

ASRC Training Requirements

Version 8

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Overview

The ASRC was founded to provide highly skilled assistance to local agencies to respond to wilderness missing person and rescue situations. This remains the prime mission of the conference and member teams.

The intent of this manual is to be a training guide for ground search and rescue. A Land Search and Rescue (SAR) Team conducts search, rescue, and recovery in response to natural and human-caused events that may occur in one or more of the wilderness or urban environments.

Properties that define an Urban Environment include:

- A significant number of people occupying the land
- A significantly developed area with structures and facilities
- Roads and easy means of travel

Urban Development areas are classified as:

- Residential – where people live
 - Trailer parks, Retirement communities, Suburbs
 - Seasonal communities, temp housing (campgrounds, RV Parks)
- Non-Residential – where people go to do other things
 - Shopping Malls, Schools, Amusement Parks

A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. In the Wilderness Act, further definition of an area of wilderness is:

•An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which:

- (1) Generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;
- (2) Has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;
- (3) Has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and
- (4) May also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.¹

Ground search and rescue requires knowledge and skills related to the following areas:

- Search
- Navigation
- Communications
- Subject management
- Personal health and safety

¹ Wilderness Act (September 3, 1964 used by NPS)

- Basic ropes and rope systems
- Legal Aspects

The core competency of the ASRC is the effective and efficient application of field search skills. An understanding of field operations and skills is necessary to provide effective mission management. Field Team Leader and Field Team Member are operational titles. To avoid confusion, this document utilizes the separate titles of “Level XX Search team member” based upon the acquisition of knowledge and skills in the various aspects of Ground Search and Rescue. The assignment of members with various certification levels to operational assignments is at the discretion of incident management.

Field Self-Sufficiency

FEMA types field teams are based upon the maximum time during which a crew (or team) is prepared, in terms of training and equipment, to function in the field before requiring additional logistical support.

- Deployed for up to 12 hours at a time
- Deployed for up to 24 hours at a time
- Deployed for up to 72 hours at a time

Based on the typical operational needs found in the ASRC service area, all levels of ASRC certifications should prepare for a 24-hour field task deployment. If extended self-sufficient operations will be required, field teams will receive prior notice and should consider having the additional supplies and equipment to prepare for up to 72-hour deployments.

Field Level Advancement path

- Level IV Search Team Member (Trainee)
 - “Awareness” level search, horizontal litter handling
- Level III Search Team Member (Member of a field team)
 - “Operations” Level Search
 - “Awareness” Level Low Angle Rescue plus member of a litter team
- Level II Search Team Member (Leads Search Tasks and simple rescues)
 - “Technician” Level Search
 - “Operations” Level Low Angle Rescue
- Level I Search Team Member (Leads complex search tasks and rescues)
 - “Technician” Level Low Angle Rescue

In addition to certifying field skills, the ASRC certifies Search Managers with the skills necessary to lead missions.

Incident Command Advancement path

- Search Manager Level III
 - Base Staff for all missions
 - Initial on-site leadership for very small missions
- Search Manager Level II
 - Leads more complex missions
- Search Manager Level I
 - Coordinates response and allocates resources for concurrent missions
 - Serves as a resource for Level III and II Managers

NOTES:

- 1) It is felt that to maintain operational effectiveness; the “force protection” aspects of first aid are essential skills for all SAR personnel. The ASRC standards for each level integrate these “force protection” skills. Teams who elect to integrate the first aid training into their field training levels should consider adding the wilderness first aid skills listed as “optional” that are located at the end of each level. Alternately, teams may elect to seek external first aid certifications in accordance with the ASRC medical policy.
- 2) The phrase “Demonstrate” means perform the skill. A mission/task simulation is one way to achieve this.
- 3) This standard addresses the knowledge and skills expectations for able-bodied team members. The ASRC wishes to include and benefit from the skills provided by members who may have physical or other limitations. In consultation with the Conference Training Officer, the Group Training Officer will provide accommodations to members with such limitations. While alternate means of assessment may vary, due to the nature of the work performed, knowledge requirements are necessary. Waiver of physical skills is acceptable. However, there must be a mechanism in place to ensure that the member is restricted from performing those waived skills at a mission.

Acronyms and Terminology

This table defines the acronyms and terminology used in this document. You may encounter more in a search and rescue operation

Acronym	Meaning
GTO	Group Training Officer
TO	Training Officer
AHJ	Authority Having Jurisdiction
RA	Responsible Agency (from a government entity)
ICS	Incident Command System
IC	Incident Commander
ASRC	Appalachian Search and Rescue Conference
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SAR	Search And Rescue
Awareness level	A basic competency level that stresses hazard recognition
Operations level	Individuals who identify hazards, use equipment and apply limited techniques specific to the areas of Search and rescue
Technician level	Individuals who identify hazards, use equipment and apply advanced techniques specific to the areas of Search and rescue

Search Group

Each accredited group shall:

- Maintain a current database or record of individual certification, including:
 - Field Training Level
 - Specialized Skills & Equipment
 - Participation in training
 - Certifications held
- Develop training and testing materials for team-specific aspects of this standard, including alerting procedures and AHJ-specific requirements
- Classify members, based on their physical capabilities, to complete various types of SAR tasks
- Maintain policies, based on the local jurisdiction, for:
 - Drug and alcohol use, dependency, and abuse
 - Sexual harassment
 - Culture, race, sex/gender, and age sensitivity
- Operate within the National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command System (ICS)
- Maintain a training and education program with a goal of preventing SAR-related death, injuries, or illnesses
- Develop and maintain a risk management plan
 - Identify regional and mission risks
 - Determine its significance
 - Implement training to address each risks

Operational Needs:

Some teams have chosen to pursue additional skills and/or credentialing to meet specific local needs such as: Cave Rescue, Mountain Rescue Association accreditation for high-angle rescue, wilderness medicine, and support for local National Parks. These additional skill sets are encouraged to the extent that they do not detract from fulfilling the core mission. Teams are encouraged to develop/adopt separate stand-alone standards and training programs for the non-core missions that a local team chooses to support.

Local teams may add core mission-driven requirements as an “add-on” for the Field IV-I levels to meet local needs. Teams are encouraged to develop supplemental materials (including testing) to insure that members are familiar with local alerting, response, and external agency relations.

Search Manager standards are Conference-wide. Teams may not make additions or deletions from the Search Manager standards.

All Members

Requirements

General

All members shall:

- Meet the minimum age requirement, as determined by the group policy or local jurisdiction
- Meet the minimum educational requirements, as determined by the group policy or local jurisdiction
- Meet the minimum fitness requirements, as determined by the group policy or local jurisdiction
- Complete the medical requirements, as determined by the group policy or local jurisdiction
- Complete background checks, as determined by the group policy or local jurisdiction
- Meet, or exceed, minimum participation requirements for training and operations, as defined by the group policy or local jurisdiction
- Demonstrate proficiency in individual skills and abilities as implemented in the certification standards.
- Wear environmentally appropriate identifiable uniforms, or markers, as determined by the group policy
- Possess adequate food, water, and equipment to sustain themselves for 24 hours, in any season, as determined by the group policy or local jurisdiction in the anticipated areas of operation
- Know and follow safe driving procedures, as determined by the group policy or local jurisdiction
 - Be prepared to wear the ASRC Blue uniform shirt for multi-group responses.

SAR Field Level IV (Trainee)

A Level IV “Trainee” possesses the minimum knowledge, skills and equipment necessary to respond to a ground search and rescue incident and avoid becoming a burden on the mission.

The Level IV “Trainee” certification is a temporary entry level certification issued by the local team’s Group Training Officer. It is the intent that, within a short period of time (recommended maximum 18 months), all members will progress to a higher level of certification.

A member at this level has the ability to **recognize** the hazards and risks in a given situation, or environment, and is able to request appropriate resources for search and rescue operations. Individuals at this level function **only** under direct supervision of a more senior member. Trainees **may not** enter a hazard zone, but may serve other support functions outside the hazard zone. Trainees may accompany a field team if their equipment, knowledge, and skill set do not become a burden to the team.

Requirements

General (SAR FIELD IV)

- IV-1. No required prior wilderness, search, or rescue skills
- IV-2. Complete the team application process.
- IV-3. Acquire all team-required clearances (background check, child abuse, etc.)
- IV-4. Gain an understanding of the teams policies and procedures
- IV-5. Successfully complete, and possess certification for, this courses:
 - IV-5.1. IS-100.b: Introduction to the Incident Command System, ICS-100
- IV-6. Participate in a minimum of one group practical field training, or exercise
- IV-7. Demonstrate the ability to function as an effective member of a field team on a supervised task

Personal Health and Safety (SAR FIELD IV)

- IV-8. Maintain effectiveness and avoid becoming a burden on the field team for at least 6 hours
- IV-9. Demonstrate proper clothing selection for current and anticipated weather
 - IV-9.1. Explain the concept of layered clothing, including:
 - IV-9.1.1. Defining each layer
 - IV-9.1.2. Describe the function of each layer
 - IV-9.1.3. Describe advantages of materials used in each layer
 - IV-9.1.4. Describe the disadvantages of materials used in each layer
- IV-10. Describe prevention and detection of the following medical conditions
 - IV-10.1. Heat exhaustion
 - IV-10.2. Heat Stroke
 - IV-10.3. Hypothermia
- IV-11. Using urinary frequency and color, demonstrate an understanding of dehydration detection
- IV-12. Present your personal field pack, including:
 - IV-12.1. Appropriate field pack
 - IV-12.2. Nutrition
 - IV-12.2.1. Food for 24 hours
 - IV-12.2.2. Water (at least 1 liter)
 - IV-12.3. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- IV-12.3.1. Medical Gloves (non-latex, at least 2 pairs)
- IV-12.3.2. Leather palm (or similar) Work gloves
- IV-12.3.3. High-visibility vest with reflective markings
- IV-12.3.4. Eye protection (safety glasses)
- IV-12.4. Clothing
 - IV-12.4.1. Outerwear appropriate to the current weather
 - IV-12.4.2. Footwear appropriate to the current weather
 - IV-12.4.3. Weather gear for potential weather changes in the individual group's operational area
- IV-12.5. PPE knowledge, as determined by the individual group, includes:
 - IV-12.5.1. Describe the reason for carrying each piece of PPE
 - IV-12.5.2. Demonstrate the use of all PPE found in one's pack
 - IV-12.5.3. Tell when other PPE is needed in your team's area (i.e. Personal Flotation Devices)
- IV-13. Survival Equipment
 - IV-13.1. Trash Bags (5)
 - IV-13.2. Five One-Gallon Zip Lock Bags
 - IV-13.3. Candle
 - IV-13.4. Matches /Lighter (waterproof)
 - IV-13.5. Whistle (Plastic without cork)
 - IV-13.6. Personal First Aid Kit
 - IV-13.7. Small Knife or multi-tool
- IV-14. Search Equipment
 - IV-14.1. Orienteering style Compass (rectangular base)
 - IV-14.2. Headlamp and second light source (with an extra set of batteries for each)
 - IV-14.3. Pencil and Paper (either store in a zip-lock bag or waterproof paper/pen)
 - IV-14.4. Roll of flagging tape
 - IV-14.5. Permanent Marker (i.e. Sharpie) to write on flagging tape
 - IV-14.6. While wearing your field pack, participate in a field task of at least 2 hours duration

Navigation (SAR FIELD IV)

- IV-15. Using your preferred electronic navigational device (GPS, Smart Phone, etc), determine and report your current US National Grid (USNG) location. (Ex: usngapp)
- IV-16. Given a set of USNG coordinates, plot a single point on a topographic map

Communication Skills (SAR FIELD IV)

- IV-17. Using English, demonstrate the ability to provide accurate, clear, and effective verbal communication
- IV-18. Using a team-owned portable radio, demonstrate ability to send and receive a message
- IV-19. Using a GPS and a team-owned portable radio, transmit your current USNG location
- IV-20. Discuss properly interfacing with the Media

Search Skills (SAR FIELD IV)

- IV-21. Describe your team's alerting process, member tracking, and your role in the system
- IV-22. Demonstrate signing into and out of a mission (may simulate using real forms)
- IV-23. Explain the use of a Search and Rescue (SAR) staging area
- IV-24. Define the term "freelancing"
- IV-25. Explain how "freelancing" can interfere with the organized search effort

Rescue Skills (SAR FIELD IV)

- IV-26. While participating as a member of a litter team on level ground, demonstrate
- IV-27. Properly carrying a litter as part of a 6 person team
- IV-28. Rotating through the various litter carry positions
- IV-29. Announcing or responding to litter movement commands

SAR Field Level III

A member at this level is prepared to serve as a **member** of a field search team. This includes having the ability to recognize the hazards and risks of a given situation, use equipment, and participate as a litter team member in a low-angle rescue operation.

Field team tasks at this level include basic search skills, limited navigational skills, and can perform field team duties, such as communications, medic, or search team member.

Individuals at this level can lead teams on a linear task (i.e. trail or road walking), help coordinate and supervise emergent volunteers (supporting a Level II or Level I team leader) or serve other support functions.

Requirements

General (SAR FIELD III)

III-1. Successfully complete, and possess certification for, these courses:

- III-1.1. IS-200.b: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents
- III-1.2. Bloodborne Pathogen Program - Infection Control Training or equivalent
- III-1.3. CPR for Healthcare Professionals or an equivalent

III-2. Define the phases of a search and rescue task:

- III-2.1. Receiving a task briefing
- III-2.2. Preplan (Equipment and personnel needs)
- III-2.3. Describe a Search Strategy for the task
- III-2.4. Describe the Search Tactics and Techniques to use
- III-2.5. Describe how to ensure completion of assigned task/area
- III-2.6. Debriefing team and reporting to mission base
- III-2.7. Team rehabilitation and assessing readiness for additional tasks

III-3. Describe these field team roles:

- III-3.1. Team Leader
- III-3.2. Navigator
- III-3.3. Radio Operator
- III-3.4. Medic
- III-3.5. Rescue Specialist
- III-3.6. K9 Handler
- III-3.7. Dog team member “walker” for a dog task (area and trailing)

III-4. Additional personal equipment (in addition to that listed for Level IV)

- III-4.1. 1 inch tubular webbing (25' length for “normal” weight member or 30' length for larger)
- III-4.2. 2 locking carabineers (aluminum)
- III-4.3. 2 lengths of 7mm or 8mm cord suitable for tying prussics
- III-4.4. Demonstrate proper donning of a mountaineering helmet with chin strap (may be team equipment)

Personal Health and Safety (SAR Field III)

III-5. Describe the signs of the following health concerns:

- III-5.1. Fatigue / Exhaustion
- III-5.2. Blisters on the hand and foot
- III-5.3. Simple cuts and scrapes

- III-5.4. Bites or stings of insects and ticks
- III-6. Describe the symptoms of the following health concerns:
 - III-6.1. Fatigue / Exhaustion
 - III-6.2. Blisters on the hand and foot
 - III-6.3. Simple cuts and scrapes
 - III-6.4. Bites or stings of insects and ticks
- III-7. Describe the preventative measures for the following health concerns:
 - III-7.1. Fatigue / Exhaustion
 - III-7.2. Blisters on the hand and foot
 - III-7.3. Simple cuts and scrapes
 - III-7.4. Bites or stings of insects and ticks
- III-8. Describe personal hygiene in the wilderness, including sanitation requirements and techniques.
- III-9. Demonstrate the following field survival skills:
 - III-9.1. Using materials from your field pack construct an emergency shelter
 - III-9.2. Describe appropriate water purification techniques
- III-10. Discuss the advantages of the following emergency signaling devices
 - III-10.1. Whistle
 - III-10.2. Chemical light sticks
 - III-10.3. Flares
 - III-10.4. Smoke
- III-11. Discuss the disadvantages of the following emergency signaling devices
 - III-11.1. Whistle
 - III-11.2. Chemical light sticks
 - III-11.3. Flares
 - III-11.4. Smoke

LEGAL ASPECTS OF SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR FIELD III)

- III-12. Demonstrate field clue management:
 - III-12.1. Crime scene preservation concerns
 - III-12.2. Clue marking
 - III-12.3. Chain of evidence issues
 - III-12.4. Assessment of clue relevance
 - III-12.5. Reporting clues to base
- III-13. Describe privacy and information confidentiality with regard to:
 - III-13.1. Mission
 - III-13.2. Subject
 - III-13.3. Witness
 - III-13.4. Patient
- III-14. Demonstrate an understanding of private property:
 - III-14.1. Rules governing Search and Rescue (SAR) team entry onto private property and How it can affect a search and rescue operation

Land Navigation Skills (SAR FIELD III)

- III-15. Demonstrate the use of a magnetic compass:
 - III-15.1. Orient a map to North
 - III-15.2. Determine a bearing to a target
 - III-15.3. Identify a target given a magnetic bearing
- III-16. Demonstrate an understanding of these navigation terms:
 - III-16.1. North
 - III-16.1.1. True

- III-16.1.2. Magnetic
- III-16.1.3. Grid
- III-16.2. Declination
 - III-16.2.1. Converting from map to compass
 - III-16.2.2. Converting from compass to map
- III-16.3. Map Datum
- III-16.4. Contour Lines
 - III-16.4.1. Index
 - III-16.4.2. Intermediate
 - III-16.4.3. Supplementary
- III-16.5. Explain the use of the following maps used in search and rescue:
 - III-16.5.1. Topographical
 - III-16.5.2. Street
 - III-16.5.3. Aerial imagery
 - III-16.5.4. Use of the "ASRC Grid" for special maps (example – park, building, complex, campus, etc.)
- III-16.6. Demonstrate ability to locate and follow a linear feature
 - III-16.6.1. Example: using a topo map, navigate a nearby trail for a simulated hasty task
- III-16.7. Given a GPS (Global Positioning Systems) unit (may be team-owned), demonstrate proficiency for the following tasks:
 - III-16.7.1. Explain the basics of how a GPS determines location
 - III-16.7.2. List two limitations / sources of GPS errors
 - III-16.7.3. Compare / contrast the benefits of a GPS vs map and compass for navigation
 - III-16.7.4. Install batteries in the GPS unit
 - III-16.7.5. Power the GPS unit on
 - III-16.7.6. Change the datum NAD27 then back to WGS84/NAD83
 - III-16.7.7. Change the unit of distance (example - miles, Kilometers, meters, etc.)
 - III-16.7.8. Set the position format to USNG (US National Grid)
 - III-16.7.9. Clear the track log (If available on the unit being used)
 - III-16.7.10. Determine the coordinates for your current location
 - III-16.7.11. Using the coordinates, Plot your location on a paper map
 - III-16.7.12. Mark your current location as a waypoint
 - III-16.7.12.1. i.e.mark where you parked your car
 - III-16.7.13. Locate a previously stored waypoint
 - III-16.7.13.1. i.e. how would you return to the previously marked car
 - III-16.7.14. Enter a new waypoint (simulating the coordinates of a "find")
 - III-16.7.15. Set the GPS to guide you to the new waypoint (i.e. the "find" location)
- III-16.8. Given only USNG coordinates, a GPS, a compass, and a topographic map, navigate at least 500m to a single point.

Communication Skills (SAR FIELD III)

- III-17. Demonstrate accurate, clear, and effective verbal communication
- III-18. Using a team portable radio, demonstrate:
 - III-18.1. Preparing the radio for field use (install battery(s), antenna)
 - III-18.2. Selecting the proper channel and "locking" the radio on that channel
 - III-18.3. In the field, change the radio channel
 - III-18.4. Using proper protocols, demonstrate the ability to contact another field unit
 - III-18.5. Using the phonetic alphabet, convey detailed information (spell a difficult last name)
- III-19. Demonstrate an understanding of non-radio communications:
 - III-19.1. Whistles

- III-19.2. Search Skills (SAR FIELD III)
- III-20. Describe these search terms:
 - III-20.1. Passive
 - III-20.2. Attraction
 - III-20.3. Containment
 - III-20.4. Active Search
 - III-20.5. Hasty Field team
 - III-20.6. linear (trail, road, stream)
 - III-20.7. Points of interest & high yield areas
 - III-20.8. K9 team – Trailing/tracking
 - III-20.9. K9 team – Air Scent (Area)
 - III-20.10. Area Search
 - III-20.11. Field Team
 - III-20.11.1. Loose grid (lay and pick up flag line)
 - III-20.11.2. Tight grid or Evidence (lay and pick up flag line)
 - III-20.11.3. K9 Team
 - III-20.11.4. Trailing/tracking
 - III-20.11.5. K9 Team
 - III-20.11.6. Mantracker/signcutter
- III-21. Demonstrate a basic understanding of the following search procedures, policies and guidelines:
 - III-21.1. Mission briefing
 - III-21.2. Staging resources
 - III-21.3. Task briefing
 - III-21.4. Task debriefing
 - III-21.5. Mission debriefing / After-action report / Hot Wash
 - III-21.6. Working with other agencies
- III-22. If you are the first member of your team to arrive at a mission, explain the actions you should take
 - III-22.1. If yours is the first SAR team at mission
 - III-22.2. If other SAR teams are already on scene
- III-23. Demonstrate an understanding of the following operational terms:
 - III-23.1. Search
 - III-23.2. Rescue
 - III-23.3. Recovery
- III-24. In your typical operational area, demonstrate the ability to perform as a member of a search team in these environments:
 - III-24.1. Day
 - III-24.2. Night
- III-25. Lead a small field search team on a simulated linear (hasty) task

Basic Ropes and Rope System Skills (SAR FIELD III)

- III-25.1. Demonstrate proficiency by tying these knots and hitches:
 - III-25.1.1. Construct an ASRC Seat Harness on yourself
 - III-25.1.2. Double overhand bend (aka: Double fisherman's, Barrel knot)
 - III-25.1.3. Three wrap prusik hitch
 - III-25.1.4. Overhand bend (aka: water knot) in webbing
- III-25.2. Describe the application of the following knots and hitches
 - III-25.2.1. An ASRC Seat Harness
 - III-25.2.2. Double overhand bend (aka: Double fisherman's, Barrel knot)

- III-25.2.3. Three wrap prusik hitch
- III-25.2.4. Overhand bend (aka: water knot) in webbing

Rescue Skills (SAR FIELD III)

- III-25.3. Demonstrate instructing a litter team on level ground
 - III-25.4. Rotating positions
 - III-25.5. Movement commands.
 - III-25.6. As part of a low angle litter team (using an ASRC seat harness and prussic) attach yourself to a litter
 - III-25.7. Using a hauling system rigged by others, serve as part of a hauling team
 - III-25.8. Using a belay system rigged by others, demonstrate proper belay operation

Subject (Find) Management Skills (SAR FIELD III)

- III-25.9. Demonstrate understanding of subject aid procedures:
- III-25.10. Assessing subject status and determining appropriate next steps
- III-25.11. Define ASRC Status 1
 - III-25.11.1. Next Steps - You are on the find team
 - III-25.11.2. Next Steps - You are on a different field team
- III-25.12. Define ASRC Status 2
 - III-25.12.1. Next Steps - You are on the find team
 - III-25.12.2. Next Steps - You are on a different field team
- III-25.13. Define ASRC Status 3
 - III-25.13.1. Next Steps - You are on the find team
 - III-25.13.2. Next Steps - You are on a different field team
 - III-25.13.2.1. Determining the need for additional assistance
 - III-25.13.2.2. Communicating information with Base
 - III-25.13.3. Describe how to determine best means to communicate each status to base
 - III-25.13.4. How to report a subject "status" on radio
 - III-25.13.5. Determining and communicating location
 - III-25.13.6. Communicating medical/extrication needs of the subject
- III-25.14. Identifying an extraction route and facilitating access by other teams to the find location

Medical Skills (Force Protection) (SAR FIELD III)

- III-26. Describe first aid for the following:
 - III-26.1. Simple cuts and scrapes
 - III-26.2. Blisters on the hand and foot
 - III-26.3. Minor (thermal/heat) burns or scalds (superficial, or first degree)
 - III-26.4. Bites or stings of insects and ticks
 - III-26.5. Frostbite and sunburn
- III-27. **Optional** Additional First Aid Skills for teams opting to integrate first aid into their internal training program
- III-28. Demonstrate first aid for the following:
 - III-28.1. Simple cuts and scrapes
 - III-28.2. Blisters on the hand and foot
 - III-28.3. Minor (thermal/heat) burns or scalds (superficial, or first degree)
 - III-28.4. Bites or stings of insects and ticks
 - III-28.5. Nosebleed
 - III-28.6. Frostbite and sunburn
- III-29. Demonstrate First Aid for others the following:
 - III-29.1. Dehydration

- III-29.2. Heat exhaustion
- III-29.3. Heat Stroke
- III-29.4. Hypothermia
- III-29.5. Hyperventilation
- III-29.6. Hypoglycemia

Leadership Skills (SAR FIELD III)

III-30. Demonstrate leading a small field team on a simple linear (Hasty) task

- III-30.1. Briefing by command
- III-30.2. Assembling a team
- III-30.3. Briefing your field team
- III-30.4. Acquiring the necessary equipment for the task
- III-30.5. Completing the Task Assignment Form
- III-30.6. Performing the task
- III-30.7. Completing the task
- III-30.8. Debriefing

SAR Field Level II

A member at this level is proficient in leading a field team on a complex search task, caring for their assigned teams, and managing find. Managing a find includes calling for additional resources, planning an extrication, and if need be, “operate” a low angle rope system. Level II members have the ability to recognize the hazards and risks in a given situation or environment and determine appropriate mitigation methods. Level II members can use equipment, and apply advanced search and rescue techniques to an operation.

Requirements

General (SAR FIELD II)

- II-1. Successfully complete, and possess certification for, these courses:
 - II-1.1. IS-700.a: National Incident Management System (NIMS), An Introduction
 - II-1.2. Complete a hazardous material awareness training courses; one of the following or equivalent
 - II-1.2.1.IS-5.A: An Introduction to Hazardous Materials
 - II-1.2.2.NFPA 472: HazMat Awareness
 - II-1.2.3.OSHA 1910.120(Q)(6)(i): HazMat Awareness Training
 - II-1.2.4.CERT HazMat Introduction
- II-2. Participate in at least 3 field exercises as part of a field search team – at least one must be at a real mission or full-scale simulation
- II-3. Demonstrate adequately inspecting PPE to determine
 - II-3.1. Wear
 - II-3.2. Damage
 - II-3.3. Operational readiness
- II-4. Demonstrate an advanced understanding of these phases of a search operation:
 - II-4.1. Preplan
 - II-4.2. Notification
 - II-4.3. Planning a Strategy
 - II-4.4. Tactics and Techniques
 - II-4.5. Suspension
 - II-4.6. After Action Review
- II-5. Demonstrate an understanding of these search operation terms including their impact on operations:
 - II-5.1. PLS: Point Last Scene
 - II-5.2. LKP: Last Known Point
 - II-5.3. Search segment/area
 - II-5.4. POA: Probability of Area
 - II-5.5. POD: Probability of Detection
 - II-5.6. POS: Probability of Success
- II-6. Demonstrate an advanced understanding of these field team roles, their use in search and the role of a team leader in facilitating effectiveness of the members in these roles:
 - II-6.1. Leader
 - II-6.2. Navigator
 - II-6.3. Radio Operator
 - II-6.4. Medic
 - II-6.5. K9 Handler (Airscent, Tracking/trailing, human remains)
 - II-6.6. Mantracker/signcutter
- II-7. Demonstrate instructing a radio operator for a field team you are leading

Personal Health and Safety (SAR FIELD II)

II-8. Describe the five (5) methods in which the body loses heat and how each can be overcome:

- II-8.1. Conduction
- II-8.2. Convection
- II-8.3. Evaporation
- II-8.4. Radiation
- II-8.5. Respiration

II-9. Describe body heat transfer including:

- II-9.1. Positive effects of heat loss
- II-9.2. Negative effects of heat loss
- II-9.3. Methods to assist heat loss
- II-9.4. Methods to prevent heat loss

II-10. Describe the intrinsic hazards within the region of operation, including (there may be others):

- II-10.1. Weather
- II-10.2. Terrain
- II-10.3. Hazardous Plants
- II-10.4. Bodies of water
- II-10.5. Wild / Domestic animals
- II-10.6. Illegal Activities

II-11. Demonstrate these aspects of field survival:

- II-11.1. Locate an optimal location for a field team to “hunker down” (i.e. during a storm)
- II-11.2. Supporting less prepared/emergent volunteer team members
- II-11.3. Demonstrate an overnight “bivouac” by staying out overnight using only equipment you carried throughout the day. This can be in any season

Legal Aspects of Search and Rescue (SAR FIELD II)

II-12. Define these factors necessary to prove negligence:

- II-12.1. Duty to act
- II-12.2. Breach of duty
- II-12.3. Breach of duty caused harm
- II-12.4. Suffers harm as a result of the breach

II-13. Demonstrate an understanding of the following forms of consent

- II-13.1. Implied consent
- II-13.2. Expressed consent
- II-13.3. Informed consent

II-14. Describe the tort of battery and how it is avoided

II-15. Describe the tort of abandonment and how it is avoided

Land Navigation Skills (SAR FIELD II)

Land Navigation Skills (SAR FIELD II)

Overarching Goals: An SAR FIELD II should be proficient in land navigation, including determining current location using a topo map and GPS Device, accurately plotting points based upon provided USNG coordinates on a paper map, entering waypoints into a GPS given USNG coordinates, efficient route planning using both linear features and cross-country navigation, and navigating to and within an assigned task area to achieve complete coverage of the assigned task area.

II-16. Demonstrate proficiency in the following navigation skills:

- II-16.1. Demonstrate proficiency with reading and interpreting a 7.5 minute topographic map, by discussing these features:
 - II-16.1.1. Border information (scale, datum, declination, contour interval, adjacent maps)
 - II-16.1.2. Information conveyed by various colors
 - II-16.1.3. Symbols used for manmade object, including:
 - II-16.1.3.1. Highways, roads, trails and bridges
 - II-16.1.3.2. Power lines, pipelines
 - II-16.1.3.3. Buildings, schools, churches and cemeteries
 - II-16.1.3.4. Storage tanks, wells, mines, caves, picnic areas and campsites
 - II-16.1.3.5. Benchmarks (control stations) and spot elevations
 - II-16.1.3.6. Boundaries, fence and other landmark lines
 - II-16.1.4. Contour lines:
 - II-16.1.4.1. Elevations, Depressions, ridges, valleys
 - II-16.1.4.2. Convoluted Terrain
 - II-16.1.5. Water:
 - II-16.1.5.1. Ponds, lakes, rivers,
 - II-16.1.5.2. Perennial and intermittent streams
 - II-16.1.5.3. Marshes & swamps
 - II-16.1.5.4. Photo revisions.
- II-16.2. Preparing for Navigation
 - II-16.2.1. Orient a printed paper map of your current location using Terrain Association
 - II-16.2.2. Prepare a GPS for use
 - II-16.2.2.1. Set Datum (Demonstrate changing to NAD27 & WGS84 datums)
 - II-16.2.2.2. Set coordinate system (Demonstrate changing to USNG, UTM, and Lat/Long DD.DDDDDD, and Lat/Long DD MM.MMM)
 - II-16.2.2.3. Plotting points and entering waypoints
 - II-16.2.2.4. Given USNG coordinates, accurately plot three points on a paper topo map
 - II-16.2.2.5. Given USNG coordinates, enter 3 waypoints into your GPS
- II-16.3. Planning Navigation
 - II-16.3.1. Using a paper map plan a route using both linear features and cross-country navigation to move between any two points. (to include navigating around an impassable obstacle)
 - II-16.3.2. Identify starting and ending points
 - II-16.3.3. Route planning for efficient completion of the task
 - II-16.3.4. Tricks to optimize speed
- II-16.4. Demonstrate Successful Navigation
 - II-16.4.1. Using a GPS, a paper map, and a compass, navigate to 3 indistinct points (not along linear features) totaling at least 1 kilometer and return to the starting point
 - II-16.4.2. Navigate to an assigned task area
 - II-16.4.3. Given a map showing an assigned 20 acre task area with at least one “side” that is indistinct (not along a linear feature) located within 1 km of starting point, navigate to assigned area and circumnavigate the assigned area.
 - II-16.4.4. Uploading and downloading tracks
 - II-16.4.4.1. Demonstrate the ability to upload the GPS track from a completed field task
 - II-16.4.4.2. Demonstrate the ability to download a Shape file for a planned task into a GPS then display that on the screen of the device

Communications Skills (SAR FIELD II)

- II-17. Demonstrate the use of all team-owned portable radio equipment, including:
 - II-17.1. Setting up and testing prior to a task
 - II-17.2. List 3 other (non-radio) means of communicating a critical message
 - II-17.3. Describe how to improve the communications path due to an inability to contact base via radio

- II-17.3.1. Improve signal (stand up, use bigger antenna)
- II-17.3.2. Location (go to top of hill “looking toward” base)
- II-17.3.3. Use other teams as a relay
 - II-17.3.3.1. Describe the duties for the field team Radio Operator
 - II-17.3.3.2. Demonstrate properly interfacing with the Medic

Search Skills (SAR FIELD II)

- II-18. Discuss how to determine whether to use either active or passive search techniques
 - II-18.1. Demonstrate understanding of these tracking skills:
 - II-18.1.1. Sign vs Track
 - II-18.1.2. Sign-cutting vs Tracking
 - II-18.1.3. Sign / Track preservation
 - II-18.1.4. Demonstrate use of a “tracking stick” to follow a trail for 5 steps
 - II-18.1.5. Demonstrate leading a team on an area search task of at least 20 acres
 - II-18.1.6. Brief the field team
 - II-18.2. Complete an area search task
 - II-18.2.1. Place and remove “edge markers” to insure coverage
 - II-18.2.2. Describe your responsibilities should your team make a find
 - II-18.2.3. Debrief your field team
 - II-18.3. Describe the role of a “walker” for a K9 task
 - II-18.3.1. Support of the Dog Handler
 - II-18.3.2. Navigation and position reporting
 - II-18.3.3. Communications
 - II-18.3.4. Find Management

Basic Ropes and Rope System Skills (SAR FIELD II)

- II-19. Demonstrate proficiency with the construction of the following:
 - II-19.1. Figure 8 knot (for the end of a rope)
 - II-19.2. Figure 8 on a bight
 - II-19.3. Figure 8 follow through (Figure 8 around an object)
 - II-19.4. Single point anchor system with the wrap three/pull two
 - II-19.5. Single point anchor system with the basket methods
 - II-19.6. Attach a team litter to a rope system for a low angle operation
- II-20. Demonstrate proficiency with the operation of these systems (rigged by others):
 - II-20.1. A simple 3:1 mechanical advantage system, with appropriate safety
 - II-20.2. A Rope lowering system, with appropriate safety

Subject Management Skills (SAR FIELD II)

- II-21. Demonstrate an understanding of the Subject’s Behavior
 - II-21.1. (for example, whether behavior threatens the safety of the team, or other subjects)
- II-22. Demonstrate the ability to develop an evacuation plan for the subject
- II-23. Demonstrate an advanced understanding of these techniques for field care:
- II-24. Universal precautions (for example, body substance isolation, or PPE)
 - II-24.1. Treatment of injury (engaging a “medic”)
 - II-24.2. Extrication
 - II-24.3. Planning
 - II-24.4. Management
- II-25. Demonstrate packaging a subject in a basket litter:
 - II-25.1. Appropriately protected from weather
 - II-25.2. To “protect” an existing injury
 - II-25.3. To prevent further heat loss in hypothermia
 - II-25.4. Adequately secured for horizontal evacuation
 - II-25.5. Adequately secured for low angle extrication, including “tie in” for subject
 - II-25.6. Demonstrate subject removal and transport

- II-25.7. Proper litter management
 - II-25.7.1. Litter transport skills and procedures
 - II-25.7.2. Litter calls
- II-25.8. Transfer of care

Leadership Skills (SAR FIELD II)

- II-25.9. Discuss the ability to recognize morale problems in a field team
- II-25.10. Discuss techniques used to maintain or improve morale
- II-25.11. Describe techniques to maintain situational awareness
- II-25.12. Demonstrate delegating tasks within a field team
- II-25.13. Demonstrate an understanding of hazard recognition and discuss the steps to mitigate
- II-25.14. Discuss the following special issues in which family members are part of a field team
 - II-25.14.1. Your team finds the subject
 - II-25.14.2. Another team finds the subject
 - II-25.14.3. The family member (or another field member) is uncooperative with the Team's assigned task
 - II-25.14.4. The subject is status 3

SAR Field Level I

Members at this level will generally assume the duty of field team leader for any Search or Rescue task or serve other leadership functions including task and field team management such as assisting with briefing and debriefing field teams. A member at this level can also plan, set up, rig, and operate a low angle extrication system from any aboveground wilderness scenario. A member at this level has the ability to recognize the hazards and risks in the given situation or environment (Search, High Angle, Snow and Ice, Disaster, Cave, WMD, etc.) and be able to use equipment and apply advanced search and rescue techniques to operations.

The reader will note that these standards include elements of instruction and evaluation, usually executed in a training environment. These requirements represent the reality that personnel with this level of certification are often called upon to conduct real-time instruction and correct performance (e.g., evaluate) of inexperienced field personnel (e.g., emergent volunteers). These requirements also support group organizational needs to support and sustain group training programs.

FEMA Typing: Type 1 Wilderness Field Search Team Leader

Requirements

General (SAR Field I)

- I-1. Participate in at least 3 field team activities (total 6 since joining ASRC), including at least 3 at a real mission or full-scale exercise, and at least 2 serving as leader of a field team.
- I-2. Lead a team conducting a complex evacuation (must require multiple carries, a hauling or lowering systems, or multiple litter teams)
- I-3. Demonstrate proficiency in the use and operation of all Group Equipment
 - I-3.1. What is its proper name?
 - I-3.2. What are its primary functions?
 - I-3.3. What are its primary features?
 - I-3.4. What are some of the dos for proper handling/use?
 - I-3.5. What are some of the don'ts for proper handling/use?
 - I-3.6. Describe the inspection procedures for function, wear and damage
- I-4. Demonstrate understanding of the standard search operating procedures, requirements, and protocols of the state and other AHJ partners
- I-5. Discuss the following characteristics for hazard analysis and risk mitigation found in Search and Rescue
 - I-5.1. What is the hazard
 - I-5.2. What Risk(s) is/are associated with this hazard
 - I-5.3. What control(s) can be put in place to mitigate this/these risk(s)

Health and Personal Safety (SAR FIELD I)

- I-6. Demonstrate determining when to use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and safety equipment for Search and Rescue Field Activities

Legal Aspects of Search and Rescue (SAR FIELD I)

- I-7. Nothing additional this level

Land Navigation Skills (SAR FIELD I)

- I-8. Demonstrate an understanding of plotting methods or grid systems using these systems:
 - I-8.1. USNG (United States National Grid)
 - I-8.2. Convert location between USNG and Lat-Long (using GPS, software, or similar)
 - I-8.3. Reporting current location using Latitude – Longitude (DD MM.MMM format) over radio (for example to establish a helicopter landing zone)
- I-9. Demonstrate proficiency with nighttime land navigation
 - I-9.1. Locate three retro-reflective points at least 300 meters apart using map, compass, and (non-mapping) GPS.

Communications Skills (SAR FIELD I)

- I-10. Demonstrate proficiency with oral and written communications skills:
 - I-10.1. Correctly using the ICS Communications log
 - I-10.2. Correctly using the ICS Equipment log
 - I-10.3. Communicating when radio communications are not being successful
 - I-10.4. Describe four (4) techniques for improving communications between a field team and base

Search Skills (SAR FIELD I)

- I-11. Describe an attraction “station”
- I-12. You are the Team Leader for a group of emergent volunteers tasked with an area search.
 - I-12.1. Demonstrate the briefing you would give your team
 - I-12.2. Demonstrate the briefing for the radio operator and “medic” on your team
- I-13. Explain how to grid search an assigned area
- I-14. Discuss area search proficiency, including:
 - I-14.1. The role of a team leader
 - I-14.2. Selecting and maintaining appropriate spacing
 - I-14.3. Approaching, and moving through, a search area
 - I-14.4. Techniques to insure area coverage
 - I-14.5. Time management
 - I-14.6. The trade-off between efficiency and thoroughness

Basic Rope and Rescue Systems Skills (SAR FIELD I)

- I-15. Demonstrate the ability to tie the following
 - I-15.1. “Butterfly knot”
 - I-15.2. Construct a load releasing hitch (radium release hitch)
- I-16. Knowledge of Rope System Design
 - I-16.1. Demonstrate the formulation of a rescue plan
 - I-16.2. List the steps in a rope rescue operation for a raising system
 - I-16.3. List the steps in a rope rescue operation using a lowering system
- I-17. Demonstrate proficiency with the construction of these systems:
 - I-17.1. Single point anchor system
 - I-17.2. using wrap-3-pull-2 anchor
 - I-17.3. using the anchor strap method
 - I-17.4. using the tensionless hitch
 - I-17.5. Properly rigging a load releasing hitch within a system

- I-17.6. A simple 3:1 mechanical advantage system, with appropriate safety
- I-17.7. Twin-tension systems (for appropriate situations)

I-18. Demonstrate proficiency with low angle raising systems by performing these tasks:

- I-18.1. Using operational commands and a simple 3:1 raising system, direct a team in a low-angle raising operation
- I-18.2. While under a simulated load, convert a 3:1 raising system to a lowering system

I-19. Demonstrate proficiency with low angle lowering systems by performing these tasks:

- I-19.1. Using operational commands, direct a team in a low-angle lowering operation
- I-19.2. While under simulated load, direct a team in converting a lowering system to a simple 3:1 raising system

Leadership Skills (SAR FIELD I)

I-20. Demonstrate an understanding of the following search process stages:

- I-20.1. Preplanning and Preparation
- I-20.2. First Notice
- I-20.3. Check-in
- I-20.4. Briefing
- I-20.5. Assignment
- I-20.6. Debriefing
- I-20.7. Check-out
- I-20.8. Return to service
- I-20.9. Mission Critique
- I-20.10. Personal Mission Log

I-21. Lead a field team on an extrication task

I-22. Demonstrate a team briefing including:

- I-22.1. Subject information
- I-22.2. Terrain
- I-22.3. Tactics
- I-22.4. Clues
- I-22.5. Weather
- I-22.6. Safety issues
- I-22.7. Assignment objectives
- I-22.8. Attitude
- I-22.9. Equipment needed

I-23. Demonstrate a team debriefing, including:

- I-23.1. Clues found
- I-23.2. Search area coverage
 - I-23.2.1. were there sections of the search area that you could not effectively inspect
- I-23.3. Safety issues
- I-23.4. Difficulties, or problems, in the search area
- I-23.5. Forms and documents

I-24. Demonstrate helicopter ground support operations (landing zone [LZ]), including:

- I-24.1. Selecting and marking appropriate LZ area size
- I-24.2. Communicating LZ coordinates to base/aircrew
- I-24.3. Establishing and maintaining landing zone safety
- I-24.4. Identifying visible hazards and wind direction
- I-24.5. Identifying available resources, both personnel and equipment

I-24.6. Effectively communicating conditions and hazards to aircrew

NOTE: These Search Manager standards are intended to be functionally unchanged from prior standards.

Search Manager Level III

A member at this level has the ability to function as a member of a NIMS compliant General staff position, including Operations Section Chief and Planning Section Chief for a missing person or ground portion of a missing aircraft search. Search managers at this level can initiate a search mission, including conducting an initial investigation, starting basic paperwork, and initiating reflex tasking for all resource types.

Requirements (SM III)

General (SM III)

- Be certified as at least the SAR Field II level
- Serve as a general staff member of the Command Post or Base on one incident within the last three years.
- Complete ICS 300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents (24 hours)
- Complete one of the following courses:
 - Managing Land Search Operations
 - Managing the Lost Person Incident
 - Managing Search Operations
 - Managing the Search Function
 - Other equivalent (contact Conference Training Officer to determine equivalence)
- Receive a favorable evaluation from a supervising or peer Search Manager on your performance.

Field Operations

- Describe three sources of weather information
- For each of the following parameters, assign realistic tasks to field teams
 - Terrain
 - Weather
 - Personnel
 - the context of a search

Search

- Brief a field team leader properly before a task, including:
 - Subject information
 - History
 - Equipment
 - Behavior and medical history
 - Weather
 - Terrain
 - Known hazards

- The search task
- Task objectives
- Clues in the area
- Estimated time allocated to the task
- Describe the considerations to be taken for an aircraft crash scene
- Given a report of clues found, describe the proper
 - Documentation
 - Response to
- Describe properly managing a field team leader debrief
 - Clues found
 - Search area coverage
 - were there sections of the search area that you could not effectively inspect
 - Safety issues
 - Difficulties, or problems, in the search area
 - Forms and documents
 - Availability for reassignment
- Demonstrate debriefing a Specialty team
 - K9 (including obtaining information on air movement)
 - Mantracker/signcutter
 - Evacuation
 - Medical
 - Aircraft
 - ELT
- Demonstrate plotting bearings from Direction-Finding instruments
- Given a simulated search scenario an Operations Kit and list of resources
 - Complete an accurate Strategy Map
 - Using the generated Strategy Map
 - Generate a set of appropriate tasks to complete the initial strategy
 - Properly generate a Task Assignment Form for each task
 - Create a Status Map
 - Complete the ICS forms
 - Medical
 - Organizational (including ICS 201)
 - Communication
 - Evacuation and Demobilization Plans

Communications

- Demonstrate deploying antennas and relays, using available high points and ground planes
 - Describe the proper placement of antennas.
- Management
 - Given a simulated mission, develop a comprehensive Communications Plan
 - Describe interfacing via radio with other organizations
 - Local Emergency Departments
 - Civil Air Patrol
 - Ham

Search Manager Level II

A member at this level has the ability to function as a member of a NIMS compliant Command staff position, including Incident Commander, or part of a unified command for a missing person or ground portion of a missing aircraft search. Search managers at this level can manage a single-site land-search mission, including complex missions, with a base staff up to 20 persons. Additionally, these search managers at this level can fill in in a staff position in any size mission.

Requirements (SM II)

Before advancing to Search Manager Level II, individuals shall complete these requirements:

- Hold the position of Search Manager Level III for at least 1 year
- Be at least 21 years of age
- Serve as a command staff member of the Command Post or Base on one incident (actual or simulated) within the last three years and receive a favorable performance evaluation from a supervising or peer SAR member
- Complete ICS-400: Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff (16 hours)

Knowledge and Performance Expectations

- Legal Aspects
 - Explain how the following legal concepts apply to search and rescue operations:
 - Good Samaritan Laws
 - Civil suits and criminal actions
 - Standards of care
 - The right to emergency assistance
 - The duties to provide emergency assistance
 - Abandonment
 - Implied consent
 - Entry, during incidents, on property posted "No Trespassing"
 - Crime scene protection
 - Declaration of death
 - Confirmation of death
 - Confidentiality

1. SAR Operations

- a. Define the field team role for these types of missions:
 - i. Lost person search
 - ii. Downed aircraft search
 - iii. Rescue
 - iv. Disaster assistance.
- b. Demonstrate an understanding of the laws, policies, procedures, operating instructions, memorandums and agreements that govern SAR operations in the ASRC's area of operation.
- c. Demonstrate an understanding of the NIMS Incident Command System as it applies to SAR and how the system can be adapted to any size incident.
- d. Demonstrate an understanding of the following SAR resources including:
 1. how they are obtained
 2. their appropriate use

- 3. their inappropriate use
- ii. Air scent search dogs
- iii. Tracking/trailing dogs
- iv. Trackers/Field Team Signcutters
- v. Specialized SAR management teams
- vi. Specialized SAR field teams
- vii. Mounted search teams
- viii. Fixed wing aircraft
- ix. Rotary wing aircraft
- e. Demonstrate an understanding of the following non-SAR resources including
 - 1. how they are obtained
 - 2. their potential function in a SAR incident
 - ii. Clergy and religious organizations
 - iii. Critical incident stress management
 - iv. State Coordinating Officer
 - v. Coroner/Medical Examiner
 - vi. Child/Youth protective services
 - vii. Public safety agencies such as fire, police, rescue
 - viii. Federal agencies such as National Park Service (NPS)
 - ix. National Transportation and Safety Board (NTSB)
 - x. Health and Human Services
 - xi. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - xii. National Guard or other Military units
 - xiii. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
 - xiv. Red Cross
 - xv. Salvation Army
 - xvi. Civic clubs
- f. Demonstrate an understanding of Psychics
 - i. When to effectively use them
 - ii. What their concerns are
 - iii. How they impact a SAR incident
 - iv. How to interact with them
 - v. How to effectively use them
 - vi. How to mitigate against their inappropriate external influences
- g. Demonstrate an understanding of the Media
 - i. When to effectively use them
 - ii. What their concerns are
 - iii. How they impact a SAR incident
 - iv. How to interact with them
 - v. How to effectively use them
 - vi. How to mitigate against their inappropriate external influences
- h. Demonstrate an understanding of the Family and friends of the subject(s)
 - i. When to effectively use them
 - ii. What their concerns are
 - iii. How they impact a SAR incident
 - iv. How to interact with them
 - v. How to effectively use them

- vi. How to mitigate against their inappropriate external influences
 - i. Describe the role of the Search Manager in relation to the Legal Responsible Agent (RA)
 - i. When the RA is uncooperative
 - ii. When the mission involves or expands into other jurisdictions
 - j. Describe the role of the SM in relation to the various resources that may participate in a search mission in the following situations:
 - i. When the SM has overall responsibility for all resources present
 - ii. When the mission involves or expands into other jurisdictions
 - k. Demonstrate an understanding of certain legal issues related to SAR including:
 - i. Confidentiality
 - ii. Criminal investigations
 - iii. Discovery of non-incident related illegal activities
 - iv. Liability for lent or donated
 - 1. Equipment
 - 2. Services
 - 3. Supplies
 - v. Maintaining the chain of evidence
 - vi. Management of deceased subjects
 - vii. Restricting access to various areas
 - viii. Restricted airspace
 - ix. Site security and surveillance
 - x. Trespassing
 - xi. Use of minors in SAR incidents
 - xii. Use of SAR personnel for apprehension of criminals and crime scene investigation
2. Search Management
- a. Demonstrate the ability to generate and manage an Incident Action Plan
 - i. including overall incident goals and objectives
 - ii. including daily incident goals and objectives
 - b. Demonstrate the ability to develop and manage a staff
 - i. Describe when and which staff positions, where, and why various functions should be assigned to, including the following functions:
 - 1. Operations
 - 2. Plans
 - 3. Logistics
 - 4. Finance
 - 5. Media liaison
 - 6. Interagency liaison
 - 7. Safety
 - 8. Investigations
 - 9. Clue analysis
 - c. Demonstrate the ability to communicate with the staff
 - i. Staff briefings
 - ii. Staff meetings
 - iii. Written communications
 - d. Describe the internal staff information flow system (verbal, written and electronic communications) required throughout the incident to insure that information is properly
 - i. Collected

- ii. Evaluated
- iii. Disseminated
- iv. Utilized
- v. Stored
- e. Demonstrate the ability to work within a unified command system
- f. Describe communicating with appropriate state SAR coordinating agency
 - i. When to contact
 - ii. How to contact
 - iii. What type of incident information is required
- g. Discuss outside influence problems common to search missions
 - i. Identify
 - ii. Describe solutions
 - iii. Reasoning
- h. Discuss potential safety issues
 - i. Identify
 - ii. How they can be countered (if they can be.)
- i. Describe when risk factors outweigh the need to continue operations.
- j. In an aircraft search, describe the deployment differences for the ground portion of resources for
 - i. Urban
 - ii. Suburban
 - iii. Rural
 - iv. Wilderness
- k. In an aircraft search, describe the differences in search strategies for the ground portion of resources for
 - i. Urban
 - ii. Suburban
 - iii. Rural
 - iv. Wilderness
- l. When working with limited resources
 - i. Describe resource prioritization
 - ii. Describe how such shortages can be overcome (if they can be)
- m. When working with limited resources describe how to effectively/efficiently use them for
 - i. Urban search
 - ii. Suburban search
 - iii. Rural search
 - iv. Wilderness search
- n. Describe the process for suspending a mission
- o. Explain the SM's role after the subject has been located
- p. Stress
 - i. Describe the common signs of incident stress
 - ii. Define the criteria for recommending a critical incident stress debriefing
- q. Demonstrate the ability to complete all necessary mission documentation
- r. FCC Rules and ASRC Radio Communications Policy and SOP:
 - i. Describe FCC rules under which the ASRC operates
 - ii. Describe FCC rules pertinent to the ASRC
 - iii. Discuss the ASRC Communications Policies and SOP

- iv. State the use and number of units allowed for each FCC licensed frequency used by the ASRC
- v. Describe appropriate concerns with interference with other Nets
- s. Planning
 - i. Describe what is needed and how these organizations can be put to best use
 - ii. Resources -- describe what the organizations can provide and when; and
- t. Operations
 - i. Find out what they need during operations and try to provide it
 - ii. Explain when a temporary commercial telephone line installation is practical
 - iii. Describe the procedure to obtain a temporary installation
- u. Maintain proper records (Communications log and equipment sign-out log)

Search Manager Level I

A member at this level has the ability to function as the Incident Commander or a NIMS compliant Command staff position, or part of a unified command for a missing person or ground portion of a missing aircraft search. Search Managers at this level can manage complex multi-site search missions, and serve in any staff position at any mission.

Requirements (SM I)

Before advancing to search Manager Level I, individuals shall complete these requirements:

- Hold the position of Search Manager Level II for at least 1 year
- Complete the National Inland SAR Planning Course (40 hours)
- Complete G290: Public Information Officer – Basic
- Outline the delegation of authority and responsibility for search and rescue in states where ASRC is located.

Appendix A

The following classes satisfy the Search Manager III, II, and I requirements:

- ICS 300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents (24 hours);
- ICS-400: Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff (16 hours);
- Managing Land Search Operations (40 hours);
- Practical Search Operations (40 hours);
- Search Manager for Ground Search and Rescue (24 hours);
- Planning Section Chief for Search and Rescue (24 hours);
- National Inland SAR Planning Course (40 hours);
- Virginia Management Team Member (40 hours);
- Virginia Management Team Leader (40 hours);
- Incident Commander for Ground Search and Rescue (32 hours);
- Lost Person Behavior (8 to 32 hours);
- Urban Search and Investigation (16 hours);
- Wide Area Search (24 hours);
- Search Leadership classes offered by NASAR
- Search leadership classes offered by VDEM, PEMA, or similar state or federal agencies

Other approved equivalent classes, as recommended by the CTO and approved by the Board of Directors

Appendix B

First Aid Skills for teams opting to integrate first aid into their internal training program

Level III Search Team Member skills

- Show first aid for the following:
 - Simple cuts and scrapes
 - Blisters on the hand and foot
 - Minor (thermal/heat) burns or scalds (superficial, or first degree)
 - Bites or stings of insects and ticks
 - Nosebleed
 - Frostbite and sunburn
- Demonstrate First Aid for others the following:
 - Dehydration
 - Heat exhaustion
 - Heat Stroke
 - Hypothermia
 - Hyperventilation
 - Hypoglycemia

Level III Search Team Member skills

- Patient assessment (Head to toe) primary and secondary survey
- Care for anaphylaxis
- Envenomation
- Long Bone Fractures
- Shock