is established.

(a) The JPRCC function will:

(1) Advise HQ USEUCOM JFC on use of conventional and non-conventional recovery forces.

(2) Coordinate recovery and repatriation operations in USEUCOM AOR at the theater headquarters level.

(3) Monitor status of recovery capable component forces.

(4) Coordinate supporting agency requests.

(10) Ensure an appropriate number of ETCC personnel are PR trained to provide theater-wide PR command and control coverage to fulfill the duties of a standing JSRC.

(11) Manage USEUCOM's contingency-specific SERE/PR indoctrination program for High Risk of Capture personnel.

(12) ICW ECJ4-MR, ensure effectiveness and provide analysis of repatriation events.

d. USEUCOM J4 will:

(1) ICW with Military Service Surgeons General Offices, USEUCOM PR OPR, and the component commanders, ensure USEUCOM has sufficient Mental Health Professionals trained on Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Psychology and Personnel Recovery Operations.

(2) ICW USEUCOM PR OPR, ensure effectiveness and provide analysis of repatriation events.

e. USEUCOM J5 will:

(1) Include PR requirements and capabilities during deliberate planning.

(2) Coordinate with USEUCOM PR OPR to ensure deliberate plans include sufficient dedicated recovery forces. Ensure that recovery forces are scheduled to deploy in sufficient time for employment.

f. USEUCOM J6 will assist the Operational commander and PR activities in preparation of and submittal of Satellite Access Request (SAR) and ensure these requests are coordinated with other activities such as the National Security Agency.

g. USEUCOM Inspector General will evaluate the USEUCOM staff on the ability to perform PR functions as prescribed by this directive and applicable DoD guidance.

h. USEUCOM Public Affairs will:

- (1) Provide public affairs advice to operations and planning staffs.
- (2) Coordinate public affairs guidance with national level public affairs agencies.
- (3) Safeguard operations security via the implementation of established DoD public affairs policy.
- (4) Prepare media releases when appropriate.
- (5) Assemble public affairs assets at critical locations to conduct effective media operations.
- (6) Issue post-mission press guidance to recovery forces, recovered personnel, and, when appropriate, their families.

i. USEUCOM Special Operations will:

- (1) Establish and maintain an office of primary responsibility for NAR operations, training, doctrine, support and execution.
- (2) Provide oversight of the USEUCOM NAR program for Commander, USEUCOM.

j. COMUSAFE, as executive agent (EA) for CSAR matters in the USEUCOM AOR, will in addition to the component command responsibilities listed in paragraph 8 (l):

(1) Be prepared to assist in the establishment of a JSRC to support the JFC when required during crisis or contingency operations. Preparations will include the following:

(a) Develop and maintain the theater JSRC operating procedures ICW USEUCOM and theater OPRs. These operating procedures will be published as Appendix B to this directive.



System within the areas of responsibility assigned by the U.S. Mission Control Center, Suitland, MD.

(9) ICW Components and HQ USEUCOM, act as executive agent for U.S. hand-held survival radio systems.

k. COMSOCEUR, as executive agent for all NAR matters in USEUCOM AOR in addition to the component command responsibilities listed in paragraph 8 l, will, ICW USEUCOM and component commands:

(1) Establish and maintain an office of primary responsibility for NAR operations, training, doctrine, support and execution. Serve as the OPR for PR aspects of Unconventional Warfare (UW).

(2) Include NAR planning in operations and exercises. Develop requirements for NAR to complement USEUCOM's other PR capabilities and to support theater operations plans (DODD 2310.6).

(3) Forward NAR requirements to USEUCOM OPR for validation, coordination, and sourcing if component commands do not possess the required trained personnel or other assets needed to plan and successfully execute NAR (DODD 2310.6).

(4) In coordination with USEUCOM OPR for PR and theater components, identify and plan for NAR requirements annually (DODD 2310.6).

(5) In coordination with USEUCOM OPR for PR and the theater components, establish, prioritize, and manage theater NAR requirements, engaging its apportioned and allocated forces, and other Government Agencies (DODD 2310.6).

(6) Plan, coordinate, and prepare to execute NAR with the assistance of JPRA, Defense and other Government Agencies IAW this directive, joint doctrine, and accepted tactics, techniques, and procedures (DODD 2310.6).

(7) Establish command and control measures to ensure integration of NAR procedures into USEUCOM recovery plans and procedures, and JSRC operations (DODD 2310.6).

(8) When directed, provide augmentation to the JSRC to coordinate Special Operations Forces (SOF) support to CSAR.

(9) When directed, establish the UARCC to coordinate NAR activities.

(10) Coordinate with the USEUCOM for DoD HUMINT support to Recovery Mechanisms.

(11) Coordinate the selection and forward to DIA peacetime DAR requirements in

support of USEUCOM OPLANs, CONPLANs and operations. Support DAR selection for contingency operations, when directed.

(12) Forward peacetime requirements for new SAFEs to USEUCOM/J2, as required.

(13) Assist USEUCOM in preparing and reviewing appropriate PR appendixes to theater plans. Ensure provisions for UAR/NAR operations are included in operations orders and appropriate directives related to operations of U.S. forces in the USEUCOM AOR.

1. COMPONENT COMMANDERS will:

(1) Establish and maintain an office of primary responsibility for PR operations, training, doctrine, support and execution. Notify USEUCOM PR OPR of the office designated.

(2) Plan and conduct recovery operations in support of their own operations IAW this directive and CJCSI 3270.01. Conduct or support recovery operations in support of other components or designated JFC when directed by Commander, USEUCOM.

(3) Establish an RCC to coordinate component PR activities as required. Inform USEUCOM and the JSRC when established. Provide location, points of contact, and contact information to include, but not limited to, radio/SATCOM capabilities STU III, secure FAX, and SIPRNET e-mail addresses.

(4) Ensure PR is fully integrated into operational plans, training, and exercises. This should include the full spectrum of recovery operations (including repatriation), training of recovery forces as well as those at high-risk-of-capture, and joint and combined exercises, the publishing of PR and Repatriation supporting plans, and performing PR events, including standup of RCCs, in two JCS-directed or NATO exercises annually.

(5) Be prepared to augment a JSRC, when established, with qualified and trained PR personnel to advise the JSRC on component's PR capabilities and assist in coordinating PR operations between the JSRC and available component units.

(6) Assist COMUSAFE in developing and maintaining the theater CSAR concept of operations (CONOPS) for the USEUCOM AOR.

(7) Provide COMUSAFE component command specific CSAR training programs. Assist COMUSAFE in development of acceptable joint theater CSAR training program.

(8) Immediately notify the USEUCOM ETCC of:

(a) SAR incidents involving U.S. forces. Provide information on nature of SAR assistance and SAR efforts underway or planned to include identity, status, probable location, and personal authentication data of isolated personnel.

(b) Official requests from foreign nations (national RCCs or equivalents) for peacetime SAR assistance. Direct requests for SAR assistance from private individuals, companies, or corporations, to appropriate national RCC.

(c) SAR incidents involving foreign nationals, or of unusual political or military significance, for up channeling to the National Military Command Center and/or State Department, as required. Keep the ETCC informed of mission progress and results.

(9) Ensure all High-Risk-of-Capture (HRC) personnel committed to a hostile environment are familiar with the tactics employed by PR forces.

(10) Identify HRC personnel and ensure they receive theater specific Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) continuation briefings prior to employment.

(11) Ensure that all permanently or temporarily assigned personnel (military, civilian, and contract) are adequately trained. Training should occur prior to arrival in theater or, if not done before arrival, as part of theater indoctrination before performing official duties. This training may be tailored based on risk of capture as determined by the Components and should include:

(a) Component and Service required CoC and SERE training prior to deployment based on risk of capture status. **Note:** IAW Ref t, Level B CoC training is the minimum level of training in the USEUCOM AOR. All personnel must have Level B CoC training by 1 Sep 04. Some personnel, as designated by the Component or Service, may require Level C CoC training.

(b) Training in the Geneva Conventions and the Laws of Armed Conflict.

(c) Survival and evasion techniques specific to climate, topography and culture of TAOR of hostilities.

(d) Capabilities and operation of signaling and communications equipment.

(e) Specific guidance for application of CoC dealing with potential captivity status (hostage, POW, legal/illegal detainee).

(f) Interrogation methods and resistance techniques appropriate for the culture of hostile forces.

(g) Familiarization with CSAR CONOPS and CSAR evasion Special Instructions (SPINS) contained in the Air Tasking Order (ATO) when published.

(h) Conventional and unconventional recovery procedures.

(12) Ensure USEUCOM-assigned HRC personnel are provided AOR and mission specific SERE continuation training within 6 months of assignment to USEUCOM. SERE

continuation training is required every 36 months.

(13) Ensure individuals are properly equipped with adequate survival and evasion aides.

(14) Ensure the necessary staff elements are properly equipped to direct recovery missions.

(15) Ensure recovery assets have the appropriate systems needed to safely and efficiently perform recovery missions.

(16) Train a cadre of individuals to advise commanders on PR, augment JPRCC, JSRC, and RCCs and provide oversight of PR programs. The recommended number of trained personnel for each Component is indicated below:

(a) USAREUR: 40 personnel trained in PR 101, 20 personnel trained in Joint CSAR Coordinators Course (JCSARCC) or the NATO equivalent, and 10 personnel trained in PR 301.

(b) USNAVEUR: 10 personnel trained in PR 101, 5 personnel trained in JCSARCC or the NATO equivalent, and 2 personnel trained in PR 301.

(c) USAFE: 20 personnel trained in PR 101, 10 personnel trained in JCSARCC or the NATO equivalent, and 10 personnel trained in PR 301.

(d) USMARFOREUR: 2 personnel trained in PR 101, 1 personnel trained in JCSARCC or the NATO equivalent, and 1 personnel trained in PR 301.

(e) SOCEUR: 20 personnel trained in PR 101, 10 personnel trained in JCSARCC or the NATO equivalent, and 5 personnel trained in PR 301.

(17) Establish procedures to repatriate isolated personnel and publish Repatriation Supporting Plans upon publication of ED 55-14, Repatriation.

(18) Report the following annually to the USEUCOM ETCC and PR OPR by 1 Jun:

(a) SAR Points of Contact for coordinating joint peacetime SAR operations and U.S. assistance to national governments.

(b) Current listing, by location or scheduled location, of assigned forces having inherent SAR capability. Updates listing as significant changes occur.

(c) Identify all requirements for and shortfalls in PR capabilities. Provide update as significant changes occur.

(19) Monitor and document all joint SAR activities and U.S. SAR assistance provided to national governments.

(20) Coordinate all international search and rescue agreements through USEUCOM. Provide a list of existing agreements and a summary of each to USEUCOM OPR.

(21) Provide inputs to USAFE reference requirements, fielding, and use of U.S. hand-held survival radio systems.

(22) Assist COMSOCEUR in developing, prioritizing, and maintaining theater NAR requirements for the USEUCOM AOR.

m. COMMANDER, JOINT TASK FORCE (COMJTF) will:

(1) Develop plans and requirements to locate, support, recover, and repatriate.

(2) Ensure recovery forces are incorporated into JTF plans and orders.

(3) Designate a JSRC Director and establish a JSRC for the JTF to plan and coordinate PR activities as required.

(4) Obtain execution authority for all pre-planned CSAR missions from HQ JTF unless otherwise specified in the operations order.

(5) ICW USEUCOM Public Affairs, provide press release and additional necessary details to recovery forces for on-going PR operations, and provide post-mission press guidance to recovery forces and recovered personnel.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

DANIEL J. PETROSKY  
Lieutenant General, USA  
Chief of Staff

AVA N. WEBB-SHARPLESS  
Lt Col, USAF  
Adjutant General

APPENDICES:

Appendix A: USEUCOM CSAR CONOPS

Appendix B: USEUCOM JSRC Operating Instructions

Appendix C: Evasion Aid Program

DISTRIBUTION:

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**Appendix A**

USEUCOM CSAR CONOPS

To Be Published at a Later Date

**Appendix B**

USEUCOM JSRC Operating Instructions

To Be Published at a Later Date

**Appendix C**

Evasion Aid Program

To Be Published at a Later Date