ASRC Training Requirements
Version 8

{revision/date information and any other technical identifiers?}
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 untrammeled 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:
  - Generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;
  - Has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;
  - 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
  - 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)
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.

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

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 ensure 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 team’s policies and procedures
- IV-5. Successfully complete, and possess certification for, this course:
  - IV-5.1. IS-100.b (ICS-100.b) or IS-100.c (ICS-100.c): Introduction to the Incident Command System, ICS-200
- 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 and basic wilderness first aid treatment 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 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)

Survival Equipment
  IV-14.1.IV-12.6.1 Trash bags (5)
  IV-14.2.IV-12.6.2 Five one-gallon zip lock bags
  IV-14.3.IV-12.6.3 Candle/Fire-starting material
  IV-14.4.IV-12.6.4 Matches/lighter (waterproof)
  IV-14.5.IV-12.6.5 Whistle (plastic without cork)
  IV-14.6.IV-12.6.6 Personal first aid kit
  IV-14.7.IV-12.6.7 Small knife or multi-tool

Search Equipment
  IV-14.1.IV-12.7.1 Orienteering style Compass (rectangular base)
  IV-14.2.IV-12.7.2 Headlamp and second light source (with an extra set of batteries for each)
  IV-14.3.IV-12.7.3 Pencil and paper (either store in a zip-lock bag or waterproof paper/pen)
  IV-14.4.IV-12.7.4 Roll of flagging tape
  IV-14.5.IV-12.7.5 Permanent marker (i.e., Sharpie) to write on flagging tape

While wearing your field pack, participate in a field task of at least 2 hours duration

Navigation (SAR FIELD IV)
  IV-15.IV-14. Using your preferred electronic navigational device (such as dedicated GPS or Smart Phone GPS app, etc), determine and report your current US National Grid (USNG) location. — (Example: USNG app)
  IV-16.IV-15 Given a set of USNG coordinates, plot a single point on a topographic map

Communication Skills (SAR FIELD IV)
  IV-17.IV-16 Using English, demonstrate the ability to provide accurate, clear, and effective verbal communication
  IV-18.IV-17 Using a team-owned portable radio, demonstrate ability to send and receive a message
  IV-19.IV-18 Using a GPS and a team-owned portable radio, transmit your current USNG location
  IV-20.IV-19 Discuss properly interfacing with the Media

Search Skills (SAR FIELD IV)
  IV-21.IV-20 Describe your team’s alerting process, member tracking, and your role in the system
  IV-22.IV-21 Demonstrate signing into and out of a mission (may simulate using real forms)
  IV-23.IV-22 Explain the use of a Search and Rescue (SAR) staging area
  IV-24.IV-23 Define the term “freelancing”
  IV-25.IV-24 Explain how “freelancing” can interfere with the organized search effort

Rescue Skills (SAR FIELD IV)
  IV-26.IV-25 While participating as a member of a litter team on level ground, demonstrate
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. Canine Handler
   III-3.7. Dog team member “walker”/“flanker” for a dog task (area and trailing)

III-4. Demonstrate your SAR pack with the following 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 carabiners (aluminum)
   III-4.3. 2 lengths of 7mm or 8mm climbing-grade accessory cord suitable for tying prusiks/prusik
   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, symptoms and preventative measures for the following health concerns:**

III-5.1. Fatigue and 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 and disadvantages 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. **Describe and demonstrate field clue management:**

III-12.1. Crime scene preservation concerns
III-12.2. Clue marking
III-12.3. Chain of custody evidence issues
III-12.4. Assessment of clue relevance
III-12.5. Reporting clues to base

III-13. **Describe privacy and information confidentiality with regards to:**

III-13.1. Missions
III-13.2. Subjects
III-13.3. Witnesses
III-13.4. Patients

III-14. **Given real or simulated written or verbal scenarios, demonstrate an understanding of private property:**

III-14.1. Rules the laws and legal principles governing Search and Rescue (SAR) team entry onto private property and how they can affect a search and rescue operation task

**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 tracklog (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 (e.g. mark where you parked your car)
      III-16.7.13. Locate a previously stored waypoint (e.g. how would you return to the previously marked car)
      III-16.7.14. Enter a new waypoint given USNG coordinates (simulating the coordinates of a "find" to which you must navigate)
      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:
Preparing the radio for field use (install battery(s), antenna)
Selecting the proper channel and “locking” the radio on that channel
In the field, change the radio channel
Using proper protocols, demonstrate the ability to contact another field unit
Using the phonetic alphabet, convey detailed information (spell a difficult last name)
Demonstrate an understanding of non-radio communications:
Whistles

Search Skills (SAR FIELD III)

Describe these search terms:
Passive
Attraction
Containment
Active Search
Hasty Field team
linear (trail, road, stream)
Points of interest & high yield areas
K9 Canine team – Trailing/tracking
K9 Canine Team – Air Scent (Area)
Area Search
Field Team
Loose grid (lay and pick up flag line)
Tight grid or Evidence (lay and pick up flag line)
K9 Canine Team
Trailing/tracking
Mantracker/signcutter

Demonstrate a basic understanding of the following search procedures, policies and guidelines:
Mission briefing
Staging resources
Task briefing
Mission debriefing / After-action report / Hot Wash
Working with other agencies
If you are the first member of your team to arrive at a mission, explain the actions you should take
If other SAR teams are already on scene
Demonstrate an understanding of the following operational terms:
Search
Rescue
Recovery

In your typical operational area, demonstrate the ability to perform as a member of a search team in these environments:
Day
Night
Lead a small field search team on a simulated linear (hasty) task

Basic Ropes and Rope System Skills (SAR FIELD III)
Demonstrate proficiency by tying these knots and hitches, and describe their application:
Construct an ASRC Seat Harness on yourself

Double overhand bend (aka: Double fisherman’s, Barrel knot)

Three wrap prusik hitch

Overhand bend (aka: water knot) in webbing

Describe the application of the following knots and hitches

An ASRC Seat Harness

Double overhand bend (aka: Double fisherman’s, Barrel knot)

Three wrap prusik hitch

Overhand bend (aka: water knot) in webbing

Rescue Skills (SAR FIELD III)

Demonstrate instructing competence as litter bearer and directing a litter team on level ground, including standard commands, rotating litter bearers, laddering and toenailing

Rotating positions

Movement commands

As part of a low angle (steep semi-technical) evacuation litter team (using an ASRC seat harness and prusik) attach yourself to a litter

Using a hauling system rigged by others, serve as part of a hauling team

Using a belay system rigged by others, demonstrate proper belay operation

Subject (Find) Management Skills (SAR FIELD III)

Demonstrate understanding of subject aid procedures:

Define ASRC Status 1

Next Steps - You are on the find team

Next Steps - You are on a different field team

Define ASRC Status 2

Next Steps - You are on the find team

Next Steps - You are on a different field team

Define ASRC Status 3

Next Steps - You are on the find team

Next Steps - You are on a different field team

Determining the need for additional assistance

Communicating information with Base

Describe how to determine best means to communicate each status to base

How to report a subject “status” on radio

Determining and communicating location

Communicating medical/extrication needs of the subject

Identifying an extraction route and facilitating access by other teams to the find location

Medical Skills (Force Protection) (SAR FIELD III)

Describe 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

Frostbite and sunburn

Optional Additional First Aid Skills for teams opting to integrate first aid into their internal training program
Demonstrate first aid for the following:

1. Simple cuts and scrapes
2. Blisters on the hand and foot
3. Minor (thermal/heat) burns or scalds (superficial, or first degree)
4. Bites or stings of insects and ticks
5. Nosebleed
6. Frostbite and sunburn

Demonstrate First Aid for the following:

1. Dehydration
2. Heat exhaustion
3. Heat Stroke
4. Hypothermia
5. Hyperventilation
6. Hypoglycemia

Leadership Skills (SAR FIELD III)

Demonstrate leading a small field team on a simple linear (Hasty) task

1. Briefing by command
2. Assembling a team
3. Briefing your field team
4. Acquiring the necessary equipment for the task
5. Completing the Task Assignment Form
6. Performing the task
7. Completing the task
8. Debriefing

Commented [KC14]: I find it inexplicable that we should expect our members to know about hyperventilation but not psychological first aid. In the draft Training Guide, there is a section on psychological first aid that mentions hyperventilation as a symptom of an immediate stress reaction.
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 course; 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

Commented [KC15]: Think these should be in Field III so that they understand what people in Base tell them during briefing and debriefing.

Commented [KC16]: I have no idea what an “advanced” understanding of these roles is as distinct from a basic understanding. Or of the phases of a search operation, above.
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. Express 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:

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Commented [KC17]: This has been pretty well covered in Field IV and Essentials for SAR. That's a good place to keep it.

Commented [KC18]: This too.

Commented [KC19]: The legal term is "express" and not "expressed"

Commented [KC20]: These things can be the basis of a criminal action as well as a tort claim so would reword.

Commented [KC21]: Duplicate Heading
II-16.1. Demonstrate proficiency with reading and interpreting a 7.5 minute topographic map, by discussing these features:

- Border information (scale, datum, declination, contour interval, adjacent maps)
- Information conveyed by various colors
- Symbols used for manmade object, including:
  - Highways, roads, trails and bridges
  - Power lines, pipelines
  - Buildings, schools, churches and cemeteries
  - Storage tanks, wells, mines, caves, picnic areas and campsites
  - Benchmarks (control stations) and spot elevations
  - Boundaries, fence and other landmark lines

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,DDDDD, and Lat/Long DD MM.MM.MMM)

II-16.2.2.3. Plotting points and entering waypoints

II-16.2.4. Given USNG coordinates, accurately plot three points on a paper topographic map

II-16.2.5. 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. Using team GPS, if available, and personal GPS or GPS app if available (but must do one or the other). 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 canine 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

Commented [KC29]: This should be Field III.
Commented [KC30]: Added clove hitch as used to rig rope to head of litter.
Commented [KC31]: This really needs to covered as part of wilderness first aid wherever it ends up.
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

Commented [KC32]: These should be covered in Field IV (awareness) and Field III (practical) and need not appear here.

Commented [KC33]: Not sure what this means at the wilderness first aid level.
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, of 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 ensure 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

Commented [KC37]: As far as I know, there has never been an ICS Equipment Log form. There is one in the PSARC forms packet that I created. Why not dump the “ICS” in this item and the one above?

Commented [KC38]: This should be in Field II, I think, as it’s “FTMs” that usually handle the radio, not the FTL. I put it there in the Training Guide draft.

Commented [KC39]: I added the Münter hitch as this is a reasonable method for lowering a litter a short distance down a not-very-steep slope when don’t have fancier mechanical gear with you and that makes me want every “FTL” to know this.

Commented [KC40]: If we don’t expect any of our field qualified people to be able to rappel, why is this here? It’s not used for raising and lowering anchors. Wait, I know, I know, it’s for rigging a handline.
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

Commented [KC41]: I think we need to be more specific. If you’re using the new 2019 Petzl Evac, it’s very easy and there is no need for a Radium hitch. If you’re doing it with a rappel rack and then a haul system, it’s a lot more complex. Which do we expect Field I to be able to do?
1-24.6. 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 at 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