



DoD INSTRUCTION 1325.02

DESERTION AND UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE OR ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE

Originating Component: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Effective: October 26, 2021

Releasability: Cleared for public release. Available on the Directives Division Website at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/DD/>.

Reissues and Cancels: DoD Instruction 1325.02, "Desertion and Unauthorized Absence," November 16, 2012, as amended

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Purpose: In accordance with the authority in DoD Directive 5124.02, this issuance establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures to reduce desertion and unauthorized absence/absence without leave (UA/AWOL) of military personnel.

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SECTION 1: GENERAL ISSUANCE INFORMATION

1.1. APPLICABILITY.

This issuance applies to:

a. OSD, the Military Departments (including the Coast Guard at all times, including when it is a Service in the Department of Homeland Security by agreement with that Department), the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the DoD.

b. All military personnel serving on active duty or active duty for training or ordered to report to active duty in the Military Services.

1.2. POLICY.

a. Foster the development of effective deterrent programs and enhance apprehension efforts related to desertion and UA/AWOL in the Military Services.

b. Support accurate and timely reporting of cases of desertion and UA/AWOL to appropriate military and civilian authorities.

c. Apprehend deserters and absentees as promptly as possible.

SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS (USD(P&R)).

The USD(P&R) acts as a liaison between the DoD and all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on absentee and deserter policy matters.

2.2. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF THE USD(P&R).

Under the authority, direction, and control of the USD(P&R), the Executive Director, Office of the USD(P&R), provides overall policy guidance for all Military Service programs designed to deter and reduce absenteeism and desertion.

2.3. SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND COMMANDANT, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

The Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Commandant, United States Coast Guard:

- a. Implement policies and procedures to deter desertion and UA/AWOL.
- b. Require that each Military Service designates a senior policy official to serve as the lead for deserter and absentee policy and for administration of the absentee program.
- c. Establish a deserter information point (DIP), an organization within each Military Service, pursuant to Section 3.
- d. On a rotational basis, periodically host joint-Service meetings, video teleconferences, or teleconferences to evaluate apprehension efforts and propose necessary changes to policy.

SECTION 3: APPREHENDING ABSENTEES AND DESERTERS

3.1. DIP.

a. A DIP will be established in each Military Service to serve as a central point of contact for distributing information about Service members administratively separated from the Service for either UA/AWOL desertion or UA/AWOL conviction and confinement by civil authorities.

b. Service DIPs will provide management information to Service headquarters that will identify the number of absentees and deserters returned to military control. The information will also include one of these modes of return:

- (1) Surrendered to military or civilian authorities.
- (2) Apprehended by military or civilian authorities.

3.2. CRITERIA FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF DESERTERS.

a. For administrative purposes, an absentee is classified as a deserter when any of these conditions exist:

(1) The facts and circumstances of the absence, regardless of its length, show that the Service member may have committed the offense of desertion;

(2) The Service member has been AWOL for 30 consecutive days; or

(3) The Service member is absent without authority, regardless of the length of the absence, and has gone to or remains in a foreign country and, while in the foreign country, has requested, applied for, or accepted any type of asylum or residence permit from that country or any governmental agency thereof.

b. A Department of Defense (DD) Form 553, “Deserter/Absentee Wanted by the Armed Forces,” available on the DoD Forms Management Program Website at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd0553.pdf>, will be prepared for any of the circumstances in Paragraph 3.2.a.

c. Before making a classification determination of “deserter” or “UA/AWOL,” commanders must review DoD Instruction 1300.18 regarding duty status – whereabouts unknown.

3.3. APPREHENSION.

a. Authority to Apprehend.

(1) Absentees and deserters may be apprehended by military law enforcement officials, as well as commissioned, warrant, petty, and non-commissioned officers, in accordance with Rule for Courts-Martial 302(b)(1) and (2), respectively.

(2) Civilian law enforcement authorities may apprehend absentees when requested to do so by military or Federal authorities.

(3) Any civilian officer with the authority to apprehend offenders under U.S. law may promptly apprehend a deserter from the Military Services and deliver them into Service custody in accordance with Section 808 of Title 10, United States Code and Rule for Courts-Martial 302(b)(3).

(4) Before apprehending absentees or deserters in foreign countries, U.S. authorities will consult the servicing staff judge advocate to determine the implications of any international agreements related to the country concerned or other agreements with local authorities.

b. Return to Military Control.

(1) Absentees and deserters will be received at any military installation with facilities to process absentees and deserters that is staffed by active duty personnel. Immediate action will be taken to transfer an individual to the nearest installation of their Military Service.

(2) Military law enforcement authorities will initiate actions to return Service members to military control within 48 hours after receiving notification of the absentee's or deserter's place of detention. Inter-Service agreements will be used to facilitate the transfer of custody of absentees and deserters of all Military Services.

(3) When one of the Military Services makes a pickup of absentees and deserters from civilian authorities in the continental United States who are detaining personnel from multiple Services, that Service will coordinate with the other appropriate Service DIP to determine the feasibility of pickup at the same time and delivery to the nearest military installation. When such a multi-Service pickup is not possible, the military authority making a limited pickup will notify the Military Service(s) of the individuals remaining in civilian custody before leaving the civilian confinement facility.

(4) In cases involving deserters and absentees apprehended in foreign countries:

(a) U.S. military attachés, the chief of the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG), or similar U.S. security assistance organizations will usually not accept the offer of a deserter or absentee to return to military control unless the United States is directly responsible for the presence of the individual in the country by assignment or deployment.

(b) Deserters and absentees will be advised to report, at their own expense, to a U.S. military installation.

(c) U.S. military attachés, the chief of the MAAG, or similar U.S. security assistance organizations will report absentees and deserters to the appropriate authorities of the foreign country for deportation, unless those absentees and deserters are citizens of that country.

(d) If the individual leaves the foreign country or is deported, the military attaché or chief of the MAAG will make arrangements, if possible, to have the individual taken into custody upon arrival in a territory where U.S. military officers have the authority to apprehend.

(e) U.S. military attachés, the chief of the MAAG, or similar U.S. security assistance organizations will keep the chief of the U.S. diplomatic mission fully informed.

(5) All original recipients of a DD Form 553 or DD Form 553-1, “Parole/Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) Violator Wanted by the Armed Forces,” available on the DoD Forms Management Program Website at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd0553-1.pdf>, will be promptly informed of the individual’s return to military control by the publication of a DD Form 616, “Report of Return of Absentee,” available on the DoD Forms Management Program Website at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd0616.pdf>.

c. Rewards and Reimbursements.

(1) Receipt of any authorized communication, oral or written, from a military or Federal law enforcement official or agency requesting active cooperation in the apprehension or delivery to military control of an absentee or deserter wanted by the Military Services will constitute the basis for a reward. After such communication, persons or agencies apprehending, detaining, or delivering absentees, deserters, or escaped military prisoners to military control will be promptly rewarded and/or reimbursed by:

(a) Payment of a reward in an amount not to exceed that named in Section 956 of Title 10, United States Code, for apprehending deserters, prisoners, or absentees.

(b) Reimbursement of reasonable and actual expenses incurred in the apprehension, detention, or delivery to military control of a deserter, prisoner, or absentee.

(2) Authorized payments and the cost of travel of guards assigned to absentees or deserters will be charged to the parent Military Service’s military personnel appropriation. Costs associated with absentee or deserter transportation for return to designated military duty status will be charged to the pay account of the individual Service member as prescribed in the Joint Travel Regulations.

3.4. DESERTION UNDER AGGRAVATED CIRCUMSTANCES.

Cases will be considered as desertion under aggravated circumstances when:

a. The deserter is a commissioned officer.

b. The deserter has had access to classified defense information at any point in time that, if disclosed, could jeopardize U.S. security interests.

3.5. DESERTER AND ABSENTEE REPORTING.

a. Cooperation of Service and Civil Law Enforcement Agencies.

(1) Commands will take such initial actions as the local situation warrants and, within the authority of applicable international agreements outside the continental United States, to secure cooperation from civilian law enforcement agencies in apprehending absentees or deserters.

(2) Service law enforcement agencies will notify civilian law enforcement agencies, through prompt entry of warrants in the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), of escaped prisoners, individuals wanted for parole or mandatory supervised release (MSR) violations, and deserters under exceptional circumstances. Service law enforcement agencies will complete DD Form 553-1 in the cases of individuals wanted for parole or MSR violations. These circumstances include deserters who have fled to avoid prosecution or are believed likely to commit violent acts or to harm themselves or the general public.

(3) Deserter notices will be sent to the FBI and Department of State only after appropriate review and signature by the DIP of the Military Service concerned.

b. Deserter Arrest Warrants.

(1) Each DIP either will have access to a terminal for direct entry to the FBI NCIC computer or will require that deserter information be entered into the NCIC by a supporting military law enforcement agency. The DIP and installation law enforcement authorities will verify entry of deserter information into the NCIC, or enter the information if necessary, on receipt of DD Form 553 or DD Form 553-1 within 24 hours after an individual has been administratively dropped from the unit's rolls.

(2) The primary source of information for the DIP will be DD Forms 553, 553-1, and 616, supported by the appropriate personnel forms documenting desertion or return to military control and verified by the DIP through the automated personnel accounting system of the Military Service. The DIP and installation law enforcement authorities will:

(a) Require that appropriate NCIC entries are entered into the Wanted Persons File as soon as possible after verification.

(b) Require the NCIC to be cleared of all Service members returned to military control or whose status is found to be other than desertion.

(3) Service members who desert under aggravated circumstances will be reported immediately upon verification of deserter status by the DIP through the use of DD Form 553 to the FBI for appropriate aid or investigation.

c. Deserter Arrest Warrants Under Exceptional Circumstances.

(1) Classification of a Military Service member as a deserter is based on intent and not the time the Service member has been absent from the unit. Commanders will consider the circumstances surrounding UA/AWOL and request warrants for absentees:

- (a) Determined to be high risk due to aggravating circumstances;
- (b) Who fled to avoid prosecution;
- (c) Who are believed likely to commit violent acts; or
- (d) Who are believed likely to harm themselves or the general public.

(2) A commander who determines that an absentee Service member is high risk or has indicated intent to remain absent from place of duty may immediately classify the Service member a deserter and direct that an arrest warrant be issued by the installation law enforcement agency for violation of Section 885 of Chapter 47 of Title 10, United States Code, also known and referred to in this issuance as the “Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).”

(3) The installation law enforcement agency will require warrants to be entered into the FBI NCIC for the arrest of the absentee Service member for violation of the UCMJ. Procedures for entering a deserter warrant are located in the FBI’s NCIC 2021 Operating Manual.

(4) The installation law enforcement agency will also notify the respective Service’s DIP of the “deserter under exceptional circumstances” warrant.

d. Deserter Under Exceptional Circumstances Transition to Deserter Reporting.

(1) Once the Service member is absent for more than 30 days and administratively dropped from the rolls, the DIP will check the NCIC for a previous deserter under exceptional circumstances warrant entry before entering the deserter warrant. If a previous deserter under exceptional circumstances warrant is found for a Service member, the DIP will contact the original installation reporting law enforcement agency to verify that the absentee Service member has not been returned to military control.

(2) If the Service member has not been returned to military control, the reporting installation law enforcement agency or Department of Emergency Services will initiate the deserter under exceptional circumstances warrant removal to prevent the entry of double warrants into the NCIC for the same Service member. If the reporting installation law enforcement agency or Department of Emergency Services already has the warrant in the NCIC, it should remain with them for management until apprehension or return of the absentee and not be transferred to the DIP.

(3) If the Service member is returned to military control:

(a) The commander of the installation gaining control of the Service member will notify the commander of the installation from which the individual went UA/AWOL of the return to military control.

(b) The commander of the installation from which the individual went UA/AWOL will require installation law enforcement to be provided with the updated status.

(c) The installation reporting law enforcement agency will then ensure that the deserter under exceptional circumstances warrant is cleared in the NCIC.

e. Escaped Prisoner, Parole, or MSR Violator Release Warrants.

(1) The Clemency and Parole Board (CPB) of each Military Service will direct:

(a) Suspend and revoke parole.

(b) Return to military control and correctional facilities for MSR violators.

(2) Upon review, the respective Service's installation law enforcement agency will promptly enter the escaped prisoner's information into the FBI NCIC and notify their respective DIP.

(3) Upon verification of the entry completion, the DIP will promptly return a copy of DD Form 553-1 to the CPB with the assigned FBI number.

(4) Upon notification from a civil law enforcement agency, the DIP provides information to the appropriate installation law enforcement activity for assistance in returning the violator to military control and the designated facility.

(5) The DIP will provide a copy of the completed DD Form 616 for the prisoner's return to military control to the military correctional facility and the Services CPB.

GLOSSARY

G.1. ACRONYMS.

ACRONYM	MEANING
CPB	Clemency and Parole Board
DD	Department of Defense
DIP	deserter information point
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MSR	mandatory supervised release
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
UA/AWOL	unauthorized absence/absence without leave
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

G.2. DEFINITIONS.

Unless otherwise specified, these terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this issuance.

TERM	DEFINITION
absentee	Any Service member who is absent without authority or without leave from the unit, organization, or other place of duty where the Service member is required to be.

TERM	DEFINITION
aggravating circumstances	Conviction or suspicion of commission of one or more of the following UCMJ offenses: Article 82, Soliciting commission of offenses; Article 87a, Resistance, flight, breach of arrest, and escape; Article 89, Assault of superior commissioned officer; Article 90, Willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer; Article 91, Insubordinate conduct toward warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer; Article 92, Failure to obey order or regulation; Article 94, Mutiny or sedition; Article 99, Misbehavior before the enemy; Article 100, Subordinate compelling surrender; Article 103, Spies; Article 103a, Espionage; Article 103b, Aiding the enemy; Article 108a, Captured or abandoned property; Article 110, Improper hazarding of vessel or aircraft; Article 116, Riot or breach of peace; Article 118, Murder; Article 119, Manslaughter; Article 119a, Death or injury of an unborn child; Article 120, Rape and sexual assault generally; Article 120b, Rape and sexual assault of a child; Article 120c, Other sexual misconduct; Article 122, Robbery; Article 125, Kidnapping; Article 126, Arson; Article 127, Extortion; Article 128, Assault; Article 128a, Maiming; and Article 130, Stalking.
deserter	A Service member who intends to permanently abandon their military duties.
desertion	Defined in Section 885 of Title 10, United States Code.
duty status – whereabouts unknown	A transitory casualty status, applicable only to military personnel, that is used when the responsible commander suspects that the Service member may be a casualty or that the Service member’s absence is involuntary but does not feel that sufficient evidence currently exists to make a determination of missing or deceased.
installation law enforcement agency	On a DoD installation, the provost marshal (for the Army or Marine Corps), chief of security forces (for the Air Force or Space Force), or director of emergency services or chief of police (for the Navy or Defense Agencies).

TERM

DEFINITION

return to military control

The date and hour when:

An absentee or deserter surrenders to, is delivered to, or is apprehended by or for military authorities;

A civilian authority, holding the absentee or deserter for some reason other than at the request of the military, informs the military of their availability; or

An absentee or deserter otherwise comes under the control of military personnel.

UA/AWOL

Section 886 of Title 10, United States Code defines “absence without leave.” The Army, Air Force, and Space Force use this term; the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard use the term “unauthorized absence.”

REFERENCES

- DoD Directive 5124.02, “Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)),” June 23, 2008
- DoD Instruction 1300.18, “Department of Defense (DoD) Personnel Casualty Matters, Policies, and Procedures,” January 8, 2008, as amended
- Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information Services Division, “NCIC 2021 Operating Manual,” current edition¹
- Joint Travel Regulations, current edition
- Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, current edition
- United States Code, Title 10

¹ Qualifying law enforcement agencies can obtain copies of the manual through Law Enforcement Online on the Internet at <https://www.cjis.gov> or by writing to the Communications Unit, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, FBI, Module 3, 1000 Custer Hollow Road, Clarksburg, WV 26306-0154.