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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

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AND ESCAPE PROGRAM**

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This instruction implements Department of the Air Force Policy Directive (DAFPD) 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*. It defines the Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) function, program responsibilities, and standardization and evaluation activities throughout the Department of the Air Force (DAF). This publication applies to all civilian employees and uniformed members of the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard (ANG), and those who are contractually obligated to comply with Department of the Air Force publications. This publication applies to the United States Space Force. When major command (MAJCOM) is used it implies ANG to be included. This instruction requires the collection and maintenance of information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 authorized by Title 10 United States Code Section 9013, *Secretary of the Air Force*. The applicable System of Records Notices F011 AF XO A, *Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS)* is available at: <http://dpclo.defense.gov/Privacy/SORNs.aspx>. Ensure all records generated as a result of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-322, *Records*

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(USAFE-AFAFRICA) This supplement implements and extends the guidance of DAFI 10-3004 *Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Program*. This publication applies to all civilian employees, and uniformed members of the Regular Air Force under Operational Control of United States Air Forces Europe. This publication does not apply to the Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, or United States Space Force. Ensure all records generated as a result of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and are disposed in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule, which is located in the Air Force Records Information Management System. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR using the DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route DAF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier number (“T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3”) following the compliance statement. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver authority, or alternately, to the publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items. See DAFMAN 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures*, for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. This publication may not be supplemented or further implemented or extended.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. Major changes include incorporation of the USSF, descriptions of different types of SERE training, new SERE course attendance requirements, modified ARMS identifiers and SERE course titles, updated wording in all aspects of SERE Program, and operational support to Personnel Recovery (PR).

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Chapter 1

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE, AND ESCAPE (SERE) PROGRAM

1.1. General. This instruction:

- 1.1.1. Defines minimum levels of initial SERE training and SERE Mission Preparation (SMP) requirements for DAF personnel.
- 1.1.2. Identifies Personnel Recovery Operational Support (PROS) Program Manager (PM) responsibilities and defines roles and duties of PROS program management.
- 1.1.3. Defines procedures for standardization and evaluation of the SERE Program.
- 1.1.4. Identifies Isolated Personnel Survivability (IPS) program requirements for DAF personnel.

1.2. Program Overview. The DAF SERE Program is a function within the Department of Defense (DoD) PR enterprise. The DAF SERE Program encompasses initial SERE Training, SMP, and PROS required to enable military, civilian, contractor, and other designated personnel to return to friendly control after an isolating event due to enemy actions, aircraft emergency, or other unforeseen events. The DAF SERE Program supports PR through education, formal training, preparation events, and operations support activities. Specifically, the Universal Joint Task List, Air Force Universal Task List, Joint Mission Essential Task List, and applicable Air Force (AF) tasks for conducting PR operations drive SERE Program requirements. Doctrinally, the PR system is comprised of education and training, mission planning, execution, tracking, debriefing, reintegration, and applying applicable lessons learned. The SERE Program begins and closes the PR continuum beginning with initial SERE training and culminating with reintegration and adaptation.

- 1.2.1. The SERE Program provides PR preparation, planning, execution, and adaptation to combatant commanders across the full spectrum of operations by applying SERE tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to enable Isolated Personnel (IP) to survive and return with honor.
- 1.2.2. Preparation tasks include initial SERE Training, SMP, and continuation training. Initial SERE Training, SMP, and continuation training provide an efficient and effective PR/SERE preparation continuum throughout the member's career. **Note:** The Code of Conduct (CoC) is the foundation for the warfighter's PR/SERE preparation and training. DAF SERE programs must prepare DAF personnel for isolation across the competition continuum.
- 1.2.3. The DAF SERE Program must provide the necessary PR support to DAF personnel at risk of isolation and/or capture prior to and during operations. IP increase their chance of an expedient recovery and reduce risk to the recovery force when they are trained, prepared, and equipped to perform PR/SERE TTP.
- 1.2.4. PR and SERE programs enable the collection of critical information during exercises, rehearsals, PR missions, and reintegration or contingency SERE debriefs. These documented lessons learned drive adaptation to an ever-changing PR and SERE environment.

1.3. Waivers.

1.3.1. Initial SERE Training. AF/A3S is the waiver authority for formal SERE training courses listed in [Attachment 2](#). Deploying personnel with an Evasion and Conduct After Capture requirements identified by Combatant Commands (CCMDs) must refer to AFI 10-405, *Ready Airman Training*, for waiver procedures. **Note:** DAF personnel may only attend sister service SERE Level-C courses with AF/A3S approval. This ensures the DAF captures validated SERE requirements, identifies DAF training gaps, and prevents personnel from attending courses which do not meet the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Directives or DAF requirements.

1.3.2. Specialized SERE Course SERE 220 (formerly SV83A). AF/A3S liaises with affected MAJCOM and Headquarters (HQ) United States Air Force (USAF) Mission Design Series (MDS) Functional Area Managers, then serves as the USAF OPR to coordinate requests for waivers to course SERE 220 training through the AF/A3. Due to unique requirements, program waivers may require additional coordination through AF/A2, Air Combat Command (ACC), Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC), and Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC). When applicable, units must specify a request for Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) SERE 201, Senior Leader Seminar, incorporating SERE 220 materials within the waiver request. **(T-0)**

1.3.3. MAJCOM Operations Division (MAJCOM/A3) is the waiver authority for the SMP program. **(T-2)** Approved waivers remain in effect for the minimum amount of time needed to correct the problem but will not exceed 1-year. The approving official may cancel a waiver in writing if issues change the basic intent/requirement for the waiver. **(T-2)**

1.3.4. Sister-Service Waivers. Waivers are not automatic for USAF SERE courses. The unit will forward waiver requests to MAJCOM SERE PM to determine training gaps and additional training requirements. **(T-1)** See [paragraph 3.3](#) to determine which sister-service courses are acceptable for waiver consideration.

Chapter 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. The Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (AF/A3). AF/A3 designates AF/A3S as the OPR for the DAF SERE Program to include formal SERE training, SMP, and PR/SERE Operations Support activities.

2.2. Air Force Special Warfare Directorate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (AF/A3S). AF/A3S is the OPR for all PR, PROS, IPS, and SERE activities within the DAF. AF/A3S will:

- 2.2.1. Manage and provide oversight to all DAF initial and formal SERE training.
- 2.2.2. Appoint a SERE PM on the AF/A3S staff.
- 2.2.3. Provide SERE Program oversight and guidance to MAJCOMs, field commands (FLDCOMs), direct reporting units (DRUs), and field operating agencies (FOAs) to ensure initial SERE Training, SMP, and PR/SERE programs, to include theater specific entry and training requirements, are adequately resourced, standardized, and effective.
- 2.2.4. Utilize existing AF inspection programs to ensure DAF initial SERE training conforms to the requirements listed in Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) O-3002.05, *Personnel Recovery (PR) Education and Training*; and CJCSM 3500.09C, (U) *Joint Standards for SERE Education and Training in support of the Code of Conduct and Principles of Behavior*.
- 2.2.5. Coordinate with CCMDs to determine the proper level of initial and just-in-time SERE training.
- 2.2.6. Convene and chair the Multi-Command SERE Executive Committee biannually. This committee will determine MAJCOM course training standards for all initial and just-in-time SERE courses, determine MAJCOM-level SMP updates and identify PROS program deficiencies and improvement opportunities.
- 2.2.7. Convene and co-chair, with AF Life Cycle Management Centers Human Systems Division (AFLCMC/HSD), the annual Isolated Personnel Executive Council (IPEC) and provide MAJCOM SERE subject matter experts (SMEs) to IPEC.
- 2.2.8. Convene the annual Isolated Personnel Working Group (IPWG) in cooperation with AFLCMC/HSD and Air Combat Command Personnel Rescue Training Branch (ACC/A3JT) and provide MAJCOM SERE SMEs to IPWG.
- 2.2.9. Convene the Isolated Personnel Survivability-Integrated Product Team (IPS-IPT).
- 2.2.10. Provide SERE SME to the Aircrew Performance Executive Council (APEC) and Aircrew Performance Working Group (APWG).
- 2.2.11. Present DAF equities at the JPRA Joint SERE Working Group.
- 2.2.12. Complete JPRA education and training data call each calendar year.
- 2.2.13. Complete the USAF SERE training data call no later than 15 March of each calendar year.

2.2.14. Develop and publish a HQ AF-level Self-Assessment Checklist. Guidance on developing HQ AF-level Self-Assessment Checklist is provided in DAFI 90-302, *The Inspection System of the Department of the Air Force*.

2.2.15. Provide DAF guidance on the Joint Services Training Program (JSTP). Guidance on JSTP is provided in Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3270.01C, *Personnel Recovery*.

2.2.16. Ensure formal SERE training courses conducted by Air Education and Training Command (AETC), Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), and AFSOC operate in accordance with DoD issuances.

2.2.16.1. Validate and coordinate training quota requirements for all AETC initial SERE training schools. Guidance on training quota requirements is provided in DAFI 11-412, *Aircrew Management*. AF/A3S as the sole owner of the SERE Program, is the OPR for the attendance of AETC formal SERE training schools.

2.2.16.2. Coordinate with Aviation Resource Management (ARM) Career Field Managers to ensure formal SERE training and SMP programs are managed in the ARMS.

2.2.16.3. Provide DoD SERE policies, plans, and instructions to all officer and enlisted accession sources; Professional Military Education schools; AETC, and AFSOC specialized SERE courses.

2.2.16.4. Coordinate with HQ JPRA to obtain selected training materials and equipment in support of the DAF SERE Program.

2.2.16.5. Coordinate formal SERE training issues with AF/A3S and Joint Personnel Recovery Agency Support Center (JPRA/J3) Operations.

2.2.16.6. Coordinate significant content changes in initial SERE training courses with HQ JPRA and Joint Personnel Recovery Agency Assessments (JPRA/J7/9) to ensure CJCSM compliance.

2.3. MAJCOMs, FLDCOMs, DRUs and FOAs.

2.3.1. Ensure all organizations within their respective commands integrate standardized PROS programs in coordination with CCMD requirements and modify requirements for non-combat coded units as applicable.

2.3.2. Appoint a SERE PM who has the requisite knowledge necessary to effectively manage a MAJCOM level SERE Program.

2.3.3. Ensure SERE programs are evaluated and inspected. Guidance on evaluation and inspection requirements is provided in DAFI 90-302, DAFPD 10-30, and this instruction.

2.4. Air Education and Training Command (AETC).

2.4.1. Allocate formal SERE training quotas to Air Force Personnel Center, MAJCOMs, and sister services according to the priorities established by AF/A3S.

2.4.2. Gather and tabulate annual throughput and forecasted Programmed Flying Training data and provide data and priority recommendations to AF/A3S.

2.4.3. Develop, coordinate, approve, publish, and distribute course control documents and training materials for formal AETC SERE courses.

2.4.4. Manage, conduct, and monitor formal SERE training courses listed in [Attachment 2](#).

2.4.5. Coordinate substantive changes to formal SERE training course syllabi with AF/A3S and MAJCOMs prior to implementation.

2.4.6. Employ qualified instructors and approved material for SERE training to ensure all personnel receive applicable knowledge prescribed in DoDI O-3002.05.

2.5. Air Combat Command (ACC).

2.5.1. Sponsor the IPWG.

2.5.2. Validate Air Force Isolated Personnel Tactics Improvement Proposals (TIPs).

2.5.3. Convene an Isolated Personnel Survivability (IPS) Tactics Review Board (TRB).

2.5.4. Represent Isolated Personnel requirements during the APEC.

2.5.5. Manage the Isolated Personnel Survivability-Integrated Product Team (IPS-IPT).

2.6. HQ Air Force Material Command (AFMC).

2.6.1. Create and publish emergency parachute and bailout TTP for each applicable AF MDS through the AF Test Parachutist Program.

2.6.2. Manage Flight Test Engineer (FTE) Initial Survival Training Program (ISTP) and ensure alignment with AETC SERE training.

2.6.3. Coordinate substantive revisions to the FTE ISTP with AETC and AF/A3S.

2.7. MAJCOM SERE Program Managers (PMs).

2.7.1. Manage their PROS program.

2.7.2. Develop MAJCOM unique PROS guidance.

2.7.3. Manage MAJCOM JSTP requirements.

2.7.4. Identify PR/SERE operations and intelligence requirements for SMP activities.

2.7.5. Determine appropriate manpower requirements to satisfy SMP, and PROS missions for subordinate levels, in coordination with MAJCOM Directorates.

2.7.6. Designate a command SME to coordinate with AFMC for aircrew emergency parachuting TTP.

2.7.7. In coordination with AFLCMC/HSD, provide SERE and PR functional SME for research, development, operational testing, and procurement processes for IP survivability related equipment through Human Systems Wing and AFMC.

2.7.8. Provide SERE SME guidance to Aircrew Flight Equipment (AFE) for equipment components required for aircrew survival vests, survival backpacks, survival seat kits, and other survival equipment containers. **Note:** SERE and AFE will select survival components that best aid IP survivability based upon current operations and MDS mission set. This process will be informed by its practicality from a functional and space available basis concerning packing components into survival kits and vests.

- 2.7.9. Provide guidance for Personnel Recovery Mission Software (PRMS) and Personnel Recovery Mission Management integration and employment. This will include but is not limited to unit hierarchy, definitions of key responsibilities, and implementation of PRMS for management of Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) on Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET). Also, define managerial and individual duties for ISOPREP development, currencies, and updates.
- 2.7.10. Ensure crossflow of appropriate SERE and PR related information within the command and across commands to enhance standardization, stabilization, integration, safety, and efficient mission execution.
- 2.7.11. Coordinate with appropriate Program Element Managers to program for funding to support the command SERE Program, Operations Plans, steady-state missions, Air Force Force Generation (AFFORGEN) deployments, and other Unit Type Codes taskings.
- 2.7.12. Develop and manage MAJCOM Personnel Recovery Kit (PRK) program.
- 2.7.12.1. Secure MAJCOM level funding to support unit level PRK programs.
 - 2.7.12.2. Coordinate to ensure unity of effort, uniformity, life cycle, training efficiencies, supportability, emerging requirements, equipment gaps, joint interoperability, and innovation efforts of PRK items with DAF Service Components, theater recovery coordination centers, AFE, and Intelligence personnel/sections.
 - 2.7.12.3. Act as approval authority for non-sanctioned PRK items, containers, employment methods, and training aids.
 - 2.7.12.4. Coordinate all PRK safety of flight concerns via standard safe to fly testing and evaluation process. AFMC's Test Parachutist Program at Edwards AFB, CA and the 711th Human Performance Wing, Wright Patterson AFB, OH, should evaluate PRKs for impact.
- 2.7.13. Provide PROS designated personnel guidance to adequately meet the command's PROS mission requirements.
- 2.7.14. Conduct continual evaluation to maintain program oversight and identify gaps or deficiencies in existing policy, guidance, training, and resources. Utilize, trend analysis, and any other existing functional processes to help assess and prioritize higher headquarters' requirements and document self-identified, non-compliant observations with corrective actions plans. Guidance on continual evaluation requirements is provided in DAFI 90-302.
- 2.7.15. Participate in the annual IPWG as voting members.
- 2.7.16. Forecast and provide annual formal SERE course Programmed Flying Training allocations to AF/A3S by 15 February.
- 2.7.17. Coordinate Formal SERE training course scheduling for command personnel.
- 2.7.18. Coordinate with ARM MAJCOM Functional Manager to ensure Formal SERE training and SMP programs are managed in the ARMS.
- 2.7.19. Develop, monitor, and disseminate updates to SMP programs, manage standardized SMP lesson plans, and evaluate SMP programs to ensure personnel, mission, and operational responsibilities are met.

2.7.20. Provide augmentation to MAJCOM Inspector General team to evaluate SERE programs.

2.8. Wing Commanders. Note: Roles and responsibilities listed below only apply to combat-coded wings.

2.8.1. Appoint a PROS PM to perform PROS program management responsibilities as an integrated function with Weapons and Tactics personnel to ensure PR readiness for all wing at-risk personnel.

2.8.2. Train personnel appropriately in accordance with Service, MAJCOM, FLDCOM, and theater PR/SERE requirements. Reference [Chapter 3](#) and [Chapter 4](#) and MAJCOM supplements of this DAFI for DAF required SERE/Code of Conduct training requirements and target audience.

2.8.3. Develop wing specific PR/SERE standard operating procedures (SOPs). PR SOPs that include responsibility for ISOPREPs, Evasion Plan of Action (EPA), Blood Chits, PRK, and deployment/contingency requirements.

2.8.4. Develop PR/SERE SOP for wing specific SMP program, which includes:

2.8.4.1. Scheduling procedures.

2.8.4.2. Event planning, preparation, and execution procedures.

2.8.4.3. No-show policy.

2.8.4.4. Risk management procedures and medical support requirements.

2.8.4.5. Equipment inspection, repair, and maintenance of training.

2.8.4.6. Augmenter training procedures.

2.8.5. Ensure all personnel who require an ISOPREP (military, civilian, and contractors) complete one in the PRMS database in accordance with procedures in [Attachment 7](#) and review their ISOPREP in accordance with MAJCOM or theater entry requirements prior to completing deployment requirements listed in the DoD Foreign Clearance Guide or MAJCOM supplemental guidance to this DAFI.

2.8.5. (USAFE-AFAFRICA) PR/SERE SOPs will be officially documented and signed in an Operating Instruction (OI). The OI will be signed at the highest applicable level above the Squadron, to provide the correct authority and oversight.

2.8.6. Appoint PRMS unit managers in accordance with [Attachment 7](#).

2.8.7. Ensure select personnel at risk of isolation/exploitation receive appropriate PR/SERE preparation in accordance with unit SOP and Theater Entry requirements at a minimum, pre-mission preparation should include:

2.8.7.1. Potential threats and survivability of IP.

2.8.7.2. Adversary recognition and expected tactics.

2.8.7.3. Availability of recovery forces.

2.8.7.4. Communications and authentication procedures.

2.8.8. Appoint a PRK manager to oversee and maintain the unit's PRKs, identify accountability mechanisms and establish issuing and turn-in procedures in accordance with [Chapter 5](#).

2.8.9. Develop a process for the creation, storage, and transmittal of EPA for aircrew and/or Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for non-aircrew personnel to the servicing/gaining Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) or theater PR node as required. **Note:** EPA/EAP forms may be provided by CCMDs, MAJCOM SERE PM, or unit designed.

2.8.10. Ensure identity management policies are followed during outside the continental United States activities regarding SERE/PR impacts.

2.8.11. Ensure specific deployment legal and public affairs guidance supports PR mission planning objectives and concerns.

2.8.12. In accordance with attendance requirements identified in [Attachment 9](#), develop a program to ensure 10% of their unit's at-risk personnel complete SERE 245 and maintain proficiency in the advanced skills training.

2.8.13. Units using blood chits will appoint a Blood Chit PM. Blood chit managers will maintain strict accountability by serial number, ensure issue and control measures are documented and instituted, and forward annual and/or changeover inventory status reports to the MAJCOM SERE PM. Reference CJCSM 3290.01A, *The DoD Blood Chit Program*; JPRA; Joint Publication (JP) 3-50, *Personnel Recovery*; and MAJCOM supplements for additional blood chit manager responsibilities and guidance.

2.8.14. Units using Evasion Charts (EVCs) will appoint an EVC PM. EVC managers will maintain accountability and will ensure issue and control measures are documented and instituted.

2.8.15. Appoint, if applicable, Joint Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Electronic Tracking System (JSETS) unit managers to ensure all non-AFE supplied unit employed 406 MHz emergency beacons are registered in JSETS. Guidance on JSETS registration is provided in DoDI 3002.02, *406 MHz Emergency Beacons and Other Emergency Reporting Devices in the Department of Defense in Support of Personnel Recovery and Search and Rescue*. Registration is accomplished on the Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network at <https://prmsglobal.prms.af.mil/>.

2.8.16. Provide facilities with CATCODE 171260, Soldier Fitness Training and Testing Facility, and operational training locations to conduct SMP which includes classified and apprehension avoidance instruction. Guidance on facility requirements standards determination by CATCODE is provided in DAFMAN 32-1084, *Standard Facility Requirements*.

2.8.17. Provide equipment, vehicles, and support infrastructure to meet SMP, operations, and deployment/contingency requirements.

2.8.17.1. Ensure a SERE Program equipment account is established. For standardization and ease of data mining, established SERE accounts should be designated as "SE" (e.g., 123SE).

2.8.17.2. Provide funds to acquire and maintain SMP training equipment, support PROS programs and contingency plans.

2.8.17.3. Establish and maintain a munitions account for training pyrotechnics if local regulations allow.

2.8.17.4. Provide storage for hazardous SERE duty equipment as required.

2.8.17.5. Establish a memorandum of agreement or memorandum of understanding with ANG and other Components. Guidance on memorandum of agreement or memorandum of understanding between components is provided in DoDI 4000.19, *Support Agreements*.

2.8.17.6. Direct annual SERE and AFE lesson plan review for configuration changes and capabilities.

2.9. Personnel Recovery Operational Support (PROS) Program Managers (PMs).

Note: Roles and responsibilities listed below only apply to combat-coded wings.

2.9.1. Designated PROS PM will facilitate coordination and communications with the MAJCOM SERE PM on behalf of the units in the field.

2.9.2. Conduct research and identify PR/SERE mission related data to support EPA/EAP development.

2.9.3. Work in conjunction with Weapons and Tactics and Intelligence personnel to ensure PR readiness for all wing at-risk personnel as required.

2.9.4. Evaluate unit's real-world mission and taskings to inform SMP and other training events.

2.9.5. Identify individuals who may require PR and SERE-specific training to MAJCOM SERE PM. Refer to training tables in **Chapter 3** and **Chapter 4** of this DAFI and deployment tasking reporting instructions to help determine who may require additional or initial PR and SERE training.

2.9.6. Recommend Doctrine, Organization, Training, materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities, and Policy changes or requirements in the PROS program mission area for action by MAJCOM SERE PM.

2.9.7. Manage digital ISOPREP/PRMS implementation program for assigned Operations Group staff and subordinate squadrons.

2.9.8. Advise the commander on the status of the PROS program within the unit as required.

2.9.9. Support PR exercises and crossflow lessons learned to MAJCOM SERE PM, wing aircrew, Weapons and Tactics, and other sections as required.

2.9.10. Coordinate PROS program staff assistance visits with the unit commander and MAJCOM SERE PM.

2.9.10. **(USAFE-AFAFRICA)** All lessons learned, and after-action reports will be forwarded to HQ USAFE/A3ZS SERE PM within 30 days of returning from deployments and exercises.

2.9.11. Assist in development of exercise plans, special instructions (SPINS), PR concept of operations, etc.

2.9.12. Assist in developing mission plans to include survivor participation, aircraft/team support, logistical support requirements, etc.

2.9.13. Perform observer/controller (escort) duties to include data collection, performance feedback, safety, and emergency field medical treatment, as required.

2.9.14. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** As required, establish and maintain a munitions account for training pyrotechnics.

2.10. Personnel Identified as at Risk of Isolation, Capture, and/or Exploitation.

2.10.1. Participate in PR/SERE/PROS activities throughout all AFFORGEN cycles.

2.10.2. Plan for potential isolating event (personal and family preparation, personal research, survival kits, emergency action plans, communication plans, etc.).

2.10.3. Complete CCMD required pre-deployment theater entry requirements (ISOPREP, PR/SERE training) and attend appropriate at-risk briefings, if required, etc.

2.10.4. Develop an EAP (non-aircrew), if required. Aircrew must understand how to perform required actions listed in mission EPA.

2.10.5. Understand and know unit PR SOPs, PR SPINS if applicable, and be able to properly use all issued communication, recovery, and signaling devices, as well as understand required IP actions and legal status as stated in the theater PR guidance or as directed within the unit PR SOPs.

2.10.6. Participate in reintegration and support the reintegration of others.

Chapter 3

FORMAL SURVIVAL EVASION, RESISTANCE, AND ESCAPE (SERE) TRAINING

3.1. SERE Training Programs.

3.1.1. *USAF Level-A SERE Training program.* Level-A is the minimum SERE training event for all deploying DAF personnel. SERE 100 is no longer authorized and has been replaced by the SERE 100.2 computer-based training. SERE 100.2 is a Joint Personnel Recovery Agency developed course which meets Level-A within the CJCSM 3500.09C, *Joint Standards for SERE Education and Training in support of the Code of Conduct and Principles of Behavior*. Other forms of Level-A delivery must be approved by AF/A3S.

3.1.1.1. Computer Based Training is an individual requirement and is the only venue to meet SERE 100.2 requirements unless approved by AF/A3S.

3.1.1.2. Certified personnel who conduct SS03 events exceed Level-A/SERE 100.2 training requirements. Unit Training Managers utilize DAF Form 797, *Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command JQS* and DAF Form 1098, *Special Task Certification and Recurring Training*, to update Joint Knowledge Online and to create a SERE 100.2 certificate.

3.1.2. *USAF Level-B and Level-C SERE Training Programs.* The terminal learning objectives within the CJCSM 3500.09C are the minimum training objectives. **(T-0)**

3.1.2.1. Additional DAF unique SERE training content requirements are dictated by both the Air Components of the CCMDs and the MAJCOMs/FLDCOMs and then formalized by memorandum from AF/A3 to Air Education and Training Command, Operations (AETC/A3) for DAF SERE training objectives.

3.1.2.2. Personnel who have completed Level-C and Advanced Level-B SERE training require SS02 *Combat Survival Preparation* and/or SS03 *Conduct after Capture* to maintain combat mission ready status as identified in **Table 4.2**. Combat Mission Ready (CMR) personnel current on SS02 and/or SS03 exceeds Level-A/SERE 100.2 training requirements only if they maintain SS02 and/or SS03 currency within the DoD Directive (DoDD) 3002.01, *Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense*, Level-A 36-month currency requirement. Unit Training Managers utilize ARMS SS02 and/or SS03 date-last-complete to update Joint Knowledge Online and to create a SERE 100.2 certificate.

3.2. SERE Training Course Attendance.

3.2.1. Any personnel identified by the combatant commanders and AF/A3 will attend SERE training. **(T-0)**

3.2.2. **Table 3.1** identifies SERE training courses and attendance priority. Unless specifically directed, personnel attend SERE courses only once. **(T-1)**

3.2.2.1. Any unfilled training quotas not sub-allocated 30 days prior to class start date may be utilized by any authorized attendee. Authorized attendees will request unused allocations through their Unit Training Manager who will coordinate with the MAJCOM formal training manager. **(T-2)**

3.2.2.2. Any mandatory student who requires SERE training takes priority over any student who is not required but authorized attendance.

3.2.3. AF/A3S may reprioritize personnel in response to real-world contingencies and/or constraints.

3.2.4. AETC has the authority to replace any lower priority student with a higher priority student for AETC's SERE training courses. All changes will be coordinated with the affected SERE PM prior to implementation. (T-2)

3.2.5. Attendance by personnel outside listed priorities, requires approval from the MAJCOM SERE PM and coordination with the AETC SERE PM.

3.2.6. SERE 245 attendance requirements are outlined in [Attachment 9](#).

3.2.6. (USAFE-AFAFRICA) Personnel Recovery support personnel, specifically Intelligence and Aircrew Flight Equipment, are highly encouraged to attend Level-C SERE training or Advanced Level-B SERE training to enhance PR mission core competencies.

Table 3.1. US Air Force SERE Training Course Attendance.

M= Mandatory, A= Authorized, N= Not Authorized									
Priority	Who Must Attend	Level-C SERE ^{1,2}	Advanced Level-B SERE Training	Initial Level-B SERE Training	SERE 220 ³	Underwater Egress Training	Parachuting Water Survival ⁴	Non-Parachuting Water Survival ⁴	Arctic SERE Training ⁵
1	Deep Strike (F35, F22, F15E, B1, B2, B52, U2)	M			A	N	M	N	A
2	Fighter/Attack (F16, F15C/D, A10)	M			A	N	M	N	A
3	Special Operations Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR), Non-Standard Aircraft (NSAv) (U28, C146A, MC12)	M			A	N	N	M	A
4	Rescue & Special Operations Vertical Lift (CV22, HH60)	M			A	M	N	M	A
5	Special Operation Forces (SOF) & Rescue C-130 (AC130, MC130, EC130J, HC130)	M			A	N	M	N	A
6	Tactical Systems Operator (1A8XX)	M			M	A	A	M	A

7	Air Force Special Warfare (19ZXX, 1ZXXX)	M			A	M	A	N	A
8	Air Force Special Warfare SERE Specialist (1T0XX)	M			A	M	M	M	M
9	Clinical Psychologist (SERE Certified)	M			N	A	A	A	A
10	Inter-Intra Theater Airlift/ Distinguished Visitor (DV) Support (C5, C12, C17, C21, C32A/B, C37, C40, VC25, C130) ¹⁴	A	M		A	N	A	M	A
11	Sensitive Reconnaissance (E3/4/6/7/8/11, EC130H, EC-37B, RC135, RC26)	A	M		M	N	N	M	A
12	Air Refueling (KC10, KC46, KC135)	A	M		A	N	N	M	A
13	Continental United States (CONUS) Vertical Lift aircrew (UH-1, MH-139) ⁶	A	A	A	A	M	N	M	A
14	First Assignment Instructor Pilots (T1, T6, T38, TH1H) ¹³	A	A	N	N	A	M	M	A
15	Aeromedical Physician Assistant (42GX), Flight Surgeon (48X), Flight Nurse (X46FX), Aeromedical Evacuation (X4N0X1)	A	A	M	N	A	A	M	A
16	Aviation Advisors (8LX00, 89X0)	A	A	M	N	A	A	A	A
17	Intelligence Officer (14NXX) & Human Intelligence Specialist (1N7XX)	A	A	M	A	A	A	A	A
18	Combat Camera (X3N0X6)	A	A	M	N	A	A	A	A
19	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (3E8X1, 32E3H)	A	A	M	N	A	A	A	A
20	Weather Parachutist (J15WX, J1W0X1) & Detachment 1/160 th Special Operations Air Refueling	A	A	M	N	A	A	A	A

	(SOAR) Assigned 15WX, 1W0X1 personnel								
21	Aerospace Physiology (13HXX/1H0XX)	N	N	M	N	A	A	M	A
22	Forward Air Refueling Point/Aerial Bulk Fuel Delivery System ⁷	N	N	M	N	N	A	A	A
23	Multinational Personnel ⁸	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	A
24	Independent Duty Medical Technicians (4N0X1C) ¹²	N	N	A	N	A	A	A	A
25	Deployed Air Ground Response Element	N	N	A	N	A	A	A	A
26	3P0X1 Phoenix Raven ⁹	N	N	A	N	N	A	A	N
27	Office of Special Investigations 71S3/71S4, 7S0X1	N	N	A	A	N	A	A	N
28	All other DAF personnel (not specifically identified above) ^{2,9}	A	A	A	N	N	A	A	A

Notes:

1. Graduates of the USAF SV80A course prior to 15 Jun 2020 are Level-C SERE trained.
2. C2AXXX Flying Crew Chiefs will attend the same training in which the MDS they support.
3. Formerly known as SV83A.
4. Parachuting Water Survival is only required for personnel whose primary method of egress is ejection/bailout. Individuals that attended SV85A and/or SV86A do not require additional initial water survival training.
 - a. For aircrew initial qualification or if transitioning from a ditching aircraft to an ejection/bailout aircraft, personnel will not be designated Mission Ready (MR)/Combat Mission Ready (CMR) until this training is completed. **Exception:** Note 4.a does not apply to the 645th and 661st AESS.
 - b. If transitioning from an ejection/bailout aircraft to a ditching aircraft, SS05 is required at the gaining unit prior to first overwater sortie. Member is not MR/CMR until this training is completed. Member is not required to attend Non-Parachuting Water Survival.
5. One-time mandatory training event for Airmen assigned or attached to Alaska units include, but not limited to: Aircrew members, Flying Crew Chiefs, Crash Recovery Team members, Tactical Air Control Party, Air Liaison Officers, and Detachment 460 personnel. Training must be completed within 90 days of assignment at the first available Arctic SERE training course. Additionally, aircrew and any flying support personnel tasked to support polar overflight missions should attend.

6. These aircrew do not require resistance and escape training. They do require initial Non-Combat Survival Training and should be scheduled for the field portions of initial SERE training or Arctic Survival Training only.
7. 2F0X1 personnel require attendance when obtaining/holding the 035 and/or 369 Special Experience Identifier (SEI).
8. Multinational Personnel are authorized attendance determined by SAF/IA guidance, Foreign Disclosure Requirements, Personnel Recovery Security Classification Guide, and Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) equivalency.
9. 3P0X1 personnel are authorized attendance when obtaining/holding the 329 SEI.
10. Flight Test Engineers (FTE) may attend AFMCs Initial Survival Training program in lieu of Level-C SERE training for test program duties. Course attendance must be approved by Air Force Materiel Command Flight Operations and Stan/Eval Division (AFMC/A3V) and codified via memorandum of agreement. FTEs must attend Level-C SERE Training if assigned to a combat orientated operational unit outside AF test.
11. FTEs must attend Parachuting Water Survival prior to any over water flight or prior to any mission in an aircraft equipped with emergency parachutes. FTEs must attend Non-Parachuting Water Survival prior to any over water flight who have not attended Parachuting Water Survival or who will strictly fly on ditching aircraft.
12. Independent Duty Medical Technicians assigned to the 336 Training Group may attend Level-C SERE Training.
13. Parachuting Water Survival applies to T6 and T38. Non-parachuting Water Survival applies to T1 and TH1. Initial SERE training is not applicable to all other trainers and UV18.
14. C-130 personnel are required to attend Parachuting Water Survival Training.

3.2.7. **Table 3.2** identifies the ARMS codes for formal SERE training courses.

3.2.8. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** HQ USAFE/A3ZS has authorized the use of SS19 to identify SV88AL Evasion Conduct After Capture (ECAC) in ARMS. The frequency should match SV97A.

Table 3.2. Current ARMS Identifiers for Formal SERE Training Courses.

Current TEI	Course Training Title	Short Text Title for ARMS	Former TEI
SS20	Level-C, SERE Training (SV80A) ¹	War Level-C SV80 (no longer offered reference only)	SS01
SS21	Wartime Level-B, Video Products	Level-B CoCT	None
SS22	Level-C, SERE Training Top Off	Level-C Top Off	None
SS23	Wartime Level-B, United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) Combat Survival	USAFA Level-B	None

	Training		
SS24	Governmental Detention (Survival Training, SV83A) ²	Gov SV83 (no longer offered for reference only)	None
SS25	Governmental Detention (High Risk Survival Training, SV91A) ²	Gov SV91 (no longer offered for reference only)	None
SS26	Governmental Detention, Level-B	Gov Level B	None
SS27	Hostage Survival (Special Survival Training, SV93A) ³	Hostage SV93 (no longer offered for reference only)	None
SS28	Hostage Survival, Level-B	Hostage Survival Level-B	None
SS29	Peacetime Governmental and Hostage Detention (SV92A, SERE 211/215/220/225/226) ⁴	PGHD	None
SS30	USAF Underwater Egress Training, SV84A	Und Water Egress	None
SS31	Emergency Parachute and Water Survival Training SV85A (formerly known as SV80B, SV86A or SV90B) (Ejection Seat/Bailout Aircraft) ⁵	EPT/Wat Surv Para	SS35
SS32	Water Survival Training, Non-Parachuting, SV90A (Ditching Aircraft)	Wat Surv Nonpar	WW01
SS33	Arctic Survival Training, SV87A	Arctic Surv Trn	None
SS34	Medical SERE Training (B3AZYBLMD-000)	Med SERE Trn	None
SS35	Emergency Parachute Training SV80B (replaced by SV85A)	EPT	None
SS37	Advanced SERE Skills Training (SV97A) (formerly known as SV80A)	Adv Skills Trn	None
SS38	Long Term Survival and Evasion Training (SV98A) (formerly known as SV80A)	Lng Trm Surv Trn	None
SS39	Fundamental SERE Skills Training	Init Level-B Trn	None

	(SV96A)		
SS40	Specialized SERE Training Course (SERE 400/425) ⁴	Spec SERE	None
SS45	Joint Service Training Program (SERE 245)	JSTP SERE 245	None
<p>Notes:</p> <p>1. Personnel that graduated Combat Survival Training (SS20) on 26 January 2007 or later also receive credit for SS25 and SS27.</p> <p>2. Dual credit against SS26.</p> <p>3. Dual credit against SS28.</p> <p>4. Dual credit against SS39.</p> <p>5. Effective 14 Aug 2015, SV90B is the equivalent to SV86A, and as of 3 August 2017, SV85A is the equivalent of SV90A, SV80B and SV90B combined.</p>			

3.3. Credit for Previous Training.

3.3.1. *USAF Level-C SERE Training*, AETC courses SV97A and SV98A. An individual need not attend USAF Level-C SERE Training (both SV97A and SV98A courses) if the following training were completed:

3.3.1.1. *USAF Combat Survival Training*, Course SV80A. An individual need not attend SV97A and/or SV98A if they have completed Course SV80A prior to 15 June 2020.

3.3.1.2. USAFA Course MT-220 (*Combat Survival Training*).

3.3.1.2.1. Graduates with MT-220 effective with class of 1970 to the graduating class of 1996 (received MT-220 in 1994 or earlier), receive full SV97A and SV98A credit. Application-level resistance training was taught as part of MT-220 and all Level-C Code of Conduct Joint Training Standard requirements were met when these graduating classes attended MT-220.

3.3.1.2.2. Application-level RT was removed from MT-220 in April 1995. Personnel who attended MT-220 after 1994 and completed SV80A Top-off are not required to attend SV97A and/or SV98A.

3.3.1.2.3. Graduates with a MT-220 certificate dated June – August 2022 will receive SV98A Credit. These personnel who require Level-C SERE training per **Table 3.1** must complete course SV97A to complete Level-C requirements. **(T-1)**

3.3.1.2.4. All other USAFA graduates who require Level-C SERE training SV97A and SV98A will attend in accordance with **Table 3.1. (T-1)**

3.3.1.3. USAF Flight Surgeons and Medical Aircrew from October 2009 to 03 August 2017, who completed SV88AL Evasion and Conduct After capture or SV86A, SS02 and SS06, need not attend SV97A or SV98A.

3.3.1.4. Cross-Service personnel who completed a sister service Level-C SERE school and are required Level-C SERE training per [Table 3.1](#) must complete course SV98A Long Term Evasion Training. USAF evasion training includes AF-unique requirements not conducted at sister service SERE schools. **(T-1) Note:** SS03 is required prior to being CMR.

3.3.2. *USAF Advanced Level-B SERE Training*, AETC course SV97A. An individual need not attend USAF Advanced Level-B SERE if the following training were completed: **Note:** SS03 is required prior to being CMR.

3.3.2.1. Marine Special Operations Command Level-C.

3.3.2.2. US Army Fort Bragg Level-C.

3.3.2.3. US Army Camp Mackall and Fort Novosel Level-C.

3.3.2.4. US Navy East Fleet Aviation Specialized Operational Training Group Atlantic-Brunswick (FASOTRAGULANT) Level-C or United States Navy West Fleet Aviation Specialized Operational Training Group Pacific-Coronado (FASOTRAGUPAC) Level-C.

3.3.3. *USAF Initial Level-B SERE Training*, AETC course SV96A. An individual need not attend USAF Initial Level-B SERE if the following training were completed:

3.3.3.1. Advanced Level-B SERE Training course SV97A.

3.3.3.2. United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) Specialized SERE Training Courses SERE 400 or SERE 425.

3.3.3.3. AETC course SV88AL, Evasion and Conduct after Capture.

3.3.3.4. United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine SERE Training Level-B course from October 1998 until October 2009.

3.3.4. *USAF Parachuting Water Survival*, AETC course SV85A. An individual need not attend if they completed the following:

3.3.4.1. USAF Combat Survival Training, Course SV80A, incorporating the Emergency Parachuting Preparation (EPP) TTP, prior to December 2006 and with completion of course SV90A.

3.3.4.2. USAF Emergency Parachuting and Water Survival course SV86A.

3.3.4.3. USAF Emergency Parachuting courses SV80B or SV90B with completion of course SV90A.

3.3.4.4. USAFA Combat Survival Training Course MT-220 dating June 2022 and later.

3.3.4.5. Naval Aviation Water Survival Training Program (NAWSTP) at Pensacola Naval Air Station (NAS) Pre-1996, or any Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP) Aviation Survival Training Center (ASTC); ASTC Pensacola, ASTC Norfolk, ASTC Patuxent River, ASTC Cherry Point, ASTC Jacksonville, ASTC Miramar, ASTC Whidbey

Island, or ASTC Lemoore. **Note:** Requires completion of Initial (N1/NP1 or N5/NP2) and (Class 1 or 2); and requires completion of SS05 prior to being CMR.

3.3.5. *USAF Non-Parachuting Water Survival Training*, AETC course SV90A. An individual need not attend if they completed one of the following:

3.3.5.1. United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine SERE Training Level-B course from October 1998 until October 2009.

3.3.5.2. Emergency Parachuting and Water Survival Training, SV86A and/or SV85A.

3.3.5.3. Naval Aviation Water Survival Training Program (NAWSTP) at Pensacola NAS Pre-1996, or any Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP) Aviation Survival Training Center (ASTC); ASTC Pensacola, ASTC Norfolk, ASTC Patuxent River, ASTC Cherry Point, ASTC Jacksonville, ASTC Miramar, ASTC Whidbey Island, ASTC Lemoore. **Note:** Requires completion of Initial (N1/NP1 or N5/NP2) and (Class 1 or 2); and requires completion of SS05 prior to being CMR.

3.3.6. *USAF Underwater Egress Training*, AETC Course SV84A. An individual need not attend if they completed one of the following: **Note:** SS08 is required prior to CMR.

3.3.6.1. United States Army Helicopter Over-water Survival Training (HOST) Fort Novosel, AL 26 Jan 2009, or later.

3.3.6.2. United States Special Operations Command Allison Aquatic helicopter water-egress training, Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

3.3.6.3. Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP) Aviation Survival Training Center (ASTC); ASTC Pensacola, ASTC Norfolk, ASTC Patuxent River, ASTC Cherry Point, ASTC Jacksonville, ASTC Miramar, ASTC Whidbey Island, ASTC Lemoore for Class 3, if member attended N7 or N14.

3.4. Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP) Information.

3.4.1. NASTP (N3/NP3), (N2/NP7), (N2/NP8), (N9), (N10) and (N13) non-aircrew training do not correspond to DAF SERE courses. Additionally, (R/RP) events do not count for DAF SMP events.

3.4.2. Intermediate Water Survival Course, C-050-0605, is a required prerequisite for all Naval officer and enlisted personnel participating in Aviation Preflight Indoctrination or Aviation Enlisted Aircrew Training School at Naval Aviation Schools Command. Course C-050-0605 does not meet AF water survival requirements.

3.4.3. Navy Aircraft category and training identifier codes:

3.4.3.1. Category 1 - Ejection Seat.

3.4.3.2. Category 2 - Non-Ejection Seat, Parachute Equipped.

3.4.3.3. Category 3 - Helicopters.

3.4.3.4. Category 4 - Pressurized Non-parachute Equipped.

3.4.3.5. N/NP is Aircrew Indoctrination and Specialized Training.

3.4.3.6. R/RP is N Refresher/continuation training.

3.4.3.7. N1/NP1 - Initial NASTP training for all officer aircrew students. Provides basic introductory training and appropriate follow-on course specific to aircraft pipeline.

3.4.3.8. N5/NP2 - Initial training for all enlisted aircrew students and personnel on flight orders. Provides basic introductory training and appropriate follow-on course specific to aircraft pipeline. **Note:** N1/NP1 and N5/NP2 are interchangeable.

3.4.3.9. N7 - Advanced underwater egress training for personnel authorized to use the Helicopter Aircrew Breathing Device (HABD) or Helicopter Emergency Egress Device (HEED).

3.4.3.10. N14 - Advanced Underwater Egress and Survival Procedures Course. This course will provide advanced training in underwater egress procedures from helicopters that are specific to the equipment worn or carried. Prospective students are Special Operations Forces to include United States Marine Corps Force Reconnaissance, United States Navy Spec War (SEAL), and U. S. Army Special Forces.

Chapter 4

LEVEL-B AND LEVEL-C SERE MISSION PREPARATION (SMP) PROGRAM

4.1. SERE Mission Preparation Intent.

4.1.1. SMP implements recommendations from the “Report of Defense Review Committee for the CoC 1976.” It ensures personnel maintain critical SERE skills gained at formal SERE training courses and to tailor SERE skills for specific aircraft, missions, and deployed locations. SMP standards are directly derived from CJCS manuals, Department of Defense instructions, and GCC requirements.

4.1.2. MAJCOMs and the ANG will ensure SMP meets (or exceeds) the minimum requirements levied by this publication. **(T-2)** Guidance on SMP requirements is provided in CCMD guidance.

4.1.3. SMP simulates real-world PR/SERE events to the maximum extent possible. Completion of these events requires personnel to be able to perform all tasks of a captive, evader, and/or survivor. Personnel in DOWN status on DoD (DD) Form 2992, *Medical Recommendation for Flying or Special Operational Duty*, may participate in SS01 but must have medical clearance to participate in all other SMP instructional blocks. **(T-3)**

4.1.4. SMP event completion will be documented and maintained on an AF Form 1522, *ARMS Additional Training Accomplishment Report* in accordance with established Host Aviation Resource Management/Squadron Aviation Resource Management guidance. **(T-2)**

4.1.5. Refer to **Table 4.2** for required SMP attendance.

4.2. SERE Mission Preparation Certified Personnel.

4.2.1. Wing Commanders who have SMP requirements outlined in this publication will identify and task assigned personnel who may be trained and certified to provide SMP to members at risk of isolating events and/or exploitation. Wing commanders may delegate identification and tasking of personnel as required. **(T-2)**

4.2.2. Primary SMP certified personnel will be trained in accordance with this instruction and MAJCOM supplementary guidance. The MAJCOM SERE PM will establish certification standards for SMP personnel regardless of AFSC. **(T-2)**

4.2.2.1. SERE Specialists are qualified to conduct SMP in accordance with the SERE Specialist Career Field Education and Training Plan and SERE Master Training Plans.

4.2.2.2. SERE Specialists are the only AFSC authorized to deliver SS03, Conduct After Capture (CAC). **(T-1)**

4.2.2.3. All SMP certified personnel will accomplish an annual lesson plan review with locally assigned AFE personnel to ensure lesson plans reference current local survival kit contents. SMP certified personnel will also coordinate with AFE to ensure academic visual aids and hands-on training aid utilized are current. **(T-2)**

4.2.2.3. **(USAFE-AFAFRICA)** SERE Specialists are the only AFSC authorized to deliver SS08, Helicopter Emergency Egress Device (HEED) Preparation.

4.2.2.4. Wing commanders who require non-SERE Specialists to provide SMP will coordinate with the MAJCOM SERE PM for training and certification guidance. **(T-2)** All SMP certified personnel will be trained in accordance with MAJCOM approved SMP training plans. **(T-2)**

4.2.2.4. **(USAFE-AFAFRICA)** USAFE units will utilize the MAJCOM approved Briefing Guides to develop lesson plans that meet all objectives outlined in this instruction while incorporating weapon system specific considerations. Briefing guides are available from a collaborative online library with restricted access. Contact the SERE MAJCOM Functional Manager (MFM) for access. **(T-3)**

4.2.2.5. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Units will submit their weapon system specific lesson plans to USAFE/A3ZS SERE Program Manager for approval annually, or when changes are made.

4.2.2.6. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Equipment used during all SMP events will mirror operational equipment carried aboard the supported MDS to the greatest extent possible.

4.2.2.7. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** The bladders/floatation cells on life-saving equipment (i.e. Life Preserver Units (LPU) and life rafts) should meet Technical Order (T.O.) specifications at all times, dummy CO2 bottles are acceptable in lieu of live bottles. Maintain a training equipment list and conduct an annual inventory for accountability. **(T-3)**

4.2.2.8. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** USAFE SERE Specialists conducting SMP events should fly with their crews at least once, as a familiarization flight. Use MEP status if required. The objective is to follow the crews as they prepare for and plan combat/non-combat support missions so they can tailor their training to be current with the crew's needs.

4.2.2.9. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** SERE Specialists will utilize [Attachment 9](#) training plan for augmenting personnel and document progression through certification. The assigned SERE Specialist will certify augmenters with a 1-year currency and document their training on an AF Form 1098. SERE Specialists will document augmentees' evaluations on the USAFE approved AETC Form 281 Instructional Evaluation. The evaluations and certifications will be maintained for the duration of certification. **(T-2)**

4.3. SERE Mission Preparation Instructional Blocks.

4.3.1. SS01, SERE Mission Orientation (SMO).

4.3.1.1. Frequency. SMO is a once per permanent change of station (PCS) assignment requirement prior to first operational flight, over water flight beyond MDS approved glide slope (glide slope restrictions determined by local guidance), or deployment. **(T-2)**

4.3.1.1.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** For aircrew members flying local sorties on Temporary Duty (TDY) status, SMO is required once every 36 months. The local SERE Specialist may elect to write a memorandum for record (MFR) designating the member's currency expiration date. A copy of the MFR will be maintained by the local

SERE office for 48 months. ***Note:** This addition does not apply to transient aircrew assigned under USTRANSCOM.

4.3.1.2. SMO builds on the principles/objectives provided in formal SERE training by delivering MDS/mission specific survival equipment, threat, area of responsibility employment, and environmental tailored TTP. It aligns CCMD requirements, IP survivability concerns, and PR/SERE actions to the wing's mission. **(T-2)**

4.3.1.3. SMO is authorized to include academic and field instruction to include demonstrations and hands-on attendee practices. SERE PMs will develop MAJCOM objectives for SMO based upon MDS employment. At a minimum, the following objectives must be satisfied: **(T-2)**

4.3.1.3.1. Determine PR capabilities, limitations, and TTP applicable to supported CCMD and home station flying operations.

4.3.1.3.2. Review unit-specific operational taskings and associated threat levels.

4.3.1.3.3. Identify environmental and mission specific survivability concerns affecting potential isolated personnel within the unit's operational areas.

4.3.1.3.4. Explain unit specific processes for PR mission support, integration into the CCMD PR architecture and local SERE Program.

4.3.1.3.5. Determine specific PR 'REPORT' and 'LOCATE' TTP and requirements.

4.3.1.3.6. Determine operational employment TTP of issued MDS survival equipment and local PR kit contents.

4.3.1.3.7. Explain MDS specific water survival equipment.

4.3.2. SS02, Combat SERE Preparation (CSP).

4.3.2.1. Frequency. Personnel required to attend CSP will receive training every 36 months. The 36-month currency requirement starts from last accomplishment of training date, either formal school or previous SS02 completion. **(T-2)**

4.3.2.2. At a minimum, CSP objectives will be based upon the AETC SV98A Long Term Survival and Evasion Training syllabus. MAJCOMs will add additional requirements to meet specific employment concerns. **(T-2)** Units with MAJCOM SERE PM coordination are authorized to add unique MDS specific objectives.

4.3.2.3. CSP will be tailored based on mission, type of aircraft, and level of risk (combat aircraft vs. special operations). Personnel requiring SS02 will demonstrate proficiency in long-term survival and recovery TTP, under field conditions, while in a simulated combat environment, using weapons system specific clothing and survival equipment. This training is designed to enforce learning objectives through hands-on experiential preparation. As a minimum, the following objectives must be satisfied: **(T-2)**

4.3.2.3. **(USAFE-AFAFRICA)** In order to meet the minimum objectives, 12 hours of combined classroom and field training is recommended.

4.3.2.3.1. Identify survivor's legal and moral obligations.

4.3.2.3.2. Determine the purpose and function of the PRMS ISOPREP.

- 4.3.2.3.3. Determine the purpose and use of PR support products.
- 4.3.2.3.4. Consider long-term evasion principles specific to area of responsibility assigned or apportioned. Review will include the following:
 - 4.3.2.3.4.1. Review and use an EPA or EAP.
 - 4.3.2.3.4.2. Review and use various evasion aids.
 - 4.3.2.3.4.3. Review and use five phases of evasion during day and lowlight conditions. Objective may be met day or night when above 55 degrees North latitude.
 - 4.3.2.3.5. Review urban evasion tactics, techniques, and procedures. **Note:** Student practices of Urban Evasion TTP should be performed when conditions allow, i.e., availability of an Urban Evasion Laboratory.
 - 4.3.2.3.6. Review and use navigation techniques.
 - 4.3.2.3.7. Review and use personal protection techniques.
 - 4.3.2.3.8. Review sustenance considerations.
 - 4.3.2.3.9. Determine IP medical procedures.
 - 4.3.2.3.10. Review and use PR procedures.
 - 4.3.2.3.11. Demonstrate and use over the horizon / advanced handheld radios (e.g., tagging, tracking, and locating devices, AN/PRQ-7 series, AN/PRC-112 series). Review UHF/SATCOM channel selection, limitations, and zeroization procedures.
 - 4.3.2.3.12. When available, demonstrate and use applicable munitions.
 - 4.3.2.3.13. Review identity management considerations.
- 4.3.3. SS03, Conduct After Capture (CAC).
 - 4.3.3.1. Frequency. Personnel required to attend CAC will receive training every 36 months. The 36-month currency requirement starts from last accomplishment of training date, either formal school or continuation training. **(T-2)**
 - 4.3.3.2. CAC provides SMP for Full Spectrum Captivity situations. Only qualified SERE Specialists will conduct CAC. **(T-2)** Resistance role-play instruction is specifically prohibited without AF/A3S validation and approval. CAC objectives will be based upon an AF/A3S approved Instructor Guide (IG) that uses the SV97A Advanced SERE Skills Training syllabus as the IG's baseline. **(T-2)** MAJCOMs will add in additional requirements to meet specific employment concerns. **(T-2)** Units with MAJCOM SERE PM approval are authorized to add unique MDS specific objectives. As a minimum, the following objectives must be satisfied: **(T-2)**
 - 4.3.3.2.1. Discuss imminent capture TTP.
 - 4.3.3.2.2. Determine characteristics of captivity environment.
 - 4.3.3.2.3. Identify survivor's moral obligations during captivity.
 - 4.3.3.2.4. Identify the stages of captivity.

- 4.3.3.2.5. Determine methods for exercising situational awareness.
 - 4.3.3.2.6. Determine DoD Policy on resistance posture.
 - 4.3.3.2.7. Review exploitation process and means of exploitation.
 - 4.3.3.2.8. Determine communication TTP.
 - 4.3.3.2.9. Determine considerations for Leaving Evidence of Presence and Proof of Life.
 - 4.3.3.2.10. Review considerations for captivity resolution.
 - 4.3.3.2.11. Determine and use Apprehension Avoidance TTP.
 - 4.3.3.2.12. Determine and use Escape Enhancement techniques. **Note:** In addition to the above SS03 objectives, personnel who require SS03 but not SS02 per **Table 4.2** will accomplish the following during SS03:
 - 4.3.3.2.12.1. Review PR definition and isolated personnel mission.
 - 4.3.3.2.12.2. Identify survivor's legal obligation.
 - 4.3.3.2.12.3. Identify survivor's moral obligation during isolation.
 - 4.3.3.2.12.4. Discuss pre-mission PR and isolated personnel preparation activities.
 - 4.3.3.2.12.5. Review five critical tasks of PR.
 - 4.3.3.2.12.6. Review principles of the five phases of evasion.
 - 4.3.3.2.12.7. Review urban evasion guidance.
- 4.3.4. SS04, Non-Combat Survival Preparation (NCSP).
- 4.3.4.1. Frequency. MAJCOMs with personnel who require NCSP will determine the currency requirement in supplemental guidance not to exceed every 10 years. **(T-2)**
 - 4.3.4.2. NCSP will be used to instruct survival skills for personnel who require survival skills to meet mission employment requirements. NCSP objectives will be produced by MAJCOM SERE PM based upon individual unit requirements. As a minimum, the following objectives must be satisfied: **(T-2)**
 - 4.3.4.2.1. Determine personal protection procedures.
 - 4.3.4.2.2. Determine signaling and PR procedures.
 - 4.3.4.2.3. Determine survival medicine procedures.
 - 4.3.4.2.4. Determine navigation principles.
 - 4.3.4.2.5. Identify sustenance considerations.
- 4.3.5. SS05, Water Survival Preparation (WSP).
- 4.3.5.1. Frequency. Personnel required to attend WSP will receive training every 36 months. The 36-month currency requirement starts from last accomplishment of training date, either formal school or previous WSP completion. **(T-2)**

4.3.5.2. Personnel will demonstrate proficiency in survival and recovery TTP from a water environment using MDS specific survival equipment. This mission preparation will be conducted in natural waters (pond, lake, or ocean) or swimming pools when the use of natural waters is not feasible due to weather, cost, or safety. **(T-2)**

4.3.5.3. At a minimum, WSP objectives will be based on the AETC SV85A/SV90A Parachuting and Non-Parachuting Water Survival syllabi. MAJCOMs will add additional requirements to meet specific employment concerns. Units, with MAJCOM SERE PM approval, are authorized to add unique MDS specific objectives. The following objectives must be satisfied:

4.3.5.3.1. Identify pre-ditching procedures. **(T-2)**

4.3.5.3.2. Use post-ejection/bailout/ditching and water landing procedures. **(T-2)**

4.3.5.3.3. Use survival life raft and life preserver units in a water environment **(T-2)**

4.3.5.3.4. Determine survival living in an open sea environment. **(T-2)**

4.3.5.3.5. Determine evasion considerations during open sea survival. **(T-2)**

4.3.5.3.6. Determine PR considerations for water. **(T-2)**

4.3.6. SS06, Emergency Parachuting Preparation (EPP).

4.3.6.1. Frequency. Personnel who employ an emergency parachute during ejection/bailout (primary aircrew only) and who have attended SV85A Parachuting Water Survival will receive EPP. Ejection seat aircraft personnel will receive EPP every 12 months and non-ejection seat aircraft personnel will receive the training every 36 months. Applicable currency requirement starts from last accomplished training date for both formal school and continuation training. **(T-2)**

4.3.6.2. The necessary training tools and MDS specific equipment, as required by MAJCOM supplemental guidance will be used during EPP. Training tools may include hanging harness, para-simulators, and audio/visual devices. **(T-2)**

4.3.6.3. Members will re-accomplish SS06 when transitioning to different parachute operating systems. **(T-2)**

4.3.6.4. If initial SERE training has not already been completed, undergraduate pilot training students complete SS06, Emergency Parachuting Preparation, prior to starting T6 training to mitigate risk; however, member must complete appropriate initial water survival course prior to flying at their operational unit. **(T-1)**

4.3.6.5. Personnel will receive SMP in post ejection/bailout emergency parachuting procedures. At a minimum, EPP objectives will be based upon the Parachuting Water Survival syllabus. MAJCOMs will add additional requirements to meet specific employment concerns. The following objectives must be satisfied:

4.3.6.5.1. Identify post-egress procedures. **(T-2)**

4.3.6.5.2. Use post-parachute opening procedures. **(T-2)**

4.3.6.5.3. Use parachute landing procedures. **(T-2)**

- 4.3.6.5.4. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Personnel Lowering Device (PLD) procedures will be conducted in conjunction with EPP in units that fly with PLD installed in parachutes or parachute harnesses.
- 4.3.6.6. Safety requirements are identified in **Attachment 3**.
- 4.3.7. SS08, Helicopter Emergency Egress Device (HEED) Preparation.
- 4.3.7.1. Frequency. Personnel required to attend SV84A Underwater Egress Training and assigned to a weapon system equipped with HEED devices, including HABD and Survival Egress Air, will receive SS08 every 36 months. The 36-month currency requirement starts from last accomplished of training date, either formal school or previous HEED completion. **(T-2)**
- 4.3.7.2. MAJCOMs will employ hands-on training using the Shallow Water Egress Trainer (SWET). HEED and/or SWET training will be conducted in a swimming pool, in water no deeper than four feet. **(T-2)** The following objectives must be satisfied:
- 4.3.7.2.1. Determine proper use of the HEED. **(T-2)**
- 4.3.7.2.2. Use underwater egress procedures using the HEED. **(T-2)**
- 4.3.7.3. At a minimum, HEED objectives will be based upon an AF/A3S approved IG that uses the SV84A syllabus as the IG's baseline. MAJCOMs will add in additional requirements to meet specific employment concerns. **(T-2)**
- 4.3.7.4. Certified personnel must be graduates of Underwater Egress Training and be qualified and current prior to conducting SS08 SMP. **(T-2)** Guidance on Underwater Egress Training requirement is provided in MAJCOM and or HEED specific training and certification prior to conducting SS08 SMP.
- 4.3.7.5. Safety requirements are identified in **Attachment 4**.
- 4.3.8. SS09, EPP with Aircrew Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (ACBRN) equipment.
- 4.3.8.1. Hanging harness training apparatus and MDS specific aircrew equipment will be used to perform EPP with ACBRN equipment. **(T-2)**
- 4.3.8.2. EPP with ACBRN equipment is a one-time training event and will be accomplished once per MDS prior to first flight with ACBRN. **(T-2)**

4.4. Exceptions to SERE Mission Preparation Events.

- 4.4.1. If expired and unable to attend SMP prior to a deployment, a waiver will be completed citing the extenuating circumstance that prevented member from completing training prior to deployment. If SMP currency expires while deployed, the member is granted an automatic waiver. Waived training must be accomplished within 180-days of the completion of the deployment, or prior to the member's next operational mission or overwater sortie (if Water Survival Preparation was waived). **(T-2)**
- 4.4.1.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Deploying members will exhaust all options to complete the required SMP events prior to deploying.

4.4.2. During periods when combat survival or water survival preparation must be cancelled (i.e., due to unsafe weather conditions or pool closure) personnel will attend academics portion of training and track training on an AF Form 1522 with alternate task ID SS02A or SS05A, as appropriate. Members will conduct the performance portion of this training no later than 90 days following the first scheduled training date. **Note:** ARMS personnel are not required to enter accomplishment dates into ARMS for SS02A, and SS05A (Academics Only). SMP briefers will provide SARM offices a memo for individuals who accomplished academics only to extend the current SS02, CSP or SS05, WSP due dates. ARMS personnel will tailor the due date in ARMS. **(T-2)**

4.4.3. Orientation flight passengers scheduled for flight aboard ejection seat equipped aircraft will receive:

4.4.3.1. Emergency Parachute Preparation tailored to meet the needs and knowledge level of the flyer. Training must be provided within 120 hours prior to flight and should be accomplished in conjunction with required egress training. If the 120 hours are exceeded before flight, training will be re-accomplished. **(T-3)**

4.4.3.2. Orientation flight passengers flying over water will receive WSP academics within 120 hours prior to flight. **(T-3)**

4.4.4. MAJCOM SERE PM may tailor HAF SMP IGs to MDS and mission specific requirements. The required timeline listed within the SMP briefing guides for each event is based upon an 8:1 attendee to briefer ratio. This timeline is based upon logistical and safety concerns and the ability to meet training objectives and evaluation requirements. If a commander accepts the risk of increased attendee to briefer ratios, the time required for each event will increase. SMP briefers must consider the limitations of training aids, safety equipment, transportation limitations, and available facilities when increasing event attendance. **(T-3)**

4.5. SERE Mission Preparation Identifiers. Event requirements described in [Table 4.1](#) below.

4.5.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) Note:** If applicable, SMP frequencies will follow lead command (ACC, AMC, etc.) Ready Aircrew Program Tasking Memos and waivers.

Table 4.1. SERE Mission Preparation Identifiers.

SUBJECT	FREQUENCY
SS01	Prior to first operational flight or deployment to include subsequent PCS assignments
SS02	36 Months
SS02A	Reference paragraph 4.4.2
SS03	36 Months
SS04	In accordance with MAJCOM Guidance, not to exceed 10 years
SS05	36 Months
SS05A	Reference paragraph 4.4.2
SS05F	Orientation Flyers within 120 hours of orientation flight

(ABFDS), 2F0X1 with SEI 369								
Special Operations Command Medic, 4N051/71/91/00 with SEI 455	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	N
All others:	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	N
<p>Notes:</p> <p>1. SS02 CSP is not required for personnel assigned to units that operate the C-5, C-40, C-17, C-130, KC-10, KC-46, KC-135, E-3, E-4, E-8, E-11, EC-130, UH-1, MH-139, RC-135, all AMC aircrew members, and Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and ANG aircrew members assigned to AMC units. SS02 is mandatory for SOF & Rescue C-130 (AC130, MC130, EC130J, HC130).</p> <p>2. Non-Combat coded unit assigned personnel are not required to maintain SS02, SS03, and SS09. If tasked to deploy in flying status, then SS02, SS03, and SS09 must be current.</p> <p>3. First Assignment Instructor Pilots require SS05 for all personnel, SS06 for ejection seat and bailout personnel who employ parachutes, and SS08 for rotary with personnel. First Assignment Instructor Pilots do not require any other SMP training.</p>								

4.7. Risk Management (RM). RM procedures must be incorporated into formal SERE training and SMP programs in accordance with AFI 90-802, *Risk Management*. Sample RM matrices are referenced in [Attachment 5](#).

Chapter 5

SERE PROGRAM, PERSONNEL RECOVERY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT (PROS)

NOTE: CHAPTER 5 ONLY APPLIES TO COMBAT-CODED WINGS.

5.1. General Concepts of PROS.

5.1.1. This chapter provides the framework for the DAF PROS programs conducted by the MAJCOMs. This framework prescribes policies and procedures for MAJCOMs to adapt into specific guidance for their subordinate mission area(s)/Wings. It implements specified and implied PR-specific tasks for the Wings and provides overall DAF PROS program intent.

5.1.2. The DAF PROS program supports PR requirements reflected in CJCSI 3270.01C, DoDD 3002.01, and JP 3-50. **Note:** PR Operational Support was formerly known as Evasion and Recovery or Escape and Evasion and includes duties related to conventional and Non-conventional Assisted Recovery in accordance with DoDI 3002.04, *DoD Personnel Recovery - Non-conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR)*.

5.1.3. PROS programs consist of all actions taken at the tactical, operational, and strategic level prior to mission execution to organize, train, and equip (prepare) command staffs, forces, and personnel on PR and SERE TTP in the event of isolation.

5.1.3.1. Advising on actions taken pre-mission, before and after isolation to plan and execute PR (planning and execution), actions taken after recovery, and ensuring lessons learned are documented and incorporated into TTP (adaptation).

5.1.3.2. Unit-level PROS Programs are executed and supported by unit commander designated personnel.

5.1.3.3. PROS programs will provide PR/SERE mission preparation and management of PR products, equipment, aids, and systems to include EPA, EAP, PRMS, ISOPREP, PRK, blood chits, EVC, and pre-mission PR/SERE briefings and Personnel Recovery Mission Management integration. **(T-2)**

5.1.4. At a minimum, PROS program POCs will be established for each wing, although commanders may elect to do so at lower echelons as well. PROS POCs will develop and maintain a unit PROS program that follows wing and MAJCOM guidance. **(T-2)**

5.1.5. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** PROS program POCs will be designated with an appointment letter signed by the Wing commander or a lower echelon if the commander dictates. The PROS program POC should make every effort to convey the limiting factors to the program if signed at a lower echelon.

5.2. Personnel Recovery Preparation. Preparation comprises most of the unit level PROS program and includes but is not limited to policies and procedures, initial and pre-mission training, and equipping within the requirements of the unit and their assigned mission.

5.2.1. Policies and procedures will be established at the unit level in accordance with MAJCOM guidance, unit mission requirements, and unit specific capabilities. All policies and procedures regarding PR will be maintained in the unit PR SOP as required by paragraphs [2.7](#), [2.8](#), and [2.9](#) of this DAFI.

5.2.2. Initial and pre-mission training will be scheduled, tracked, recorded, and conducted in accordance with **Chapter 3** and **Chapter 4** of this DAFI.

5.2.3. PR equipment encompasses all equipment for training as well as employment during execution of mission requirements. Preparation equipment will be MDS specific for the unit. Personnel need to be fully capable of employing all operational equipment in a survival and evasion scenario. Coordination with AFE will be made to obtain decommissioned operational equipment that is still functional for training use whenever possible. Equipment that is not available as decommissioned operational equipment will be identified and coordinated with AFE and budgeted accordingly. **(T-3)**

5.2.4. PRKs provide select at-risk (moderate or high) personnel with essential equipment, tools, and items necessary for successful survival, evasion, resistance, and escape in a specific non-permissive environment/situation. They are designed to supplement/augment DAF issued survival kits, which are of a global nature or act as an in-lieu of kit for AFSCs not provided with DAF kits. All items should support CCMD PR plans and theater PR capabilities. PRKs should be issued from home station and tailored to specific unit/individual missions when possible.

5.2.4.1. Unit personnel that employ PRKs should employ them during local SMP and PR exercises to maintain familiarity with items. They must possess a thorough understanding of effective TTP for item employment under isolation conditions. **(T-3)**

5.2.4.2. Include PRK items as part of the individuals EPA/EAP. In the event of a recovery effort, PRK information for isolated personnel must be quickly passed to servicing recovery centers. **(T-3)**

5.2.4.2. **(USAFE-AFAFRICA)** PRKs will be employed during local SMP and PR exercises to maintain familiarity with items.

5.2.4.2.1. The specific size and placement of the PRK on personnel will be closely scrutinized and tailored to the mission, platform, or egress procedures (air or ground), as needed. If worn/placed on personnel equipped with ejection seats or bailout parachutes, ensure the PRK does not impose a windblast hazard. Contact the local Safety Office and AFE Officer or Superintendent for safety of flight inquiries. All non-approved kits/items must be approved by the MAJCOM PROS OPR. **(T-3)**

5.2.4.2.2. Coordinate unit PRK requirements through the chain of command to respective MAJCOM PROS OPRs prior to acquisition/funds allocations. Reference MAJCOM supplements to this DAFI for additional guidance.

5.2.4.3. Other evasion aids should be available for training and operational use. Specific evasion aids should be determined during the PR Planning process. Specific items are managed and issued by the specific PM. These items include, but are not limited to:

5.2.4.3.1. EVC.

5.2.4.3.2. Pointee-Talkies.

5.2.4.3.3. Picto-grams.

5.2.4.3.4. Specialized signaling and communication devices.

5.2.4.3.5. Blood chits.

5.2.4.3.6. ISOPREPs.

5.2.4.3.7. EPAs/EAPs.

5.2.4.4. PR Exercises will be conducted at least biannually and can be unit specific or conducted as part of a larger theater exercises. They should be designed to meet the unique requirements of each unit and capable of being integrated into the larger PR architecture. After action reviews and lessons learned will be documented for PROS program inclusion. (T-3)

5.3. Personnel Recovery Planning. PR planning is designed to identify mission-specific vulnerabilities and mitigation measures for unit operations including coordination throughout the PR architecture. The PROS PM should integrate into operational unit's mission planning cell activities in accordance with Attachments 15 and 23 of AFTTP 3-3 IPE, *Integrated Planning and Employment*, to advocate for the IP planning considerations for all operations where personnel are placed at an increased risk of isolation. Planning for isolation builds upon the foundation of PR/SERE mission analysis by focusing with greater detail on specific area of operations. It is designed to assess effects of threat domains on isolated personnel that are not routinely considered in flight planning. Additionally, during operations the PROS PM will provide planners situational awareness on the status of IPs within the battlespace and potential dynamic opportunities to support them (i.e., signal detection, location identification, authentication, etc.).

5.3.1. The PROS PM is the lead for integrating the unit into the larger PR architecture within their operational area in accordance with GCC, MAJCOM, and higher headquarters' guidance. The PROS PM should establish lines of communication within operational planning teams to ensure thorough consideration for all PR/isolation scenarios deemed probable. PR planning will take environmental considerations, both natural and man-made into consideration when identifying necessary equipment supplementation and possible PR gaps.

5.3.2. The PROS PM should collaborate with the following, at a minimum: Weapons and Tactics; Current Operations, Intelligence, AFE; and Theater PR nodes.

5.4. Personnel Recovery Execution. Unit level execution will vary based upon the type of unit and mission capabilities. Air centric units may be more dependent on outside support for successful recovery mission operations, whereas ground centric units may have a response element capable of providing self-recovery for isolated personnel. Unit specific execution tasks should be included in the unit PR SOP in accordance with this DAFI. Minimum considerations should include:

5.4.1. Communication integration.

5.4.2. Incident reporting.

5.4.3. Authentication.

5.4.4. Organic capabilities.

5.4.5. Support capabilities.

5.5. Personnel Recovery Adaptation. Adaptation involves the documentation and reporting of identified strengths and weaknesses across the unit's entire PROS program. After action reports and lessons learned will be forwarded to the MAJCOM PROS OPR as soon as they are completed to be integrated across the force. (T-3)

Chapter 6

SERE PROGRAM STANDARDIZATION AND EVALUATION

6.1. SERE Program Inspection. MAJCOMs will establish comprehensive certification, standardization, and evaluation programs to ensure compliance with DAFI 90-302, this DAFI, and applicable MAJCOM instructions. **(T-2)**

6.2. Air Force SERE Program Compliance. MAJCOMs will conduct inspections and assess AF SERE program compliance in three areas: Initial SERE Training, SMP, and PR Operational Support programs. **(T-1)**

6.3. Personnel Recovery (PR) Exercises. A robust PR exercise program is imperative for preparing the warfighter for prosecution of recovery across the spectrum of engagement. A major part of training for the PR process is the specific "actions on the objective" or the IP's role in the overall recovery effort. Operational wings are encouraged to conduct a PR exercise at least once every fiscal year.

6.4. Personnel Recovery (PR) Readiness Inspections. PR Readiness Inspections will be used to validate SERE and PR related Mission Essential Tasks against the threat level supported units report capability against. The wing commander, with PROS PM input, determines overall scope and scale of these inspections as well as the measures of performance to evaluate. **(T-3)**

6.4.1. The SERE Program may be assessed via operationally relevant SMP events, IP task evaluations, micro-exercises, and larger installation exercises.

6.4.2. PR support activities should evaluate actions taken to prepare at-risk personnel, develop evasion plans of action, support recovery execution, and conduct reintegration debriefs to adapt recovery planning to the variables of the conflict.

6.5. Post Training Exercises (PTEs).

6.5.1. MAJCOMs may conduct PTEs to evaluate CAC program effectiveness. PTE participants must be Advanced Level-B or C graduates. **(T-2)**

6.5.2. MAJCOM requests for JPRA supported PTEs will be coordinated through AF/A3S. Once JPRA support is approved, requesting unit will coordinate directly with JPRA keeping MAJCOM and HAF POCs informed until PTE is complete. **(T-1)**

6.5.3. MAJCOM requests to conduct independent PTEs will be coordinated with AF/A3S and approved by the MAJCOM/A3. Requests must include the following items: justification for training, type of training, desired learning outcome, length of training, instructor qualifications, risk management, and support requirements. **(T-2)**

6.5.4. Requesting unit will forward lessons-learned/after-action reports to the assessed unit commander and AF/A3S. **(T-1)** AF/A3S will forward lessons-learned/after-action to JPRA and courtesy copy appropriate MAJCOM. **(T-1)**

6.5.5. PTEs involving two or more services or components must be approved separately by the PR OPR for each service or component involved. The requesting unit, if AF, will ensure the supporting service or component PR OPRs are included in the staffing process to ensure all parties are informed and sufficient coordination is completed. **(T-1)**

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Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

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- DAFMAN 90-161, *Publishing Processes and Procedures*, 18 October 2023
- DAFPAM 90-803, *Risk Management (RM) Guidelines and Tools*, 23 March 2022
- AFTTP 3-3 IPE, *Integrated Planning and Employment*, 4 February 2022
- (Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** DAFMAN 11-401, *Aviation Management*, 27 October 2020

Prescribed Forms

None

Adopted Forms

DD Form 1833, *Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP)*

DD Form 2992, *Medical Recommendation for Flying or Special Operational Duty*

DAF Form 797, *Job Qualification Standard Continuation/Command JQS*

DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

DAF Form 1098, *Special Task Certification and Recurring Training*

AF Form 1067, *Modification Proposal*

AF Form 1522, *ARMS Additional Training Accomplishment Report*

AF Form 4326, *Tactic Improvement Proposal*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACBRN—Aircrew Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

ACC—Air Combat Command

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AF—Air Force

AFE—Aircrew Flight Equipment

AFFORGEN—Air Force Force Generation

AFGSC—Air Force Global Strike Command

AFI—Air Force Instruction

ARM—Aviation Resource Management

AFMC—Air Force Material Command

ARMS—Aviation Resource Management System

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code

AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command

ANG—Air National Guard

APEC—Aircrew Performance Executive Council

ASTC—Aviation Survival Training Center

CAC—Conduct After Capture

CAF—Combat Air Force

CCMD—Combatant Command

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) CFACC—Combined Forces Air Component Commander

CJCS—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

CJCSI—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction

CJCSM—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual

CMR—Combat Mission Ready

CoC—Code of Conduct

CONUS—Continental United States

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) CRSS—Contingency Response Readiness Squadrons

CSP—Combat SERE Preparation

DAF—Department of the Air Force

DD—Department of Defense (as used on forms)

DoD—Department of Defense

DoDD—DoD Directive

DoDI—DoD Instruction

DRU—Direct Reporting Unit

DV—Distinguished Visitor

EAP—Emergency Action Plan

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) ECAC—Evasion Conduct After Capture

EPA—Evasion Plan of Action

EPP—Emergency Parachuting Preparation

EVC—Evasion Chart

FASOTRAGULANT—Fleet Aviation Specialized Operational Training Group Atlantic

FASOTRAGUPAC—Fleet Aviation Specialized Operational Training Group Pacific

FLDCOM—Field Command

FOA—Field Operating Agency

FTE—Flight Test Engineer

GCC—Geographic Combatant Command

HABD—Helicopter Aircrew Breathing Device

HEED—Helicopter Emergency Egress Device

HQ—Headquarters

IG—Instructor Guide

IP—Isolated Personnel

IPEC—Isolated Personnel Executive Council

IPS—Isolated Personnel Survivability

IPS-IPT—Isolated Personnel Survivability-Integrated Product Team

IPWG—Isolated Personnel Working Group

ISOPREP—Isolated Personnel Report

ISR—Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance

ISTP—Initial Survival Training Program

JP—Joint Publication

JPRA—Joint Personnel Recovery Agency

JPRC—Joint Personnel Recovery Center

JSTP—Joint Services Training Program

JSETS—Joint Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking Electronic Tracking System

MAF—Mobility Air Force

MAJCOM—Major Command

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) MFM—MAJCOM Functional Manager

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) MGL—Mission guidance Letter

MIA—Missing in Action

MDS—Mission Design Series

MR—Mission Ready

NAR—Non-conventional Assisted Recovery

NAS—Naval Air Station

NASTP—Naval Air Station Training Program

NAWSTP—Naval Aviation Survival Training Program

NCSP—Non-Combat Survival Preparation

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) NIPs—Notifications of Information Potential

NSAv—Non-Standard Aircraft

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) OCOKA—Observation and Fields of Fire, Cover and Concealment, Obstacles, Key Terrain, and Avenues of Approach

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) ODC—Office of Defense Cooperation

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) OI—Operating Instruction

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) OPLANs—Operation Plans

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

PCS/PCA—Permanent Change of Station/Permanent Change of Assignment

PLD—Personnel Lowering Device

PM—Program Manager

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) PMESII—Political, Military, Economic, Social, Information, and Infrastructure

POW—Prisoner of War

PR—Personnel Recovery

PRCC—Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell

PRK—Personnel Recovery Kit

PRMS—Personnel Recovery Mission Software

PROS—Personnel Recovery Operations Support

PTE—Post Training Exercise

RM—Risk Management

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) RT—Recovery Teams

SEI—Special Experience Identifier

SERE—Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape

SIPRNET—Secret Internet Protocol Router Network

SME—Subject Matter Expert

SMO—SERE Mission Orientation

SMP—SERE Mission Preparation

SOAR—Special Operations Air Refueling

SOF—Special Operation Forces

SOP—Standard Operating Procedures

SPINS—Special Instructions

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) SSE—Sensitive Site Exploitation

SWET—Shallow Water Egress Trainer

(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) T.O.—Technical Order

TIP—Tactics Improvement Proposal

TRB—Tactics Review Board

TTP—Tactics Techniques and Procedures

UM—Unit Manager

UMC—Unit Manager-Command

USAF—United States Air Force

USAFA—US Air Force Academy

USSOCOM—United States Special Operations Command

WSP—Water Survival Preparation

Office Symbols

ACC/A3J—Air Combat Command Personnel Recovery and Joint Integration Division

ACC/A3JT—Air Combat Command Personnel Recovery Training Branch

ACC/A5R—Air Combat Command Personnel Recovery and AFSPECWAR Division

AETC/A3—Air Education and Training Command, Operations

AF/A2—Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance and Cyber Effects Operation

AF/A3—Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

AF/A3S—Air Force Special Warfare Directorate, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations

AFLCMC/HSD—Air Force Life Cycle Management Center Human Systems Division

AFMC/A3V—Air Force Materiel Command Flight Operations and Stan/Eval Division

FLDCOM/A3—Field Command Operations Division

JPRA/J3 OSC—Joint Personnel Recovery Agency Operations Support Center

JPRA/J7/9—Joint Personnel Recovery Agency Assessments

MAJCOM/A3—Major Command Operations Division

SAF/IA—Secretary of the Air Force International Affairs

Terms

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

Full Spectrum Captivity—A term used to capture all forms of captivity including Wartime, Peacetime Governmental, and Hostage Detention. Full Spectrum Captivity was adopted by the AF, by direction of the JPRA, in January 2007.

Hostage Survival Training—A form of Code of Conduct training that prepares military personnel to meet their obligations while being held hostage by terrorists. DoDI O-3002.05 is the basis for this training.

Isolated Event—An incident where United States military, Department of Defense civilians, or Department of Defense contractor personnel authorized to accompany the Armed Forces of the United States (or others designated by the President or Secretary of Defense) become separated from their unit (as an individual or a group) while participating in a United States-sponsored activity or mission and are in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape.

Isolated Personnel (IP)—United States military, Department of Defense civilians, and Department of Defense contractor personnel authorized to accompany the Armed Forces of the United States (and others designated by the President or Secretary of Defense) who are separated

from their unit (as an individual or a group) while participating in a United States-sponsored military activity or mission and are, or may be, in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape. A sponsored military activity includes leave status for military and civilians.

Peacetime—A time when there is an absence of armed conflict in the country or region within which an isolated person is situated.

Peacetime Detention Training—A form of Code of Conduct training that prepares military personnel to meet their obligations as detainees of a foreign government. DoDI O-3002.05 is the basis for this training.

SERE Training—A form of Code of Conduct training that prepares military personnel to survive, evade, resist, and escape isolation and meet their obligations when they are involuntarily separated from friendly forces during combat or as a captive. DoD Instruction O- 3002.05 is the basis for this training. Levels of SERE Training are:

a. Level-A—The minimum level of understanding for all members of the Armed Forces attained by all personnel during entry-level training.

b. Initial Level-B—The minimum level of education and training for members whose duties, specialties, missions, or assignments may expose them to medium-risk areas of exploitation, and their risk of isolation is highly unlikely.

c. Advanced Level-B—The minimum level of education and training for personnel whose duties, specialties, missions, or assignments may expose them to high-risk areas of exploitation by a captor during peacetime or combat, but their risk of isolation and a subsequent survival situation is moderate.

d. Level-C—The minimum level of education and training for personnel whose duties, specialties, missions, or assignments may expose them to high-risk areas, or are vulnerable to greater-than-average exploitation by a captor during peacetime or combat, and whose risk of isolation is significant.

US Air Force Formal Survival Training Program—This program includes Code of Conduct training courses as well as additional training in areas such as post-egress procedures and specific environments.

Attachment 2

DESCRIPTIONS OF FORMAL SERE TRAINING COURSES

A2.1. HQ AETC Courses. The Education and Training Course Announcements can be found at <https://usaf.dps.mil/teams/app10-etca/SitePages/home.aspx>.

A2.1.1. Course SV79A, SERE Level-B Training. Previously offered at Brooks AFB, TX. Trains personnel in TTP and equipment that enhance evasion, resistance, and escape prospects, in any hostile environment. Its objective is to facilitate their return with honor to friendly forces without rendering aid or comfort to an enemy, with or without organized recovery.

A2.1.2. Course SV85A, Emergency Parachute and Water Survival Training, Fairchild AFB, WA. Trains personnel in TTP of over land and water post-egress parachute procedures and employ principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment that enhance the probability of survival and recovery after ejection or bailout.

A2.1.3. Course SV84A, Underwater Egress Training, Fairchild AFB, WA. Trains AF helicopter and tilt rotor aircrew members and other designated personnel in the principles, procedures, and techniques necessary to successfully egress from a sinking aircraft. Training requires personnel to experience water entry and perform underwater egress in the Modular Egress Training Simulator device.

A2.1.4. Course SV87A, Arctic Survival Training, Eielson AFB, AK. Trains aircrews and other designated personnel in employing principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment that enhance their ability to survive and be rescued under arctic conditions, and to facilitate their return with honor to friendly forces.

A2.1.5. Course SV88AL, Evasion and Conduct After Capture, Lackland AFB, TX. Trains designated personnel in TTP and equipment that enhance evasion, resistance, and escape prospects, in any hostile environment and designed to bridge a resistance training gap for Airmen and Soldiers deploying into uncertain environments.

A2.1.6. Course SV90A, Water Survival, Non-parachuting, Fairchild AFB, WA. Trains non-parachute equipped aircrew members and other designated personnel in employing principles, procedures, techniques, and equipment to enhance survival in a water environment.

A2.1.7. Course SV96A, Fundamental SERE Skills Training, Lackland AFB, TX. Trains personnel in TTP and equipment that enhance evasion, resistance, and escape prospects. The ultimate objective is to facilitate students to return from isolation with honor to friendly forces without rendering aid to an enemy, with or without organized PR. Initial Level-B training.

A2.1.8. Course SV97A, Advanced SERE Skills Training, Fairchild AFB, WA. Provides education and training required for DAF, select DoD personnel, and select international personnel who are at low risk of isolation, medium risk of capture and high risk of exploitation. Course provides subject/task knowledge on survival, evasion, and escape principles with consequent hands-on task performances in an urban laboratory and hoist training utilizing primary USAF recovery devices. Resistance training provided meets all full spectrum captivity requirements. This course satisfies Advanced Level-B training requirements.

A2.1.9. Course SV98A, Long Term Survival Training, Fairchild AFB, WA. Provides education and training for AF, select DoD personnel, and select international personnel who

are at high risk of isolation, high risk of capture and high risk of exploitation. Course provides hands-on survival and evasion task performance training in a rural operational setting. This course, with SV97A, satisfies Level-C training requirements.

A2.1.10. Course MT-220, USAFA Combat Survival Training, United States Air Force Academy, CO. Provides education and training for AF, select DoD, and select international personnel who are at high risk of isolation, high risk of capture, and high risk of exploitation. Course provides hands-on survival and evasion task performance training in a rural operational setting. Trains cadets and other designated personnel in employment of emergency parachute descent and landing TTP, associated malfunctions, and over land or water post-egress procedures, pre-ditching/ditching procedures, and survival in a water environment.

A2.2. Air Force Material Command (AFMC). Initial Survival Training. Trains FTEs, civilians/contractors, and photographers who fly aboard AFMC aircraft as part of their normal duties. This training provides personnel with basic survival techniques in a non-combat environment. Training is designed to enforce learning objectives through hands-on experiential training. Initial Survival Training is a one-time training event.

Attachment 3

EMERGENCY PARACHUTE PREPARATION SAFETY

A3.1. Safety must be considered when conducting SS06 Emergency Parachute Preparation, primarily when doing parachute landing falls and “hanging harness.” As a minimum:

A3.1.1. Safety padding at least 4” thick will be placed under training devices while in use. “Landing Mats” commonly used in gymnastics are recommended. Safety padding includes, but is not limited to mats, pea gravel, rubber pellets, and sawdust.

A3.1.2. Aircrew members must be suspended with their feet not touching the floor or safety mats. However, members will not be suspended with their feet more than 48” above the floor or safety mats.

A3.1.3. Aircrew members will wear aircrew helmets, or suitable commercial substitute if unavailable, during EPP and Personnel Lowering Device (PLD) training along with other weapons system specific aircrew equipment.

A3.1.4. Certified EPP personnel will visually check to ensure proper attachment of PLD equipment prior to disconnecting parachute risers from harness.

A3.1.5. Parachute landing falls will be done from a stable platform not to exceed 24” in height. Landing area will be a non-hardened surface (example: grass, pea gravel, sawdust, or padding).

A3.1.6. EPP briefer will run and document an operational and safety checklist on the EPP Trainer (hanging harness apparatus) and applicable training aids prior to each EPP class. This inspection will include an operational check to ensure the EPP device is working properly, as well as a visual inspection of the EPP apparatus to include all attached hardware, webbing/risers, training harnesses, PLD device and tape, and helmets/visors.

Attachment 4

HEED PREPARATION

A4.1. Prerequisites.

A4.1.1. Certified personnel must complete SV84A, *USAF Underwater Egress Training*, using an approved HEED and SWET.

A4.1.2. Review MAJCOM approved products the day of training to refresh on possible dive injuries and what watch for.

A4.1.3. Review Medical Considerations.

A4.2. Equipment.

A4.2.1. Briefer: appropriate pool clothing, mask to see attendees for safety and debriefs.

A4.2.2. Attendee: appropriate flight clothing to include life preserver unit, flight vest, water shoes, and helmet.

A4.2.2.1. Dive brick - to allow them to stay on the bottom of the pool as they become familiar breathing off a HEED.

A4.2.2.2. At least one approved HEED bottle per attendee, allowing them to experience running out of air.

A4.2.3. Filling station to recharge approved HEED bottles.

A4.2.4. SWET chair to practice egress situations.

A4.2.5. Pool to conduct training, for water clarity to monitor safety and correct deficiencies.

A4.3. Personnel.

A4.3.1. 1-to-1 ratio for any attendee actively breathing on compressed air.

A4.3.2. Minimum of two briefers for SWET chair operations to fix deficiencies and assist if needed.

A4.3.3. Independent Duty Medical Technician or other qualified personnel, trained on dive injuries, on 15-minute standby in case of dive related emergency or other injury.

A4.4. Other.

A4.4.1. A safety assessment will be completed to see the comfort level of attendees under water.

A4.4.2. RM completed for the training prior to attendees breathing compressed air.

A4.4.3. Establish clear emergency procedures attendees can perform if in distress (e.g., hands on head with elbows wide).

A4.5. Medical Considerations.

A4.5.1. Knowledge of medical emergencies/symptoms associated with breathing compressed air.

A4.5.1.1. Pulmonary over inflation syndromes: Arterial Gas Embolism, Pneumothorax, Mediastinal Emphysema, Subcutaneous Emphysema.

A4.5.1.2. Near Drowning.

A4.5.1.3. Shallow water black out and hyperventilation.

A4.5.1.4. Barotrauma.

A4.5.2. Knowledge of closest chamber in case of dive related injury; to include phone number, transport vehicle, route to location.

A4.5.3. Emergency action plan; to include having oxygen on standby, transport vehicle, local emergency room location and route. (e.g., below)

A4.5.3.1. Remove victim from water.

A4.5.3.2. Establish Airway, Breathing, and Circulation, monitor patient and prep for transport.

A4.5.3.3. Dial 911.

A4.5.3.4. Call (local) medical center and alert hyperbaric team (if applicable).

A4.5.3.4. **(USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Dial 112 or equivalent in your respected country.

A4.5.3.5. Transport via ambulance.

A4.5.3.6. Notify chain of command.

A4.5.4. Attendees will not be permitted to be alone until 10 minutes have passed after breathing compressed air ensuring zero signs or symptoms of Arterial Gas Embolism have occurred.

Attachment 5

RISK MANAGEMENT (RM)

A5.1. The SERE mission requirements often place personnel in remote environments and potentially hazardous situations. Conditions often include austere operating locations, inclement weather, rugged terrain, hazardous life forms, and fixed/rotary-wing operations. While operations within the SERE mission area are objective driven, it is imperative all SERE missions begin with a thorough risk assessment in accordance with the five step risk management processes outlined in AFI 90-802 and Department of the Air Force Pamphlet 90-803, *Risk Management (RM) Guidelines and Tools*. While it is hard to identify all potential contingencies during an operation, proper planning will enhance overall individual safety during high-risk training. Risk management must assess the risk, weigh associated factors, and posture for as many contingencies as possible within a given operation. Ensure command involvement in the decision-making process. Regardless of the mission, risk management must include bioenvironmental, equipment, communication, location, and medical considerations. **(T-3)**

A5.1.1. Specifically, SERE operations and training activities will include all AFI 90-802 requirements plus: **(T-3)**

A5.1.1.1. Bioenvironmental.

A5.1.1.1.1. Weather.

A5.1.1.1.2. Terrain.

A5.1.1.1.3. Animal life.

A5.1.1.1.4. Plant life.

A5.1.1.1.5. Socio-political.

A5.1.1.2. Equipment.

A5.1.1.2.1. Vehicles.

A5.1.1.2.2. Personal protective.

A5.1.1.3. Communications.

A5.1.1.3.1. Mobile radios.

A5.1.1.3.2. Telephones.

A5.1.1.3.3. Air to ground visual signals.

A5.1.1.4. Assistance required date and time.

A5.1.1.5. Rear support element.

A5.1.1.6. Location.

A5.1.1.7. Medical.

A5.1.1.7.1. Minor.

A5.1.1.7.2. Major.

A5.1.1.7.3. Evacuation plans.

A5.1.1.7.4. Location, directions, and contact procedures for emergency care facilities.

A5.1.2. The SERE Program approach to RM should consider “what exists, what is the impact, and what is the plan” for each factor. Incorporating these considerations into RM programs will ensure overall standardization, reduce instability within the planning processes, and ensure SERE operations are conducted in a safe manner, regardless of the operating environment.

A5.1.3. The following RM checklists/matrixes may be applied to SERE operations and training activities to assist in the safe prosecution of the SERE mission. However, it must be understood that mere "numbers" should never be a substitute for sound judgment and decision-making. The more complex and hazardous the operation, the more detailed the mission planning must be. Units will develop matrixes specifically tailored to their individual operational requirements.

A5.1.4. Water survival training operations, particularly when conducted in “open water” or when utilizing compressed air, pose a variety of unique risks that must be accounted for. MAJCOMs will ensure units develop detailed operating instructions/plans of instruction to ensure overall objective accomplishment and RM. Procedures must include location of decompression chambers and chamber access procedures for units conducting HEED/compressed air training. The following outlines specific SERE Specialist/support element requirements when conducting water survival training operations: **(T-2)**

A5.1.4.1. Certified Lifeguard or Pararescue or Navy/Coast Guard rescue swimmer on site for entire iteration of that session of WSP, but they cannot be there as an attendee at the same time. **(T-2)**

A5.1.4.2. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation qualified personnel on site for duration of entire iteration of that session of WSP. **(T-2)**

A5.1.4.2. **(USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Assigned SERE Specialists will be lifeguard certified to the maximum extent possible.

A5.1.4.3. Units are encouraged to conduct training operations in an open water environment. Additional requirements for open water operations are as follows:

A5.1.4.3.1. All participants, including briefers will be equipped with adequate flotation and spare flotation will be positioned aboard vessel. **(T-2)**

A5.1.4.3.2. Ensure adequate medical coverage is available. **(T-2)**

A5.1.4.3.3. If needed to conduct open water operations, SERE Specialists will be trained and certified on personal watercraft, power boats, and/or other vessels. Personnel will complete boating safety course and/or United States Coast Guard boating safety course.

A5.1.4.4. Rotary-wing/tilt rotor requirements. In addition to environmental factors, medical considerations, recovery TTP, etc. training for rotary-wing/tilt rotor crewmembers will also include “hands-on” application of an approved HEED for assigned aircrews. Additionally, units will utilize the SWET as a method of reinforcing “hard skill” requirements associated with underwater egress. When conducting hands on breathing device and SWET operations, the operating instructions/plans of instruction will also include the following additional requirements: **(T-2)**

- A5.1.4.4.1. SERE Specialists conducting this training require a thorough understanding of dive physiology. Personnel may receive this training either through basic civilian dive courses, military dive certification, or through in-unit continuation training. **(T-2)**
- A5.1.4.4.2. To ensure aircrew safety, HEED and/or SWET training must be conducted in a controlled environment, i.e., swimming pool. Depth for personnel utilizing the approved devices will not exceed four feet. **(T-2)**
- A5.1.4.4.3. SWET. As a minimum, training objectives should require participants to clear the HEED under water using both approved techniques (in accordance with US Navy HEED video maintained on the GA/SERE SharePoint site) and breathe successfully under water, maintain reference point, release, and effectively egress the SWET. Participants will be required to demonstrate proficiency with the HEED prior to entering the SWET. **(T-2)**
- A5.1.5. The matrixes identify basic concepts needed for consideration when conducting water survival training. These concepts apply when conducting operations in both open and protected waters.

Attachment 6

PR EXERCISE AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

A6.1. Conduct Pre-mission planning prior to deployment or employment (exercises, engagements, flight operations briefings) to support potential IP and EPA development. Some requirements include:

- A6.1.1. Determine risk.
- A6.1.2. Assess environmental considerations: climate, terrain, and life forms.
- A6.1.3. Analyze intelligence reports and assessments to identify IP considerations.
- A6.1.4. Identify IP legal status.
- A6.1.5. Analyze/validate rules of engagement.
- A6.1.6. Research socio-political conditions, social customs and courtesies, religious beliefs, and political, tribal, or governmental influences.
- A6.1.7. Assess potential enemy spectrum of captivity TTP, restraints, treatment, and exploitation.
- A6.1.8. Interpret the Isolated Personnel Guides for use in mission planning.
- A6.1.9. Conduct risk assessment and determine vulnerabilities based on mission and location.
- A6.1.10. Assess IP specialty, location, and mission affecting threats.
- A6.1.11. Review Designed Operational Capability Statements/unit tasked operation plans (tailor briefings or SERE training as required).
- A6.1.12. Determine PR capabilities.
- A6.1.13. Determine available rescue assets, air, land, and sea.
- A6.1.14. Determine force bed-down locations.
- A6.1.15. Determine tasking authorities and chain of reporting.
- A6.1.16. Ensure issued tagging, tracking, and locating technology is compatible/integrated in theater architecture.
- A6.1.17. Determine IP equipment capabilities and gaps.
- A6.1.18. Develop PR plan.
- A6.1.19. Interpret the theater SPINS for use in mission planning.
- A6.1.20. Make recommendations for EPA considerations in support of air and ground operators.
- A6.1.21. Develop and use a pre-mission plan.
- A6.1.22. Develop cell/radio and signaling plan.
- A6.1.23. Develop transition plan in/out of area of responsibility.
- A6.1.24. Develop EPA/EAP.

A6.2. Prepare and rehearse unit ability to perform PR execution tasks. Some requirements include:

A6.2.1. Determine training requirements and develop training objectives for a PR exercise.

A6.2.2. Develop support products to meet the training objectives for a PR exercise.

A6.2.3. Develop a training package for a PR exercise.

A6.2.4. Develop an evaluation device for a PR exercise. Should evaluate the ability of Wing Command Post and Emergency Operations Centers to communicate PR incidents to appropriate theater PR nodes when able.

A6.2.5. Execute a PR exercise.

A6.2.6. Perform PR Observer Controller/Trainer duties during SERE training and PR exercise.

A6.2.7. Mission Ready SERE Specialists supervise live hoist operations and conduct pre-hoist safety training.

Attachment 7

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL RECOVERY MISSION SOFTWARE (PRMS) DIGITAL ISOPREP MANAGEMENT

A7.1. General. This attachment defines key responsibilities and tasks to implement PRMS ISOPREPs and assigns individual responsibilities for ISOPREP development, updates, managerial duties, responsibilities, and oversight requirements for DAF personnel.

A7.1.1. PRMS is the CCMD-directed program of record for deployed member's ISOPREP information when isolated. An ISOPREP is a record used by recovery forces to identify or authenticate individuals who are isolated or in captivity. ISOPREP requirements are addressed in JP 3-50.

A7.1.2. PRMS enables ISOPREP development, storage, update, retrieval, and system management by individuals and Unit Managers (UMs). PRMS is a web-based application on SIPRNET which supports management of ISOPREP information. Upon notification of an isolating event, the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC)/Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (PRCC) uses PRMS to search and immediately access ISOPREP information to support recovery operations. PRMS eliminates the need to forward ISOPREP data to JPRC/PRCC during combat operations. ISOPREP information is classified as CONFIDENTIAL once completed and should be carefully safeguarded to prevent unnecessary compromise. See [Attachment 8](#) for ISOPREP completion guidance.

A7.2. Responsibilities for PRMS ISOPREP/EPA Component.

A7.2.1. MAJCOM A3 and Field Command Operations Division (FLDCOM/A3) will designate a PRMS OPRs. (T-2) Duties will include:

A7.2.1.1. Function as the PRMS Unit Manager- Command (UMC). (T-2)

A7.2.1.2. Manage digital ISOPREPs for all personnel assigned to via directorate PRMS managers. (T-2) See [Attachment 8](#).

A7.2.1.3. Coordinate with the MAJCOM/FLDCOM unit deployment manager to ensure all HQ deploying personnel have an ISOPREP on file in the PRMS database prior to departure. See [Attachments 8](#) for additional guidance. (T-2)

A7.2.1.4. Establish MAJCOM/FLDCOM unit hierarchies in the PRMS database. (T-2)

A7.2.1.5. Assign PRMS unit managers to MAJCOM/FLDCOM directorates and MAJCOM/FLDCOM wings, groups, and squadrons (or equivalent) upon receipt of unit commander Assignment Letters. (T-2)

A7.2.1.6. Manage set up of command Recovery Coordinators when applicable for JPRC/PRCC support. (T-2)

A7.2.1.7. Conduct inspections of each units' program every 36 months and provide required corrective training. MAJCOM/FLDCOM UMCs will request Squadron/Group UMs review and validate all assigned members. (T-2)

A7.2.1.8. Provide support and training for all individuals requiring an ISOPREP to include hands on support for completion and review of the document. (T-2)

A7.2.1.9. Coordinate with AF/A3S to ensure compliance with all applicable guidance. **(T-2)**

A7.2.1.10. Provide onsite training to UMs in the form of mobile training teams to MAJCOM/FLDCOM assigned and gained units. **(T-2)**

A7.2.1.11. Operate, maintain, and employ biometric devices in support of PRMS requirements, enrollments, and updates. **(T-2)**

A7.2.1.12. Travel to subordinate units and other geographically separated locations to conduct PRMS and biometrically based training, enrollments, and data calls. **(T-2)**

A7.2.2. Wing/Group Commanders will:

A7.2.2.1. Appoint a primary and alternate UM at the Wing/Group-level in accordance with the MAJCOM SERE PM PRMS guidance. **(T-3)** Unit Deployment Managers, Unit Training Managers, or their designated representatives, may be assigned as PRMS UMs to meet this CCMD directed pre-deployment requirement. **(T-3)**

A7.2.2.2. Ensure adequate access to SIPRNET terminals for ISOPREP completion and program management. A lack of SIPRNET terminals should not hinder the respective PRMS UMs while completing assigned duties. **(T-3)**

A7.2.2.2. **(USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Assigned Wing SERE Specialists should be considered above all others to fill the primary Wing UM.

A7.2.2.3. Ensure commander directed/assigned personnel continue to manage and provide oversight of Group ISOPREP programs. **(T-3)**

A7.2.2.4. Determine the appropriate unit level hierarchy to maintain PRMS ISOPREPs for subordinate units. **(T-2)**

A7.2.2.5. Ensure the Wing/Group-level UM oversees Wing/Group programs, assist subordinate UMs as necessary, and manage digital ISOPREPs for personnel assigned to the Wing/Group staff. **(T-2)**

A7.2.3. Squadron commanders and HQ directorates will:

A7.2.3.1. Appoint UMs in accordance with MAJCOM SERE PM PRMS guidance. **(T-3)** Appointment of UMs will be accomplished using the PRMS Unit Manager Assignment Letter located on SIPRNET at <https://prmsglobal.prms.af.smil.mil>. **(T-2)**

A7.2.3.2. Establish procedures to ensure in-processing personnel have a current ISOPREP on file in the PRMS database, and if not, ensure the individual completes one upon entry into the unit. **(T-2)**

A7.2.3.3. Establish procedures for unit deployment managers to verify that deploying personnel have a completed and updated ISOPREP on file in the PRMS database prior to departing home station. **(T-2)**

A7.2.3.4. Establish procedures to ensure personnel transferring out of the unit (PCS/PCA, retire, separate from service) out-process with the PRMS UM. **(T-2)**

A7.3. Wing/Group-Level PRMS Unit Manager (UM) ISOPREP/EPA Account Responsibilities.

A7.3.1. See <https://prmsglobal.prms.af.smil.mil> for UM account privileges.

A7.3.2. Prior to assuming UM duties, complete the Account Registration, Individual and UM sections of the PRMS ISOPREP and EPA Computer Based Training on SIPRNET at <https://prmsglobal.prms.af.smil.mil>. (T-3)

A7.3.3. Register for a PRMS account in the database. (T-2) After registration, ensure the UM, or next UM in the command hierarchy, approves the account.

A7.3.4. Forward a copy of the PRMS UM Assignment Letter to the MAJCOM/FLDCOM UMC. (T-2)

A7.3.5. Act as primary POCs for the Wing/Group PRMS Program and reach-back for questions from subordinate UMs. UMs must have a SIPRNET account and access to a SIPRNET computer. (T-3)

A7.3.6. UMs at each level will perform semi-annual spot inspections of at least one UM's continuity program. Minimums are based on Wing-level UM's guidance. Report will be sent to the Wing-level UMs and specify areas which require attention. The report will be forwarded if required up the chain for proper disposition. (T-3)

A7.3.7. Assist commanders and subordinate UMs to ensure timely ISOPREP completion/review and compliance with this instruction. (T-3)

A7.3.8. Maintain a Continuity Book and inspection results with the following minimum requirements:

A7.3.8.1. PRMS Unit Manager Assignment Letter. (T-2)

A7.3.8.2. Job Description, Duties and Responsibilities. (T-2)

A7.3.8.3. References and Directives. (T-2)

A7.3.8.3.1. This DAFI. (T-2)

A7.3.8.3.2. JP 3-50 (Section G to Appendix F). (T-2)

A7.3.8.4. PRMS POCs. (T-2)

A7.3.8.5. Self-Assessment Reports. Requirements from Management Internal Control Toolset. Maintain for 24 months. (T-2)

A7.3.8.6. Semi-annual Spot Check results of subordinate UMs. Maintain for 24 months. (T-2)

A7.4. Squadron PRMS UM ISOPREP/EPA UM Account Responsibilities.

A7.4.1. See <https://prmsglobal.prms.af.smil.mil> for UM account privileges.

A7.4.2. Register for a PRMS account PRMS database. (T-2) After registration, ensure the UM, or next UM in the command hierarchy, approves the account.

A7.4.3. Prior to assuming UM duties, complete the Account Registration, Individual, and Unit Manager sections of the PRMS ISOPREP and EPA Computer Based Training on SIPRNET at: <https://prmsglobal.prms.af.smil.mil>. (T-3)

A7.4.4. Perform 100% review/validation of ISOPREPs for all assigned or attached personnel semi-annually. Everyone identified in [paragraph 2.10](#) must have an ISOPREP in PRMS. ISOPREP will not be validated unless it is correct. **(T-2)**

A7.4.5. Verify ISOPREPs are complete, and individuals review their ISOPREP in accordance with [paragraph 2.8.5](#). **(T-2)**

A7.4.6. Prior to PCS/PCA, retirement, or separation ensure UM replacement is identified via updated and submitted commander appointment letter. **(T-2)**

A7.4.7. In-process new unit members. UMs will search the PRMS database for the member's ISOPREP and attach the ISOPREP to the unit. **(T-2)** If no ISOPREP exists, the UM will ensure the individual completes and reviews his/her ISOPREP within 30 days of arrival (or prior to deployment, whichever comes first). **(T-2)**

A7.4.8. Out-process unit members. UMs accomplish one of the following for personnel out-processing from the unit:

A7.4.8.1. Remove ISOPREP. If the individual PCS/PCA to another unit, the UM should remove the ISOPREP from the unit's management list. This action keeps the ISOPREP in the SOF database, but unassigned to a specific unit. The UM at the gaining unit will assign the ISOPREP to the gaining unit during in-processing. **(T-2)**

A7.4.8.2. Archive. UMs will request MAJCOM/FLDCOM UMC have an individual's ISOPREP archived upon retirement or separation from the service, or if the individual has passed away. **(T-2)** Report the individual's first name, last name, SSN, reason, and effective date. **(T-2)**

A7.4.9. Have independent access to SIPRNET. **(T-3)**

A7.4.10. Approve pending PRMS accounts of unit members and members at their hierarchy level and below. **(T-2)** UMs should approve pending accounts within 2 to 3 days of registration.

A7.4.11. Request MAJCOM/FLDCOM UMC remove/delete PRMS accounts for unit members who no longer require access (PSC/PCA to non-SOF unit, retire, separate, invalid registration). **(T-2)**

A7.4.12. Provide instruction to individuals on the purpose and use of ISOPREP data when they in-process and/or enter information into their digital ISOPREP for individual's without SIPRNET access. **(T-2)**

A7.4.13. Periodically run queries of ISOPREPs in the unit management list and transfer, remove, or have archived (as appropriate) any ISOPREPs no longer under the unit's accountability. **(T-2)**

A7.4.14. Upon re-deployment of a unit member, UMs will ensure the ISOPREP is re-assigned to the unit. **(T-2)**

A7.5. Individual Account Responsibilities.

A7.5.1. See <https://prmsglobal.prms.af.smil.mil> for individual account permissions.

A7.5.2. Complete an ISOPREP in the PRMS database in accordance with procedures in [Attachment 8](#) and develop an EPA as necessary (refer to [Attachment 6](#)). **(T-2)** Individuals

without SIPRNET access will contact their PRMS UM for assistance in creating, completing, and reviewing their ISOPREP. **(T-2)**

A7.5.3. Ensure the information on their ISOPREP remains accurate throughout their career. **(T-2)** Update their ISOPREP information upon transfer to a new location (PCS/PCA) to reflect the new duty unit.

A7.5.4. Complete the Account Registration and individual sections of the PRMS ISOPREP and EPA Computer Based Training. **(T-3)**

A7.5.5. Retiring/separating personnel planning on entering DoD Civilian or DoD Contractor status in support of AFSOC will review/update their ISOPREP upon change of duty status. **(T-3)**

A7.5.6. Review ISOPREP in accordance with [paragraph 2.8.5](#) and ensure the review date is annotated in block 48 of the ISOPREP. **(T-2)**

A7.5.7. Individuals must review their ISOPREP before each combat/mission. **(T-2)**

A7.6. Privacy Act Information.

A7.6.1. Information in PRMS must be protected. **(T-0)** Guidance on privacy act information is provided in the Privacy Act of 1974; AFI 33-332, *Air Force Privacy and Civil Liberties Program*; and DODI 5400.11, *DOD Privacy Program and Civil Liberties Programs*.

A7.6.2. A Privacy Act Information window appears upon initial logon into PRMS, and on an annual basis thereafter from the last time the Privacy Act was acknowledged. All users must check the box to acknowledge reading and acceptance of the Privacy Act before they can access the PRMS ISOPREP/EPA component.

Attachment 8**DD FORM 1833, ISOLATED PERSONNEL REPORT (ISOPREP)**

A8.1. General. This attachment supplements ISOPREP guidance contained in Appendix F, Section G to JP 3-50. Clarification of information contained within this attachment is available from the organization's PRMS UM, SERE specialist, or MAJCOM/FLDCOM PR PM. The PRMS software also contains a self-guided Computer Based Training to assist individuals with completing an accurate ISOPREP and UM duties.

A8.1.1. The ISOPREP contains personal data known only to the isolated individual for use by recovery forces to positively authenticate the IP. The ISOPREP is the most important source of authentication data in use by U.S. and some allied forces. Proper completion, use, and archiving is critical to successful recovery efforts. As a permanent record, it is a vital part of long-term prisoner of war (POW) missing in action (MIA) accountability. ISOPREPs will reside in the PRMS database, which is replicated on both the JPRA national server and USSOCOM's dedicated PRMS server (when available). In all cases, unit commanders will ensure personnel comply with applicable theater entry requirements prior to deployment. Once an ISOPREP is completed by the individual, the document is classified as CONFIDENTIAL and should be carefully safeguarded to prevent unnecessary compromise; do not include information of a higher classification level on the ISOPREP (DD Form 1833). **(T-2)**

A8.1.2. Individuals completing an ISOPREP for the first time must take care to ensure the form is filled out completely and accurately. Authentication statements, numbers, etc., that are developed incorrectly could significantly complicate or compromise the authentication and recovery process. Unit PRMS managers/unit deployment managers will assist if necessary.

Attachment 9

JOINT SERVICES TRAINING PROGRAM (JSTP)

A9.1. General. The JSTP is a specialized course of instruction in which selected at-risk personnel participate at the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Director, JPRA, manages JSTP on behalf of the CJCS. The program increases combat readiness and survivability for specific at-risk personnel. All JSTP training is classified by an Alternative Compensatory Control Measures program. Personnel attending JSTP receive classified training. Attendees are given no description of the course, other than the fact that they are to receive classified training. Attendees are prohibited from divulging any information concerning their participation in the JSTP to any individual not cleared for access to the course regardless of rank or position. Attendees do not have read in authority regarding Alternative Compensatory Control Measures material. Information concerning JSTP is provided on a strict need-to-know basis. Contact the MAJCOM PR OPR for clarification of JSTP matters.

A9.2. SERE 245, Advanced Skills Training. SERE 245 is a 5-day advanced skills course conducted by JPRA within JSTP. SERE 245 is required to meet the requirement established by the CJCS in CJCSI 3270.01C-1, *Classified Supplement to Responsibilities for Personnel Recovery*. Attendees are enrolled in the Joint Personnel Identification System.

A9.3. SERE 245 Course Attendance.

A9.3.1. Selected at-risk personnel identified by CJCSI 3270.01C-1, combatant commanders and AF/A3 will attend SERE 245. (T-0) **Table A9.1** identifies at-risk personnel required to attend.

A9.3.2. Attendance Policy. SERE 245 will be filled in accordance with **Table A9.1** regarding available quotas. At the direction of CJCS, per CJCSI 3270.01C-1, squadrons comprised of personnel identified in **Table A9.1** will ensure a minimum of 10% (with a goal of 20%) of required personnel receive and maintain proficiency in JSTP training.

A9.3.3. Authorized attendees will request allocations through their MAJCOM SERE PM or pipeline training managers. (T-2)

A9.3.4. AF/A3S may reprioritize personnel in response to real-world contingencies and/or constraints. (T-2)

A9.3.5. Attendance by personnel outside those listed in **Table A9.1** requires approval from the MAJCOM SERE PM and coordination with the JPRA register.

Table A9.1. SERE 245 Attendance Requirements.

Who Must Attend	10% Attendance	20% Attendance
Deep Strike (F35, F22, F15EX, B2, B21, Next Generation Air Dominance)	X	
Reconnaissance (U2, JSTARS, RC-135) ¹		X

Special Operations ISR, NSAV (U28, C146A, MC12)	X	
Special Operations CAA	X	
Tactical Systems Operator (1A8XX)	X	
Air Force Special Warfare (19ZXX, 1ZXXX, 1T0XX) ²	X	
HUMINT (1N7XX, OSI) ³	X	
Foreign Area Officer (16F1X, 16F3X, 16F4X)	X	
Political-Military Affairs Strategist (16P1X, 16P3X, 16P4X)	X	
Notes:		
1. CJCSI 3270.01C-1 requires a minimum of 20% of required personnel receive and maintain proficiency.		
2. When assigned to Special Tactics Squadrons.		
3. Only required for OSI conducting Counterintelligence duties.		

A9.4. SERE 245 Sustainment. Individuals will be required to maintain proficiency every 365 days. Individuals will document proficiency via a Training Activity Report and MAJCOM PR PMs will verify proficiency in coordination with JPRA and the MAJCOMs ARM office. Individual JSTP sustainment is the responsibility of the program participant. A lack of participation in the sustainment phases may result in an inability to execute SERE 245 advanced skills. It is essential to maintain trained skills through continued participation in the sustainment phase to the maximum extent possible. Assistance for refresher training can be obtained by calling the Help Line from a secure phone at VOSIP 302-657-9718, Monday-Friday 0800-1600 Pacific. Limited Commercial and DSN may be used at (Comm) 509-247-9718 or DSN 657-9718.

Attachment 10

ISOLATED PERSONNEL SURVIVABILITY (IPS)

A10.1. General. The AF IPS Program is a multifaceted approach to equipping at-risk personnel with survival and evasion equipment. IP needs during isolation scenarios will quickly overwhelm existing survival kit contents and capabilities. The establishment of an Isolated Personnel (IP) Program Element Code (PEC) ensures funding for the research, development, and testing of equipment to meet GCC IPS requirements. To focus the right personnel on the IPS problem set, ensure frugality of the limited PEC, and husbandry of AF Life Cycle Management Centers Human Systems Division (ALCMC/HSD) resources AF/A3S has established the following IP-focused processes.

A10.2. Isolated Personnel Executive Council (IPEC).

A10.2.1. The IPEC is an O-6 level oversight and steering group that provides direction and advocacy for all IPS-related equipment. The purpose of the IPEC is to prioritize and provide Isolated Personnel Survivability (IPS) direction to resource sponsors and Single Managers for IPS testing, acquisition, and sustainment.

A10.2.2. AF/A3S and AFLCMC/HSD co-chair the IPEC.

A10.2.3. Sub-groups of the IPEC are the IPWG and the Isolated Personnel Survivability-Integrated Product Team (IPS-IPT). The IPWG will present updated roadmaps, acquisitions status, research and development benchmarks, and sustainment issues, and overall IPS program status to the IPEC. **(T-3)** The IPWG and IPEC will synchronize with the Aircrew Performance Working Group (APWG) and the APEC to maximize resource efficiencies and impacted AFSCs attendee participation. **(T-3)**

A10.2.4. The IPEC objective is to advocate DAF sponsored IPS research and developmental and equipment procurement funding priorities along with integrating related IPWG recommendations into the IPS-Priority List.

A10.2.5. IPEC Attendance:

A10.2.5.1. The MAJCOM/FOA O-6 Level (voting member) or deputy with oversight of the MAJCOM/FOA SERE Program.

A10.2.5.2. MAJCOM SERE PM, or designated representative.

A10.2.5.3. MAJCOM AFE PM, or designated representative.

A10.2.5.4. IPEC membership will include representation from all MAJCOMs, the ANG, and AF/A3S.

A10.2.5.5. AFLCMC/HSD personnel as required (project leads, engineers, etc.).

A10.2.6. The IPEC will:

A10.2.6.1. Convene annually, typically in conjunction with the APEC. **(T-3)**

A10.2.6.2. Operate under a charter approved by AF/A3S. **(T-2)**

A10.2.6.3. Receive updates on IPS programs and plans, discuss issues, and new requirements. **(T-3)**

A10.2.6.4. Establish the IPS-Priority List for future year development and acquisition. **(T-3)**

A10.2.6.5. Prioritize sustainment activities related to currently fielded equipment. **(T-3)**

A10.2.7. AFLCMC/HSD Chief will:

A10.2.7.1. Establish and maintain a history, background, status, and way ahead for each item on the IPEC listing. **(T-3)**

A10.2.7.2. Arrange for a suitable conference site, announce the meeting, and via message provide an agenda and specific details related to the meeting. **(T-3)**

A10.3. Isolated Personnel Working Group (IPWG).

A10.3.1. The IPWG has replaced the Survival Components Working Group and incorporated all required due outs into the IPWG charter.

A10.3.2. The IPWG is the MAJCOM SERE and AFE PM board that develops, adjusts, builds, advises, and adjudicates roadmaps and proposals for the IPEC voting members. AFLCMC/HSD updates IPWG attendees on the status of IPS-related projects and receives updated guidance to focus ongoing efforts.

A10.3.3. Air Combat Command Personnel Recovery and Joint Integration Division (ACC/A3J) and Air Combat Command Personnel Recovery and AFSPECWAR Division (ACC/A5R) will sponsor the annual IPWG in cooperation with AF/A3S, MAJCOM SERE, AFLCMC/HSD, AFE, and all representatives involved with IPS to include aircrew as required. **(T-3)**

A10.3.4. The IPWG will operate under a charter approved by AF/A3S and will meet at least 90 days prior to the IPEC. **(T-2)**

A10.3.5. All MAJCOM SERE and AFE PMs, or designated representatives, are voting members.

A10.3.6. The IPWG will:

A10.3.6.1. Serve as an advisory body on all IPS issues for the IPEC and ensures IPEC voting members are prepared to review and act on agenda items. **(T-3)**

A10.3.6.2. Be responsible for drafting proposed requirements and recommendations for inclusion into the IPS-Priority List. **(T-3)**

A10.3.6.3. Develop a phased and scaled IPS methodology for potential IP to operate and survive in all environmental and climate conditions across the eight geographic disciplines of Temperate, Arctic, Desert, Tropic, Coastal, Open Sea, Urban, and Captivity, day or night to include friendly, denied, hostile, or sensitive areas. **(T-3)**

A10.3.6.4. Explore multifunctional material solutions to provide a core set of standardized global capabilities suitable to meet all basic GCC IPS requirements. **(T-3)**

A10.3.6.5. Establish targeted GCC-specific IPS material solutions for just-in-time operational employment. **(T-3)**

A10.3.6.6. Develop IPS requirements, methodology, and establish and monitor research and development and sustainment and acquisition priority lists. **(T-3)**

A10.3.6.7. Develop IPS direction and prioritization to develop and refine USAF Aircrew Performance policies. **(T-3)**

A10.3.6.8. Ensure communication and awareness of operational issues across the PR, SERE, and Aircrew Performance community. **(T-3)**

A10.3.6.9. Identify/update/inform/prioritize IPS capability gaps and send to appropriate GCC, Joint, Service, or MAJCOM POCs for action as required. **(T-3)**

A10.3.6.10. Recommend pursuing potential science and technology projects to meet IPS capability gaps. **(T-3)**

A10.4. Isolated Personnel Survivability-Integrated Product Team (IPS-IPT).

A10.4.1. The IPS-IPT is the daily oversight and SERE SME to ongoing USAF IPS efforts. This multi-MAJCOM team is the focal point and primary POCs for the force to contact for all issues, and updates, and works directly with DAF Service Component SERE POCs to adjudicate emerging IPS requirements.

A10.4.2. ACC /A3J is the PM for the (IPS-IPT) for all USAF TF Combat Air Force (CAF) and Mobility Air Force (MAF) forces.

A10.4.3. Core voting members of the IPS-IPT will consist of the IPS-IPT PM and one SERE Specialist from each of the MAJCOMs (ACC, AFGSC, AFSOC, AMC, PACAF, USAFE, AETC, AFMC, AFRC, NGB, and 561 WES) MSgt/E7 or higher, designated by each of the MAJCOM SERE PMs. Additional non-voting members may be authorized on a permanent or semi-permanent basis as required (Service Component POCs, AFE, etc.). **(T-3)**

A10.4.3.1. The designated ACC MAJCOM SME will act as the CAF lead. **(T-3)**

A10.4.3.2. The designated AMC MAJCOM SME will act as the MAF lead. **(T-3)**

A10.4.4. The IPS-IPT PM, or designated representative, will:

A10.4.4.1. Brief HAF directorates and other officials or organizations on IPS equipment and training issues. **(T-3)**

A10.4.4.2. Serve on DAF, joint, inter-agency, and industry groups, boards, task forces, committees, and conferences dealing with IPS operational issues. **(T-3)**

A10.4.4.3. Assist AETC in formulating, implementing, and evaluating formal training programs for IPS curriculum via the CAF and MAF IPS-IPT assigned SMEs. **(T-3)**

A10.4.4.4. Participate in MAJCOM and ANG IPS-related Weapons and Tactics conferences/ workings groups/workshops/training events, as required. **(T-3)**

A10.4.4.5. Biennially convenes a World-Wide IPS Workshop. **(T-3)**

A10.4.5. The IPS-IPT will:

A10.4.5.1. Operate under a charter approved by AF/A3S and will meet at least 90 days prior to the IPWG and again 90 days prior to the IPEC. Additional meetings whether in-person or via teleconference will be scheduled at the discretion of the PM. **(T-2)**

A10.4.5.2. Gather squadron-level acquisition and sustainment recommendations from unit SERE, AFE, and aircrew to identify IPS systems requirements. IPS-IPT members will task

their respective wings/units for inputs in preparation for IPS-IPT meetings and the annual IPWG. (T-3)

A10.4.5.3. Forward unit level acquisition and sustainment requirements to ACC/A3J. (T-3) These inputs are the root of unit level IPS requirements that feed the IPWG and IPEC processes.

A10.4.5.4. Will advise respective MAJCOM AFE POCs on related aircrew IPS-IPT related issues and updates. (T-3)

A10.4.5.5. In coordination with MAJCOM AFE and Technical Order managers, will analyze all TOs that impact IPS and present the IPWG with their recommendations for updating materials as required. (T-3)

A10.4.5.6. Work with OPR and the AFMC AFE System Manager to ensure they publish and distribute technical publications and training equipment before new IPS equipment is fielded. (T-3)

A10.4.5.7. Ensure technical and SERE formal training schools have assets to support new training requirements. (T-3)

A10.4.5.8. Develop Capabilities Development Document and development of Initial Capabilities Documents for the advancement of IPS-related equipment. (T-3)

A10.4.5.9. Monitor commercial off-the-shelf or non-developmental items that AF aircraft and aircrews might use as IPS equipment. (T-3)

A10.4.5.10. Monitor aircraft acquisition, conversion, and modification programs to ensure proper integration of IPS equipment and weapon systems. (T-3)

A10.4.5.11. Monitor aircraft mishap investigation and safety reports in which aircrew have used IPS equipment. (T-3)

A10.5. General IPS Issues.

A10.5.1. Units will not search out commercial vendors, commercial off-the-shelf, or non-developmental items solutions for resolution to issues with fielded IPS equipment without prior approval from their MAJCOM IPS-IPT member or ACC/A3J. (T-2)

A10.5.2. Unit level AFE or SERE personnel are not the approval authority for equipment modifications. Unit level modification requests will be coordinated through the MAJCOM IPS-IPT member, MAJCOM AFE and SERE PM to AFLCMC/HSD. (T-2)

A10.5.3. IPS equipment shortages affecting unit readiness must be reported via Defense Readiness Reporting System in AF-IT equipment tables and/or narrative remarks sections as appropriate.

A10.6. IPS Tactics Improvement Proposal (TIP).

A10.6.1. TIPs are a non-material solution to an IPS tactical deficiency.

A10.6.2. The IPS program employs two types of TIP submissions, standard and non-standard:

A10.6.2.1. Standard TIP. Use AF Form 4326, *Tactic Improvement Proposal*, and follow guidance outlined in DAFMAN 11-260, *Tactics Development Program*. All IPS standard TIP submissions that impact formal guidance, processes, or published TTPs will be

reviewed/adjudicated during the CAF Tactics Review Board (TRB) using established ACC staffing procedures, regardless of originating MAJCOM/FOA. 561 WES SERE and IPS-IPT members participate in the CAF TRB.

A10.6.2.2. Non-standard TIP. Use AF Form 4326 and are submitted to the 561 WES via the originating MAJCOM's IPS-IPT member or SERE PM. The IPS Non-standard TIP impact non-published TTPs, training guidance, SMP techniques and best practices. These TIP submissions will be reviewed by the IPS-IPT team during a specialized IPS-TRB hosted during the IPWG. **(T-2)**

A10.6.3. ACC/A3JT and the 561 WES will establish IPS standard and non-standard TIP submission, development, validation, approval, non-approval, distribution, and implementation criteria and processes. **(T-2)**

A10.7. IPS Equipment Modification Processes.

A10.7.1. Modifications are changes to IPS equipment to satisfy an operational mission requirement by removing or adding a capability or function, enhancing technical performance or suitability, or changing the form, fit, function, and interface of an in-service, configuration managed IPS item.

A10.7.2. The AF Form 1067, *Modification Proposal*, is the starting point for all IPS equipment modifications. Units submitting IPS-related AF Forms 1067 will follow guidance outlined within DAFI 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*, and MAJCOM 1067 policies. **(T-2)** All IPS AF Form 1067 submission will be processed through ACC/A3JT for validation/approval prior to submission to AFLCMC/HSD who will return non-ACC/A3JT processed/endorsed AF Forms 1067 to originating MAJCOM. **(T-2)**

A10.7.3. AF Forms 1067 will be reviewed, modified, and processed during the IPWG. **(T-2)** AF Forms 1067 requiring research, development, or testing will be submitted to the IPEC for review annually.

A10.7.4. ACC/A3JT, in coordination with AFLCMC/HSD will establish IPS-related AF Form 1067 submission, development, validation, approval, non-approval, distribution, implementation, and sustainment criteria and processes. **(T-2)**

Attachment 11 (Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)**USAFE SPECIFIC SERE SPECIALIST ROLES AND RESPONSABILITIES****A11.1. (Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) SERE Specialist duties when assigned to Guardian Angel (GA) Rescue Squadrons (RQS):**

A11.1.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** SERE Specialists enhance AFSPECWAR teams' capability, capacity, and readiness in austere locations conducting offensive operations that support Combined Forces Air Component Commander (CFACC) theater objectives.

A11.1.2. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** SERE Specialists can be assigned to the Recovery Teams (RT) and train alongside Pararescuemen and Combat Rescue Officers. The intent is to integrate SERE Specialists in accordance with the Squadron's Mission guidance Letter (MGL).

A11.1.2.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Some of the skillsets that SERE Specialists bring to the RT include long term sustainment/survivability in field conditions, long-range route planning, long-range route navigation, Phase 1 reintegration, and PRC2 node-forward.

A11.1.2.2. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Additionally, assigned SERE Specialists can have primary responsibility for the unit's combat sUAS/Counter sUAS program as the sUAS pilots, trainers, and program managers (PM).

A11.1.2.3. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** SERE Specialists should brief SERE and PR information during pre-mission briefings.

A11.1.3. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** To best facilitate SERE Specialist integration into RQS flying operations, RQS SARM should place them on non-interference AOs (reference DAFMAN 11-401).

A11.2. (Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) SERE Specialist duties when assigned to Contingency Response Readiness Squadrons (CRSS):

A11.2.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** SERE Specialists assigned to an Air Advisor unit will complete "Air Advisor Initial Qualification Training" enroute to, or immediately upon assignment and progress through Air Advisor Upgrade Training IAW 435th CRSS Operating Instruction.

A11.2.2. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** SERE Specialists supporting Air Advisor and/or BPC mission as PR and SERE Subject-Matter-Experts (SMEs) will be formally trained through the Air Advisor Staff Course as available within the first 2-years of USAFE-AFAFRICA unit assignment.

A11.2.3. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Members will Develop and communicate Country Specific PR Program of Actions & Milestones (POA&Ms) to EUCOM & AFRICOM PR Architectures.

A11.2.4. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Execute PR & SERE Air Advisor missions via Theater or Component TASKORD, A5I Country Plan milestones, and unit-led bilateral engagement.

A11.2.5. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Assess Host Nation PR Capabilities IAW PR/SERE Requirements established by Theater OPLANs/CONPLANs, Component PR CONOPs, and Host Nation requests.

A11.2.6. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** All Host Nation requests will be coordinated through the Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) at the U.S. Embassy within the requesting Host Nation.

A11.2.7. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Train (under appropriate Security Cooperation Authorities) Host Nations in PR and SERE TTPs IAW NATO standards for PR mission interoperability. Members will assist USAFE SERE Specialists while executing TSC with adhering to Security Cooperation authorities.

A11.2.8. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Advise Theater and Component PR Planners on Allied/Partner Nation PR capabilities for inclusion in PR COA development.

A11.2.9. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Equip and assist in equipping Host Nation forces IAW FMS regulations to achieve PR mission interoperability between multi-national PR Command and Control, Recovery Forces, and Isolated Personnel.

A11.2.10. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** When applicable to facilitate tasking, members will request additional PR and/or SERE Support through USAFE-AFAFRICA A3XS.

A11.2.11. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Support Large-Force Exercise planning conferences and execution with live-PR training objectives involving Allied & Partner Nations.

A11.2.12. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Author AARs for Allied and Partner Nation engagements and submit to USAFE-AFAFRICA A3ZS.

A11.2.13. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Disseminate AARs to Theater JPRC, Component PRCCs, and affected units.

A11.2.14. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Assist TSC supporting members in creation/dissemination of AARs.

A11.3. (Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) SERE Specialist duties when assigned to Air Support Operations Group and Squadron (ASOG/ASOS)

A11.3.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** SERE Specialists enhance teams' capability, capacity, and readiness in austere locations conducting AFSPECWAR offensive operations that support Combined Forces Air Component Commander (CFACC) theater objectives.

A11.3.2. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Key Tasks supporting Group, Squadron, Flight, and Team echelons.

A11.3.2.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Use collected operational environment information to establish non-traditional recovery mechanisms and architectures.

A11.3.2.2. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Collaborate with Intel and Weather to understand, visualize, and describe Operational Environment and climate familiarization based on Operation Plans (OPLANs) and partner engagement.

A11.3.2.3. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Advise, assist and enable caching operations prior to large scale armed conflict.

A11.3.2.4. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Advise, enable, and brief the Evasion Plan of Action, Personnel Recovery (PR) SPINS, and submit PR asset requests prior to mission execution.

A11.3.3. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Key Tasks supporting Squadron, Flight, and Team echelons.

A11.3.3.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Build and brief Political, Military, Economic, Social, Information, and Infrastructure (PMESII) and Observation and Fields of Fire, Cover and Concealment, Obstacles, Key Terrain, and Avenues of Approach (OCOKA) analysis.

A11.3.3.2. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Advise and assist in long-term survival including planning factors and decision points in remote and/or isolated locations.

A11.3.3.3. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Ensure Notifications of Information Potential (NIPs) are submitted pre-mission, actioned on mission, and routed to appropriate stakeholders.

A11.3.4. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Key Tasks supporting Flight and Team echelons.

A11.3.4.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Advise, assist, and enable long-term self-sustainment operations based on remote/isolated locations and environmental factors.

A11.3.4.2. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Advise in selection, assist with construction, and enable prestaging of hide sites and the required camouflage/equipment.

A11.3.4.3. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Provide Sensitive Site Exploitation (SSE) operations assistance.

A11.3.4.4. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Advise and assist in tracking and counter tracking.

A11.3.4.5. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Develop and assist others in understanding Camouflage, Concealment & Deception (CC&D).

A11.4. (Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) Reintegration Duties and Responsibilities

A11.4.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** USAFE SERE Specialists may be tasked to support reintegration operations in support of EUCOM requirements. SERE Reintegration debriefs typically use a combination of video and audio recording systems to capture interviews for analysis and require computer access to transmit and review the data. All devices capable of media storage will be marked at the highest classification of data processed.

A11.4.2. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Unclassified and Classified laptops are required for the purpose of accessing, storing, and transmitting recorded data. Debriefing operations may occur at locations not supported by home station computer administrators, therefore all devices that will be connected must have the appropriate drivers installed and capable of operating without administrator rights. If required, consider obtaining administrator rights for the stand-alone computers. **(T-2)**

A11.4.3. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Laptops must be certified to process information classified up to SECRET/NOFORN with capability to read/write from Universal Serial Bus

(USB) drives, Digital Video Disks (DVD), Secure Digital (SD) Cards, and conduct USB transfer of audio files from data recorders. **(T-2)**

A11.4.4. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Identify and exercise methods to transfer data from stand-alone devices to networked computers for transmission via SIPRNET. If CD/DVD are used, complete a virus scan before viewing/copying data. **(T-2)**

A11.4.5. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Unit SERE Specialists will maintain a hard copy reference book with the following minimum items: Reintegration CONOPS (as applicable), AFI 10-3001, JPRA Debriefing Guide, Classified Courier Letter for applicable personnel, Non-Disclosure Agreements, Promise of Confidentiality Statements, Execution checklist, and contact roster. When filled in, documents and personnel rosters must be protected from unauthorized access and treated in accordance with the classification of the mission. Upon mission completion, package all documents for archiving and analysis by the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency. **(T-2)**

A11.5. (Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA) Uniform Standards.

A11.5.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** As noted in AFI 36-2903, Dress and Personal Appearance of Air Force Personnel, SERE Specialists are authorized to wear the SERE arch on OCPs. Wear the SERE arch on the left sleeve, centered on the top Velcro. Wear on any other uniform is not approved.

A11.5.2. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** SERE Specialist are authorized wear of non-standard uniforms during training lines, exercises, deployments and operational missions. Non-standard uniforms are intended for field duties. These items are selected to improve RM and facilitate training/exercise scenarios, such as enhancing appearance of hostile force during evasion scenarios. Examples of non- standard items are below.

A11.5.2.1. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Uniforms worn while providing water survival preparation must allow instructors to act as lifeguards and/or first responders during operations. Wear of standard utility uniforms presents an additional hazard to instructors and students. Instructors will wear conservative clothing consisting of shorts and shirts with a uniform appearance. Use of wetsuits is also approved. WSP uniforms will be worn during pool or open water operations, swimming and boating activities. These may be worn in transit or preparing for these activities, however not for wear outside the duty section.

A11.5.2.2. **(Added-USAFE-AFAFRICA)** Field uniforms consist of the multi-cam pattern uniform. These multi-cam uniforms are unit issued and decrease wear and tear cost to SERE Specialists while enhancing field activities. Uniforms may be sanitized for specific training or exercise scenarios. When not performing role-play or field training activities, SERE Specialists will adhere to AFI 36-2903 wear instructions for the Operational Camouflage Pattern (OCP) uniform. Additional specialized clothing may be worn to augment field duties. Examples include gaiters, wet/cold-weather clothing, mittens and mountain boots. Field uniforms may be worn in transit or preparing for field duties. Regardless of uniform, maintain a professional image at all times. **(T-3)**