

MORTUARY AFFAIRS HOW TO GUIDE



PREFACE

This document serves as a basic mortuary affair (MA) command and staff guide for units within a theater of operations. The DODD 1300.22 *Mortuary Affairs Policy* identifies our nation’s commitment to return our fallen Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines to their next of kin for final disposition. This commitment requires Commands to provide for dignified, reverent and respectful handling of all human remains. The expedient and proper recovery and evacuation of the fallen is the first step in honoring our dead and assisting the family.

Commands must ensure completion of the MA mission in accordance with Joint and Army doctrine, using available personnel and equipment. Leaders must also be aware of the types of problems they may face in performing the MA mission. This manual will assist in determining operational capabilities and limitations and help guide units in conducting successful MA recovery and evacuation operations.

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Mortuary Affairs Overview: In order for units to understand their roles and responsibilities in the theater Mortuary Affairs (MA) mission area, it is important to understand the basic context of MA operations. Theater MA operations include the search, recovery, tentative identification, evacuation, and, when required, the temporary interment, disinterment and contamination mitigation of deceased US military and authorized civilian personnel. The MA mission starts at the unit level, where unit Commanders are responsible for the recovery and evacuation of human remains to the nearest Mortuary Affairs Collection Point (MACP) or MA facility.

Operated by a six soldier MA team, MACP personnel process and evacuate human remains to a Theater Mortuary Evacuation Point (TMEP). At the TMEP, MA personnel prepare human remains for return and evacuation to the Charles C. Carson Center (port mortuary) located at Dover Air Force Base, Delaware. Section 4 provides more information on theater MA operations. Joint Publication 4-06, *Mortuary Affairs* covers Joint MA operations.

This guide discusses some tasks associated with the “casualty” mission area since casualty and MA operations overlap to some extent. Commanders must take care of unit personnel who die while under their command- whether during training, off-duty, or during military operations. Commanders must prepare for the possibility of losing soldiers in their units as “taking care of our own” is a basic tenet of our military and a commitment from the Department of Defense. Unit memorial services, departure or ramp ceremonies must not delay the evacuation of human remains.

1. Unit Duties and Responsibilities: The first step in the MA process is at the unit level.

- a. Commanders at all levels have the responsibility to care for deceased personnel within their Area of Operation (AO). Commanders should review this guide and ensure all references listed at the end of this guide, as well as current theater policy, are on hand. Commanders’ immediate responsibilities include:
 - 1) Expedient recovery and evacuation of human remains (HR) to the nearest MA facility. When possible a DD Form 565 *Statement of Recognition of Deceased* should accompany the remains.
 - 2) Timely and accurate submissions of the DA Form 1156, *Casualty Feeder Card* to S1.
 - 3) Securing all personal effects (PE) in the unit area. Appointing a Summary Courts Martial Officer (SCMO) to safeguard, inventory, package and accompany the PE to the designated facility for evacuation to the Joint Personal Effects Depot. Conduct these procedures IAW AR 638-2, *Army Mortuary Affairs Program*, and current policy messages.
 - 4) Appointment and train Unit Recovery Teams.

b. Commanders have the responsibility to ensure adequate planning, training, and support is in place to prevent MA mission failure. A failure within the MA mission or disrespectful handling of human remains can have a negative impact on any or all of the following key areas:

- 1) Troop morale within the losing unit.
- 2) National public support.
- 3) Coalition or local national support.
- 4) Enemy treatment of human remains, detainees, or prisoners of war.

c. Soldiers will respond to any situation according to the training they receive. Units should add the following individual and collective tasks to the unit training plan:

1) Units should train personnel in these basic MA tasks:

- a) Recover Isolated Human Remains
- b) Evacuate Isolated Human Remains
- c) Inter (temporarily bury) Isolated Human Remains

2) Unit Recovery Team: Brigade Support Battalion (BSB) MA NCOs maintain a roster of unit recovery team personnel and conduct semi-annual training.

- a) Although usually located at the battalion level, unit recovery teams may be assigned at the company or platoon level, based on the situation and mission requirements. The unit recovery team usually consists of 4-6 non-MA personnel, but may be larger based on the threat and the unit mission. The unit recovery team will assist supported units when recovery and evacuation is beyond the capability of the supported unit.
- b) Some major commands require unit recovery teams to be on orders as an additional duty and also to complete semi-annual training.

d. Health and Sanitation.

One of the intrinsic dangers of MA recovery is the potential for sustained contact with human remains. Proper personal health and sanitation practices are vitally important as handling remains in various stages of decomposition can result in both medical and biological hazards. The necessary handling of remains during recovery operations may cause organisms to spread to those physically handling the human remains. Decedents may have chronic blood infections (hepatitis or HIV), tuberculosis, or diarrheal disease. Most infectious organisms do not survive beyond 48 hours in human remains. One exception is HIV, known to survive up to six days postmortem.

- 1) To prevent the spread of infection, personnel handling human remains should adhere to the following health and sanitation guidelines:
 - a) Always wear disposable surgical gloves when handling human remains. Discard the gloves after each use.
 - b) Scrub hands, forearms, and any other body portion that came into contact with the human remains or the bodily fluids of the human remains. Use a medicated or disinfectant soap.
 - c) Avoid wiping face or mouth with hands.
 - d) Shower, cleansing the entire body, including the hair at the end of the duty day when handling human remains.
 - e) After use, dispose of all protective equipment in the proper manner. Dispose of items by either incinerating them or turning them over to the proper biological hazard collection facility.
 - f) Thoroughly wash and disinfect all equipment, clothing, and vehicles that came into direct contact with human remains or bodily fluids.
 - g) Use M-95 face masks when available.
 - h) Recovery team personnel should maintain current tetanus and hepatitis vaccinations and be on the alert for tetanus prone injuries.

- 2) Additional guidelines for the protection of personnel handling human remains can be found in Army Public Center (APHC) Technical Guide 195, *Safety and Health Guidance for Mortuary Affairs Operations*.

- e. Official notification of injury or death will be conducted prior to unit contact with the family. NEVER make direct contact the family until officials confirm the official notification. Always convey sympathy and condolence. AR 600-8-1 paragraph 2-14 outlines procedures for Condolence Letters and contact with the family.
- f. Information management: Care is needed to respect the privacy of victims and relatives. Unit and MA personnel should not allow journalists direct access to human remains, photographs, individual records or names of deceased personnel. Commander's and unit personnel will not release information regarding deceased personnel without the consent of the Geographic Combatant Commander.

2. Staff responsibilities.

a. S1/G1.

- 1) The Adjutant will, upon receipt of a DA Form 1156 (Casualty Feeder Card), ensure accuracy and completeness of the casualty report and forward it to the appropriate level headquarters without delay or as the battlefield permits. IAW AR 600-8-1, the BN CDR or field grade designee will verify the accuracy and completeness of the DA Form 1156 for a fatality before submission. Note:

Information concerning deceased personnel is sensitive in nature and access to casualty / fatality reporting systems is highly regulated.

- 2) The S1/G1 monitors SCMO activities. The first O-6 in the decedent's chain of command appoints the SCMO. SCMO activities and inventory timelines will vary based on location and operation; refer to Part II AR 638-2, Part II DA PAM 638-2 and the servicing Casualty Area Command (CAC) for specific guidance. Coordinate with the S4 for footlockers, padlocks and seals and with the S3 for movement of the sealed containers.

b. S3/SPO.

- 1) In a Battalion support area, units should identify a fatality collection point or holding area separate from the casualty collection point. Fatality collection points must have adequate security and screening to block viewing by unauthorized personnel if possible.
- 2) In most cases the S3/SPO will submit an air support request (ASR) upon notification of a fatality in order to transfer the remains to the nearest MA facility. However, operations and battle space distribution may make this difficult at times. In the event air evacuation is not feasible the S3 must develop an alternate ground evacuation plan. Vehicles transporting human remains must be covered or allow for screening of remains from view. The S3/SPO will coordinate for either air or ground evacuation of HR to the nearest MA facility or MACP.
- 3) When a situation occurs that has exceeded the MA capability on the ground, the MA staff planner in the SPO will organize and coordinate for additional MA support. Examples are air crashes, friendly fire and host nation incidents that may require MA trained personnel, an Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Disaster Mortuary Affairs Response Team (DMART) or Medicolegal death investigation. In some instances it will be best to cover and guard the location until the arrival of MA personnel and/or forensic investigators.
- 4) Commanders and S3/SPO should also be cognizant that in events resulting in multiple fatalities with fragmented remains (referred to as "portions"), units should request assistance, if circumstances allow, from a trained MA Specialist (92M) to ensure proper procedures are followed. However, security and safety of all personnel must be the primary concern.

c. S4/G4.

- 1) Maintain the following MA equipment stocks:
 - a) Human remains pouch (HRP) Type IIA (NSN 9930-01-331-6244): Units should maintain a stock HRP at a quantity equal to 5% of the personnel

strength. Higher levels of stocks may be necessary based on mission and threat.

- b) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - Latex gloves and surgical masks for recovery operations.
 - c) In a mature theater units should stock footlockers (Gorilla / Tuff boxes) for securing personal effects (PE) of fatalities. Units must also carry padlocks and seals for SCMO PE inventories. Early in a military operation, units secure PE to the extent possible using duffle bags and waterproof containers, if available, as well as seals and locks.
- 2) Develop an issue system to account for and track Class VIII, MA stocks. Some units include HRPs and PPE as part of vehicle Basic Issue Items (BII); others create and issue MA kits for convoy and patrol operations.
 - 3) The JMAC knowledge portal has a list of recommended MA supplies and equipment.
<https://www.milsuite.mil/book/community/spaces/sustainnet/quartermastercommunity/jointmortuaryaffairs>
- d. Rear Detachment. When the main body of a unit is deployed, the Rear Detachment of a unit has the be-prepared-to mission to perform Casualty Notification Officer (CNO)/Casualty Assistance Officer (CAO) or SCMO duties. These responsibilities require trained unit personnel ready to perform escort duty for any unit fatalities in the AOR. The Rear Detachment may be required to execute tasks related to Mortuary Affairs, Casualty Affairs or other specific related duties including the following:
- 1) Secure and safeguard any PE in the unit's home station area until the appointment of a SCMO. Once appointed, the rear detachment monitors the SCMO actions to ensure compliance with required actions and timelines.
 - 2) Seek guidance from and maintain contact with the servicing CAC. The CAC will provide the most current information concerning the status of human remains and PE.
 - 3) The CAC provides direct assistance to the family via the Casualty Assistance Officer (CAO). It is natural to want to assist the family during this trying time; however this is the role of the CAO. The CAC will give guidance on contact with the family and on sending a unit representative to the funeral.

3. Pre-Deployment Information and Training

- a. All personnel should update DD Form 93 Emergency Contact Data and SGLV 8286 Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance Election and Certificate. As

diverse as your Soldiers are, so are the family structures represented in the Command, units should identify and counsel Soldiers with unique family situations to seek guidance from the JAG office.

- b. Coordinate with the CAC for Casualty Notification and Casualty Assistance training. In-person training is required for initial Notification and Assistance training. Refresher training is required NLT 24 months after the initial certification date. Recertification training can be found online at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/content/Training>.
- c. Train all leaders and Soldiers in the Command on the common / shared MA tasks located in the Central Army Registry.
 - [101-COM-9151 Recover Human Remains](#)
 - [101-COM-9152 Evacuate Human Remains](#)
 - [101-COM-9153 Inter Human Remains](#)

4. Mortuary Affairs Operations in a Theater

- a. The Brigade Support Battalion is authorized one MA NCO within the SPO. The reality of “do more with less” will naturally lead to multiple duties for the MA NCO however his primary responsibility must remain MA. The MA NCO should review all internal MA plans, SOPs, and policies and train MA tasks for the brigade. MA operations within the brigade include:
 - 1) Immediately following a death event, the losing unit recovers and evacuates the human remains to the nearest MA facility.
 - 2) When the recovery is beyond the losing unit’s capabilities, coordination is made with the brigade SPO MA NCO to conduct recovery operations.
 - 3) In a multiple-fatality event with fragmented human remains, units should request assistance from the brigade MA NCO, if the situation allows. The handling of portions when commingled remains exist is complex and units must follow proper recovery procedures. The brigade MA NCO can oversee recovery actions and ensure accurate documentation, and adherence to proper handling and safety procedures.
- b. Theater Commanders normally distribute MACPs throughout a battle space to provide MA support to geographic regions. MACPs can also be task organized to provide direct support to a brigade or above sized element. MACP authorizations include six (6) personnel to support 24 hour operations. The MACP mission is:
 - 1) Receive, preserve, and safeguard human remains from all supported units.

- 2) Process the human remains for tentative identification, and inventory accompanying military equipment and decedent effects.
 - 3) Coordinate evacuation of human remains to the TMEP or to the port mortuary at Dover AFB, DE.
 - 4) A SCMO may require assistance from MACPs/TMEP personnel with evacuation of PE shipments to the Joint Personal Effects Depot (JPED). Once the SCMO completes the inventory and packaging of PE, the SCMO evacuates PE to the MACP. At the MACP MA personnel check the PE shipment for proper documentation and packaging, and combine it into larger shipments to the JPED. The JPED personnel clean and process PE for return to the Person Eligible to Receive Effects (PERE), in accordance with Army regulations.
- c. Theater Mortuary Evacuation Point (TMEP): In most theaters of operation TMEPS are at central locations such as a major strategic air hub. The TMEP receives all human remains, performs a quality assurance check of documentation, and prepares remains for further shipment to the port mortuary at Dover AFB, Delaware. The TMEP coordinates for evacuation and tracks human remains shipments in the Mortuary Affairs Reporting and Tracking System (MARTS) to the port mortuary. In smaller theaters of operations, a MACP may function as the primary shipping hub for human remains, rather than establishing a TMEP operation.
- d. Army Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Operations Division (CMAOD) or home station CAC will assign an official escort upon arrival of the human remains at the port mortuary. Escorts will accompany human remains from the preparing port mortuary to the funeral home. Escort selection is IAW the deceased member's Service policy. **Escorts from a theater of operation to the port mortuary are not authorized without written exception to policy approved at the General Officer level.**

It is part of military tradition to honor the fallen; however, do not delay evacuation of human remains for memorial activities. Departure ceremonies, Fallen Soldier Details, or other ceremonies with human remains present are not authorized without a General Officer signature. If approved ceremonies must not delay the scheduled evacuation of the human remains.

5. Awaiting Evacuation

- a. Ensure proper recovery and evacuation of the human remains to the nearest MA facility. While awaiting evacuation follow these steps:

- 1) Unit personnel may remove mission essential equipment, such as weapons, night vision goggles, and GPS devices from the human remains. **DO NOT** remove any other military equipment or decedent/personal effects.
 - 2) Removal of the Individual Body Army (IBA) and ballistic helmet may be necessary during first aid. Tag removed items with the decedents name and last four of the SSN. Bag these items and place with the remains, bagged items will accompany the human remains to the nearest MA facility. If the individual does not require first aid- **DO NOT** remove these items.
 - 3) Limit the number of personnel that handle the human remains. Working with the human remains of a fellow soldier may cause psychological trauma.
 - 4) Remove the human remains from the view of the general public to maintain the dignity and respect of the fallen. This procedure also reduces stress on the living. Ensure that someone maintains a direct line of view of the HRP until evacuation to the nearest MA facility; unattended human remains may fall prey to animal scavengers or tampering.
 - 5) Place the human remains out of direct sunlight. In hot environments it will become necessary to cool the human remains if evacuation will not occur within four (4) hours. Prior planning can identify the need for MA refrigeration assets at remote locations. If no refrigeration capability exists, cool the human remains by placing bagged ice or cooling packs on the exterior of the HRP. **DO NOT** place ice over the face. **DO NOT** place loose ice inside the HRP. **DO NOT** use dry-ice.
- b. An individual, who can visually identify the deceased, should accompany the human remains to the MACP when possible. This is not feasible in some instances due to current operations or battle space distribution. In this event prepare a DD Form 565 *Statement of Recognition of Deceased* and evacuate it with the human remains to the MA facility.
 - c. Prepare and submit a DA form 1156 *Casualty Feeder Card* for each loss through the S1 and casualty channels. Example and instructions for preparing this form are found in AR 600-8-1 para 4-5.
 - d. Secure the room or area containing any personal effects of the deceased within the unit. Only an appointed SCMO may handle these effects. It may be necessary to make alternate sleeping / living arrangements for roommates during the inventory period. Escort roommates to collect personal hygiene items and clothing.
 - e. Unit Commanders should consult the Chaplain regarding memorial services. Units are encouraged to hold memorial services to honor the fallen and help the unit come to terms with the death. Hold memorial services without the human

remains both for psychological reasons and because units may not delay evacuation of the human remains for any reason.

6. Fragmented Remains Recovery.

- a. High energy events, such as explosions, will likely result in fragmented human remains. Because of this, tentative identification of the deceased may be impossible. Therefore, it is likely that positive identification will be by DNA analysis. Carefully document all pertinent data associated with such an event.
- b. During explosions or crashes, portions of several individuals may become commingled. If the situation permits, commanders should secure the area and request assistance from the Brigade MA NCO or the nearest MACP. However, safety and security is paramount and many times, units must conduct the recovery with available members of the unit.
- c. If time and situation permits and a MA Specialist is on hand, recover and bag portions as follows:
 - 1) In a multiple fatality event, consider a torso (with or without the head) as a “human remains” and place it in its own HRP.
 - 2) Place all other portions in a human remains pouch marked and sealed for transport.
 - 3) It is acceptable to place several portions in one HRP to facilitate evacuation. **DO NOT place “Portions” in the same HRP as “human remains”.**
- d. In many instances, a deliberate 92M supervised recovery may not be supportable due to security concerns or a lack of resources. In those instances, the unit must conduct the recovery using on hand personnel. Do not separate portions.
- e. Following a catastrophic vehicle explosion, such as an IED, cover the vehicle in a manner that prevents the possible loss of portions when transporting the damaged vehicle back to the Battalion or Brigade support area. Take the vehicle to a secure location to examine the vehicle for portions of human remains. While searching the vehicle for possible human remains/portions screen the area from view. This is a difficult process and if possible, units should request assistance from the Brigade MA NCO.

7. Additional Information on Recovery Operations:

- a. Approach the recovery of bodies from confined, unventilated spaces with caution. After several days of decomposition, potentially hazardous toxic gases can build-up. Allow time for fresh air to ventilate confined spaces.

- b. Rapid recovery is a priority to aid in identification and reduces the psychological burden on unit personnel, MA personnel, and the family.
- c. Recovery should not interrupt life-saving operations.
- d. Unit Recovery Team personnel should request trained specialists when required. i.e. (collapsed structure recovery, water recovery, CBRN events outside the unit capability, or when unexploded ordnance is present)

8. Handling Non-US Remains.

- a. Handle all human remains, regardless of nationality, in the same manner; with dignity, reverence and respect. When possible, take religious and cultural practices into consideration when recovering, handling, or processing human remains.
- b. Encourage Allied / Coalition forces and local civilians to recover their dead. If this is not possible, recover and evacuate to the nearest MACP. MACP personnel will coordinate turn-over of human remains to the respective nations. The use of the International Red Cross/Red Crescent is strongly encouraged if available. The J9, Civil Affairs, and host nation should be utilized to establish procedures for the repatriation of non-US remains. Repatriation will be conducted IAW established memorandums of agreements or policy regarding allied/coalition partners.
- c. Intelligence and Investigative personnel may process combatant enemy dead for military information and equipment; **DO NOT** remove any personal effects. Evacuate the human remains to the nearest MA facility.
- d. Report Enemy Prisoner of War and Civilian Detainee deaths immediately to the supporting criminal investigative agency (CID, NCIS). The investigative agency, in conjunction with the Armed Forces Medical Examiner will determine the evacuation route for those remains. When evacuation for examination is not required, coordinate with the S5/G5 for return to local authorities.

9. MA Related Stress.

Handling human remains involves a direct exposure to death. Each person will react differently to this stress. It is difficult to predict psychological problems that may occur for a specific individual. However, the management plan below can help minimize later difficulties. In any event, units suffering losses should request assistance from their supporting Chaplain's Office and Community Mental Health. In addition, when the unit returns to home station/base, the unit should also contact their supporting Chaplain and Mental Health offices for continuing support.

Stressor	Coping Strategy
Before Exposure (Pre-Event)	
Lack of Information	Training, Drills & Briefings
Anticipation of Reaction	Gradual Exposure
Anticipation of Separation	Family & Organization support Systems
Exposure (During Event)	
Sensory Overload	Avoid / Diminish Strong Stimuli
Appearance of Bodies Handling PE	Non- attachment/Distance Role Recognition
Fatigue / Over-dedication	Breaks, Food, Sleep, Supervision
Intense Personal Feelings	Pair w/ Experienced Soldier Supervision (Talking & Humor)
After Exposure (Post-Event)	
Need for Information	Event Debriefing & Education
Intense Personal Feelings	Family Support Group Unit Support Systems Role Recognition Community Mental Health Debriefing

10. Summary

MA is a systematic process beginning with unit recovery followed by the actions of the Mortuary Affairs Company personnel to support the Armed Forces Medical Examiner's roles and responsibilities. To this end, it is imperative that Commanders at every level prepare to carry out their portion of the MA mission keeping in mind DOD's commitment to handle our nation's fallen with dignity, reverence, and respect.

The JMAC has subject matter experts to advise, assist, and conduct staff visits on all aspects of mortuary affairs. Contact the JMAC at (804) 734-3831 or at <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/community/spaces/sustainnet/quartermastercommunity/jointmortuaryaffairs> for assistance.

References

[JP 4-0](#)

Joint Logistics

[AR 600-8-1](#)

Army Casualty Program

[AR 638-2](#)

Care and Disposition of Remains and Disposition of Personal Effects

[DA PAM 638-2](#)

Procedures for The Army Mortuary Affairs Program

[ATP 4-46](#)

Contingency Fatality Operations

[APHC TG 195](#)

US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (CHPPM) Technical Guide 195, Safety and Health Guidance for Mortuary Affairs Operations



MORTUARY AFFAIRS QUICK REFERENCE

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RESOURCES

- **ARMY PUBS:** (AR, DA PAMS, DA FORMS)
 - <https://armypubs.army.mil/>
- **ELECTRONIC TECHNICAL MANUALS:**
 - <https://fw.logs.army.mil/etmapp/#/etm/home>
- **CASCOM ARMY SUSTAINMENT RESOURCE PORTAL**
 - <https://cascom.army.mil/asrp/>
- **CENTRAL ARMY REGISTRY**
 - <https://atiam.train.army.mil/catalog/dashboard>
- **MILSUITE KNOWLEDGE PORTAL**
 - <https://www.milsuite.mil/book/communitiy/spaces/sustaine/quartermastercommunity/jointmortuaryaffairs>
- **QUARTERMASTER WEB PAGE - UMAC**
 - https://quartermaster.army.mil/mac/jmac_main.html

UNIVERSAL JOINT TASK LIST

OP 4.4.1.2

Coordinate Mortuary Affairs

Provide for the search, recovery, evacuation, temporary interment, disinterment, and contamination mitigation (if required) of deceased Department of Defense (DOD) affiliated or covered persons consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

ARMY UNIVERSAL TASK LIST

ART 4.1.4.1

Conduct Mortuary Affairs

Provide for the care and disposition of deceased personnel. ART 4.1.4.1 includes search and recovery, collection, decontamination (if necessary), evacuation, establishment of tentative identification, and temporary burial. Mortuary affairs support also includes the inventory, safeguard, and evacuation of personal effects of deceased personnel.

ART 6.8.4.2.3

Process Contaminated Remains

Establish mass mortuary operations and collect human remains. Address the performance of marking, handling, mitigating, processing, temporary storage, and preparation for transport of contaminated human remains. This task involves the chain of actions from collection and identification, through processing and storage, to transport from the joint operations area or the conduct of final disposition action in the joint operations area. Encompass requirements addressing the safety of personnel, protection of resources, and the safe containment of remains.

COMMON COLLECTIVE TASK

10-CO-4513

Perform Unit Mortuary Affairs

During conduct of military operations, units will sustain fatalities. This task identifies the steps aligned with the Command responsibilities for unit recovery team, evacuation, isolated interment, and inventory of personal effects for the fallen.

COMMON INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Common individual tasks can be found on the Central Army Registry. These tasks identify Skill Level 10 actions for all Soldiers regardless of MOS.

101-COM-9151

Recover Human Remains

How to properly recover and document fatalities at the losing unit.

101-COM-9152

Evacuate Human Remains

Request transportation and move human remains IOT maintain accountability, dignity reverence and respect.

101-COM-915

Inter Isolated Human Remains

Tactical situation may require a unit to depart an area before all fatalities are evacuated. This task identifies the action to conduct and document "hasty burial".

Contaminated Human Remains (CHR) Policy

DOD Directive 1300.22, Mortuary Affairs Policy, stipulates that the DOD will perform temporary interment or stage CHR in overseas theaters until the DOD can safely process and repatriate the CHR.

- No DoD capability currently exists to decontaminate or render CHR safe for transport.
- Geographic Combatant Commanders have the authority to approve temporary interment or storage of CHR, if necessary.

REFERENCES

FEDERAL

10 USC Chap 75 Deceased Personnel

DOD

DODD 1300.22 Mortuary Affairs Policy 8 DEC 17

DODD 3025.18 Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) 19 MAR 18

DODI 1300.29 Mortuary Affairs Program 28 JUN 21

JOINT STAFF

JP 4.0 Joint Logistics 10 MAY 19

JP 5.0 Joint Planning 1 DEC 20

ARMY

AR 638.2 Army Mortuary Affairs Program 13 JUL 21

AR DA PAM 638.2 Procedures for the Army Mortuary Affairs Program 23 JUN 15

FM 1-02.2 Military Symbols 10 NOV 20

FM 3-0 Operations 6 OCT 17

FM 3-11 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Operations 23 MAY 19

FM 4.0 Sustainment Operations 31 JUL 19

ADP 4.0 Sustainment 31 JUL 19

ATP 3-28.1 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) 11 FEB 21

ATP 4-02.7 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Health Service Support in a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Environment 15 MAR 16

ATP 4.46 Contingency Fatality Operations 17 DEC 14

ATP 4.90 Brigade Support Battalion 18 JUN 20

ATP 4.93 Sustainment Brigade 11 APR 16

ATP 4.94 Theater Sustainment Command 29 JUN 13

TM 10-4110-263-10 Operator's Manual for Mobile Integrated Remains Collection System (MIRCS) 1 JUN 10

