Search and Rescue

COMBAT SEARCH AND RESCUE PROCEDURES

Headquarters
Departments of the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy
Washington, DC
25 February 1985

Unclassified
This revision explains new terms:

- Combat Search and Rescue, Evasion Plans of Action, Objective Area, Rescue Coordination Center, and Selected Area for Evasion (para 2);

- deletes outdated or unnecessary terms: Aircrew Recovery, Ditch Post Mission, Ever-ready Missions, Joint Rescue Coordination Center, Removal Area, On Station, Search and Rescue, and Search and Rescue Coordination Center;

- defines responsibilities of Service component commanders (para 3c); clarifies coordination of CSAR operations (para 4);

- defines recovery methods (para 5a); explains new requirement for evasion plans of action (para 5(3));

- explains CSAR procedures including SARTF, unescorted penetration, and unconventional warfare (para 7);

- provides communication frequency source documents (para 8d); expands and clarifies authentication procedures (para 12); and

- provides a revised DD Form 1833, Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP).
Search and Rescue

COMBAT SEARCH AND RESCUE PROCEDURES

By Order of the Secretaries of the Air Force, the Army, and the Navy:

CHARLES A. GABRIEL
General, United States Air Force
Chief of Staff

Official:

DONALD J. DELANDRO
Brigadier General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

JAMES H. DELANEY
Colonel, United States Air Force
Director of Administration

JOHN A. WICKHAM, JR.
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

JAMES D. WATKINS
Admiral, United States Navy
Chief of Naval Operations

S. E. BUMP
Commodore, United States Navy
Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations
Director of Naval Administration

History.

Summary. This regulation prescribes combat search and rescue procedures approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Applicability. It applies to all combat elements of the Armed Forces.

Proponent and exception authority. Not applicable

Army management control process. Not applicable

Supplementation. Not applicable

Suggested Improvements. Not applicable

Distribution. Air Force: F
Army: To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12–9A requirements for AR, Military Operations

Active Army: A
ARNG: D
USAR: D

Figure List

Figure A1–1: Arch, page 6
Figure A1–2: Tented Arch, page 6
Figure A1–3: Finger Loop–Left Hand, page 6
Figure A1–4: Thumb Loop–Left Hand, page 6
Figure A1–5: Whorl, page 7
Figure A1–6: Whorl, page 7
Figure A1–7: Whorl, page 7

Appendix 1. Attachment 1

CONVERSION OF PRINTS TO SYMBOLS, page 6

*This pamphlet supersedes AFR 64–3/AR 525–90/NWP SUPP 37(B), 30 November 1971.
RESERVED
1. Objectives:
   a. The objective of Search and Rescue (SAR) as described in the
      National Search and Rescue Manual is to aid persons and property
      in distress. This objective reaches the pinnacle of importance in its
      application to combat SAR (CSAR). The hazards of the wartime
      environment dictate that CSAR forces must be specifically
      equipped, trained, and organized for the wartime mission.
   b. The objective of CSAR is to effectively employ all available
      resources to recover distressed personnel in a wartime or con-
      tingency environment. Thus, we preserve and return to duty critical
      manpower resources of the United States, deny the enemy a source
      of intelligence information, and contribute to the morale and mis-
      sion motivation of the combat forces.

2. Terms Explained:
   a. Airborne Mission Commander (AMC). A designated airborne
      representative of the controlling Rescue Coordination Center (RCC)
      who exercises overall control and coordination of CSAR mission
      activity in a designated area.
   b. Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR). A specialized task per-
      formed by rescue forces to effect the recovery of distressed person-
      nel during wartime or contingency operations.
   c. Component SAR Controller. The designated SAR representa-
      tive of a component commander of a unified command who is
      responsible in the name of his or her component commander for the
      control of component SAR forces committed to joint SAR
      operations.
   d. Evasion Plan of Action (EPA). A course of action, developed
      prior to executing a combat mission, which is intended to improve a
      potential evader’s chances for successful evasion and recovery by
      providing an additional source of information for CSAR forces,
      thereby increasing the predictability of the evader.
   e. Life Guard. A submarine or surface ship designated for SAR
      or precautionary SAR assistance.
   f. Objective Area. A defined geographical area in which a mili-
      tary objective lies. This area is defined by component authority for
      purposes of command and control. For CSAR purposes, the objec-
      tive area is defined as the area within 1 kilometer radius of a CSAR
      objective.
   g. On Scene Commander (OSC). The person designated to co-
      ordinate the rescue efforts in and incident to the objective area.
   h. Precautionary SAR. The planning and propositioning of air-
      craft, ships, or ground forces prior to an operation to provide SAR
      assistance if needed.
   i. Rescue Combat Air Patrol (RESPAC). An aircraft patrol pro-
      vided over a CSAR objective area for the purpose of intercepting and
      destroying hostile aircraft before they reach the area. Its primary
      mission is to protect the SAR Task Force during recovery
      operations.
   j. Rescue Escort (RESCORT). Aircraft designated to protect res-
      cue vehicles from possible hostile action while en route to and from
      the CSAR objective area and during the recovery phase.
   k. Rescue Coordination Center (RCC). A primary SAR facility
      suitable staffed by supervisory personnel and equipped for coordi-
      nating and controlling SAR operations. The facility may be operated
      unilaterally by personnel of a single service (RCC), jointly by per-
      sonnel of two or more services (JRCC), or it may have a combine
      staff of personnel from two or more allied nations (CRCC).
   l. SAR Coordinator. The designated SAR representative of the
      area commander, with overall responsibility and authority for opera-
      tion of the JRCC, and for joint SAR operations within the assigned
      geographical area.
   m. SAR Mission Coordinator. A SAR controller selected by the
      SAR coordinator to direct a specific mission.
   n. SAR Task Force (SAR TF). All forces committed to a SAR
      operation to search for, locate and rescue personnel, including those
      elements assigned to protect the rescue vehicles from enemy
      interdiction.
   o. Selected Area for Evasion (SAFE). A designated area in hostile
      territory which offers the evader or escapee a reasonable chance of
      avoiding capture and of surviving until he or she can be evacuated.
   p. Submarine Pickup Point. A designated point in enemy con-
      trolled waters for planned CSAR surveillance.

3. Responsibilities.
   (See JCS Publication 2, Chapter 4, Section 4.)
   a. The Area Commander:
      (1) Has primary authority and responsibility for CSAR in support
          of US forces within his or her area.
      (2) Will develop and publish supplemental CSAR procedures for
          his or her area of responsibility.
      (3) May delegate SAR authority to subordinate commanders and,
          by mutual agreement, to military commanders of other commands,
          including the Coast Guard. The area commander usually designates
          the Air Force Component Commander (COMAFFOR) as the area
          SAR coordinator, who in turn delegates the authority to the Com-
          mander of Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Forces (COMARRF).
      (4) Will establish an RCC to direct and coordinate all CSAR
          operations within his or her area of responsibility. Provisions will be
          made for all Services concerned to actively participate in the RCC.
          Each Service will provide sufficient personnel to ensure adequate
          staffing of the component SAR Controller position.
      (5) Will exercise control, through his or her component com-
          manders, of forces committed to CSAR operations. Component
          commanders will normally exercise control of CSAR forces through
          their component SAR controller.
      (6) May assign CSAR tasks and missions to forces not assigned
          but based or operating in his or her area. Control will normally
          remain with the commanders of such forces, who will keep the area
          commander advised of the availability of their assigned SAR assets.
          The area commander may assume temporary operational control of
          these assets for specific CSAR operations.
   b. Adjacent Area Commanders. These commanders will provide
      mutual support of CSAR matters of common concern. To ensure
      continuity of CSAR support for operations transcending are bounda-
      ries, coordination will be established between adjacent RCCs.
   c. Service Component and Specified Commanders Will:
      (1) Ensure forces are available to conduct CSAR operations.
      (2) Ensure all personnel committed to a hostile environment are
          familiar with tactics employed by CSAR forces during recovery
          operations.
      (3) Ensure the production and dissemination of intelligence data
          to support unit and personnel evasion planning and training.
      (4) Provide mutual support to CSAR operations of the other
          Services to the greatest extent possible.
   d. Unit Commanders Responsibilities:
      (1) Unit Training. Commander must ensure that their personnel
          are familiar with this regulation, evasion and CSAR tactics, and are
          capable of meeting their individual responsibilities.
      (2) Alerting CSAR Forces:
          (a) Commanders who plan operations requiring precautionary
              SAR activities, will send their request directly to the appropriate
              RCC.
          (b) Commanders who requires active CSAR operations will send
              their requests directly to the appropriate RCC.
      (3) Information. Commanders who request active CSAR opera-
          tions will furnish as much of the following information as possible
          to aid the CSAR operation:
          (a) Type, number, tactical call sign, and radio frequency of air-
              craft, ships or ground forces in distress.
          (b) Location, if known, or course and speed, last known position,
              and intended track.
          (c) Names and Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP), DD Form
              1833, information of the individuals concerned.
          (d) Type and amount of survival equipment.
          (e) Evasion plans of action of the individuals concerned.
          (f) Additional information that may assist CSAR forces.
4. Coordination of CSAR Operations:
   a. CSAR operations will be coordinated between RCCs and unconventional warfare (UW) forces, as appropriate, to prevent duplication of CSAR efforts and to facilitate the efficient exchange of information. Each RCC will direct and coordinate conventional CSAR operation within its designated area of responsibility. Unconventional recovery of personnel from enemy–controlled or politically sensitive territory will be the responsibility of the Special Operations Command (SOC), but will be coordinated with the appropriate RCC.
   b. The RCC will:
      (1) When activated, promulgate supplemental CSAR procedures within its designated area of responsibility, taking into consideration the political–military situation, environment, geography, climate, operation areas, support required, and other applicable information.
      (2) Establish lines of communication with the Tactical Air Control Center (TACC), carrier battle group, or theater equivalent, and develop procedures to ensure the free flow of CSAR related information.
   c. Personnel supported and directed in varying degrees by external sources.
   d. Evasion and escape (E&E) net. Regardless of the type of CSAR operation withing its designated area of responsibility. Unconventional recovery of personnel from enemy–controlled or politically sensitive territory will be the responsibility of the Special Operations Command (SOC), but will be coordinated with the appropriate RCC.

5. General Concepts:
   a. Recovery Methods. CSAR forces may employ any one of a variety of procedures to recover distressed personnel. The specific method of recovery employed will be dictated by the situation. Personnel in nontactical, uncontested environments can expect to be recovered by conventional SAR procedures. Recovery methods employed in hostile environments could range from use of a SARTF to unconventional recovery through an E&E net. Regardless of the type of CSAR operation within the same altitude, speed, and endurance regimes of the target area. Unconventional recovery of personnel from enemy–controlled or politically sensitive territory will be the responsibility of the Special Operations Command (SOC), but will be coordinated with the appropriate RCC.
   b. The RCC will:
      (1) When activated, promulgate supplemental CSAR procedures within its designated area of responsibility, taking into consideration the political–military situation, environment, geography, climate, operation areas, support required, and other applicable information.
      (2) Establish lines of communication with the Tactical Air Control Center (TACC), carrier battle group, or theater equivalent, and develop procedures to ensure the free flow of CSAR related information.
   c. Personnel supported and directed in varying degrees by external sources.
   d. Evasion and escape (E&E) net. Regardless of the type of CSAR operation withing its designated area of responsibility. Unconventional recovery of personnel from enemy–controlled or politically sensitive territory will be the responsibility of the Special Operations Command (SOC), but will be coordinated with the appropriate RCC.
   e. (g) Current Intelligence. Personnel should study the most current intelligence data available prior to beginning operations in or over hostile territory. They should be thoroughly familiar with:
      (a) Disposition of friendly and enemy forces.
      (b) Internal political situations and specific areas of disaffection in countries to be penetrated.
      (c) Ethnology.
      (d) Geography and climate conditions.
      (e) Locations of SAFE's, Life Guard stations, and submarine pickup points.
   f. Eviction Plan of Action (EPA). All aircrews flying in hostile environments will develop an EPA or review an existing EPA if resources and the threat allow. SARTF elements can help the recovery helicopter by locating and authenticating the survivor, protecting the helicopter against the threat, and providing navigation assistance. The SARTF is coordinated through permission planning and briefings with all participating elements. Except for immediate response situations, the SARTF should plan for communication out or limited communication missions involving a time–on–target (TOT) at an initial point or the objective area. Typical SARTF elements include:
      (1) Recovery helicopters. Usually a primary and secondary helicopter are flown to the objective area. The secondary helicopter must be prepared to assume the lead and accomplish the recovery should be primary helicopter abort the mission.
      (2) Airborne Mission Commander (AMC). The AMC serves as an airborne extension of RCC; appoints, as necessary, the OSC; coordinates the CSAR radio nets; manages the flow of aircraft to and from the objective area; arranges air refueling for recovering helicopters; advises the RCC of mission support requirements; and advises SARTF participants and the RCC of mission progress.
   g. Rescue Escort (RESCORT). Tactical aircraft capable of operating within the same altitude, speed, and endurance regimes of the target area.
recovery helicopters and capable of protecting them when ground
threats, RESCORT aircraft will:
(a) Protect the helicopter from ground threats en route to and
returning from the objective area.
(b) Assist the helicopter in locating and authenticating the
survivor.
(c) Determine the level of hostility in the objective area and
suppress ground threats to the SARTF.
(d) Function as the OSC, when designated by the AMC or RCC,
and coordinate and control the activity of all SARTF elements in the
objective area.

(4) Rescue Combat Air Patrol (RESCAP). Air superiority tactical
aircraft capable of protecting the SARTF from airborne threats.
RESCAP aircraft will:
(a) Maintain patrol over and protect the survivor until the
SARTF arrives int he objective area.
(b) Assist the SARTF in locating the survivor.
(c) Assist RESCORT aircraft in suppressing ground threats.
(d) Maintain protection against and ensure suppression of air-
borne threats to the SARTF.
(e) Functions as OSC until other elements of the SARTF arrive.

b. Unescorted Penetration. In this method of recovery, a single
helicopter penetrates hostile or denied territory without the support
of a SARTF. The helicopter’s defense is accomplished by remaining
undetected through the use of terrain, darkness, or adverse weather,
rather than by firepower. The mission should be flown communica-
tion out. Thorough preparation including exhaustive navigation
planning and threat analysis are the keys to success.

c. Unconventional Warfare (UW) Forces. The general concept of
employing UW forces in personnel recovery operations is to place
the survivor in company with a highly trained unit as soon as
possible, and to move the individual to an area of friendly control.
UW forces may use helicopters, landing craft, watercraft, or other
specialized equipment to assist in the recovery effort. In some cases,
the survivor may be passed to established E&E nets staffed
predominantly by indigenous personnel.

d. Precautionary SAR in Support of Tactical Operations:

1. Life Guard:
(a) Submarines and surface vessels may be used for Life Guard
purposes when:
. The air combat mission indicates a need for precautionary
SAR assistance along the route of flight; and
. This function is compatible with the primary assigned mission
of the submarine of surface ship.
(b) an aircraft commander who desires to establish communica-
tions with an unknown submarine or surface ship in connection with
SAR will use the rescue vessel voice call “Life Guard.”
(c) A Life Guard vessel commander who desires to establish
communications with an unknown SAR aircraft will use the voice
call “Rescue.”
(d) An aircraft providing cover for a Life Guard vessel will
establish radio contact immediately upon arriving on station, then
when practical, search an area around the Life Guard’s position for
enemy vessels.

2. Duckbutts. These aircraft are positioned to provide precau-
tionary SAR assistance and support deployment of single engine jet
aircraft or meet other specialized situations. Operating commanders
are responsible for planning, with the appropriate SAR agency,
duckbutt support for their tactical operations.

3. Airborne Orbit. Suitable fixed wing aircraft, and helicopters
when practicable, will be tasked to provide airborne orbit or alert in
support of tactical operations. These aircraft will monitor strike
frequencies and functions as the AMC to coordinate CSAR
operations.
(a) CSAR vehicles will establish radio contact with the AMC
immediately upon departure from their home stations.
(b) The AMC will establish and maintain communications with
the controlling RCC and functions as the single point of coordina-
tion for CSAR forces.

4. Strip Alert. Suitable CSAR aircraft, cocked and positioned for
rapid launch, in support of tactical operations. Strip alert can be
provided from main operating bases, or with aircraft propositioned
at forward operating locations near tactical operations.

e. Strategic HFDF Nets. The services of strategic high frequency
direct and finder nets may be used for SAR. These nets can track a
surface ship or aircraft transmitting a signal, and can furnish bear-
ings or a fix. Surface ships or aircraft will not be able to communi-
cate directly with the net. When an emergency situation exists, the
facts should be reported over normal or distress communication
channels to the controlling agency.

7. Effective Communications:
(a) Communication between rescue forces and the person in dis-
tress are essential to successful CSAR operations. Personnel in dis-
tress should employ every means available to make known their
location and nature of trouble. In hostile territory, the additional
requirement for discreet communication and authentication places
increased responsibility on all concerned.

(b) Radio communication is the best means of sending and receiv-
ing information and instructions. However, the possibility of enemy
monitoring, jamming, or direction finding makes it less attractive as
the primary means of communication. Personnel must be prepared
to use discreet ground–to–air signals to make known their position
and initiate the authentication process.

(c) Unless mission accomplishment dictates otherwise, all aircraft
will maintain a listening watch on emergency frequencies. A call
from personnel in distress will be recorded verbatim and acknowl-
edged, if possible.

(d) Frequencies, call signs, and communication procedures for
SAR operations are contained in Joint Army, Navy, Air Force
Publications (JANAP) 119 and Allied Communication Publication (ACP)
135 series.

When aircrews detect significant aircraft problems, or when bailout,
crash landing, or ditching appears imminent, the pilot will:

. Attempt to establish radio contact by first, calling on the fre-
quency of last contact; second, on an established common frequen-
cy; and third, on the international emergency frequencies. When
communication is established, transmit the following information:
tactical call sign, type of aircraft, position, course, speed, altitude,
nature of difficulties, and pilot intentions. If communication cannot
be established, transmit this information “in the blind.”

. Transmit a distress call on the appropriate emergency frequen-
cies, endeavoring to maintain the transmission long enough to per-
mit a direction finder (DF) plot of the aircraft position.

. Turn Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) set to emergency

9. Communication Relay Support by Friendly Forces:
(a) An aircraft, ship, submarine, or other friendly force receiving
information about distressed aircraft or personnel will forward the
details by secure means or, if necessary, by insecure means when
conditions permit, to the nearest friendly monitoring agency. Ex-
treme care will be taken to ensure the distressed person’s situation is
not compromised and that relay transmissions do not interfere with
distress calls.

(b) If a bailout, crash, or ditching is observed by another aircraft,
the pilot will (if practicable):

. Transmit distress communications

. Transmit the following information if known:
(a) Call sign of downed aircraft.

. Exact location of downed aircraft and bearing and distance
from a well–known landmark.

. Whether downed airmen are alive and under surveillance or
in radio contact.

. Physical condition of downed airmen.

. Initial authentication (unit authentication numbers, colors, let-
ters) if possible.

. Air and ground activity, flak, and surface–to–air missile
(SAM) conditions.

AR 525–90/AFR 64–3/NWP 19–2 • 25 February 1985 3
(3) Remain in the area as long as fuel permits or until relieved by other forces.

10. Distress Signals:
   a. Personnel isolated in enemy territory will first concentrate on evading, surviving, and locating a suitable recovery site or area.
   b. Personnel in distress should not display international distress signals or transmit distress calls “in the blind” unless prebriefed to do so, or when known friendly forces are in the immediate vicinity.

   (1) Initial emergency distress calls are accomplished by initiating a precontact transmission sequence followed by a listening period. First, the locator beacon on the survivor’s radio should be turned on for 5 to 10 seconds, then turned off. Next, emergency distress calls are made by repeating “MAYDAY” three times followed by the individual’s tactical call sign. Finally, the survivor listens for radio contact. (For example: beacon, beacon, beacon; “MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY, this is DERBY 24;” listen for contact.) Personnel isolated in hostile territory should not divulge their exact location, condition, or number of persons unless certain of the authenticity of friendly forces, and even then, only when requested to do so.

   (2) After the precontact transmission sequence, distressed personnel will remain alert for friendly aircraft. CSAR aircraft will attempt to establish communication and require survivors to identify themselves, authenticate, and provide other information pertinent to the recovery. To make initial contact with CSAR forces, distressed personnel will use the call sign “RESCUE” followed by their tactical call sign. (For example: “RESCUE, this is DERBY 24.”) The CSAR aircraft will then respond with its tactical call sign.

   (3) Since radio communications may be denied or hampered by the enemy, distressed personnel must be prepared to use other signaling devices, such as mirrors, flares, colored panels, or lights as appropriate, to attract the attention of CSAR forces. Distressed personnel may also be required to use theater approved communication–out methods to authenticate themselves.

11. Authentication of Isolated Personnel.

In wartime, the recovery of isolated personnel may depend on early authentication. Normally, isolated personnel will not receive assistance until their identity has been authenticated. An effective authentication system is essential to protect CSAR forces from enemy entrapment. To achieve this objective, authentication information must be used in a manner that maintains security and viability.

   a. Security. Authentication information must not be given to enemy forces. If enemy forces are able to determine the authentication numbers or other identifying information concerning and isolated personnel, they must be able to deceive CSAR forces or deprive them of the ability to properly authenticate an isolated person.

   b. Viability. Authentication information should be used in a manner that will allow CSAR forces to continue to authenticate isolated personnel over a long period of time. The technical discussed in paragraph 13 concerning the use of authentication information will allow CSAR forces to authenticate an isolated person many times, if necessary.


Authentication of isolated personnel may be accomplished in several ways, depending on the situation. The principal method of authentication will likely be by radio using the unit authentication numbers, data from the survivor’s ISOPREP, or locally developed authentication codes. Authentication can also be accomplished using visual signals or Time on Target (TOT) requirements. For personnel controlled or escorted in an E&E net, authentication may also include fingerprints or physical characteristics.

   a. Unit Authentication. Tactical ground and flying forces will be provided a unit authentication number consisting of four numbers. These numbers will be assigned to units down to and including company or squadron level. Personnel assigned or attached to these units will use these numbers for authentication purposes.

   b. Personal Authentication. The aircrew authentication data will consist of DD Form 1833, Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP). It will be completed by each person subject to action over hostile territory. It contains personal information which may be used by CSAR forces to ensure positive identification of survivors. After the aircrew member has completed the card, it will be classified “CONFIDENTIAL” and will be maintained by the appropriate unit intelligence or operations personnel. Aircrew members will review their ISOPREP at least semiannually. Area commanders will establish procedures to ensure DD Forms 1833, or data contained on them, can be made immediately available to the appropriate RCC. Cards have been designed to be folded to fit the files currently used to store the superseded 5–by 8-inch form.

   c. Local Authentication Codes. The development of local SAR letters and colors is recommended. These additional authentication systems should be published in the Special Instructions (SPIN) portion of the daily air tasking order and briefed to aircrew members. The use of daily or frequently changed SAR letters and colors can provide immediate authentication of isolated personnel and increase the scope of the authentication systems.

13. Use of the ISOPREP:

   a. Upon notification that a member of the unit is missing or isolated in hostile territory, the unit will forward the individual’s ISOPREP data to the appropriate RCC by the fastest secure means available. Information passed telephonically will be followed up by message. The RCC or operations center will disseminate data contained on DD Form 1833 to other authorized agencies, including allied forces if practicable, to assist in the recovery effort.

   b. Upon notification that recovery operations have been unsuccessful or terminated, appropriate entries will be made on DD Form 1833 and the information filed. Copies of the ISOPREP and other pertinent information will be disseminated to other agencies (for example, SOC, Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC)) according to theater directive.

14. Completing the ISOPREP.

Personnel will complete the card (DD Form 1833) in ink, except for items 3, 13, 14, 20–23, and 26 which will be completed in pencil.

   a. Items 1 through 13, self–explanatory.
   b. Item 14, enter a four-digit number that can be easily remembered. This number should not be in the individual’s military records or be public information.
   c. Item 15, self–explanatory.
   d. Item 16 through 19, to be completed by RCC personnel.
   e. Items 20 through 23, require declarative statements, not questions and answers. They should involve personal details which are easily remembered and not subject to change. Details of friends, relatives (other than immediate family), pets, vehicles, vacations, etc., would be appropriate. Avoid references to dates, ages, or other information from the individual’s military records or public information. (For Example: “My first car was a green, 4 door, 1941 Packard.”) CSAR forces will then be able to derive several questions from each statement to authenticate the individual.
   f. Item 24, Additional Data is for local use.
   g. Fingerprints and appropriate codes will be recorded in blocks 1 through 10 on the reverse of DD Form 1833. Fingerprinting will only be accomplished by qualified personnel, such as service law enforcement agencies, OSI, CID, or other trained personnel. When the theater JPRC assumes responsibility for the recovery of an individual by unconventional means, the JPRC will code the individual’s fingerprints on his or her ISOPREP, according to attachment 1. Fingerprints need not be coded before forwarding ISOPREP to JPRCs. Theater commanders will establish procedures to ensure fingerprints are properly taken to facilitate subsequent coding.
   h. Provide current front and profile view photographs of the individual in normal flight clothing (for the Air Force: as prescribed in applicable MAJCOM supplement to AFR 35–10), without headgear.

15. Authentication Procedures.

Authentication procedures must take into account the limited amount of information available on the ISOPREP. To increase the
value of the information on the card, the following techniques are recommended:

a. A survivor or isolated person should not provide or be asked to provide their full authentication number in the clear. CSAR forces in contact with a possible survivor, but unsure of the authenticity of the person, will ask the person to administration, subtract, or multiply specific digits of his or her authentication number to provide the resulting number to the CSAR force. (For example: “DERBY 24, this is JOLLY 21. Give me the sum of your first two numbers (or digits).” “JOLLY 21, this is DERBY 24, answer is 12.”) This technique will protect the person’s authentication number and allow it to be used again at a later time without compromise.

(1) CSAR forces should consider providing authentication to the survivor during initial contact prior to requesting information from him or her. (For example: “DERBY 24, this is JOLLY 21. The sum of your first and third number is 9. Give me the sum of your first and fourth numbers.”)

(2) Isolated personnel unsure of the authenticity of CSAR forces may reverse authenticate if time and conditions permit. (For example: “JOLLY 21, this is DERBY 24. What is the sum of MY third and fourth numbers?”)

(3) Additionally, authentication information can be used to validate instructions to the survivor. For example, if enemy forces are attempting to deceive the survivor with false radio calls, the CSAR force can instruct the survivor to follow only instructions accompanied by valid combinations of the survivor’s authentication number (For example: “DERBY 24, this is JOLLY 21, move 100 yards to the south. The sum of your second and fourth numbers is 8.”)

b. When using survivor authentication statements from the ISOPREP, the RCC should consider releasing only one statement per mission to CSAR forces. This method will ensure the other statements remain uncompromised and available for use during future missions.

16. Supply of Forms.
Air Force activities will obtain their supply of forms through publications distribution channels. Army activities will locally reproduce DD Forms 1833 on 8– by 10–inch card stock, printed head to foot (see attachment 2). Naval activities should requisition forms (SN 0102–LF–030–1000) from Naval Publications and Forms Center, 5801 Tabor Ave, Philadelphia PA 19120.
CONVERSION OF PRINTS TO SYMBOLS

Care should be taken to obtain clear and definite prints when the ISOPREP is completed. In the field, improvisation may be necessary, but every effort should be made to obtain good quality prints. In the absence of printers ink, cheap lipstick, soot, or stamp pads should provide acceptable results. In emergencies, felt tip pens, talc, shoe polish, or any fine grained substance could be used.

A1–2. Types of Prints.
The ridges that produce the characteristic design of a print occur in three main patterns: arches, loops, and whorls. These are further subdivided for classification purposes into arches, tented arches, finger loops, thumb loops, and whorls.

a. Arches. Arches are the simplest and rarest type of pattern. They occur in only about 5 percent of all fingerprints, and fall into two categories:

   (1) Arch. The ridges enter and depart on the opposite side of the print, flowing relatively smoothly, with no ridges that recurve back to the side on which they entered (figure A1–1).

   (2) Tented Arch. The ridges enter and depart on opposite sides of the print as in the arch, but have a distinct upthrust in the ridges under the arch (figure A1–2).

b. Loops. Loops are the most common type of fingerprint pattern and occur in approximately 65 percent of all cases. Loops have only one core and one delta and are divided into the following two categories:

   (1) Finger Loop. The ridges enter on the side of the print toward the little finger, form a loop, then depart on the side from which they entered (figure A1–3).

   (2) Thumb Loop. The ridges enter on the side of the print toward the thumb side of the head, form a loop, the depart on the side from which they entered (figure A1–4).

c. Whorls. Any print that is not an arch, tented arch, finger loop, or thumb loop is classified as a whorl (figures A1–5 through A1–7). Whorls always have more than one delta and often more than one core. In some prints, the delta may be located on the extreme edge of the print.

They types of prints are put into corrective sequence starting with the little finger of the left hand and classified according to the brevity code shown on the reverse of DD Form 1833.
RESERVED
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISOLATED PERSONNEL REPORT (ISOPREP)</th>
<th>1. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)</th>
<th>2. SSN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(See Privacy Act Statement on reverse before completing this form)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INSTRUCTIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Items 1 through 15 and 20 through 23 are to be completed by Applicant. Items 16 through 19 and Item 24 are to be completed by RCC Personnel. All items are to be filled in INK, however, use a PENCIL for items 3, 13, 14, and 20 through 24.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. RANK/GRADE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. BRANCH OF SERVICE</td>
<td>5. NATIONALITY</td>
<td>6. DATE OF BIRTH (YMMDD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. OBVIOUS MARKS (Scar, Birthmark, Mole)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. BLOOD GROUP</td>
<td>9. HEIGHT</td>
<td>10. COLOR OF EYES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. COLOR OF HAIR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. DATE PREPARED (YMMDD)</td>
<td>13. DATE REVIEWED (YMMDD) and CURRENT ASSIGNMENT</td>
<td>14. AUTHENTICATOR NO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15. SIGNATURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. DATE MISSING (YMMDD)</td>
<td>17. LOCSS POSITION</td>
<td>18. PRIORITY (Holds vital information requiring priority rescue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ YES ☐ NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19. SPARE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

PERSONAL AUTHENTICATION STATEMENTS

| 20. | 21. |
| 22. | 23. |

24. ADDITIONAL DATA
CONFIDENTIAL (WHEN FILLED IN)

AUTHORITY: 10 U.S.C. Sections 133, 3012, 5031 and 3012; EO 9397.
PRINCIPAL PURPOSE(S): It is essential to the combat search and rescue effort for the protection of search and rescue forces from enemy entrapment. The social security number is used to ensure positive identification. ROUTINE USE(S): It will be completed by each aircrew member who may be subject to action in or over hostile territory. It contains personal information that may be used to ensure positive identification. After the aircrew member has completed the form it will be classified "CONFIDENTIAL."
DISCLOSURE IS VOLUNTARY. The information is necessary since it affects the entire search and rescue mission and effect on individual or not providing information could be loss of crew status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEFT HAND</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>PRINT CODE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>RIGHT HAND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LITTLE FINGER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10. LITTLE FINGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch</td>
<td>KK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tented Arch</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger Loop</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thumb Loop</td>
<td>NN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whorl</td>
<td>OO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. RING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9. RING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger Missing</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger Mutilated</td>
<td>QQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question/Uncertain</td>
<td>YY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. MIDDLE
PHOTOGRAPH (Front View)

4. INDEX
PHOTOGRAPH (Profile View)

5. THUMB

DD FORM 1833, 84 FEB (REVERSE)
CONFIDENTIAL (WHEN FILLED IN)