

§ 630.20 Escaped military prisoner.

(a) When an escaped military prisoner is returned to military control, the provost marshal—

(1) Notifies the commander of the confinement or correctional facility from which the prisoner escaped.

(2) Completes and forwards DD Form 616 to Chief, USADIP.

(b) Unless otherwise directed by HQDA (DAMO-ODL), or the Commander, U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks (USDB), prisoners who escape from the USDB are returned to the USDB. The commander of the installation to which the prisoner is returned provides guards and transportation to the nearest supporting confinement facility to return the prisoner to the USDB.

(c) Escapees from other U.S. Army correctional activities are returned to the confinement or correctional facility from which the prisoner escaped unless otherwise directed by HQDA (DAMO-ODL).

(d) The chief, USADIP forwards DD Form 616 to recipients of DD Form 553.

§ 630.21 Other armed services deserters.

(a) Requests for status of alleged deserters from other Armed Services may be made through an inquiry in the NCIC. When the response from the NCIC is negative, the following appropriate Service may be contacted:

(1) U.S. Air Force. Commander, U.S. Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph Air Force Base, TX 78150-6001, DSN 487-5118.

(2) U.S. Navy. Commander, Naval Military Personnel Command, Code NMPC-843, Washington, DC. 20370-5643, DSN 224-2551 or commercial, toll free 1-800-336-4974.

(3) U.S. Marine Corps. Commandant of the Marine Corps, Corrections Branch (MHC), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Building 2008, MCCDC, Quantico, VA 22130-5000, DSN 278-3976.

(b) When Army absentees or deserters are received from civil authorities in CONUS, all military absentees, and deserters, regardless of the military service to which they belong, are transported at the same time.

(c) Unless there are specific arrangements among the military services, the

following applies when Army personnel take custody of absentees or deserters from civil authorities in CONUS:

(1) Notify the other military authorities in advance that the individual will be taken into custody and delivered to the nearest military installation having facilities to process absentees or deserters.

(2) When custody cannot be affected, notify the nearest installation of the service concerned that the person will remain in civilian custody.

(d) Absentees and deserters from the other services and the Coast Guard may be received at any U.S. Army installation which has facilities for reception and custody. They are transferred immediately to the nearest appropriate installation of the Service. Commanders of troops on maneuvers or on the march are exempt from the responsibility for taking custody of absentees and deserters. They may, however, accept absentees or deserters if necessary and return them to the custody of their Service.

§ 630.22 Transportation.

(a) If commercial transportation is necessary:

(1) The responsible transportation office arranges for movement per AR 55-355.

(2) Cost and speed of transportation are considered.

(3) International and CONUS travel is arranged only on U.S. commercial air carriers flying regularly scheduled routes, certified route carriers, supplemental air carriers, or charter air taxi operations.

(4) Military personnel escorting absentees or deserters must comply with commercial air carrier rules and with AR 190-47.

(5) Expenses (transportation, reward payment, reimbursement to civilian law enforcement authorities) associated with the return of absentees or deserters to their proper station are chargeable to the Military Personnel, Army Appropriation. Commanders are authorized to make charges against these accounts for the transportation of escorts and the deserter and for payment of required or reimbursement

when the returnee is delivered to an installation or detained for military authorities.

(6) The approving authority reviews paid travel and per diem vouchers for efficiency, economy, and accuracy in statements of travel performed. When feasible, one-day return travel should be used to reduce costs.

(b) Transportation expenses for use of guards to return absentees or deserters to their proper station or to military authorities are charged to the budget activity account "Other Military Personnel Costs."

Subpart E—Civilian Correctional or Medical Facilities

§ 630.23 Military detainer.

(a) Military detainer (see sample detainer at Figure 630.1 of this part) must be placed when a soldier is being held by civilian authorities and release of the soldier is not imminent. The installation commander or provost marshal may initiate a detainer. The purposes for filing a detainer are to—

(1) Officially inform civilian authorities that any Army soldier is in their custody and military authorities want to assume custody at release.

(2) Request military authorities be kept advised on the status of actions taken by civilian authorities.

(3) Permit military authorities to monitor the person's military status while in civilian custody.

(b) A detainer is canceled when the person is released to military custody.

(c) If an AWOL or DFR individual is being detained by civilian authorities the military police

(1) Notify the proper installation commander or coordination authority at once that the individual—

(i) Is being detained by civilian authorities on civil or criminal charges.

(ii) Is committed to a civilian medical facility.

(2) Place a military detainer with the civilian law enforcement agency and inform the installation commander or coordinating authority of—

(i) Changes or medical problems concerning the absentee.

(ii) Probable length of detention by civilian authorities.

§ 630.24 Action on return to military control.

(a) The military authority first receiving or apprehending the absentee or deserter, or receiving word of their detention by civilian authorities, immediately contacts the installation or area provost marshal and provides the following data.

(1) Name, grade, and social security number of the absentee.

(2) Date absence began and unit from which absent.

(3) Absentee, deserter, or escaped prisoner status.

(4) Date, place, and military unit or civilian agency where the person was apprehended, surrendered, or detained.

(5) Unit to which the absentee or deserter will be assigned or attached on return.

(b) When military law enforcement personnel are the first military authority receiving a report of an AWOL or DFR person's apprehension or surrender the following actions are also taken:

(1) Initiate an inquiry with the NCIC. When the NCIC inquiry shows the individual is wanted by civilian law authorities for a criminal offense, immediately contact the civilian agency. Advise the civilian agency of the individual's location and where the return to military control will be made. Place the results in item 9 of DD Form 616 and send it to the commander receiving the returnee. All Army returnees wanted for a criminal offense other than AWOL or desertion are reported to Commander, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, ATTN: CICRZA, 6010 6th Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5585 to ensure that military law enforcement investigations or criminal charges are not pending.

(2) When the individual is not wanted for a criminal offense, coordinate RMC with the appropriate military personnel office and take action in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Absentees and deserters being held temporarily by civilian authorities are returned to military control as soon as possible. Military authorities should strive to return absentees or deserters to military control within 48 hours after being notified of their whereabouts and impending release.