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Operations Support

REINTEGRATION

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This instruction establishes guidance for the reintegration of Air Force prisoners of war, detainees, and other previously isolated personnel (military, civilian, contractors) after being returned to Air Force control. It implements AFD 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. This instruction satisfies requirements for DOD Phase III reintegration. It applies to Active Duty, Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve Command units or members. MAJCOMs may supplement this instruction. MAJCOMs will send one copy of their printed supplement to HQ AF/A3O-AS; other organizations send one copy of each supplement to the next higher headquarters. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records* and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located at <https://afrims.amc.af.mil/>. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to HQ AF/A3O-AS, 1480 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1480) using the AF IMT 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF IMT 847s from the field through the appropriate functional's chain of command. See Attachment 1 for a glossary of references and supporting information.

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## Chapter 1

### REINTEGRATION

**1.1. General.** This instruction establishes guidance for the reintegration of Air Force prisoners of war, detainees, and other previously isolated personnel after being returned to Air Force control until returned to duty or released from service (hereafter referred to as returnees). It provides procedures for reception and processing of returnees. Reintegration includes medical and psychological evaluation and treatment, thorough intelligence and Survival Evasion Resistance and Escape (SERE) debrief of the entire event, reunification with, and support to the primary family, religious support, legal support, Public Affairs support, casualty affairs support and security of returnees and their families. The task provides for the health and welfare of returnees with the ultimate goal of effective and efficient return to duty. Full reintegration consists of three distinct phases; I, II, and III. For purposes of this instruction, Phase III will be referred to as Air Force reintegration.

1.1.1. During military operations, personnel may become isolated, missing in action (MIA), or held as prisoners of war (POW). Others may be detained by nations or foreign governments not directly engaged in such hostilities or by antagonists, freedom fighters, mercenaries or terrorists. Returnees include U.S. military personnel, DOD civilian employees and DOD contractor employees. Other isolating incidences include being detained in peacetime by a hostile foreign government; evading enemy capture (whether assisted or unassisted), or being otherwise missing.

1.1.2. Historically, the release of U.S. personnel has been arranged during formal negotiations between the combatants as hostilities neared an end. However, isolated personnel may be returned before cessation of hostilities or initiation of negotiations by one of the following methods: (a) release for humanitarian reasons; (b) release for propaganda purposes; (c) exchange or release of personnel, which may include sick and wounded; and (d) escape or forcible recovery from confinement. Regardless of the method of return, they may reach U.S. military control at or near the location of negotiations, or in the zone of conflict. It is possible that isolated personnel may be released in or through the captor's country, a neutral or "third" country, or directly to the CONUS through the auspices of private, non-government groups, international organizations, etc.

1.1.3. Psychological decompression is critical to the reintegration process. The successful reintegration of returnees into military and social environments is affected by a returnee's propensity for decompression; each individual is different. Not providing for decompression can have a severe impact on and, under certain circumstances, create permanent psychological trauma. Historically, if encountered, trauma has manifested itself in returnees separating from military service, suffering dysfunctional relationships, and, in severe cases, suicide.

1.1.4. While personnel may be released or recovered incrementally, Services must provide the capability for the en masse release of all isolated or held captive. Planners must consider the possibility for large release or recovery. Contingency planning is necessary for those instances.

**1.2. Waiver Authority.** MAJCOM/Director of Operations (A3) or equivalent level is the waiver authority for this instruction. Waiver authority for supplemental guidance will be as specified in the supplement.

### **1.3. Responsibilities.**

1.3.1. The Secretary of the Air Force will ensure the orderly and considerate processing of returnees and the efficient operation of all related activities. (DODI 3002.12)

1.3.2. Secretary of the Air Force Office of Public Affairs (SAF/PA) is responsible for all media activities regarding reintegration. SAF/PA will ensure:

1.3.2.1. Coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (ASD (PA)) for any public release of information. (IAW DODI 3002.12)

1.3.2.2. Public Affairs guidance and instructions are provided to returnees and their families in accordance with ASD (PA) policies.

1.3.2.3. Oversight of all official Air Force statements, interviews, and releases issued to media and the public.

1.3.3. The Deputy Chief of Staff/Air & Space Operations AF/A3/5 designates the Director of Current Operations and Training, AF/A3O as the OPR for Air Force reintegration.

1.3.3.1. AF/A3O will provide policy and guidance for reintegration synchronous with combatant command's reintegration plans.

1.3.4. The Deputy Chief of Staff/Manpower, Personnel & Services (AF/A1) is responsible for all contacts with and assistance to family and for military and civilian personnel matters applicable to processing returnees. The OPR within AF/A1 is the Missing Persons Branch at Air Force Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, TX (AFPC/DPWCM). AFPC/DPWCM will:

1.3.4.1. Act as the initial Air Force point of contact with isolated personnel's family.

1.3.4.2. Establish procedures for promptly notifying family when personnel are returned to U.S. Government control and for keeping the families of isolated personnel advised of processing activities and duty status.

1.3.4.3. Provide advisories to family; to include anticipated reintegration procedures, arrival of returnees, and processing schedules.

1.3.4.4. Ensure Personnel Processing Files (PPF) are current and readily available for use in processing returned personnel. PPF contents are listed in Enclosure 3, DODI 3002.12.

1.3.5. MAJCOMs, NAFs and Warfighting Headquarters will establish an office of primary responsibility (OPR) for personnel recovery IAW AFRD 10-30. Reintegration responsibility resides within this office. The MAJCOM OPR will provide assistance to the reintegration process as required.

1.3.5.1. Note: AFRD 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*, designates Air Combat Command (ACC) as lead command for Personnel Recovery.

1.3.6. MAJCOMs will:

1.3.6.1. Designate an O-6 level reintegration team chief to serve as an overall coordinator for reintegration processing support activities at the installation.

1.3.6.2. Assemble a reintegration team. The reintegration team will consist, at a minimum, of a reintegration team chief; Survival Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Specialist debriefer, and a SERE psychologist. Combat Rescue Officers, Intelligence debriefers, Public Affairs representative, casualty affairs representative; Staff Judge Advocate, chaplain, and appropriate medical personnel may be required as situation dictates. SERE psychologists, SERE Specialists, and other augmentees may be requested through ACC if required.

1.3.6.3. Ensure that all reintegration team members receive appropriate training for their specific duties.

1.3.6.4. Ensure proper intelligence and SERE debriefing of returnees and that qualified debriefers are available.

1.3.6.5. To the extent allowed by applicable laws and regulations, fund costs associated with the reintegration of the returnees. These costs include travel, billeting, medical treatment determined to be necessary, uniforms, and other activities associated with the reintegration process.

1.3.6.6. Be prepared for immediate implementation of reintegration upon notification.

1.3.6.7. Maintain a list of qualified SERE psychologists, SERE debriefers, and reintegration team chiefs within their MAJCOM.

1.3.6.8. MAJCOM Surgeon General (MAJCOM/SG) is responsible for all medical matters associated with the planning and processing of returnees, and will ensure:

1.3.6.8.1. Coordination of medical and psychological treatment as necessary, to augment medical treatment facilities (MTFs) during returnee processing.

1.3.6.9. MAJCOM/JA is responsible for ensuring that sufficient legal personnel are available to advise returnees and their families of their legal rights and benefits and to counsel and assist them on matters pertaining to personal legal issues and/or concerns.

1.3.6.10. MAJCOM/HC is responsible for ensuring that sufficient chaplains and chaplain assistants are available to meet the spiritual needs of returnees and their families.

**1.4. Assumptions.** Consider when preparing for reintegration:

1.4.1. The majority of returnees will likely be returned to U.S. military control at an overseas area.

1.4.2. Initial COCOM reintegration (Phase I & II) will most likely be accomplished in theater.

1.4.3. Most Air Force returnees will enter the COCOM reintegration process; not all will require Air Force reintegration.

1.4.4. Returnees will require varying degrees of physical and mental treatment and reassurance of their personal welfare.

1.4.5. A high degree of press and public interest may be generated by returnees.

1.4.6. Families usually desire to be reunited at the earliest opportunity.

1.4.7. Returnees often have vague or erroneous memories or interpretations of intensely emotional events. They will often need extensive opportunities to process memories with SERE and intelligence debriefers. Premature exposure to family or media questions can lead to inaccurate and potentially embarrassing personal disclosure.

1.4.8. Successful reintegration is highly dependent upon meeting the needs of the returnee.

1.4.9. The medical condition of the returnees could be adversely affected by combat injuries, extended exposure to deficient diets, exposure to contagious diseases, prolonged coercive pressures, and physical or emotional isolation.

1.4.10. Air Force reintegration activities are historically infrequent and there is a high probability that members supporting an Air Force reintegration team may not have participated in a prior reintegration.

**1.5. Expectations.**

1.5.1. Personnel who were isolated together should not have been separated during the initial (Phase I & II) reintegration process. This better facilitates psychological decompression. As much as possible, commanders should facilitate keeping returnees together until determination by medical authority that it's no longer required.

1.5.2. The reintegration team must regulate and control all access to the returnee during reintegration activities. There will be many who will want to engage the returnee for many varied reasons.

1.5.3. Formal awards and decorations should not be presented until a complete investigation and accounting of all events have been completed.

## Chapter 2

### REINTEGRATION PROCESS

**2.1. Purpose.** This chapter provides an overview of reintegration operations. It primarily focuses on the Air Force's reintegration responsibilities, however COCOM (Phase I and II) are added for complete knowledge. Although Phase I and II are normally a combatant command responsibility, situations may require the Air Force to conduct all three phases of reintegration.

**2.2. Overview.** Reintegration consists of three distinct phases: Phase I, Release and/or Recovery, Reception, and Returnee Assessment; Phase II, Theater reintegration, usually conducted at a predetermined transition location; and Phase III, Air Force reintegration. All three phases focus on gathering tactical intelligence; collecting operational and SERE information; and ensuring the physical and mental health of personnel to return to normal life and duty. When more than one person is returned, all returnees should be moved together to the theater transition point. Experience indicates that returnees benefit greatly from the opportunity to achieve closure with one another. This improves their ability to overcome the isolation experience and reintegrate with their unit and family.

2.2.1. Phase I: Release and/or Recovery, Reception, and Returnee Assessment process. All returnees must undergo Phase I. Phase I is normally a theater component responsibility. Phase I begins when returnees are in the care of the component's theater reintegration team and must be initiated as soon as possible. The theater reintegration team chief is informed of Phase I location and is responsible to coordinate the means to accomplish Phase I. Phase I normally last approximately 24-48 hours. Based on the theater reintegration team chief's recommendation (with physician and psychologist endorsement), the component commander has the authority to return personnel to duty or transfer them to the next phase of reintegration.

2.2.1.1. Phase I reintegration teams are normally comprised of: Theater reintegration team chief, SERE debriefer, intelligence, and SERE psychologist. Flexibility on team size and make-up is expected.

2.2.1.2. Phase I normally consists of immediate medical attention and a critical intelligence debriefing.

2.2.1.2.1. An immediate medical screening is conducted to ensure returnee is physically sound. If returnee is considered unfit to provide critical intelligence, debriefings will be delayed until Phase II or when the returnee is cognitively able to provide information. Medical personnel conduct assessment, within their capabilities, and administer treatment to stabilize returnees for higher care.

2.2.1.2.2. A critical intelligence debriefing is conducted for perishable information and to determine the status of other isolated personnel. Critical intelligence debriefs are normally conducted prior to any exposure to criminal investigators which may prevent the open exchange of information leading to the recovery of other isolated personnel (see chapter 7 for legal concerns).

2.2.1.3. In cases where isolation time was very brief, for example, when a pilot is quickly recovered after being shot down, an assessment by the theater reintegration team chief may permit an immediate return to duty after critical intelligence is garnered. In those cases, SERE debriefs can be accomplished at a later date.

2.2.1.4. If Phase II is warranted, all information will be forwarded to the theater transition point and the Phase I team and returnee will move to the Phase II location.

2.2.1.5. The SERE psychologist may join the team during Phase I or II. (Depending on availability) They begin a psychological assessment of the returnee that continues through the entire process.

2.2.2. Phase II: Theater reintegration. Phase II is normally a theater responsibility and is conducted at a designated theater transition location. Returnees receive more thorough physical and mental care as well as intelligence and SERE debriefings. Decompression is a top priority for the returnee. The theater reintegration team chief normally manages Phase II activities. Services and MAJCOMs should be provided reintegration status updates. Phase II usually lasts 4-5 days.

2.2.2.1. The Phase II reintegration team normally consists of: reintegration team chief, SERE psychologist, SERE debriefer, intelligence, chaplain, legal, Public Affairs representative, and other medical personnel as required.

2.2.2.2. Access to returnees may become a concern during Phase II. The theater reintegration team chief will prevent unauthorized access to returnees and their family members during the reintegration process. Commanders must strictly control access to facilities to prevent unauthorized individuals from interfering with the processing schedule and the privacy of returnees. Contact with the media and other members of the public will be limited until treating physicians and psychologist determine the returnee is fully prepared for such exposure.

2.2.2.3. Decision for Air Force Reintegration. The theater reintegration team chief or medical authority recommends to the command authority whether or not to continue the reintegration process. If the decision is made to continue with Air Force reintegration, the Air Force will work directly with the COCOM to seamlessly execute the process.

2.2.3. Air Force Reintegration: This final phase will normally be initiated through coordination with the COCOM. The AF reintegration location is normally the returnee's assigned installation unless medical treatment requires a special facility. The reintegration team chief will manage the process and work closely with the installation commander for the successful reintegration of the returnee. During this phase, the returnee will receive all required medical and psychological treatment. Long-term medical, intelligence, and personnel issues will be addressed during this phase.

2.2.3.1. Escorts. In order to facilitate a seamless transfer of the returnee from a Phase II location, the Air Force will provide an escort to accompany the returnee to the Air Force reintegration site. (Follow escort guidance in chapter 11)

2.2.3.2. The reintegration team chief assigns duties to the reintegration team members and coordinates the overall process. The reintegration team chief must thoroughly review each member's roles and responsibilities. Specific team member responsibilities are explained in subsequent chapters. Ensure all personnel involved with the returnee's care understand the reintegration team has full authority and protection over returnee(s) throughout the entire process and will not relinquish this until the reintegration team chief does so.

2.2.3.3. Reintegration Facilities. The installation commander will provide suitable facilities to conduct AF reintegration. (See attachment 1 for specifics)

2.2.3.4. Debriefings. Most debriefings have already occurred through the Phase I/II process. Requests for further debriefings should be closely scrutinized as this process is stressful for

returnees. Transcripts from prior debriefings may be useful to preclude redundant questioning of returnees.

2.2.3.4.1. Only trained SERE specialists and intelligence personnel are expected to debrief the returnee. Subsequent debriefing focuses on the isolation experience in an effort to evaluate the adequacy and usefulness of SERE preparation to include operational guidance, training, and education. Information regarding personnel still isolated is gathered in an effort to fully account for those individuals.

2.2.3.5. Family Members. The SERE psychologist, reintegration team chief and family members should meet to discuss the overall goals of the reintegration process and explore how the family's involvement can be a positive influence in the returnee's integration back to a normal life and full duty. Returnee's wishes concerning family involvement, visitations, and inclusion takes precedence.

2.2.3.6. Local and National Media. The reintegration team chief and Public Affairs representative will serve as the primary liaison with the media. Frequently, the reintegration team chief has the best awareness of what information is releasable and should work in concert with the Public Affairs representative. IAW DODI 3002.12, all media releases must be coordinated through SAF/PA with Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (ASD/PA). High interest may develop as a result of the returnee's experience. Reintegration team chief will read attachment 5 to returnees prior to media exposure.

2.2.3.7. Criminal Investigations. If returnee(s) are under criminal investigation, the reintegration team chief will ensure criminal investigative personnel are provided appropriate access, in coordination with legal counsel. (Follow guidance in chapter 7 and 8 of this AFI)

2.2.3.8. Reintegration timeframe. AF reintegration does not have a prescribed time limit. It's based on the coordinated needs of the returnee's mental and medical well-being as well as debriefing requirements. Flexibility is vital to successful reintegration. After medical release, the majority of interaction will most likely be between the SERE psychologist and the returnee.

2.2.3.9. Reintegration Conclusion. AF reintegration will conclude only when required SERE and intelligence debriefings are concluded and the returnee is declared fit for duty, discharged, or retired. The reintegration team chief makes this recommendation to the MAJCOM/CC (or as delegated). Military Service personnel will not return to duty until all medical, psychological, intelligence, personnel, and casualty issues are addressed.

### **2.3. Reintegration Team Responsibilities and Composition.**

2.3.1. Reintegration team chief will not be encumbered with other specific responsibilities, such as medical treatment, debriefing, or normal duties when reintegration contingency plans are implemented. The team chief must be sensitive to the human problems and emotions confronting the returnee and his family. The reintegration team chief will also coordinate any special needs with the installation commander. (IAW DODI 3002.12)

2.3.2. Returned DOD civilians/contractors, like their military counterparts are under the purview of the reintegration team chief.

2.3.3. Air Force Reintegration Team Composition. The team normally consists of the following personnel:

2.3.3.1. Reintegration team chief

- 2.3.3.2. SERE Psychologist
- 2.3.3.3. SERE debriefer
- 2.3.3.4. Intelligence debriefer
- 2.3.3.5. Medical specialist
- 2.3.3.6. Public Affairs specialist
- 2.3.3.7. Personnel specialist
- 2.3.3.8. Finance specialist
- 2.3.3.9. Legal specialist
- 2.3.3.10. Chaplain
- 2.3.3.11. Security elements for returnees and their families
- 2.3.3.12. Casualty Affairs Representative

## Chapter 3

### COMMAND AND CONTROL

**3.1. Purpose.** This chapter establishes command and control relationships during reintegration.

**3.2. Communications.** Successful reintegration requires prompt, continuous, and responsive communication between multiple agencies. Each phase of the reintegration involves differing levels of command and control. Early and continuous coordination between command and control agencies is vital to seamless execution. Phase I & II command and control information is provided for general knowledge of the entire reintegration process.

3.2.1. Phase I Command and Control: Theater component commanders are responsible for the rapid conduct of a Phase I reintegration. The Air Force is best able to support the theater by staying in a monitoring posture. Once Phase I reintegration activities are complete, the component commander passes responsibility of returnees to the combatant commander and returnees are moved to a Theater Phase II location.

3.2.2. Phase II Command and Control: The Combatant Commander has responsibility for the returnee during Phase II. The reintegration team chief serves as the focal point for information relating to the returnee's progress. If Air Force reintegration is required, combatant commands should notify HQ USAF Watch through appropriate channels. Once notified, HQ/USAF will aid coordination of returnees transfer from Phase II. HQ/USAF will notify ACC and the receiving MAJCOM (if returnee is assigned to an OCONUS installation and is sent CONUS for medical treatment, HQ USAF will designate a responsible CONUS MAJCOM). The Combatant Commander passes responsibility for the returnee once the individual is in Air Force control.

3.2.3. Air Force Reintegration Command and Control: Returnee's designated MAJCOM assumes responsibility for the returnee upon arrival to CONUS. The reintegration team chief, once on station, provides progress reports to the returnee's chain of command and higher headquarters, as required. The reintegration team chief will work directly with the installation commander for requests regarding force support, facilities, and services relating to the needs of the returnee. The MAJCOM commander has the authority to return the individual back to duty, continue reintegration activities, or to begin administrative separation actions removing the individual from service if required.

3.2.4. Established Command and Control channels will be utilized for processing returnees. Due to the political gravity and national policy aspects that reintegration may generate, HQ USAF may require full and prompt updates. MAJCOMs will be kept informed in those instances of direct communication between HQ USAF and subordinate commands.

**3.3. Communications Procedures.** The HQ USAF Watch will be utilized as the initial communications focal point for activities associated with returnees. Upon notification, the Watch will inform AF/A3O of an imminent reintegration. (See AF Watch contacts in Attachment 1)

## Chapter 4

### SPECIAL SUPPORT TO REINTEGRATION

**4.1. Purpose.** To provide guidance for SERE debriefer, SERE psychologist and reintegration team chief support to the reintegration process.

**4.2. General Guidance.** Proper reintegration of individuals requires trained SERE Specialists, SERE psychologists and reintegration team chiefs. SERE Specialists (1T0X1 AFSC) are trained to gather information from returnees and distribute critical information and lessons learned back to the war fighter. SERE psychologists are trained to assist returnees during decompression and reintegration back to normal life. SERE psychologists are frequently the most important part of the process to ensure mental health and stability of a returnee after traumatic incidences. Reintegration team chiefs are responsible for managing the overall process and ensuring the best results for the returnee and the Service. Combat Rescue Officers (13DXA AFSC) are trained as reintegration team chiefs and may perform duty as the team chief (if O-6) or aid the O-6 team chief as deputy team chief if requested.

4.2.1. SERE debriefings focus on the isolation environment and SERE related issues. Information improves SERE tactics, techniques and procedures but also provides lessons-learned for future SERE instruction. Collection must be conducted in a timely manner to avoid ensuing memory degradation. The individual must be as free from emotional overload and distortion as possible in order for information to be reliable. The optimum facilitative balance between decompression and debriefing yields the best results.

4.2.2. SERE psychologists work closely with the reintegration team chief and the whole reintegration team providing guidance as to the mental health of the returnee. In many instances, the SERE psychologist may direct the whole team's actions to ensure the returnee's mental health and decompression is progressing.

**4.3. SERE Debrief.** SERE debriefers should agree upon a sequence of events for interview sessions. Because SERE debriefing affords a measure of confidentiality that intelligence debriefing does not, the team must ensure that the returnee clearly understands the distinction between intelligence and SERE debrief sessions. If possible, intelligence and SERE debriefers will each attend the other's debrief sessions to monitor the information exchange and develop follow-up questions to be covered in subsequent sessions. Additionally, SERE psychologists can attend any debriefing. The intelligence and SERE debriefs take place in a sequence decided by debriefers and the reintegration team chief. The sequence is influenced by the availability of debriefers and other factors.

**4.4. Full disclosure.** Full disclosure of information is the goal for lessons learned. The SERE debrief focuses on the isolation experience in an effort to evaluate the adequacy and usefulness of:

4.4.1. SERE preparation to include operational guidance, training, and education.

4.4.2. SERE products that were provided to include evasion aids, radios, and survival equipment.

4.4.3. The Personnel Recovery processes that either assisted or hindered their isolation, including efforts made to locate, support, and recover them.

4.4.4. The SERE debriefs must be allowed to follow accepted protocols as established by AFTTP 3-3.08, *Guardian Angel*, to produce verbal and visual recordings that are essential to SERE analysis and development of lessons learned.

4.4.5. The ideal ratio of debriefers to returnees is one: one. It is difficult for a debriefer to track and encourage the story of more than one returnee, especially if the returnees experienced the same event together.

**4.5. SERE Debriefers Qualification.** SERE debriefers must attend a qualification course prior to conducting debriefer duties. Currently, PR 240, *Personnel Recovery Debriefers Course*, qualifies SERE Specialists as debriefers.

**4.6. SERE Psychologist Qualification.** SERE psychologists must have attended a qualification course and been certified by the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA). AF/A3O will assist in coordinating for a SERE psychologist, if required, to aid the reintegration process.

**4.7. Reintegration Team Chief Qualification.** Reintegration team chiefs may attend a qualification course prior to conducting team chief duties. Currently, PR 241, *Reintegration Team Chief Course*, trains members to perform their duties.

4.7.1. DODI 3002.12 mandates the Service reintegration team chief be an O-6. This is primarily due to the maturity and political sensitivity required for the reintegration process. Few colonels, however, have attended PR 241 or possess prior reintegration experience. In these situations, designated O-6 reintegration team chiefs should request a Combat Rescue Officer as deputy team chief to aid them during the process. CRO augmentation can be requested through their MAJCOM.

## Chapter 5

### MEDICAL GUIDANCE FOR REINTEGRATION

**5.1. Purpose.** Establishes policy, assigns responsibility and prescribes procedures for medical processing of returnees.

**5.2. Background.** Rigorous circumstances that confront isolated personnel may require that each returnee receive considerate and individualized attention after return. Experience indicates that the physical and mental condition of returnees may have deteriorated during the period of isolation. Accordingly, full medical evaluation and oversight should occur as soon as possible. They should remain in medical channels for transportation to CONUS and for as long thereafter as is necessary to fully identify and treat all medical problems to the maximum extent possible.

**5.3. Objective.** To provide returnees a complete medical evaluation for future reference, to initiate corrective medical treatment as soon as indicated, to maintain or restore dignity, to facilitate return to duty or civilian status, and readjust to society.

**5.4. Assumptions.**

5.4.1. Preliminary information regarding the number of returned personnel being released or their medical conditions may be limited.

5.4.2. All personnel identified for AF reintegration will require some medical care.

5.4.3. The medical condition of the returnees could be adversely affected by combat injuries, extended exposure to deficient diets, exposure to contagious diseases, prolonged coercive pressures, and physical and emotional isolation.

**5.5. Responsibilities:**

5.5.1. Commanders of designated Military Treatment Facilities (MTF) will implement prescribed procedures concerning medical processing of returnees.

5.5.2. Commanders of designated MTFs will ensure all medical records are reviewed for accuracy and completeness prior to releasing the patient and the medical records.

5.5.3. Commanders of designated MTFs will ensure medical personnel handle medical records.

**5.6. Concept of Operations.** Personnel requiring AF reintegration will be returned to CONUS as soon as possible consistent with their medical needs. Medical records should have accompanied returnee. Prior medical evaluation should have diagnosed health problems, instituted treatment as necessary, and made a medical determination of the individual's suitability for aeromedical evacuation.

5.6.1. Return to CONUS.

5.6.1.1. Returnees should be identified to HQ USAF through Air Force Watch.

5.6.1.2. Prior medical record screening and behavioral assessment should identify special medical needs/conditions.

5.6.1.3. Efforts should be made to place the returnee in hospitals close to family. Requirements for specific medical treatment may dictate placing the individual in a hospital with specialized facilities. When more than one person is returned, all returnees should remain together until the debriefing process is complete regardless of Service affiliation.

5.6.2. Continued medical evaluation and treatment.

- 5.6.2.1. Completion of medical assessment not accomplished in theater.
- 5.6.2.2. Continuation of prior medical treatment plan.
- 5.6.2.3. Identification of additional medical needs.
- 5.6.2.4. Sub-specialty medical management, as needed.
- 5.6.2.5. Referral to medical evaluation program at the Naval Operational Medicine Institute, Robert E. Mitchell Center of Prisoner of War Studies, Pensacola, Florida, as appropriate.

## **5.7. General Guidance.**

- 5.7.1. SERE psychologists (or mental health professionals if a SERE psychologist is not available) will be available to support the returnee's psychological needs.
- 5.7.2. Air Force returnees will be reported through medical channels to the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center (GPMRC) for assignment to CONUS hospitals.
- 5.7.3. If required, intelligence and SERE debriefings may be conducted during hospitalization of returnees only if the returnee is not under any medications that could preclude an accurate debriefing and the returnee is capable of participating. Optimum debriefing conditions will be provided consistent with the patient's medical requirements.
- 5.7.4. Whenever possible during medical processing, physicians should explain to the returnee the various purposes of the physical examination and treatment.
- 5.7.5. If required, access rosters will be used to limit exposure to the returnee. The reintegration team chief will coordinate security if required.
- 5.7.6. Returnees should be allowed to spend free time, including evenings and nights, with family once it's been determined they are ready for such activity. Medical authority will make recommendations as to whether the returnee is free of any communicable disease. In general, medical and psychological evaluations, debriefings, and personnel processing should not interfere with the reunion between returnees and their families.

**5.8. CONUS Medical Processing.** Comprehensive documentation of the returnee's medical condition and returning them to normal duty or civilian status as quickly as possible is paramount. Thorough and detailed medical documentation of diagnoses, treatment, and progress must be maintained for future treatment.

- 5.8.1. Medical examinations in CONUS hospitals will include a thorough review of the returnee's health record, a detailed medical history of the isolation period, and medical evaluation of all conditions associated with isolation.
- 5.8.2. Medical examinations will be conducted IAW AFI 48-123 *Medical Examinations and Standards* and AFPAM 48-133 *Physical Examination Techniques* to determine the returnee's medical qualification for active military duty and to establish a baseline that reflects the individual's medical status at the time of release/reintegration. This examination will normally be accomplished in the CONUS hospital to which the returnee is initially assigned. However, if the returnee is hospitalized overseas for purposes other than to determine suitability for aeromedical evacuation, the overseas hospital will perform this examination.
- 5.8.3. Protection of public health will be given high consideration in all circumstances.

**5.9. Medical Reporting.** The following guidance supplements existing medical policies and regulations, and pertains specifically to the medical processing of returnees:

5.9.1. The findings of the initial overseas examination will be documented on AF IMT 3899a, *Aeromedical Evacuation Patient Record (Continuation Sheet)* (or other Air Force approved aeromedical evacuation patient record form). This form represents a medical clearance for patient movement and accompanies the individual to the CONUS hospital. In transit medical information will be added as appropriate.

5.9.2. A Report of Medical Examination (DD Form 2808) and Report of Medical History (DD Form 2807.1) (or other approved hardcopy or electronic form) will be accomplished for each returnee. Entries on the DD Forms 2808 and 2807-1 will be in accordance with AFPAM 48-133 *Physical Examination Techniques*.

5.9.3. The Narrative Summary of Hospitalization, SF 502 (or other Air Force approved narrative summary of hospitalization form), will include results of procedures accomplished as indicated in paragraph 5.10.

5.9.4. One copy of the "baseline" report, DD Forms 2808 and 2807-1 (or approved electronic version), and a copy of SF 502, will be forwarded to Headquarters Air Force (AFMSA/SGPA), 110 Luke Avenue, Room 405, Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. 20032-7050, when the returnee is discharged from the CONUS hospital. Commanders of CONUS hospitals will ensure accuracy and completeness prior to forwarding. A copy of the above forms will be forwarded to the Robert E. Mitchell Center for POW Studies, 220 Hovey Road, Pensacola, FL 32508, (850) 452-2157, as required.

5.9.5. Classified medical information regarding the isolation environment will be included in intelligence documents only.

**5.10. Special Medical Considerations for Processing Returnees.** Consider and document unique conditions due to isolation:

5.10.1. Abnormal diseases present in each patient.

5.10.2. Traumatic abnormalities, including dental conditions.

5.10.3. Dietary deficiency diseases.

5.10.4. Infectious diseases, such as malaria and other communicable diseases (e.g., tuberculosis, HIV).

5.10.5. Torture, sexual assault, environmental exposures, and therapy instituted during that period.

5.10.6. Use of acupuncture, cupping, medications, immunizations, hallucinatory-inducing substances, and hypnotic-inducing methods utilized during isolation.

5.10.7. Parasitic diseases, visual pathology and dysfunction, and mental stresses incurred.

**5.11. Psychiatric Assessment.** A psychiatric assessment and capability for psychosocial readjustment should be ascertained. The assessment will be accomplished via a structured clinical interview, preferably by a SERE psychologist, per current Diagnostic Statistical Manual (DSM) criteria with special attention to the evaluation of Acute Stress Disorder or Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

**5.12. Considerations for Civilian Returnees.** Civilians qualify for all treatment described in this AFI in accordance with Air Force Handbook 41-114, Military Health Services System (MHSS) Matrix, Table 3. A civilian employee who is wounded or injured in the performance of duty, regardless of location, is entitled to workers' compensation benefits. Processing of a compensation claim with the Office of Workers' Compensation (OWCP) would have to be initiated and a determination made for approval by OWCP in order for workers' compensation benefits (both medical and pay) to begin.

Additionally, an employee can use the "leave buy-back" option if or when an OWCP claim is approved. The option allows the employee to use personal annual or sick leave and then later have the personal leave restored by being "bought back" by OWCP and replaced by injury compensation leave without pay. Either way, the employee will be paid during convalescence, if the injury compensation claim is approved by OWCP. Contractor leave should be addressed in their contract.

## Chapter 6

### DEBRIEFING

**6.1. Purpose.** Provides supplemental guidance and procedures for debriefing returnees.

**6.2. Background.** It is imperative that returnees be comprehensively debriefed on their experiences as soon as possible after they return to U.S. military control. The importance of expeditious debriefing is underscored by the following:

6.2.1. Returnees may be able to provide information identifying or clarifying the status of other isolated personnel.

6.2.2. To mitigate the enemy's ability to exploit isolated personnel.

6.2.3. Rapid improvement and development of tactics, training programs, equipment, and policy.

6.2.4. To aid mental rehabilitation and adjustment of the returnees.

**6.3. Debriefing Objective.** To acquire information concerning:

6.3.1. Identification, condition, and location of known captives not yet returned to US control; individuals listed as missing in action and/or those known or suspected to have died in isolation.

6.3.2. Information of tactical and strategic value.

6.3.3. Information regarding last mission and evasion/escape efforts.

6.3.4. Information concerning capture, routes to internment facility, facility description, and staff.

6.3.5. Details on facility location and prisoner routine to include security, handling, processing, privileges, general treatment, and other aspects of isolation.

6.3.6. Details on the coercive pressures used by the captors for the purpose of inducing compliance, objectives of interrogation, procedures and techniques used in efforts to extract military information, and the techniques used in any indoctrination efforts.

6.3.7. Knowledge of US military operations, plans, systems, etc., displayed by captor interrogators.

6.3.8. Information indicative of attempts to subvert or recruit U.S. personnel.

6.3.9. Details concerning enemy intelligence apparatus, composition, methods, etc.

6.3.10. All other information of interest to, or required by, the U.S. intelligence and SERE community.

**6.4. Debriefing Assumptions.** Medical condition permitting, most returnees will have already accomplished the following:

6.4.1. The critical intelligence debrief (usually at Phase I). Critical intelligence is rapidly fed back to the war fighter for operational planning.

6.4.2. Phase II debriefings which expand on intelligence and SERE information. Subsequent debriefings will be accomplished commensurate with medical treatment and the personal welfare of the returnees.

6.4.3. It's possible that the returnee's medical condition prevented any debriefing prior to return to CONUS. Examples include intubation, coma, head trauma, etc. In this situation, the reintegration

team chief may have to ensure all intelligence and SERE debriefings are accomplished once the returnee is able to provide them.

## **6.5. Debriefing Guidance.**

6.5.1. Debriefing of returnees is essential and will be conducted concurrently with medical treatment. However, medical treatment and personal welfare of returnees are the highest priority.

6.5.2. Isolation is not a state of culpability, and returnees will be treated accordingly.

6.5.3. Returnees enjoy various legal rights and privileges, which must be recognized and protected at every stage of the process. NOTE: If, during the debriefing process, a returnee makes any statement implicating themselves or others in violating the UCMJ or other law, follow guidance in chapter 7 and 8 of this instruction.

6.5.4. Returnee debriefings shall be obtained under an expressed written promise of confidentiality. Debriefings are treated as privileged information under the provisions of 10 USC 1506(d) (1), and are property of the Department of Defense, and will not be released to the public. Use the DD Form 2810, *Personnel Recovery Debriefing Statement*, found in Attachment 6 of this instruction to inform the returnee that debriefings will remain confidential to the extent authorized by law.

6.5.5. Disclosure of sensitive information can be harmful to the returnee, ongoing U.S. operations and future operations. Reintegration team chief will read attachment 5 to all returnees before any release of information.

6.5.6. Debriefing teams will be composed of trained personnel to ensure maximum acquisition of pertinent information.

6.5.7. To avoid redundant questioning of returnees, the reintegration team chief will request prior theater reintegration transcripts, and provide these to subsequent debriefers.

6.5.8. Debriefers should be of commensurate rank and grade of returnee if possible.

6.5.9. Debriefing teams will use recording devices. Debriefings will be recorded in their entirety and subsequently transcribed to provide a complete history of each returnee's experiences. Debriefers will advise returnees that recording devices are to be used and will explain the purpose of their employment.

6.5.10. Debriefers may contact individuals who know the returnee. Valuable insights into normal disposition may be useful during debriefing.

## **6.6. Phase I Debriefing.** Provided for background knowledge but may be performed by Air Force reintegration team.

6.6.1. Phase I critical intelligence debriefing will be limited to information of immediate tactical value to include:

6.6.1.1. Information concerning the status and location of captured, detained, or missing personnel who remain isolated.

6.6.1.2. How person became isolated (mechanism) and how to counter the mechanism.

6.6.1.3. Captor weaponry and tactics used during event.

6.6.1.4. Warnings or threats made by the captor concerning actions or statements which, if committed by returnee, would endanger the welfare of personnel still held captive.

6.6.2. The length of time that the returnee is subjected to daily debriefing will be based on medical and operational factors. However, in most cases, critical intelligence debriefs should not exceed 4 hours per day.

6.6.3. Phase I debriefing reports will include a brief evaluation by the debriefer of limiting factors, i.e., returnee attitude, medical condition, etc., that may affect the returnee's availability for in depth debriefings in Phase II and/or III.

**6.7. Phase II Debriefing.** Provided for background knowledge but may be performed by Air Force reintegration team.

6.7.1. Phase II debriefing is designed to acquire a complete account of the returnee's experiences from the last mission through return to US control.

6.7.2. SERE debriefers will follow standard protocols and debriefing guides to ensure complete disclosure.

6.7.3. The length of debriefing sessions should be geared to the returnee's wishes and medical condition but normally not longer than 2-3 hours per session.

**6.8. AF Reintegration Debriefing.**

6.8.1. Information collected during debriefing will be closely held and released through the reintegration team chief to appropriate agencies as required.

6.8.2. In situations where multiple agencies have the need to debrief a returnee, the reintegration team chief may designate a Chief Debriefing Officer (CDO) who will coordinate all debriefing activities. This will mitigate the possibility of unintentional repeat questioning of the returnee. However, it is understood that repeat questioning is a recognized debriefing technique.

6.8.3. Debriefers should be familiar with the following: the isolation environment, rehabilitation and readjustment problems that returnee might face, Air Force policies, procedures, and debriefing guidance.

6.8.4. Before meeting the returnee, each debriefer should have the opportunity to study appropriate data relative to the returnee and his period of isolation. Every effort will be made to enhance rapport and association between the returnee and his debriefer. Finally, debriefers should understand the returnee's responsibilities to the recovery process.

**6.9. Debriefers will:**

6.9.1. Coordinate with reintegration team chief and medical personnel to ensure mission accomplishment consistent with medical priorities and returnee welfare.

6.9.2. Ensure security of debriefing documentation.

**6.10. Classification of Debriefing Information.** Debriefing data will be classified according to content, but normally not below SECRET (IAW JPRA Personnel Recovery Security Classification Guide).

6.10.1. Sensitive data includes: aspects of last mission if previously classified, resistance techniques, escape and evasion activities, recovery/ reintegration actions, information about personnel still isolated, and any information on alleged acts of misconduct.

6.10.2. Some information, including resistance techniques, escape and evasion activities, recovery/reintegration mechanisms, may require SECRET NOFORN classification.

6.10.3. Consideration should be given to releaseability to coalition partners.

6.10.4. If necessary, AF/A2 will reclassify+ any debriefing reports during the reintegration process before disseminated.

### **6.11. Reporting Procedures.**

6.11.1. Phase I & Phase II debriefing reports are the component and theater's responsibility. (Except in those instances described above when all debriefings are gained in CONUS) The theater Joint Personnel Recovery Center and JPRA are required to forward Phase I and II debriefings reports to the Services. Reintegration team chief can request prior reports as required.

6.11.2. Data regarding personnel still isolated is restricted to operational planners and HQ USAF.

6.11.3. Debriefers will provide periodic reports on debriefing activities. The reintegration team chief will forward through appropriate channels to AF/A3O.

**6.12. Follow-up Debriefing.** Returnee(s) will not normally be held at processing centers solely for debriefing. If follow-up debriefing is necessary, they will be arranged in coordination with MAJCOMs. Returnee's welfare and recovery will be given priority at all times. Care will be taken not to interfere with the returnee's leave, training or job assignment.

## Chapter 7

### LEGAL

**7.1. Purpose.** To provide returnees all rights and privileges which they enjoy under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the U.S. Constitution, other applicable laws, regulations and directives. To ensure that appropriate legal counsel be available to all returnees concerning any personal legal problems or other administrative matters.

#### **7.2. General Guidance.**

7.2.1. Legal guidance may be necessary due to the length of isolation.

7.2.2. In rare instances, returnees may have violated the UCMJ or other law during isolation. Indications of violations may surface before or during debriefings. This could take three forms:

7.2.2.1. Returnees may make a statement which indicates that another returnee may have violated the UCMJ or other law during isolation.

7.2.2.2. Returnees may make a statement indicating that they themselves may have violated the UCMJ or other law while in isolation.

7.2.2.3. Prior reliable information from other sources may have been received that indicates that such returnee may have violated the UCMJ or other law during isolation.

7.2.2.4. Upon receipt of such statement or information, stop debrief and follow guidance in paragraph 7.5.

#### **7.3. Legal Policy.**

7.3.1. The reintegration team chief and other debriefers should consult with the local Staff Judge Advocate for advice on matters arising within their functional areas which have legal implications.

7.3.2. The fact that a person has been held as a prisoner of war or detainee provides no basis for suspecting him/her of a violation of the UCMJ or other law.

7.3.3. Any evidence of an offense by a returnee will be referred immediately to the appropriate Air Force authorities as specified in this chapter and the necessary guidance obtained before proceeding.

7.3.4. All applicable legal rights and privileges will be afforded any person who is suspected or accused of any violation while isolated. In light of physiological, spiritual, and psychological pressures to which a returnee may have been subject, particular care must be taken to ensure that these rights and privileges are in no way compromised or diluted.

7.3.5. Normal Air Force investigative, administrative, and disciplinary proceedings will be followed.

7.3.6. Information concerning returnees and their families must be released and authorized by the reintegration team chief and through Air Force PA personnel.

#### **7.4. Legal Responsibilities.**

7.4.1. Air Force Component Commander. To ensure uniformity, disciplinary actions addressing misconduct of Air Force members alleged to have occurred while the member was isolated will usually be exercised by the Commander of the Air Component to the Combatant Command which held responsibility for military action in the AOR. Action should, however, be coordinated with the Component Commander to which the member is permanently assigned, if possible. This restriction

does not, however, limit the ability of Air Force authorities to assign personnel subject to such disciplinary action to MAJCOMs outside of the Air Component's command.

#### 7.4.2. Staff Judge Advocate.

7.4.2.1. Act as legal advisor to the reintegration team chief and debriefers.

7.4.2.2. Process all claims for lost personal possessions in accordance with AFI 51-502 *Personnel and Government Recovery Claims*.

7.4.2.3. Ensure that appropriate legal assistance is available to all returnees.

### 7.5. Guidelines When a Violation of Law is Suspected.

#### 7.5.1. General Guidance.

7.5.1.1. No returnee suspected or accused of any offense committed in isolation will be interrogated or requested to make any statement during an official military investigation or while acting as an instrument of the military, without first being advised of his rights under Article 31, UCMJ (for individuals subject to the UCMJ), or Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (for those not subject to the UCMJ) in accordance with the procedures provided in this chapter.

7.5.1.2. Debriefers must stop debriefing and consult legal authorities the moment they first suspect a returnee of an offense. If subsequent inquiry arises as to whether the debriefer suspected a person of a violation of law at a particular point in time, and failed to inform the returnee of their legal rights and inform authorities, the debriefer's judgment will be evaluated in light of all relevant facts and circumstances.

#### 7.5.2. Accusatory Statement against Another.

7.5.2.1. When an accusatory statement involving an alleged violation of law is made against a returnee, the accuser will be permitted to complete their statement. However, the debriefer to whom the accusation is made must be alert that the person making the accusation may be an accomplice of, fellow conspirator with, or liable as a principal with the person against whom the accusation is made. Upon suspicion of any such involvement in a possible violation of law during isolation, the debriefer should consider the person making the accusation as a suspect and immediately comply with paragraph 7.5.1.2.

7.5.2.2. If the person making an accusation against another is not suspected of any violation, either directly or indirectly, he/she need not be advised of any of the legal rights specified in this chapter. (For the purpose of this chapter, a statement, which indicates that another returnee may have violated the law, is an accusatory statement, even if the person making the statement does not intend to accuse the other returnee of a violation.)

7.5.3. If, prior to debriefing, reliable sources indicate possible misconduct by a returnee while isolated, such information must be fully evaluated. Local SJA or legal office may assist debriefing team in this situation.

### 7.6. Specific Guidance to Staff Judge Advocates.

7.6.1. All staff judge advocates are encouraged to communicate directly with the following offices concerning reintegration matters:

7.6.1.1. Any legal questions, other than those specified in (2) below, relating to developing local plans, implementations, Code of Conduct or policy matters should be directed to the Operations International Law Division (AF/JAO), Headquarters, United States Air Force.

7.6.1.2. Specific questions concerning military justice should be directed to the Air Force Legal Operations Agency (AFLOA/JAJM).

7.6.1.3. Legal annexes to supporting instructions will be forwarded directly to AF/JAO, Headquarters, United States Air Force, in addition to any other distribution required.

#### 7.6.2. Legal Assistance.

7.6.2.1. Due to lengthy periods of isolation, returnees may have many complicated legal problems to discuss with legal assistance officers. Staff judge advocates will develop local procedures to ensure availability of counsel and that necessary priority is given to this function.

7.6.2.2. Legal assistance officers assigned to this duty should be fully familiar with the other aspects of this instruction. They should also be familiar with general areas in which returnees may have legal problems such as the use of power of attorney by family, domestic relations, consumer law, and legal problems that cross over into financial issues, including federal and state taxes. They should also be familiar with federal legislation relating to prisoners of war. (See 37 USC 551-558; 50 USC, App 2005(f)) All legal assistance officers should have in-depth knowledge of the Servicemember's Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. §§501-593), the Uniformed Services Former Spouses Protection Act (10 U.S.C. §1408), and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (38 U.S.C. §§4301-4333).

7.6.3. Appointment of Counsel. Suspects or those accused of violating the law who indicate a desire for counsel should be referred to the local Area Defense Counsel (ADC) if military members. (If civilian employees or contractors; refer them to civilian counsel IAW AFI 51-504, *Legal Assistance, Notary and Preventative Law Procedures*.) If there is no local ADC available, contact AFLOA/JAJD at Bolling Air Force Base, DSN 297-1582, for assignment of defense counsel or to provide additional defense counsel as required.

#### 7.6.4. Standards of Conduct.

7.6.4.1. It is not anticipated or expected that misconduct arising to the level of violation of the law during isolation will be an issue. It is stressed that a person held in captive status provides absolutely no grounds for suspecting them of any law violation. However, it is possible that a few isolated cases of violations may be alleged. All factors present in an individual case will be fully evaluated before any determination is made.

7.6.4.2. Staff judge advocates should ensure that their legal staffs are fully familiar with paragraph 7.6. The following legal articles and cases may also be helpful: 56 Columbia Law Review 709 "Misconduct in the Prison Camp: A Survey of the Law and an Analysis of the Korean Cases"; 29 Indiana Law Journal 603, "Coercion: A Defense to Misconduct while a Prisoner of War"; 10 AFJAG Law Review 39.3, "Article 105, Misconduct as a Prisoner"; U.S. v Floyd, 18 CMR 362, Petition denied 19 CMR 413; U.S. v Batchelor, 19 CMR 452, affd. 22 CMR 144; U.S. v Fleming, 19 CMR 438, affd. 23 CMR 7; U.S. v Dickenson, 17 CMR 438, affd. 20 CMR 154; U.S. v Olson, 20 CMR 461, affd. 22 CMR 250; U.S. v Bayes, 22 CMR 487, Petition denied 23 CMR 421; U.S. v Gallagher, 23 CMR 591, Petition denied 24 CMR 311; Gillars v U.S., 182 F2d 962; Iva Ikuko v U.S., 192 F2d 338.

### 7.7. Returnee Advice Concerning Legal Rights.

7.7.1. Advice to a suspect or accused returnee concerning his legal rights will cover each of the following specific matters:

7.7.1.1. Individuals subject to UCMJ are provided the following rights pursuant to Article 31, UCMJ:

7.7.1.1.1. The nature of the offense or offenses of which they are suspected of being involved.

7.7.1.1.2. The returnee has the right to remain silent, that is, to say nothing at all.

7.7.1.1.3. Any statement that he or she makes, oral or written, may be used as evidence against him or her in judicial, non-judicial, or administrative proceedings.

7.7.1.1.4. He or she has the right to consult a lawyer and that, for military members, a military lawyer will be appointed for him or her free of charge or, if he/she so chooses, he/she may obtain a civilian lawyer at no expense to the government.

7.7.1.1.5. He or she has the right to have a lawyer present during the interview.

7.7.1.1.6. He or she may request a lawyer at any time during the interview.

7.7.1.1.7. If he or she decides to answer questions with or without a lawyer present, he or she may stop the questioning at any time.

7.7.1.2. Individuals not subject to the UCMJ (generally civilian employees and contractors) are provided the following rights, consistent with the Fifth Amendment, U.S. Constitution:

7.7.1.2.1. The nature of the offense or offenses of which they are suspected of being involved.

7.7.1.2.2. The returnee has the right to remain silent, that is, to say nothing at all.

7.7.1.2.3. Any statement that he or she makes, oral or written, may be used as evidence against him or her in judicial or administrative proceedings.

7.7.1.2.4. He or she has the right to consult a lawyer at his/her own expense and that if he/she cannot afford a lawyer and wants one, a lawyer will be appointed for him/her free of charge.

7.7.1.2.5. He or she has the right to have a lawyer present during the interview.

7.7.1.2.6. He or she may request a lawyer at any time during the interview.

7.7.1.2.7. If he or she decides to answer questions with or without a lawyer present, he or she may stop the questioning at any time.

7.7.1.3. For those U.S. Government civilian employees that are bargaining unit members, he or she has the right, pursuant to *U.S. v. Weingarten*, to have a union representative present during investigatory questioning, except questioning during criminal investigations conducted by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

7.7.2. After a suspect or accused is advised of their rights, the investigator will ascertain whether they understand these rights and are capable of freely, knowingly and intelligently waiving them should they decide to do so.

7.7.2.1. If, for any reason, including the physical and emotional condition of the accused, the investigator is not satisfied that the accused or suspected returnee understands his rights and is capable of freely, knowingly and intelligently waiving them, they will not resume the debriefing or interrogation. If the investigator is satisfied that the suspect or accused does understand his rights, they will ask them to execute an acknowledgment of rights, witnessed by two persons and

indicating the place, time and date of execution, using an AF IMT 1168 *Statement of Suspect/Witness/Complaint*.

7.7.2.2. If the accused indicates, verbally or in writing, that they do want to talk to a lawyer, they will not be questioned until a lawyer is obtained for them. Military suspects should be referred to the local Area Defense Counsel (ADC). If the military accused wants to employ civilian counsel at his/her own expense, they will be given adequate opportunity to do so. In the event that he/she requests, by name, military counsel of his/her own choice, the procedures outlined in AFI 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, will be followed in determining reasonable availability of individual defense counsel. A civilian suspect or accused will be given adequate opportunity to employ civilian counsel at his/her own expense or, if he/she cannot afford an attorney, they will be given the opportunity to obtain an attorney free of charge.

## Chapter 8

### AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION (AFOSI)

#### **8.1. Purpose.** Defines AFOSI responsibility during reintegration.

8.1.1. Per AFI 71-101, Volume 1, *Criminal Investigations*, AFOSI will initiate investigations when Air Force members are victims of criminal or terrorist actions. Criminal investigative interviews of illegally held returnees are necessary to further the investigative process with the aim of recovering additional victims, bringing the culpable to justice whether through judicial or direct action means and enhancing the DOD's defensive posture against criminal and/or terrorist acts by developing intelligence of criminal/terrorist networks. AF Mission Directive 39, *Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI)*, also provides the framework for AFOSI's responsibilities and roles in conducting criminal and counterintelligence investigations.

8.1.2. AFOSI will investigate allegations of serious (as defined below) violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and United States Code (U.S.C.).

#### **8.2. Investigation Mission Assumptions** . When members of the Air Force are taken into captivity by a non-state actor, particularly in cases of criminal or terrorist kidnappings, AFOSI will open a criminal investigation with the express purpose of returning the victim, prosecuting the culpable, and enhancing defensive measures. Likewise, while in captivity, there may be instances of service members violating the law.

8.2.1. A returnee may possess information of critical importance to prosecuting judicial or direct action against the captors.

8.2.2. A returnee may possess information of great intelligence value critical to the defensive posturing of DOD personnel, assets and operations.

8.2.3. A returnee may possess information regarding violations of the Geneva Conventions and international law committed by captors.

8.2.4. A returnee may make a statement which indicates that another returnee may have violated the law during captivity.

8.2.5. A returnee may make a statement indicating that he or she may have violated the law while in captivity.

8.2.6. Prior reliable information from other sources may have been received that provides a reasonably firm indication that such returnee may have violated the law during captivity.

#### **8.3. Investigation Policy.** Upon receiving information pertaining to the possible violation of the UCMJ or other law, the reintegration team chief will consult with the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) to determine the legal implications. Once the determination has been made that the matter warrants further investigation, matter will be forwarded to AFOSI.

8.3.1. AFOSI will analyze all alleged criminal violations that result from information disclosed during the reintegration process, which the SJA deems as requiring further investigation. The AFOSI Detachment Commander supporting the particular reintegration effort has the authority to accept or decline investigative responsibility, upon coordination with higher AFOSI HQ approval, based on:

8.3.1.1. The specificity of the allegations. Some allegations may be too vague or lack detail to warrant initiating a substantive investigation.

8.3.1.2. Seriousness of the offense. Because not all law violations warrant an AFOSI investigation, the AFOSI will only investigate major criminal offense allegations. AFOSI Manual 71-122, AFOSI Manual 71-119, and AFI 71-101, V1 Criminal Investigations, outlines specifically the types of investigations that require AFOSI's specialized investigative techniques.

**8.4. Counterintelligence.** In accordance with AF Policy Directive 71-1, *Criminal Investigations and Counterintelligence*; HAF Mission Directive 39, *Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI)*; and AFI 71-101, Volume 4, *Counterintelligence*, AFOSI is the sole entity in the Air Force authorized to conduct counterintelligence activities and operations. Thus, AFOSI will play a key role in ascertaining any counterintelligence concerns. AFOSI will provide counterintelligence services as necessary to reintegration team members and returnees. Services may include, but are not limited to: defensive counterintelligence awareness briefings and coordination with national level counterintelligence agencies.

## Chapter 9

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS

**9.1. Purpose.** To provide Public Affairs guidance and policy during reintegration.

**9.2. General Guidance.** Secretary of the Air Force Office of Public Affairs (SAF/PA) is responsible for all media activities regarding reintegration. Returnee statements could impact national foreign policy and ongoing operations to locate other isolated personnel. Public Affairs personnel must be concerned with security requirements, the health and welfare of returnees and their families, and the interests of others still isolated. Efforts may be required to either shield or ensure contact between the news media and the returnees and/or their families, according to their wishes.

9.2.1. Medical evaluation and rehabilitation of the returnee is the primary consideration and may require PA assistance and counsel to help manage the returnee's and/or the family's stress when dealing with media requests.

9.2.2. Granting media interviews will be in accordance with SAF/PA directives and guidance as well as the wishes and welfare of returnees and their families.

**9.3. Public Affairs Objectives.**

9.3.1. Provide the news media with timely and factual information concerning returnees.

9.3.2. Provide guidance and assistance to returnees and their family members in dealing with news media representatives' requests.

9.3.3. Conduct media training for returnee and family members, as required. This includes preparing family responses to safeguard sensitive information.

9.3.4. Establish central points of contact for news media at Air Force installations designated to receive and process returnees.

**9.4. Policy.** Security considerations and the necessity for uniformity among the military services require that the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (ASD (PA)) exercise overall responsibility for Public Affairs activities relative to returned Prisoners of War and other detainees. Contact between returnees and the media for interviews, press conferences, public statements and answers to press queries, will be coordinated and approved by ASD (PA) through SAF/PA.

**9.5. Media Assumptions.** U.S. policy dictates that news media be allowed free access to unclassified and non-sensitive information relative to returnees and their experiences while isolated.

9.5.1. News media interest in the returnees and their families may be intense.

9.5.2. Access to the news media can be delayed indefinitely for medical or security reasons or when individuals elect not to meet with the press.

9.5.3. Family members are likely to be contacted by the media asking them to put a public face on the plight of their loved ones. Some families may initiate this contact themselves, although they are advised by their casualty representatives and PA points of contact not to do so.

**9.6. Basic Guidance.** Prior to the Air Force assuming control of returnees, the combatant command is responsible for issuing Public Affairs guidance to the returnees and for exercising authority, in full coordination with SAF/PA, for clearance and release of public information regarding the reintegration.

9.6.1. AFPC/PA will provide background information about personnel policies regarding returnees.

9.6.2. The Public Affairs representative at each processing location will provide assistance to the reintegration team, returnees and family members during the reintegration process.

9.6.3. Unless otherwise instructed, Public Affairs at processing bases will contact SAF/PA for guidance and policy through MAJCOM channels.

9.6.4. The integrity, health, and legal rights of the returnees as well as the welfare of those still isolated must be safeguarded.

9.6.5. After medical evaluation, debriefings, Public Affairs and legal counseling have been completed in accordance with the basic instruction, SAF/PA will coordinate media interviews if desired by the returnee.

9.6.6. Once the individual is returned to AF control, SAF/PA will provide media updates. Updates will be factual, timely and straightforward. They should emphasize: (1) the health and privacy of the returnees and their families, and the welfare of those still isolated; (2) the need for thorough medical examinations and prompt medical treatment; and (3) the importance of allowing each person the time needed to readjust, to be reunited with relatives, to discuss their experiences with qualified debriefers, and to make future career plans. If pressed for more information by news media, general facts about the returnee that do not violate their privacy may be released at the appropriate level. Characterization of injuries, photographs, etc., cannot be released without consent of SAF/PA.

9.6.7. Prior to completion of initial medical evaluations and intelligence debriefings, news media may be permitted to photograph returnee only if returnee agrees to such. Returnees will be counseled to limit remarks to general statements.

9.6.8. Installations will make every effort to shield returnees from undesired contact with media. Although arrival and departure arrangements will normally be in accordance with standard aeromedical procedures, some situations may require the use of security forces, rope barricades, or special parking locations for transport aircraft. In any case, the Public Affairs representative will participate in the coordination and planning of crowd control, welcoming ceremonies, and VIP arrangements with the reintegration team chief, installation commanders, and their respective staffs.

9.6.9. The base Public Affairs office, in coordination with the reintegration team chief, will ensure that all personnel involved with processing activities are briefed on the importance of courteous and efficient treatment of news media representatives to avoid confrontations and incidents.

9.6.10. Provide MAJCOM history offices a copy of official press releases, media interviews, and publicly-released imagery for long-term historical retention.

## **9.7. Public Affairs Responsibilities.**

9.7.1. Secretary of the Air Force Office of Public Affairs (SAF/PA) will:

9.7.1.1. Provide Public Affairs guidance to the Air Staff on matters relating to returnees.

9.7.1.2. Provide policy, guidance and key messages, in coordination with ASD (PA), to the MAJCOMs concerning their Public Affairs tasks and responsibilities during processing.

9.7.1.3. Provide the news media with the most timely and appropriate information available concerning specifics of travel movements of returnees. Information will be approved and/or coordinated with ASD (PA).

9.7.1.4. Provide a Public Affairs escort from point of arrival in the CONUS to final processing destination, if required.

9.7.1.5. Arrange for photographic documentation of processing, within the CONUS, if deemed appropriate.

9.7.1.6. Release maximum appropriate information concerning returnees through Air Force internal information channels, using all the means available.

9.7.1.7. Establish a central point of contact in the Air Force Operations Group to provide liaison with MAJCOM Public Affairs, field Public Affairs representatives and ASD (PA) during reintegration processing.

9.7.2. During reintegration, MAJCOMs will:

9.7.2.1. Ensure experienced Public Affairs representatives are assigned to returnees at installations.

9.7.3. The Public Affairs representative assigned to the returnee at each processing base will:

9.7.3.1. Provide Public Affairs assistance to family.

9.7.3.2. Maintain continued liaison with MAJCOM/PA on all returnee-related activities.

9.7.3.3. Coordinate media center arrangements, as required.

9.7.4. AFPC/PA will:

9.7.4.1. Provide general background information about personnel policies regarding POWs/MIAs. Do not divulge specifics about pay, assignments, awards and decorations unless first coordinated with SAF/PA.

9.7.4.2. Coordinate key messages through SAF/PA.

**9.8. Dealing with Families of Isolated Personnel.** Reporters often will try to contact family members and friends to get their reactions about the service member. National, local and military news media can be expected to carry news of American casualties, including missing and captured personnel. Even though the Air Force does not release family information, some reporters may determine names, addresses or telephone numbers based on information from other sources.

9.8.1. Considerations for the family's decision to talk with the media:

9.8.1.1. It's their choice. The decision on whether to cooperate with news media is entirely up to them and other family members. Before they agree to be interviewed or to release information, they should carefully consider how any information affects their privacy and their loved one's casualty status.

9.8.1.2. They can discuss the alternatives with an Air Force Public Affairs representative. Public Affairs should advise and help families deal with media interest and help them with interviews, if the family desires to do so.

9.8.1.3. The perceived pressure to cooperate may be intense but their right to privacy always takes precedence. They are under no obligation to accept media requests for information or interviews. In some cases, media may "camp out" outside their house or contact them at work or while in the local area. In the past, reporters have cited the public's "right to know" and "freedom of the press" to convince family members to cooperate. Remember, it's their choice.

9.8.2. Considerations for media interaction:

9.8.2.1. Generally, it is better not to provide any personal details or family information on missing or captured service members because the enemy may be able to use such information to

cause emotional or psychological harm to them. Historically, this has been a method utilized by the enemy.

9.8.2.2. Photographs or videotape of returnees could adversely impact ongoing operations and assist adversaries.

9.8.2.3. PA offices can help families prepare an official statement.

9.8.2.4. Families may designate a spokesperson, if desired.

9.8.2.5. If families consent to an interview, they should consider the impact of their statement. PA offices can help families prepare for interviews, as required.

9.8.2.6. Media should be notified of any subject matter that will not be discussed during an interview.

9.8.2.7. Assume that all statements are “on the record” and are available worldwide.

9.8.2.8. Family members can end an interview at any time.

9.8.2.9. Families should contact other relatives, friends or acquaintances who are likely to be reached by the media or public, to ensure family wishes are known.

**9.9. Release of Personnel Information.** Normally, names of deceased, missing and captured personnel are released to news media because of the high level of public interest. However, several ground rules are carefully observed to safeguard the privacy of service members and their families.

9.9.1. Names are not released to the media until 24 hours after official notification to family.

9.9.2. Release of names to media and the public may be delayed for several days if operational commanders judge that such release could affect ongoing search and rescue efforts or other operations.

9.9.3. Information released to the news media on missing or captured service members is restricted to name, service, rank and age. Other information normally released on casualties, including military unit and home of record, are withheld because those details may be of value to captors. This policy is consistent with provisions of the Geneva Convention on treatment of POWs.

9.9.4. Under no circumstances will the Air Force release any family information to the media unless family members specifically agree.

## Chapter 10

### CHAPLAIN

**10.1. Purpose.** To provide guidance for chaplain support to reintegration.

**10.2. Objective.** To ensure returnees and their families receive pastoral care, counseling and religious support.

**10.3. Responsibilities.**

10.3.1. The AF Chief of Chaplains will:

10.3.1.1. Establish policy and procedures pertaining to 10 USC 3547, religious support and accommodation for returnees.

10.3.1.2. Coordinate requests for national religious services and ceremonies for returnees with appropriate joint forces chaplains, civilian clergy participants, and Headquarters, Department of the Air Force staff members.

10.3.2. MAJCOM Chaplains will:

10.3.2.1. Ensure sufficient chaplains and religious support personnel are available at processing locations to meet the spiritual needs of returning personnel and their family members.

10.3.2.2. Maintain liaison with chaplain members of reintegration teams.

10.3.2.3. Recommend appropriate religious services, ceremonies and support in recognition of returnees.

10.3.2.4. Coordinate religious support with other MAJCOMs, and joint forces chaplains to ensure adequacy, timeliness and relevancy of services provided for returnees and their family members, if required.

10.3.3. Reintegration Team Chaplains will:

10.3.3.1. Protect the returnee's privacy and spiritual health through the provision of Title 10 religious support during reintegration.

10.3.3.2. Participate as a member of the reintegration team.

10.3.3.3. Provide religious support for returnees and family members during reintegration.

## Chapter 11

### ESCORTS

**11.1. Purpose.** This chapter provides guidance for escorts of returnees.

**11.2. Objective.** Escorts assist the returnee in taking care of personal affairs, ensure personal security and safety, and assist in all required administrative actions.

**11.3. Background.** For OCONUS to CONUS transfers, COCOMs should coordinate at least one escort for every five returnees. However, the reintegration process should not be delayed due to lack of a proper ratio of escorts. Having no escorts, however, is not an acceptable solution.

#### 11.4. General Guidance

11.4.1. Escorts designated in theater may accompany returnee(s) throughout the processing when practical. There may be more than one escort required during reintegration due to the length of the process.

11.4.2. In the U.S., MAJCOMs will ensure at least one Air Force escort disembarks with returnees at each location to facilitate reintegration.

11.4.3. The ideal ratio of escorts should be one: one, returnee: escort.

11.4.4. Escorts may include representatives from any Service.

11.4.5. Escort(s) should have a favorable rapport with the returnee.

11.4.6. Selection criteria for escorts:

11.4.6.1. For enlisted returnee; a mature, senior noncommissioned officer with knowledge of personnel and administrative procedures. Attempt to match the returnee's Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC), experience, family status, and general background, when possible.

11.4.6.2. For officer returnee; the escort should be of equal grade, preferably with a similar background to that of the returnee.

11.4.6.3. For DOD civilian or contractors; the escort should be of equal grade, preferably with a similar background to that of the returnee.

11.4.7. Escorts will remain with the returnee throughout hospitalization in CONUS until the returnee is released for leave or duty.

11.4.8. Escorts have no collection mission, but should report pertinent information obtained during casual contact to the reintegration team chief.

#### 11.5. Escort Funding and Travel.

11.5.1. The escort's unit of assignment is responsible for travel funding unless a special Air Force/DOD fund cite has been provided.

#### 11.6. Escort Support to Returnees Family for DOD Contractors:

11.6.1. All courtesies and privileges authorized for military personnel extend to family of returned DOD contractors being processed on military installations. The Department of Defense is responsible for coordination of funding for DOD contractor employee family logistical support (travel, billeting, and meals).

11.6.2. Assign an escort officer to assist family members visiting returned DOD contractor employees during processing.

**11.7. Escort after Action.** Reintegration team chief will ensure that all escorts prepare after-action reports. These reports should include: major events and activities, date/timeline, problem areas, returnee/escort relationship, on-going and incomplete actions, and recommendations for improving the procedures of this instruction. A copy of each after-action report will be forwarded through command channels to AF/A3O-AS, Washington, D.C. 20314, within 30 days after termination of escort duties.

## Chapter 12

### PERSONNEL SUPPORT

**12.1. Purpose.** Provides guidance for personnel processing during reintegration.

**12.2. Objectives.**

12.2.1. To ensure the personal needs of returnees are expeditiously met.

12.2.2. To ensure timely advice about personnel matters.

12.2.3. To provide appropriate career counseling to expeditiously return the member to military duty or civilian life.

**12.3. Personnel Assumptions.**

12.3.1. Returnees may not be apprised of sensitive situations such as divorces, family deaths, financial insolvency, physical problems/disabilities, etc. These may require special handling and close coordination.

12.3.2. Returnees may require personal hygiene articles or clothing.

12.3.3. The news media, family members, and others may approach returnee processing teams for information concerning the returnees and their status. No release of personal information is authorized without the approval of the reintegration team chief.

**12.4. Responsibilities.**

12.4.1. MAJCOMs will (Through the installation Military/Civilian Personnel Flight):

12.4.1.1. Establish a Personnel/Casualty Processing Team composed of experts from each of the following areas:

12.4.1.1.1. Casualty Assistance

12.4.1.1.2. Airman & Family Readiness Center

12.4.1.1.3. Awards and Decorations

12.4.1.1.4. Finance Travel section

12.4.1.1.5. Family Liaison Officer

12.4.1.1.6. Military/Civilian Personnel

12.4.1.2. Activate the Personnel/Casualty Processing Team and facilities, as necessary, when advised of imminent reception of returnees.

12.4.1.3. Coordinate all special problems with members of the Air Force Missing Persons Branch, AFPC.

12.4.1.4. Establish liaison with local representatives of the Veterans Administration, Social Security Administration, American Red Cross, and Internal Revenue Service, as required:

12.4.1.4.1. To inform these agencies of the special problems that may be encountered during the processing of returnees.

12.4.1.4.2. To ensure that individuals are promptly available to counsel and assist returnees and their families.

12.4.1.5. Establish a family point of contact in a location readily accessible to visiting family members, e.g., in the hospital area. This facility should maintain a current listing of addresses and telephone numbers where visiting family members can be reached.

12.4.1.6. Coordinate suitable on/off base accommodations for visiting family members.

12.4.1.7. Coordinate any required convalescent leave for military members (or appropriate approved leave status for civilians) with returnee's commander or supervisor.

12.4.1.8. Reissue government ID card for ease in travel and processing, if required.

12.4.1.9. Coordinate any civilian personnel issues with the Directorate of Civilian Force Integration (AFPC/DPI). Also coordinate assignment and career counseling with the Director of Assignments at AFPC and/or the General Officer Management Office or Colonel Management Office.

12.4.1.9.1. Returnees will not be required to make assignment decisions until they have had sufficient opportunity to evaluate their alternatives while on convalescent leave. They will be informed that they may defer any decision concerning assignments until 30 days after release from the hospital. Provisions will be made for returnees to contact their respective assignment counselor directly to finalize assignment actions. Respective names, phones numbers & email addresses of the counselors will be provided to the returnee.

12.4.1.10. Ensure that applications for retirement or separation are expeditiously processed. Active duty service commitments incurred prior to or during isolation, as a result of training or promotion, will not impede separation (release, retirement, resignation) of the returnee. Before separation is approved, appropriate AFPC and Career Field Managers will be requested to concur in such action. Civilian employees will apply for retirement or separation through appropriate civilian processes.

12.4.1.11. Provide comprehensive briefings on the status of finances, separation and leave policies, flying status, promotion, etc., as needed.

12.4.1.12. Upon request of the returnee, ensure applicable benefit and entitlement counseling is provided by the Airman and Family Readiness Center (A&FRC). Where necessary, the A&FRC will assist the member in obtaining more detailed counseling from the Veterans and Social Security Administrations and the Internal Revenue Service. Civilian benefits counseling will be provided through BEST.

12.4.1.13. Arrange for presentation of decorations upon approval of the reintegration team chief. Decorations awarded prior to the individual's isolation are stored at AFPC. They will be forwarded by the Casualty Matters Division, AFPC.

12.4.1.14. Establish proper controls to ensure that members need not return to the hospital location after leave solely for further personnel processing.

12.4.1.15. Continue to monitor and update duty status changes once AFPC/DPWCM has initially updated the member's duty status. Coordinate with AFPC/DPWCM if there are any problems updating subsequent duty status.

12.4.1.16. Ensure dedicated force support personnel are provided to the reintegration team chief for accomplishing and coordinating the various military/civilian personnel actions.

12.4.2. The Air Force Personnel Center will furnish support and assistance, as required, to installation commanders and force support/force support squadron commanders involved in

processing returnees. The Casualty Operations Center, AFPC, Randolph AFB, Texas, DSN 665-3505 or 1-800-433-0048, is manned 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

12.4.3. The Missing Persons Branch, AFPC, will:

12.4.3.1. Prepare a Personnel Processing File (PPF) on each person listed as missing or captured and send the file to the COCOM Phase II site where reintegration will most likely take place. Periodically, the Missing Persons Branch forwards family photographs, financial statements, family address information, and a current listing of sensitive information for inclusion in the files. The list of sensitive information, while not restrictive in nature, generally consists of facts relating to the death or serious illness of family members, and information relative to members whose spouses have secured a divorce and, in some cases, remarried. Specific requirements for the contents of the file are listed at Enclosure 3 in DODI 3002.12.

12.4.3.2. Notify family when returnees are back in U.S. government control.

12.4.3.3. Place returnees in the appropriate duty status and unit of assignment.

12.4.3.4. Advise family of the anticipated itinerary and arrival time at the CONUS hospital of assignment and provide family with appropriate guidance and instructions.

12.4.3.5. Advise the Defense Finance Accounting Service (Special Assistance Division) as to which CONUS hospital each returnee will be assigned for processing.

12.4.3.6. Advise the MAJCOMs rendering casualty assistance to family of the itinerary and arrival time of returnees, as they may be required to promptly issue travel orders to family, as outlined in Chapter 15.

## Chapter 13

### SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS

**13.1. Purpose. Defines specific supply requirements for reintegration.**

**13.2. Responsibilities.**

13.2.1. MAJCOMs will:

13.2.1.1. Provide supply support at the point of origin, en route stops, or destination, within existing resources and programs, as required.

13.2.1.1.1. Uniforms and accessories will be issued to all returnees at no expense. Commanders processing returnees will accomplish Certification B, AF IMT 659, *Personal Clothing Claim*, certifying that the individual is a returnee and process as a claim or as an in-kind issue (sales code "16" when certified according to AFMAN 23-110, Volume 1, *USAF Supply Manual*, Part 3 Chap 2, paragraph 2.77. Quantities will be as listed in the applicable table of the preceding reference.

13.2.1.1.2. Overseas AF installations will issue one set of BDUs, ABUs or one flight suit for transportation to CONUS. Returnee's last-known clothing size may be obtained from their ISOPREP. Current sizes can be acquired during medical processing. Every effort should be made to ensure that returnees are not issued improperly-fitted uniforms. Uniform deficiencies that still exist after arrival in the CONUS will be resolved commensurate with changing physical condition, weight gain, medical requirements, etc.

## Chapter 14

### COMPTROLLER

**14.1. Purpose.** Provides guidance for comptroller support to the reintegration process.

**14.2. General Guidance.**

14.2.1. Overview. It is not feasible to program funds to cover costs associated with reintegration. MAJCOMs will fund reintegration activities with current year funds.

14.2.2. CONUS TDY travel and per diem will be funded by returnee's assigned MAJCOM unless a special Air Force/DOD fund cite is provided for this purpose.

**14.3. Financial Services.** Financial services will expeditiously meet the financial needs of returnees and their families. Financial services will ensure total accounting by the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) of returnee's pay while they were isolated.

14.3.1. Financial Service Officers (FSO) at returnee processing locations will:

14.3.1.1. Establish a special assistance team, normally consisting of one highly qualified officer or Senior NCO and one pay technician, to brief and assist returnees on financial matters.

14.3.1.2. Brief the member on the current status of his/her pay and allowances.

14.3.1.3. Make appropriate payments to returnee based on current DFAS, DOD Regulations and Air Force Instructions.

14.3.1.4. Coordinate with DFAS to ensure member's duty status is correct and updated.

## Chapter 15

### AUTHORIZED FAMILY TRAVEL

**15.1. Purpose.** To provide guidance for authorized family travel during reintegration.

**15.2. Authorized Family Members.** For the purposes of this instruction, the following are authorized family members: Spouse, children, parents, grandparents, siblings, and/or significant others IAW Directive Type Memorandum (DTM) 08-029, July 22 2008.

**15.3. General Guidance.** Upon arrival in CONUS, returnees will be reunited with family as quickly as possible (with reintegration team chief approval). To facilitate this reunion, family is authorized to make one round trip, at MAJCOM expense, to visit returnees in the United States, its territories or possessions.

15.3.1. The Missing Persons Branch, Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC/DPWCM), will alert MAJCOM Casualty Assistance representatives, who, in-turn, inform returnee's family of their impending return. Provide as much advanced notice as possible.

15.3.2. When alerted by the Missing Persons Branch, the designated Casualty Assistance representative will contact the reintegration team chief to ensure family contact is authorized. Upon approval, the casualty assistance office will expeditiously contact authorized family to arrange for government travel as needed.

15.3.3. Once travel orders are issued, the issuing office will notify the installation Mission Support/Force Support Squadron commander and provide travel itinerary to include mode of travel and expected arrival time.

15.3.4. Installation and Mission Support/Force Support Squadron commanders will assist family with local transportation/housing needs, settlement of claims, and return travel arrangements as needed. The Missing Persons Branch may also assist in coordinating these efforts.

#### **15.4. Travel Authorizations and Entitlements.**

15.4.1. Commuting Distance: Authorized travelers located within 50 miles or less of the returnee's installation will not be authorized travel at government expense. MAJCOMs may make exceptions for extenuating circumstances.

15.4.2. Privately Owned Vehicle: Authorized travelers may elect to use a privately owned vehicle if traveling between 50 and 350 miles to the returnee's installation. More than one vehicle from the same point of origin is not authorized, except to accommodate large family groups. If authorized travelers use POV for travel in excess of 350 miles, reimbursement will be at the 350 mile rate, or the cost of the lowest, economy class, commercial air transportation, whichever is higher.

15.4.3. All remaining authorized travelers will use commercial air transportation at government expense.

#### **15.5. Information Collection, Records, and Forms.**

15.5.1. Information Collections. No information collections are created by this publication.

15.5.2. Records. The program records created as a result of the processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFMAN 33-363 and disposed of in accordance with the AFRIMS RDS located at <https://www.my.af.mil/gcss-af61/afrims/afrims/rims.cfm>.

**15.6. Prescribed and Adopted Forms.**

**15.6.1. Adopted Forms.**

DD Form 2810, Personnel Recovery Debriefing Statement

**15.6.2. Prescribed Forms.**

No forms are prescribed by this publication

DANIEL J. DARNELL, Lt Gen, USAF  
DCS, Air, Space and Information Operations, Plans & Requirements

**Attachment 1****GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

10 USC 1506(d) (1), Personnel Files

AFDD 2-1.6, *Personnel Recovery Operations*, 1 June, 2005

AFMAN 65-116V1, Defense Joint Military Pay System Active Component (DJMS-AC) FSO Procedures, 1 Apr 2007

AFMAN 65-116V2, Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS) Unit Procedures Excluding FSO, 16 Mar 2007

AFMAN 65-116V3, Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS) – Reserve Component (DJMS-RC), 15 Mar 2007

AFMD 39, *Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI)*, 9 Jan 2006

AFPD 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*, 22 Dec 2006

AFPD 71-1, *Criminal Investigations and Counterintelligence*, 1 Jul 1999

AFH 41-114, Military Health Services System (MHSS) Matrix, Table 3, 1 Mar 1997

AFI 33-322, *Records Management Program*, 7 October 2003

AFI 34-262, Services Programs and Use Eligibility, 27 June 2002

AFI 35-101, *Public Affairs Policies and Procedures*, 29 November 2005

AFI 41-120, *Medical Resource Operations*, 18 October 2001

AFI 48-123 *Medical Examinations and Standards*, 5 June 2006

AFI 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, 21 December 2007

AFI 71-101, V1, *Criminal Investigations*, 1 December 1999

AFI 71-101, V4, *Counterintelligence*, 1 August 2000

AFMAN 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*, 1 July 2008

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 Mar 2008

AFPAM 48-133, *Physical Examination Techniques*, 1 June 2000

AFOSIMAN 71-122, *Criminal Investigations*, 24 February 2006

AFOSIMAN 71-119, (S) *Counterintelligence Briefings, Investigations, Sources, and Related Matters*, 26 November 1997

AFPAM 48-123, *Medical Examinations and Standards*, 5 July 2006

AFTTP 3-3.08 *Guardian Angel*, 1 July 2006

CJCSI Instruction 3270.01, *Personnel Recovery within the Department of Defense*, 5 July 2006

Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 08-029, *Implementation of Yellow-Ribbon Reintegration Program*, July 22, 2008

DOD 7000.14-R (Volumes 1-15), Department of Defense Financial Management Regulations (FMRs), date varies per volume

DOD Directive 2310.2, *Personnel Recovery*, December 22, 2000

DOD Instruction 1300.23, Isolated Personnel Training for DOD Civilian and Contractors, August 20, 2003

DOD Instruction 3020.12, *Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany the US Armed Forces*, Oct 3, 2005

DOD Instruction 3002.12, DoD Personnel Recovery--Reintegration of Recovered Isolated Personnel, May 1, 2007 (DoDI is in final draft but implementation is imminent – prior guidance is DoDI 2310.4 but guidance is outdated)

DFAS-DER 7300.5-R, *Administration and Settlement of Pay Accounts of Missing Status Air Force Military Personnel*

Joint Pub 3-50, *Personnel Recovery*, 04 Jan, 2007

Joint Federal Travel Regulation, Vol I, Chapter 5, U5246, *Permanent Duty Travel*, 1 March 2003

JPRAs Personnel Recovery Security Classification Guide, 4 Nov 2005 (Classified)

### ***Abbreviations and Acronyms***

**AFOG**—Air Force Operations Group

**A&FRC**—Airman and Family Readiness Center

**ASD (PA)**—Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)

**CONUS**—Continental United States

**CRO**—Combat Rescue Officer

**DCS**—Deputy Chief of Staff

**DFAS**—Defense Finance and Accounting Service

**DOD**—Department of Defense

**DODI**—Department of Defense Instruction

**IAW**—In Accordance With

**JCS**—Joint Chiefs of Staff

**JPRAs**—Joint Personnel Recovery Agency

**MAJCOM**—Major Command

**MIA**—Missing in Action

**MTF**—Medical Treatment Facility

**OCONUS**—Outside the Continental United States

**OPR**—Office of Primary Responsibility

**POV**—Privately Owned Vehicle

**POW**—Prisoner of War

**SERE**—Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape

**TDY**—Temporary Duty

**USC**—United States Code

**VA**—Veterans Affairs

### *Terms*

**Decompression**—The process of normalizing psycho-physiological and behavioral adjustments individuals make in order to cope with an isolating event. Decompression allows the returnee time and support to transition from the demands of high stress isolation to the safety and security of reintegration process.

**DOD Civilian**—A Federal civilian employee of DOD directly hired and paid from appropriated or non-appropriated funds, under permanent or temporary appointment is subject to this instruction.

**DOD Contractor**—Any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, association, or other legal non-federal entity that enters into a contract directly with the DOD or the United States Air Force to furnish services, supplies, or both, to include construction. The term “DOD Contractor” may include U.S. nationals, local citizens, or third-country nationals, but will not include foreign governments or representatives of foreign governments that sell to the DOD, a DOD component, or foreign corporations owned wholly by foreign governments. Only contractors who are U.S. citizens or non-U.S. citizens who have an independent right to U.S. residency are eligible for the reintegration process. Non-U.S. citizens who have no independent right to U.S. residency may be reintegrated to their host country. (Ref: DODI 3020.41, Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany the US Armed Forces)

**Duty Status, Whereabouts Unknown (DUSTWUN)**—When personnel are reported as missing, their initial condition is normally reported as “duty, status, whereabouts unknown. DUSTWUN is a temporary condition until the conditions surrounding the missing person are verified. Commanders assign an administrative status such as evading, missing, captured, hostage, or peacetime governmental detainee.

**Isolated Personnel**—Members who are separated from their organization (as a unit or group) while participating in U.S. sponsored military activity or mission and are, or may be, in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape.

**Missing in Action (MIA)**—Members deployed with the force whose status is unknown due to hostile action.

**Peacetime Governmental Detainee**—Members that are forcibly held by a foreign power when no armed conflict exists between that foreign power and the US. (This term does not include defectors or individuals detained due to activities unrelated to military operations.)

**Prisoner of War (POW)**—A person as defined in Convention III, Articles IV and V of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949. In particular, one who, while engaged in combat under orders of his or her government, is captured by enemy armed forces. As such, he or she is entitled to the combatant’s privilege of immunity from the municipal law of the capturing state for warlike acts, which do not amount to breaches of the law of armed conflict. Also called POW, members of the U.S. Armed Forces, civilian employees of the DOD, or American Citizen (AMCIT) employees of a contractor of the DOD forcibly held by an enemy during an armed conflict or military operations other than war in which the United States is involved.

**Repatriation**—A sub-set of reintegration whereby American citizens and their families are officially processed back into the United States subsequent to an evacuation. Also, the release and return of enemy prisoners of war to their own country in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

**Reintegration team chief**—An Air Force officer (O-6) appointed by the MAJCOM to serve as overall coordinator of Air Force reintegration activities where the returnee is assigned.

## Attachment 2

### REINTEGRATION CHECKLIST

**A2.1. Purpose.** This attachment provides a quick reference to assist reintegration teams to process returnees.

**A2.2. Assumptions.**

A2.2.1. Minimum advanced reception notification may be received.

A2.2.2. Personnel and medical records may be available prior to arrival of returnee's arrival.

A2.2.3. Returnee's family may arrive prior to or within 24 - 48 hours of returnees.

A2.2.4. Returnees will be in various states of health; from ambulatory to immobile.

A2.2.5. News media interest may begin immediately.

A2.2.6. National and local interest may be high and remain so.

A2.2.7. The presence of media personnel may have a measurable effect on installation, staff, and agencies.

A2.2.8. If possible, support will be drawn from the installation where the returnee is being processed.

**A2.3. Checklist.**

A2.3.1. Reception of returnee

A2.3.1.1. Escorts

A2.3.1.2. Transportation to installations

A2.3.1.3. Local and national media control

A2.3.1.4. Security

A2.3.2. Medical treatment is the highest priority

A2.3.3. Family reunions are a secondary priority

A2.3.4. Decompression

A2.3.4.1. Structured time with SERE psychologist, others surviving isolating event, and unit escort

A2.3.4.1.1. Focus is on normalizing the events that have occurred using decompression techniques and to mentally prepare returnee's to return fit for duty

A2.3.4.2. Unstructured time

A2.3.4.2.1. Take care of personnel needs

A2.3.4.2.2. Open access to families and other returnees

A2.3.4.2.3. Processes in place to allow immediate contact with reintegration team members as desired

A2.3.4.2.4. Limit interruptions from outside

A2.3.5. Media interactions

- A2.3.5.1. Prior to any media interaction, read attachment 5 to returnee
- A2.3.5.2. Media interaction plan developed with PA
- A2.3.5.3. May require additional PA support (contact MAJCOM/PA for augmentation, as required)
- A2.3.5.4. Public appearance considerations
- A2.3.5.5. Need for increased security
- A2.3.5.6. Increase in number of large media vehicles outside facility

#### A2.3.6. Debriefing

- A2.3.6.1. Debriefs should be initially treated as SECRET (or higher as required)
- A2.3.6.2. In most cases, if returnees went to Phase II, they should have AF reintegration follow-up debriefings
  - A2.3.6.2.1. Gives returnee purpose in the overwhelming crush of CONUS return events
  - A2.3.6.2.2. Gives debriefers opportunity to analyze initial debriefs and conduct needed follow-up
  - A2.3.6.2.3. May only last one session

#### A2.3.7. Final Disposition

- A2.3.7.1. Reintegration team chief makes recommendation to MAJCOM/CC in conjunction with returnee, medical professionals, SERE psychologist, Service and national needs
- A2.3.7.2. Return to duty
  - A2.3.7.2.1. Notify home or gaining unit
- A2.3.7.3. Discharge from Service
  - A2.3.7.3.1. Arrangements for on-going support/transition counseling, as required
  - A2.3.7.3.2. If held in captivity, introduction to the Mitchell Center for POW studies

#### A2.3.8. Reports

- A2.3.8.1. Intelligence reports will be channeled through MAJCOM/A2 & SERE reports will be channeled through JPRA
- A2.3.8.2. After action reports will be channeled through MAJCOM and HAF

#### A2.3.9. Follow-up

- A2.3.9.1. SERE psychologist will follow for one year
- A2.3.9.2. Service SERE schools and/or JPRA may request participation of returnee in creation of training aids for current SERE courses

#### A2.3.10. Logistical Considerations

- A2.3.10.1. Housing of:
  - A2.3.10.1.1. Returnees and families
  - A2.3.10.1.2. Reintegration and debriefing teams

A2.3.10.1.3. Executive level visitors

A2.3.10.1.4. Additional security and logistical support personnel

A2.3.10.2. Media Facilities

A2.3.10.2.1. Public announcement facilities

A2.3.10.2.2. Requirement for media staging areas

A2.3.10.3. Debriefing Facilities

A2.3.10.3.1. Security requirements for SECRET material and oral conversations apply to selection of debriefing rooms and handing of information gathered

A2.3.10.3.2. Debriefing rooms should not be in the same area as the returnee's housing area

A2.3.10.3.3. Debriefing rooms should be large enough to accommodate all returnees and required debriefers

A2.3.10.3.4. Break rooms

A2.3.10.3.5. Team work areas

A2.3.10.4. Communications

A2.3.10.4.1. NIPR/SIPR connectivity

A2.3.10.4.2. DSN connections

A2.3.10.4.3. Cell phone coverage

A2.3.10.4.4. Laptop computer support

A2.3.10.5. Meal requirements

A2.3.10.5.1. Security during meals for returnees and reintegration team

A2.3.10.5.2. Increased use of dining facilities, possible different meal hours

A2.3.10.5.3. Management of well wishers

A2.3.10.6. Clothing

A2.3.10.6.1. Military uniforms

A2.3.10.6.2. Civilian clothing

A2.3.10.6.3. Personal items

A2.3.10.6.4. Toiletries

A2.3.10.7. Other

A2.3.10.7.1. Passes and Leave

A2.3.10.7.2. BX, Commissary, Club and recreation facility privileges

A2.3.10.7.3. ID card

A2.3.10.7.4. Religious counseling and services

A2.3.11. Financial

A2.3.11.1. Pay and benefits

- A2.3.11.1.1. For returnees while isolated
- A2.3.11.1.2. During the reintegration process
- A2.3.11.1.3. Records from DFAS
- A2.3.11.1.4. Family payments
- A2.3.11.2. Air Force financial obligations
  - A2.3.11.2.1. Housing
  - A2.3.11.2.2. Clothing
  - A2.3.11.2.3. Meals
  - A2.3.11.2.4. Personal items
  - A2.3.11.2.5. Settlement of claims
  - A2.3.11.2.6. Other
- A2.3.12. Legal
  - A2.3.12.1. UCMJ/U.S.C. issues
  - A2.3.12.2. Returnee's often have legal questions
- A2.3.13. Career Counseling
  - A2.3.13.1. Rank issues
  - A2.3.13.2. Return to unit issues
  - A2.3.13.3. Reassignment opportunities
  - A2.3.13.4. Decorations and awards
- A2.3.14. Medical
  - A2.3.14.1. Medical center capabilities
  - A2.3.14.2. Need for increased hospital security
  - A2.3.14.3. Media interaction
  - A2.3.14.4. Requirement for civilian services
- A2.3.15. Transportation
  - A2.3.15.1. Secure transportation routes and means from returnee's housing area to medical treatment facilities, media facilities, debriefing, counseling, appointments, and recreation events
  - A2.3.15.2. Transportation of families
- A2.3.16. Executive level interactions
  - A2.3.16.1. Be prepared to handle the protocol requirements of high level DOD and U.S. Government officials and their entourages
- A2.3.17. Well wishers
  - A2.3.17.1. Increased mail
  - A2.3.17.2. Increased phone traffic

A2.3.17.3. Increased facility visits

A2.3.17.4. Increased traffic outside installations

**A2.3.18. Security**

A2.3.18.1. Access of non-DOD personnel (returnee's family members) to DOD facilities and services

A2.3.18.2. Influx of personnel to DOD facilities

A2.3.18.2.1. Curious personnel wanting to get close to the action

A2.3.18.2.2. Reintegration team requires access

A2.3.18.2.3. High-level DOD and U.S. Government personnel

**A2.4. Communication with the AF Watch:**

**A2.4.1. Telephone:**

A2.4.1.1. Voice (Commercial): 703-697-6103 or 703-695-7220

A2.4.1.2. Voice (DSN): 227-6103 or 225-7220

A2.4.1.3. Fax (Commercial, Unclassified): 703-695-9673

A2.4.1.4. Fax (DSN, Unclassified): 225-9673

A2.4.1.5. Fax (Commercial, Secure): 703-693-1929

A2.4.1.6. Fax (DSN, Secure): 223-1929

**A2.4.2. Electronic Mail:**

A2.4.2.1. Unclassified: [afwatch@pentagon.af.mil](mailto:afwatch@pentagon.af.mil)

A2.4.2.2. Classified: [afwatch@af.pentagon.smil.mil](mailto:afwatch@af.pentagon.smil.mil)

**Attachment 3****STATEMENT TO BE READ AND DELIVERED TO RETURNEES**

**A3.1.** U.S. service members remain unaccounted for and military operations continue. Enemy forces may capture other U.S. service members. Additionally, investigations continue into the circumstances of your capture and the conditions of your detention. Information that you may disclose may jeopardize the safe return of your fellow service members and adversely affect the ongoing investigations. At this time, do not communicate about the circumstances and events leading up to and during your capture or about investigations into these issues with anyone who does not have an official need to know. This restriction includes but is not limited to communications about your treatment during isolation, the actions, condition or status of any individual with you at the time of or during your capture, any aspect of the ongoing investigations, any aspect of your debriefings, and the names of your physicians.

**A3.2.** Individuals with an official need to know include those with an appropriate security clearance who are conducting your debriefings, investigating the circumstances of your capture and detention, providing you counseling and medical treatment, your servicing Public Affairs official, your attorney, and your commander. If you are unsure whether an individual has an official need to know, you should seek clarification from your commander or your servicing Staff Judge Advocate.

**A3.3.** You may talk about your personal health status, the quality of care provided by the U.S. military health care system, your unit of assignment and AFSC responsibilities, your personal and family background, your concern for your fellow service members killed in action, missing or wounded (although you should not name specific individuals), and your future career plans. If you are unsure about whether you may talk about a subject, you should obtain guidance from your commander or servicing Public Affairs official.

**A3.4.** There is no requirement to speak with the media and neither you nor your family will be required to do so. Should you or your family desire to engage the media, Public Affairs officials are available to help you. You and your family should consult your servicing Public Affairs official if you choose to engage in any media activity.

**A3.5.** Based upon your recent experiences, you and your family soon may be offered gifts from well-meaning sources ranging from individuals to companies. You may also receive offers for the "sale" of your story. At this time, you may not accept offers for the sale of your story. You and your family may accept gifts that are offered to you based upon a purely personal relationship (i.e., family and friends). You may also accept gifts that are of minimal value (\$20 or less) or that are sentimental or presentational in nature from other sources (e.g., cards, certificates, plaques). Before you or your family accepts anything other than this from someone other than family and friends, you should consult your appropriate agency or employer ethical advisor or the legal office.

Attachment 4

PERSONNEL RECOVERY DEBRIEFING STATEMENT

Figure A4.1. Personnel Recovery Debriefing Statement.

<b>PERSONNEL RECOVERY DEBRIEFING STATEMENT</b>	
<p>It is in the interest of the United States that missing persons who are returned to the control of the United States provide the fullest possible disclosure of information during their absence.</p> <p>To ensure the fullest possible disclosure, the information you provide during the debriefing will be safeguarded to the maximum extent possible. Only those agencies that have a true "need to know" will have access to this information.</p> <p>The information that you provide during the debriefing will be treated in the following manner:</p> <p>If your debriefing report contains non-derogatory information about the status and whereabouts of someone else who is still a missing person (either named or unnamed), the Secretary of your armed force will prepare an extract of that non-derogatory information and place it in the file of that missing person named in your debriefing report. However, prior to placement in that file, you will have an opportunity to review the extract. Furthermore, information contained in any extract will be designed to protect your identity. The information in the extract will be made reasonably accessible to the missing persons' primary next of kin, members of the immediate family, and any person previously designated by the missing person to receive information about his or her whereabouts and status.</p> <p>Classified information that you provide concerning your experiences may not be published or released to the public in any form, even after you separate from government service. The Reintegration Team Chief will ensure that you understand what constitutes classified information.</p> <p>The Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) will assess and analyze the debriefing material for personnel recovery lessons learned and training value, and will publish analyses for dissemination to those who have a "need to know" as lessons learned or training aids. This information may also be used to assist in future personnel recovery operational planning and similar activities. Selected JPRA-published analyses do contain the names of isolated personnel and are disseminated to the appropriate Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) training institutions for use in the lessons learned process. Other analyses will not have the individual's name attached. All debrief material is subject to the handling procedures in the Privacy Act.</p> <p>JPRA archives all original recordings and transcripts of the debrief. Along with yourself, only JPRA, Defense Prisoner of War/ Missing Personnel Office, and those personnel with a documented "need to know" are permitted to review the un-redacted original debriefing materials. JPRA will release these materials for review to appropriate individuals or organizations when security clearances and a "need to know" have been validated.</p> <p>Information provided during the course of your debrief will not immunize you against potential action for criminal misconduct you may have committed.</p>	
<b>PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT</b>	
<p><b>AUTHORITY:</b> 5 U.S.C. section 552a; 10 U.S.C. section 1506; 18 U.S.C. sections 794 and 798; E.O. 9397; DoD 5200.1R, paragraph C.10.1.6.</p> <p><b>PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S):</b> To aid in personnel recovery, SERE training, operational planning, verification of treatment under Geneva Conventions by captors, and reintegration of returned personnel.</p> <p><b>ROUTINE USE(S):</b> Information may be provided to organizations and institutions, on a "need to know" basis, to benefit their personnel recovery capabilities.</p> <p><b>DISCLOSURE:</b> Disclosure is voluntary. However, failure to furnish requested information may impede DoD efforts to assist you during the reintegration process.</p>	
<b>1. GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE</b>	<b>2. RETURNEE</b>
a. SIGNATURE	a. SIGNATURE
b. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)	b. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)
c. RANK AND SERVICE	c. RANK AND SERVICE
d. ORGANIZATION	d. ORGANIZATION
e. DATE (YYYYMMDD)/LOCATION	