



**APPALACHIAN  
SEARCH AND RESCUE  
CONFERENCE**

# **Operational Guidance Manual**

# Operational Guidance Manual of the Appalachian Search and Rescue Conference

Version 1.2 approved by ASRC Board of Directors 6 May 2017

Appalachian Search & Rescue Conference, Inc.  
P.O. Box 400440, Newcomb Hall Station  
Charlottesville, VA 22904



This work is licensed under the *Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License* (CC BY-SA 4.0) . To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/> or send a letter to Creative Commons, 171 Second Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, California, 94105, USA.

This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms. This license is often compared to “copyleft” free and open source software licenses. All new works based on yours will carry the same license, so any derivatives will also allow commercial use. This is the license used by Wikipedia, and is recommended for materials that would benefit from incorporating content from Wikipedia and similarly licensed projects.

This document may be downloaded from  
<http://archive.asrc.net>

# Contents

<b>I. The ASRC</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>IV. Response to Request for Service</b> .....	<b>10</b>
A. Introduction	5	A. Introduction	10
B. Associated Documents	5	B. Direct Request of Member Groups	10
C. Capabilities of the Groups	5	C. Direct Request of Conference	10
D. Capabilities of the Conference	5	D. Member Groups Initiating a Conference-wide Request	10
E. Review and Revision Procedures	6	E. Response by Personnel from Member Groups	11
F. Document Organization	6	F. Response by Remote Support Personnel	11
<b>II. Organization of the Conference</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>V. Operational Guidance for Member Groups</b> .....	<b>12</b>
A. Introduction	7	A. Introduction	12
B. Conference Officers and Leadership of the Member Groups	7	B. Member Group Operations Manuals	12
C. Relationship of the Conference with Outside Organizations	7	C. Medical Care Guidelines	13
D. Relationship between the Conference and Responsible Authorities	7	D. Membership	13
E. Role of the Conference Operations Officer	8	E. Radio Communications	14
<b>III. Safety</b> .....	<b>9</b>	F. Responsibility for Search Mission Management	14
A. Introduction	9	G. Conference Position/White Papers	14
B. Training	9	<b>VI. Change History</b> .....	<b>15</b>
C. Mission Response	9		
D. Canine Policy	9		

This page intentionally left blank.

# I. The ASRC

## A. INTRODUCTION

The Operational Guidance Manual (OGM) is a revision of all previous Operations Manuals for the Appalachian Search and Rescue Conference (ASRC, Conference). This OGM documents the procedures that guide the ASRC when Groups (member teams) respond to requests from responsible authorities (RAs). Portions of the OGM will set forth procedures; however, the nature of the requests which RAs make of the member Groups, requires that these procedures remain flexible and ultimately subject to the judgment of those executing such procedures. Further sections of this OGM provide guidance for the ASRC dispatching system structure and methods by which the ASRC will offer Group accreditations. This OGM replaces any and all parts of previous versions of the ASRC Operations Manual and draft portions thereof.

## B. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

The OGM builds on current versions of ASRC organizational documents including:

1. Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws;
2. Strategic Plan;
3. Administrative Manual;
4. ASRC Training Standards; and
5. Federal Communications Commission Radio Licenses assigned to the organization.

## C. CAPABILITIES OF THE GROUPS

Each member Group of the ASRC brings its own unique set of skills, members, and philosophies to the conference. The common core skill set among all the member Groups is the ground-based Search and Rescue (SAR) skills that are set in the conference Training Standards (i.e. Field Team Member [FTM] and Field Team Leader [FTL]). These skills are ubiquitous throughout the conference such that every member of each member Group is trained in these fundamental skills. The standardized performance expectations for this basic knowledge are

found in the conference Training Manual. Each member Group has adopted as part of their own training program the standards set forth in this manual.

Each member Group also contributes their own set of specializations within SAR. Some of these specializations may include:

1. cave rescue and recovery;
2. wilderness medicine;
3. canine resources;
4. search management and incident command specialists;
5. disaster response training and resources,
6. equestrian resources;
7. wilderness pre-hospital care;
8. data, information, and communications system specialists;
9. law-enforcement and local government liaisons; and
10. search and recovery specialists.

Groups with specializations provide their own equipment and standards (which may be in addition to standards promulgated by the conference) to conduct these specialized operations.

## D. CAPABILITIES OF THE CONFERENCE

Membership to the conference affords each Group several advantages including:

1. access to a unified set of training standards adapted to the regional operating environment;
2. relationships and regular dialogue with member Groups, which, when leveraged during an incident, offers a seamless integration into that incident;
3. immediate and remote assistance with search management;

4. a culture of innovation, research, and desire to advance the state-of-the-practice of SAR;
5. access to experienced and world-class experts doing cutting edge research in search and rescue;
6. best-practice recommendations from Groups of experienced and world-class experts within the conference, including this Section 5 of this document;
7. insurance products that take advantage of bulk rates to provide operational liability and other coverage; and
8. central dispatch of all member Groups during searches for critical missing subjects and high profile searches at the request of RAs.

The conference is as strong as each member Group. Member Groups of the conference benefit from the unique nature of each Group.

## E. REVIEW AND REVISION PROCEDURES

This document will be reviewed bi-annually by the Conference Operations Officer (COO). The effectiveness and usability of the policies and procedures described herein will be reviewed. Current practices will be reviewed against what is described in the text and appendices of the current version of the OGM. The Conference Operations Officer (COO) is responsible for completing the review in coordination with the Operations Officers of the member Groups. Changes to the text (i.e. body of the document, not including the appendices) of this OGM will be proposed at a Board of Directors (BOD) meeting for approval. Changes will be communicated using a redline version of the document. Once approved, only those changes will be applied and a new version of the document, to supersede the prior version, will be reissued to all member Group Operations Officers and to the BOD.

Appendices will be reviewed at least annually. Updates to appendices of this OGM can be made by the COO. Those updates will be communicated to member Group Operations Officers upon completion and in writing. Updates to the appendices, if any, will be communicated to the BOD during the second and fourth quarter BOD meetings.

## F. DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

The remainder of this document is organized as follows:

1. a detailed explanation of the organization of the conference is presented in Section 2;
2. a description of how the member Groups and the conference responds to requests for service is provided in Section 3;
3. guidance to member Groups for best operational practices is provided in Section 4; and
4. member Group accreditation procedures are provided in Section 5.

Supporting appendices can be found at the back of this document.

## II. Organization of the Conference

### A. INTRODUCTION

The conference is structured to provide support to the member Groups and facilitate regular interaction between the member Groups. The organization relies on the member Groups to be mature and independent organizations in their own right who are seeking the advantages afforded by membership to the conference. The conference is structured to provide equal representation from each member Group to the organization and has organizational officers who guide the direction of the conference and drive it forward by producing documentation, guidance, and other products for the member Groups.

### B. CONFERENCE OFFICERS AND LEADERSHIP OF THE MEMBER GROUPS

Conference officers lead the member Groups to realize the mission, vision, and core values of the conference's Strategic Plan. Conference leadership contributes to the overall direction and activities of the organization in tandem with member Groups' requests and input. Conference officers are resources for the leaders of each member Group to consult on a variety of issues as conference officers generally have significant experience and expertise.

### C. RELATIONSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE WITH OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS

Member Groups of the ASRC should strive to set the example for other search and rescue teams they interact with. They do this by achieving a high level of performance during a mission, conducting valuable routine training, interacting at a sophisticated level with responsible authorities, and maintaining professional demeanor at all times. Everything that a member does should be in an effort to advance the goal of search and rescue - to find the missing person fast.

On behalf of the member Groups, the conference may occasionally reach out to other organizations which may offer a beneficial relationship to the member Groups. These organizations may offer products, services, or expertise that may be of benefit to the member Groups. Conference officers may be able to leverage the size of the membership body, previous successes or uniqueness of the organization to attract outside organizations to bring their goods and services to the member Groups.

Conference officers may also engage other search and rescue teams to explore the possibility for that team to join the conference. These search and rescue teams may be of strategic value such as expanding the conference area of influence or incorporating a specialized resource. Any team that wishes to join the conference shall follow the procedures outlined in the Administrative Manual.

### D. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CONFERENCE AND RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

In several places, the ASRC Strategic Plan describes the ASRC as an organization that provides multi-agency coordination across the member Groups. Our core values assert that we "work in close cooperation and coordination with responsible authorities before, during, and after missions." The Plan also recognizes a client environment that implies the conference should emphasize its delivery of multi-agency coordination, before, during, and after missions.

Additionally, agencies across our client environment have typically adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Most obviously, searches now are conducted using the Incident Command System to organize field activities. NIMS also describes multi-agency coordination during incidents, emphasizing prioritization of resources, requesting resources from multiple agencies, and ensuring common operations upon arrival at an incident. According to NIMS, multi-agency coordination consists of "personnel, procedures, protocols, business practices, and communications integrated into a common system." Consistent with NIMS, then, ASRC organization and governance, business practices, and common training standards provide the foundations of multi-agency coordination.

These principles, in turn, guide development of our OGM, establishing the doctrine underpinning the ASRC's common core capabilities and coordination protocols. In particular, this OGM describes mechanisms for resource requests, resource coordination and accountability, and guidance to establish a framework for interoperability, especially with regard to communication capabilities.

## **E. ROLE OF THE CONFERENCE OPERATIONS OFFICER**

The COO helps set the culture and values which guide conference member Group's responses to requests for services from an RA. The COO provides a forum for operations officers of member Groups to interact, discuss issues, and seek advice. The COO should encourage good discussion between the member Group's operations officers, connect Groups to each other, and stay up-to-date on the capabilities offered by each member Group. State and local issues facing member Groups, including operational requirements, political climate, and responsible authority needs should be monitored by the COO for opportunities to assist member Groups to overcome these challenges. The COO may want to monitor emerging trends in missions that member Groups are facing to help identify new challenges facing member Groups. The COO may also want to monitor new technology, training opportunities, and operational techniques that conference member Groups may want to take advantage of.

During times when the conference is acting as a multi-agency coordination (MAC) center, the COO is the primary point of contact for dispatch and coordination of conference - wide activities. The COO may at time, appoint or request a substitute for this duty as necessary. Conference dispatch procedures are described in Section 5 of this OGM.

## III. Safety

### A. INTRODUCTION

The health and safety of the personnel of each member Group during travel, training, mission response, and other conference activities is a core value of the conference. Health and safety should always be the first consideration when member Groups are conducting their business. The conference works to create a culture of safety and the example is set by the leadership of the conference and each member Group.

### B. TRAINING

The nature of search and rescue training inherently includes values of safety. Member Groups should emphasize personal safety to each of their members as often as possible during training periods. Personal safety is practiced through the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), operating procedures, written guidance, and the experience of the individual and teammates. Creating a culture of safety can start during training periods which will carry over to mission response. Member Groups should train their membership on the necessary PPE that is needed to respond to their missions and participate in their trainings.

### C. MISSION RESPONSE

Member Groups are encouraged to evaluate each mission and their potential response from a perspective of safety. This is typically done by senior personnel on the Group (e.g. operations officer, president, chief). Evaluations may include who is responsible for incident command, the types of tasks that may be assigned to the Group, the distance the incident is from the Group's primary response area and proper PPE to be worn during the mission response. If the Group feels that safety of its members may be compromised without due cause then they should decline the mission or the task and address the concern with the responsible authority. Accountability for each individual member of each Group is a critical safety issue which the conference expects each Group to address during each mission.

Each member Group will maintain a dispatching system to account for each individual member who responds to a call-out or mission. Dispatching system will include, at a minimum, the following capabilities:

1. Standard times during a call-out when an individual Group member must contact their organization, or vice versa, to account for their location and/or status;
2. Account for the location and/or status of each Group member during the entire mission response including travel to and from the mission;
3. Document the communication with each Group member that includes the date and time that Group member was contacted and a response received;
4. A method which the Group stays informed of any changes in mission status and can communicate the change in mission status to each member engaged in the response;
5. A method by which each Group member can be contacted at any time during the mission response; and
6. Procedures which train members of the Group on the use of the dispatch system and appointed members on the operation of the dispatch system.

Groups should not assume that the responsible authority is properly communicating safety considerations or risks when responding to a mission. Risks inherent to a mission include the travel requirements to and from the mission, the environmental setting of the mission, climatic factors, subject type, the reason for searching, and the Group's own capabilities. Member Groups should turn down a request for resources when the risk to the safety and well-being of their Group members is exceeded by that Group's tolerance for risk.

### D. CANINE POLICY

It is the standard of the ASRC that any canine that is attending an ASRC event will be leashed or crated/ confined when not on an assigned field task or training activity. Canine handlers will have control over their dog(s) at all times. In the event that these standards are not upheld, the offending parties may be directed to leave. Failure to abide by ASRC policies, including without limitation a direction to leave an ASRC event, may result in disciplinary action. In the event that a dispute is made in regards to an incident, this dispute will follow the process set forth in the ASRC Administration Manual.

## IV. Response to Request for Service

### A. INTRODUCTION

Responsible authorities (RAs) who are charged with locating the missing person and effecting the rescue will turn to SAR organizations such as the member Groups of the conference for assistance. SAR Groups offer knowledge, skills, and abilities which supplement the capabilities of the RA. SAR Groups may have agreements such as a memorandum of understanding (MOU) that establishes methods of contact and expectations when an RA contacts that Group. In effect, SAR Groups act as consultants for the RA. SAR Groups normally have strict policies against self-deployment and will act only after an RA directly requests their service. Member Groups of the conference do not respond to requests for services from the general public, a request must come from a government organization. The remainder of this section describes the various methods by which services of member Groups may be requested by an RA.

### B. DIRECT REQUEST OF MEMBER GROUPS

Each member Group must develop their own relationship with the RAs in their operational area. Operational areas of the member Groups are defined by that Group. The ASRC does not assign operational areas. Note that operational areas can and will overlap. When a responsible authority contacts a member Group, that Group may choose to respond based on any number of risk factors that leadership of the Group weighs, some of which may be outlined in Section 3.

Upon responding to a request, the member Group shall notify the ASRC of its intent to respond using the procedures described in Appendix A. Doing so initiates insurance coverage provided by the conference and provides the conference leadership with situational awareness of the state of conference Groups. Each member Group shall respond to a request per their own operating guidelines but at a minimum have a dispatch system in place for their membership prior to sending members in the field. Accountability of each member is part of conducting a safe response to a mission. Dispatch systems may be of that Group's own design but meet the requirements provided in Section 3.3.

### C. DIRECT REQUEST OF CONFERENCE

An RA may choose to request the services of a subset or all of the member Groups of the ASRC. In that case, the conference acts as a MAC center for that RA. If an RA contacts the conference directly and requests the services of two or less member Groups, then the conference will refer the RA directly to those Groups for response by providing contact information to the RA or contacting those Groups directly, or both. If an RA directly requests the entire ASRC or at least three Groups, then the ASRC will initiate conference dispatching systems. Requests from the RA will first be routed to the COO or his designee (Conference Alert Officer [CAO]), who at that time may directly contact the RA for further information. The COO/CAO will choose a member Group whose operational area is closest to the mission to act as the point of contact for the conference at the mission incident command post. That member Group will name the person who conference dispatch should communicate with. The COO will open conference dispatch using the procedures described in Appendix A.

Circumstances of the request may be unusual or beyond the capabilities of the conference. As such, the COO/CAO may contact the Chair or another officer of the conference to discuss potential options to respond to the RA. The COO/CAO will act to satisfy the RAs request to the extent possible. The COO/CAO, in consultation with another officer of the conference may turn down the request. However, the COO/CAO will always refer the RA to the closest ASRC member Group for further consideration.

### D. MEMBER GROUPS INITIATING A CONFERENCE-WIDE REQUEST

A member Group may receive a request from the RA to engage additional ASRC member Groups in a mission. The member Group should evaluate if the RA understands the risks of engaging additional conference member Groups, namely extended transportation times for personnel. Only then should the member Group should contact the conference to initiate the coordination of additional Groups from the conference. The member Group will act at the point of contact for the conference for the duration of that mission. Contacting the Conference may be done so through (in order): (i) contacting the COO, (ii) contacting any of the other conference officers, and (iii) opening conference

dispatch. If neither the COO nor any of the other conference officers are available, then the member Group should open dispatch directly using the procedures described in Appendix A. Note that it is preferable for a conference officer to first be notified so that the risks are understood at the leadership level prior to engaging additional member Groups and opening dispatch.

#### **E. RESPONSE BY PERSONNEL FROM MEMBER GROUPS**

Personnel from member Groups of the ASRC always respond as personnel of their Group. Personnel shall not register with the mission under the ASRC because the conference is not an operational entity. Groups who permit personnel to hold membership in more than one SAR Group shall have in-place policies and procedures, including dispatching procedures, to guide personnel as to which Group they are representing at that time.

#### **F. RESPONSE BY REMOTE SUPPORT PERSONNEL**

An RA may request remote support for a mission to assist in planning, data analysis, mapping, and other services. Remote support is an important service that a member Group has access to through the conference and can offer to an RA when engaged in a mission. Remote support through the conference shall not be initiated without a request from the RA. When requested, the RA must be made aware that personnel from other Groups who may not be present at the mission will be providing remote support services. If remote support services are provided fully by member Groups who have already been requested by the RA, then additional permission is not necessary. An additional request from the RA is required only when personnel who would provide remote support services are members of a Group that has not yet been requested by the RA. Requests for remote support can be made by any member Group engaged in a mission through the COO/CAO, ASRC dispatch (if open), or by directly contacting personnel listed on the roster in Appendix B.

Remote support personnel from member Groups not requested by the RA for the mission shall notify their Group of their intent to provide remote support services. Groups who have personnel trained in remote support and intend to provide these services shall have policies in place to ensure their Group is aware of their personnel's participation.

## V. Operational Guidance for Member Groups

### A. INTRODUCTION

The conference provides training standards and operational guidelines that each Group subscribes to by maintaining their conference membership. Member Groups of the conference are unified by their desire to maintain professional-level services to the RA. This section provides operational guidance for member Groups by providing a minimum set of policies which member Groups should establish. The conference is available to provide guidance to any member Group as they establish these policies and procedures.

### B. MEMBER GROUP OPERATIONS MANUALS

Each member Group should establish a manual which provides their personnel written guidance for operations. Such operational manuals should establish the minimum operating parameters for their personnel should adhere to during missions and/or training opportunities. Member Group operation manuals should be reviewed and updated bi-annually to reflect current operating procedures. Operations manuals should provide guidance for each service area that the member Group provides to the RA as well as the policies and procedures described in the sections below. The following is a list of recommended, but not required, topics for each member Group operations manual.

1. Response to requests from RAs
  - a. Dispatch procedures
  - b. Urgency assessment
  - c. Risk management considerations
2. Search management procedures
  - a. Responsibility
  - b. Qualifications for search manager
  - c. Use of remote support
3. Field Tasks
  - a. Safety
  - b. Field team composition
  - c. Field promotion guidelines
4. Communications
  - a. Radios
  - b. Codes with reference to the ICS communications guidelines
5. Medical Care
  - a. First Aid
  - b. State and local requirements
  - c. Rendering care to a teammate
  - d. Rendering care to the search subject
  - e. Documentation
6. Subject Evacuation
  - a. Nontechnical evacuations
  - b. Semi- and Technical Rescue
  - c. Safety
7. Minimum Equipment
  - a. Group
  - b. Personnel
8. Mission Types other than Wilderness Search
9. Accidents, Injuries or Illness of a Member
 

The conference is not an operational entity and the member Groups are responsible for creating the documentation for the topics listed above.

## C. MEDICAL CARE GUIDELINES

### 1. BACKGROUND

Personnel of member Groups learn first aid, CPR, and AED skills primarily to provide medical care to fellow teammates and secondarily to provide medical care to a subject, if required. Member Groups shall have policies which allow for providing medical care to the extent which law permits and to the level of training, but not beyond.

### 2. LEVEL OF CARE

To avoid criminal or civil liability, individuals in ASRC Groups shall provide care to members and patients in accordance with Group policies, applicable state legislative and regulatory law, and common law principles. Generally such care will fit into one or more of the following categories:

- a. No first aid or medical care
- b. First aid level care
- c. Emergency Medical Services (EMS): Basic Life Support (BLS) level care
- d. Emergency Medical Services (EMS): Advanced Life Support (ALS) level care
- e. Wilderness Medical Care outside the state EMS system

Member Groups may provide care at whatever level they wish, and may change this at any time. However, member Groups should inform the other member Groups of the level of care they provide, and should share their patient care policies and protocols with other Groups, through the Conference Medical Officer (if available), who shall place such information in the ASRC Archive or other record and ensure it is updated at least bi-annually.

### 3. COMMITTEES

The ASRC has two committees dealing with medical issues. The Medical Advisory Committee consists solely of Group member-physicians. The Medical Committee has a broader membership, including all members of the Medical Advisory Committee, all member Group Medical Officers for member Groups that have such an officer, and any other interested members of

ASRC member Groups. Details of these structure and duties of these committees may be found in the ASRC Administration Manual.

The committees may put forth:

- a. updates to certification standards, used by member Groups;
- b. updates to best practices when those updates are permitted by the certifications used by member Groups;
- c. updates when laws, rules, and regulations change within each state covered by the conference;
- d. recommendations to the member Groups for best practices to train and learn the skills and techniques required by the certifications used by the member Groups; and
- e. responses to requests made by the COO or BOD.

The committees may produce deliverables in the form of memorandums or white papers for delivery to the BOD for acceptance. Committees may establish peer review policies for any deliverable they produce. Deliverables shall be marked "Draft - for internal review only" until approved by the BOD, when the markings can be removed. Information and recommendations contained in deliverables are for the benefit of the member Groups to use to the extent they desire, but are not enforceable by the conference.

## D. MEMBERSHIP

Member Groups should have membership policies for the recruitment and maintenance of personnel. Member Groups should provide for regular background check for each member and procedures for confidential review of the background checks and acceptance or rejection of a member based on the results of the background check. Member Groups should have an on-boarding process for new members to orient them to SAR operations, certification requirements, and general SAR culture. Member Groups may consider the need for multiple levels of membership including: (i) provisional, probationary, or candidate member, (ii) operational or active members, (iii) support, associate, or not operational members, (iv) lifetime or founder, and (v) inactive, dismissed, terminated or removed.

Member Groups should have a process to terminate the membership of personnel for cause and exit

procedures for all personnel regardless of reason for leaving. The conference BOD should be notified once a member has been dismissed but need not be notified if a member leaves voluntarily.

## E. RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Member Groups may operate under the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) radio licenses granted to the conference. Member Groups are expected to govern their personnel appropriately to ensure there are no violations of the radio licenses. Member Groups will indemnify the conference against violations of the radio licenses by their personnel. Member Groups are encouraged to apply for their own licenses to operate under. Violations, and any resulting fees and fines, by an individual will be the responsibility of that individual's member Group.

Consistent with National Incident Management System requirements, member Groups should have policies for the use of plain language on radio systems. Exceptions may be made with respect to names of personnel which may be replaced by assigning a number or some other reference that can be easily understood and subject status. The following codes are established for the status of the search mission subject once located:

1. **Status 1** the subject is responsive and able to evacuate under his or her own energy and without assistance;
2. **Status 2** the subject requires medical care beyond minor first aid and assistance to be evacuated; and
3. **Status 3** the subject is deceased.

Status codes should always be used over radios. Once a subject has been located and when possible, searchers should switch to mobile phone use to communicate with the incident command post.

## F. RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEARCH MISSION MANAGEMENT

Each member Group shall have a policy that the outcome and management of a mission is always the responsibility of the RA. Neither the conference nor any member Group, at-large member, or personnel of a member Group will assume responsibility for the direction or outcome of a search mission. Member Groups may have policies to advise RAs on search strategy and assist with the management of a search, but member

Groups shall always defer to the RA for decisions regarding the direction of the search and deployment of personnel.

Conference accredited search managers are highly skilled and qualified individuals. They represent a resource for member Groups and RAs to draw upon during a mission. Their accreditation is recognition of their hard work and extensive experience. When engaged in a mission, conference accredited search managers operate as personnel of their member Group and shall not register with the mission under the ASRC because the conference is not an operational entity. Member Groups with personnel, or member Groups who sponsor at-large members who have earned conference accreditation shall have policies in place to accommodate a request for assistance of these individuals by an RA.

## G. CONFERENCE POSITION / WHITE PAPERS

The conference will occasionally produce white papers or position papers that provide further guidance and support to member Groups. Papers may be a summary of available technology, best practices for SAR-related skills and services or other topics that might advance the state-of-the-practice of SAR. Papers produced by the conference and any opinions or suggestions provided therein are non-enforceable recommendations by the conference to member Groups.

The conference supports the development of these papers by identifying authors who have expressed interest and/or competency in the subject. The author or Group of authors shall establish peer review policies for any paper produced prior to submittal to the BOD. Conference papers will be submitted to the BOD for review marked "Draft - for internal review only" until approved by the BOD, when the markings can be removed. Once removed conference white papers and position papers will be made publically available through the conference website. When appropriate, the BOD should encourage the submittal of papers for publication by academic journals or by other commercial publications. Doing so establishes the member Groups and conference as leaders and innovators in SAR and related fields.

## VI. Change History

Available old versions and working drafts are posted in the ASRC Archive at <http://archive.asrc.net>.

### **May 2017 (Operational Guidance Manual Version 1.2)**

- Added Canine Policy under III, Safety.
- Added Change History
- Minor editorial changes

### **May 2016 (Operational Guidance Manual Version 1.1)**

- All-new *Operational Guidance Manual* replaced old *Operations Manual* at ASRC General Membership Meeting/Board of Directors meeting. No version 1.0 ever published formally.
- Version 1.1 published in new format several months later with editorial changes and formatting only

### **April 1999 (Operations Manual version 3.1)**

### **February 1998 (Version 3.0)**

### **February 1995 (Version 2.0)**

### **November 1998 (Operations Manual, Version 1.0)**

- Renamed from Search and Rescue Operations Plan and Search and Rescue Operations Plan Training Manual to Operations Manual.

### **December 1985 (Search and Rescue Operations Plan Version 3.0)**

### **August 1984 (Version 2.0)**

### **July 1978 (Search and Rescue Operations Plan Version 1.0)**

### **October 1976 (Operations Manual)**