



**Serving the Colorado SAR Community since 1966**

# NEWSLETTER

October—November 2005

<http://www.coloradosarboard.org/>

**Colorado Search and Rescue Board**

PMB 424, 7645 North Union Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO 80920

**Special Points  
Of Interest**

- ?? CSRB Meeting
- ?? Resource Typing
- ?? Rising Fuel Costs
- ?? Wilderness Search Crew

**The next CSRB meeting is Nov. 5th - Alpine Rescue Shack in Evergreen at 1200.**



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**November CSRB Meeting  
11/05/05**

**Alpine Rescue Team "Shack"**

**General Membership Meeting starts at 1200  
Discussion on RMNP and Holy Cross missions starts at 1400**

**Colorado takes lead and creates Wilderness Search Crew**

The Colorado Search and Rescue Board (CSRB) has created Kind criteria for the "Wilderness Search Crew" for requesting and deploying ground searchers. The Colorado Resource Mobilization Task Force, a state multiple-discipline committee charged with surveying all emergency resources for entry in the state's Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) has accepted this new Kind of resource. The committee uses FEMA-developed Kinds and Types, as well as others developed by emergency response disciplines in the state. The ROSS, found at <https://www.co-mobilization.org>, was mandated by the Colorado legislature and will be used for in-state incidents, state-to-state mutual aid and filling resource requests for national disasters .

The CSRB was prompted to create the Wilderness Search Crew Kind and Types after FEMA, in 2004, created criteria for several Kinds and Types of search and rescue resources. Wilderness SAR Teams, Mountain SAR Teams and other resources, including search dogs, electronic search and air search were all adopted after a hastily rushed process by a FEMA contractor. Several Colorado SAR team members were very involved in creating the Mountain SAR Kind and Types. Acknowledging no criteria are always perfect, the CSRB generally feels the Mountain SAR criteria are reasonable and useful.

However, FEMA's "Wilderness Search and Rescue Team" standard was felt to be not useful. The Type I Wilderness Search and Rescue Team comprises more than 54 people, and no such deployable unit exists in Colorado; a state that has an average of more than 1,200 SAR missions

annually by more than 50 SAR teams.

"I know of no such deployable civilian SAR unit in the United States," said CSRB President Howard Paul. "They may exist as an interagency unit, but even that would surprise me. Our state SAR mission coordinators, some with 30 years of experience, know of none either. Such a unit works well in both the wildland fire and USAR disciplines, which comprise paid crews, but in a discipline in which volunteers perform the majority of land SAR missions, and are the acknowledged experts in the field, I cannot see how one could be staffed."

To work within the system FEMA developed, Colorado took the path of developing single resources that could be used to build a statewide interagency Wilderness Search and Rescue Team. The CSRB will begin using the wilderness search crew single resource to fill mutual-aid resource requests.

The resource typing task force included members of Alpine Rescue Team, Colorado Avalanche Information Center, Douglas County SAR Team, Mounted Search and Rescue, Front Range Rescue Dogs, Rocky Mountain Rescue Group and Summit County Rescue Group.

The CSRB's state SAR mission coordinators, who handle land SAR mutual-aid resource management for the State of Colorado, are eager to use the new resource Kind and Types. In August, 2005, two large, many-day, multiple agency searches were conducted in Rocky Mountain National Park within three weeks of each other. Rocky Mountain National Park Chief Ranger Mark Magnuson commented that a dearth of land

*(Continued on page 4)*

# News, Notes, and Stuff...

At the last CSRB meeting of the year, two important functions take place:

- The president appoints the Peter Peelgrane Memorial Fund scholarship selection committee, for scholarships to next years Colorado SAR Conference (July 21-23 at Western State College, Gunnison) and,
- The president appoints a nominating committee for election of the board of directors at the January meeting.

If you are interested in serving on either, either attend the November 5 meeting or prior to that meeting contact current president Howard Paul at [hmpaul@ecentral.com](mailto:hmpaul@ecentral.com).

## Value of Volunteer Time

The value of a volunteer's time in the United States has been calculated to be \$17.55. The figure is often used by volunteer organizations to place a dollar value on invaluable time donated by members. The article [at the link below](#) shows how the numbers were obtained and specific values for each state.

[http://www.independentsector.org/programs/research/volunteer\\_time.html](http://www.independentsector.org/programs/research/volunteer_time.html)

## 2004-2005 State SAR stats

The SAR Fund (SARF) staff of the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) has released state-wide mission statistics for fiscal year 2004-2005. The staff compiles the figures from annual reports filed by counties that apply for end-of-year SARF grants. Ten counties filed no report last fiscal year.

July 2004 through June 2005, saw 1,427 missions reported, the second highest on record. 1,456 were reported in 1999. 2000 and 2002 seem to be anomalies, as their 655 and 682 missions are well outside the usual annual range of 1,325 to 1,456 missions. The 10 year average now is 1,229. As in every year

but 2002, the hiker category was greatest, with 439 (30%) of all missions.

Other reporting categories and their percentages:

Other	21%
Hunter	9%
Climber	7% (new category)
OHV	6%
Skier	5%
River	5%
Lake	4%
Snowmobiler	4%
Bicyclist	3%
Fisherman	1%
Horseback	1%
Aircraft	1%

The counties with the most missions for the period were Boulder

(165), followed by El Paso (128), Summit (119), Larimer (106), Douglas (96) and Clear Creek (70). In the hiker category, the same six counties conducted the most missions, except Summit dropped out and Eagle County climbed in. Larimer County, surprisingly, reported the most missions for hunters — 23. El Paso County must have the greatest variety of missions, as they reported 78 "Other" — the most of any county.

A table showing the figures for 1994-1995 through 2004-2005 may be found on the CSRB web site, at <http://www.coloradosarboard.org/csrb-documents/1995-2004%20missions.pdf>.

**your  
current  
CSRB  
Board**

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Bill	Young	<a href="mailto:wyoung@frii.com">wyoung@frii.com</a>	VP/D
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## CSRB Meeting Minutes

09/11/05

### Alpine Rescue Base

Called to order at 1243

Bill Cotton made a presentation about the Diamond Peaks Ski Patrol. Covered the missions they do and asked to be considered as a resource for CSRB. They are mainly in the Cameron Pass area and have about 40 members.

**TRAINING** – George Janson – MLSO will be held in Montrose in February and Aspen in September for 2006. Will consist of 2 weekends each and should be in the \$100 to \$160 range. Wyoming is requesting a 4 day weekday MLPI class.

Howard Paul gave a report on the SARMA in Gunnison 2006 schedule – SARCON will be 7/20-23 at WSC in Gunnison. The committee is looking for any help they can get.

**MRA** – The MRA regional conference is 10/1-2 at the Boy Scout Ranch in Larimer County

**NASAR** – CSRB voted to join NASAR after a 10 year absence. Noted the Cheryl Kennedy is running for a director seat.

**RESOURCES** – Went over the cost of responding to missions. A letter from Dennis McLaughlin was read pertaining to this matter. It is becoming difficult for some to respond due to the cost of fuel.

Bring the matter up with your SO – see if they will cover the fuel for people responding to your mission or maybe for the fuel for the return trip.

**DOGS** – 2 dogs and handlers have went and returned to from Louisiana.

Dogs were active on both RMNP missions

For DOLA – the requesting team has to make the request for reimbursement, then funneled back to the other responding teams for mission expenses.

The HikeSafe literature from new Hampshire was passed around. It emphasizes how you will be charged for SAR depending on the circumstances.

**STANDARDS** – Mounted is the only active standard being worked on right now.

It was emphasized that the Sheriff needs to input the SAR team into ROSS.

NIMS offers online classes.

**SAR FUND** – All checks are out for the SARFUND grant. Teams should have them by now.

**PR/EXT AFFAIRS** – A Montrose company tried to get several 500GPM pumps to New Orleans via CSRB but we did not have a way to make it happen.

**COMMUNICATIONS** – Joe Ben Slivka is proceeding with the NB licensing for the state SAR community. He is getting 4 VHF NB frequencies and 1 UHF data with 2 repeater pairs possible. He reiterated that the 800 SAR is for coordination only, not tactical.

**OTHER** – Crawford Rainwater talked about a SAR reporting database he was developing. It started out as a team info database and grew. He is offering it to others with a \$20/month subscription. It is web-based.

Howard Paul requested that all teams get the contact info for the statewide survey. The info needs to be specific for the person who will be in charge of getting the data to the survey group. The survey will be out this fall to see what to track for next year.

### MISSION REPORTS/LESSONS LEARNED –

Teller – Make sure all parties involved in a mission are on the same page to prevent confusion and bad information.

Larimer – During the RMNP mission, the list of names of who was responding was misplaced so it made it difficult to recreate the list. More depth needed at the overhead staff level with info flowing both ways.

Douglas – Lots of mission with a very busy summer Summit – NTR

CAP – They can not start a mission. It has to come in as a request from a team. When transporting team members, they can only guarantee the trip in, not out. This is due to the AFRCC policy that the mission is over. CAP and the local team needs to coordinate closing the mission. Suspending allows for reopening the mission.

Field Coords – The mission in Huerfano had the overhead team running for 48+ hours. Emphasize that CSRB can/will provide overhead resources. Teams should not wait so long to request them.

Field Support SAR – Lowry AFB, The disaster after the disaster. Field teams were working well together but there were breakdowns between the teams and the command structure.

El Paso – Had a bad storm during the Pikes Peak Ascent race. Had to bring a lot of folks down.

Gilpin – Got very busy lately. They are down to 5 members, so they will be calling for assistance.

Routt – Very busy. At a pace this year for 100+ missions.

Garfield – Busy, as well. Several calls out of county.

Discussed the motion carried over from the BOD meeting regarding the Wilderness Search Crew typing. Bruce Fosdick made a motion that the full CSRB membership adopt the typing. Barry Mitchell seconded. Motion carried unanimously.

Respectfully Submitted  
Dan Remsburg  
CSRB Secretary

(Continued from page 1)

search resource typing made resource management more difficult.

"I am 100% positive the Type I-III wilderness search crews would have made planning, resource requests and assignments in Rocky much, much easier," said Paul.

The Wilderness Search Crew Types differ primarily in the terrain, deployment length and fitness categories. All three crews have a minimum of two and a maximum of six crew members. This is an easily deployable size in Colorado and crews can be combined for larger search assignments.

A Type I crew's environment is defined as class 3 terrain (Mountaineering: Freedom of the Hills), all seasons, all weather. Type II's is class two terrain, all seasons, all

weather. A Type III crew's environment is defined as class two terrain, three seasons, all weather.

Type I crews are deployable for 72 hours and capable of 48 hours afield; Type II crews are deployable and field sustainable for 48 hours; Type III crews are deployable for 48 hours and capable of one operational period afield.

The CSRB's resource typing task force found it difficult to adopt an existing fitness standard that truly measured the ability to work as is commonly done on a land search. They settled upon Type I crew members walking three MPH for one hour over level terrain with a 25 lb. pack; Type II and III crew members walking three MPH for 40 minutes over level terrain with a 25 lb. pack.

All three Types require its members to

understand the ASTM F1633 (Techniques in Land Search), to meet or exceed ASTM F2209 (Training of Level I Land Search Team Member) and have ICS I-100 (Introduction to ICS); with I-200 (Basic ICS) for type I and II crew supervisors.

The CSRB has submitted "Kind - Wilderness Search Crew, Types I-III" to the ASTM Committee F-32 on SAR for consideration as a national standard, and the Colorado Resource Mobilization Task Force has submitted it to FEMA for adoption as a single resource Kind to support its Wilderness SAR Team standard.

The Colorado Wilderness Search Crew type criteria are on the CSRB web site, at [http://www.coloradosarboard.org/csrb-documents/WildernessSARCrew\(CSRB\).pdf](http://www.coloradosarboard.org/csrb-documents/WildernessSARCrew(CSRB).pdf).

## CALLING ALL CERTIFIED DOGS!

It has come to my attention many times this summer that, in spite of all the constant training in Search and Rescue to consistently better ourselves for the sake of our subjects, in many cases, the attitude towards fielding dogs still reaches back to the dark ages. An attitude still (unbelievably) often prevails that fielding any dog is better than no dog, or that local dogs are good enough, in spite of no credible certification.

Why are certified dogs the ONLY way to go on searches? What are requesting teams getting when they field these dogs?

First of all, I invite everyone to please read the SARDOC standards on the SARDOC.org website. (FRRD has similarly stringent standards.) These define very

clearly the dog/handler team that will come to help on your search. It takes two years of training at the very minimum for the handler/dog team to get to the point of even testing for certification. During these two years, the dog learns how to trail and/or air scent, and he learns all the other behaviors he will need to become a reliable resource in public and in the field. The handler becomes a fieldable member of their local SAR team; he/she learns to train their dog and to read every subtle nuance of the dog's behavior in order to do the absolute best job possible on missions. The cumulative training time often exceeds that of a normal SAR team member. And many dog/handler teams still do not certify even after years of training. Only the best teams make it.

So, you can count on the certified dog team that arrives on request. Since you can count on them, you can also use the

information provided by the handler at debriefing with confidence. Mark all the interests and alerts from the dog teams on the map, put the pieces together if applicable, and perhaps define a high probability area if the subject hasn't yet been found.

What are you getting using people that just show up with dogs they say are "trained"? Ask them about their certification. Ask them about the tests they took and who evaluated them. Find out how often they train. Then think about your subject out in the field who needs to be found.

For the subject's sake-please field ONLY legitimately certified Search and Rescue Dogs.

Marcia McMahon  
SARDOC Training Director 2005



## Win This Snowmobile!

Teller County SAR is holding a raffle with this beautiful Polaris 800XCSP Edge as the Grand Prize (valued at over \$9300)! Tickets are only \$3 and the drawing will be held on 12/17/05 in Woodland Park. Need not be present to win. Tickets will be available at the September and November CSRB meetings.

Would make a GREAT Christmas present!

## KUDOS and THANKS

The end of September was usually busy for Colorado SAR, requiring much inter-team assistance. Many teams traveled far to assist. Some sent crews for multiple days. When called for assistance, either by your neighboring team or a state mission coordinator, please do everything you can to send at least one qualified crew -- you never know when it will be time for everyone to help your team. Just imagine one-half of all 50 Colorado teams each sending a four person crew!

On September 25 alone, three large mutual-aid missions were underway. Ultimately, the following teams assisted sometime during each of these three missions:

1. Geneva Lakes Search on the west side of Snowmass Mountain, Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness, Gunnison County; ICP in Marble -- Barry Mitchell and Phil Luethy, state coordinators:

Arapaho Rescue Patrol  
Crested Butte SAR Team  
Delta County SAR Team  
Garfield County SAR Team  
K-9 SAR Team  
Lake County SAR Team  
Mesa County Ground SAR Team  
Mountain Rescue-Aspen  
Rocky Mountain Rescue Group  
San Miguel County Sheriff SAR Team  
Summit County Rescue Group  
West Elk SAR Team  
Western State Mountain Rescue Team  
Western State Mountain Rescue Team ("Warrants repetition since they were outstanding from a resource perspective," said Joe Ben Slivka, SCRG.)

2. Rescue on NW side of Crestone Peak, Custer County -- Phil Luethy, state coordinator:  
Alpine Rescue Team  
Custer County SAR Team  
El Paso County SAR Team  
Rocky Mountain Rescue Group  
Saguache County SAR Team

3. Search in Holy Cross Wilderness, Eagle County -- Phil Luethy, state coordinator:

Alpine Rescue Team  
Arapahoe Rescue Patrol  
Crested Butte SAR Team  
Diamond Peaks Ski Patrol  
Douglas County SAR Team  
El Paso County SAR Team  
Front Range Rescue Dogs  
Garfield SAR Team  
Gilpin County SAR Team  
Grand County SAR Team  
Lake County SAR Team  
Mesa County SAR Team  
Mountain Rescue Aspen  
Park County SAR Team  
Rocky Mountain Rescue Group  
Routt County SAR Team  
Search and Rescue Dogs of Colorado  
Summit County Rescue group  
Teller County SAR Team  
Vail Mountain Rescue Group  
Western State Mountain Rescue Team

Thank you to every team and team member that helped throughout the length of all three. This is the strength of Colorado SAR.

## Tracking Class in Teller County

A Joel Harding Professional Tracking Services (JHPTS) class was held in Teller County on Sept 30—Oct 2. Sponsored by the Rocky Mountain Trackers (RMT), the class was attended by members from many SAR teams across Colorado as well as individuals from Wyoming, Washington, and Idaho. Classes were tailored for the newest students to advanced challenges for the Journeyman Trackers. All had a wonderful time and learned a lot in such a short period. The weather cooperated with beautiful fall foliage during the 3 day class. The staff at Tempel Hills, where the class was held, provided first class dining and lodging for the participants. Saturday night was topped off by a wonderful dinner of pork tenderloin and brisket prepared by Dan Remsburg (RMT-VP) of Teller County. RMT is chartered to provide tracking assistance to any agency in the region upon request and is listed as a resource by CSRB. Visit the RMT website at: [www.rockymountaintrackers.org](http://www.rockymountaintrackers.org)



## Fuel costs affecting mutual-aid response

By Howard M. Paul  
CSRB President

SAR is the local emergency service that may rely upon mutual-aid assistance from neighboring and distant teams more than any local emergency service. With fewer calls than other emergency services, there are fewer units and when overwhelmed mutual-aid is paramount. My team has either been called, or called for, mutual-aid more this year than in my memory.

Dennis McLaughlin, of SARDOC and El Paso County SAR Team, was the first to report of fuel costs' impact upon mutual-aid, at the September CSRB meeting. SAR dog handlers are fewer and farther between than other SAR units, so it is not surprising they travel farther, more often than others. Said Dennis, "Like all SAR members, the cost to respond to missions at great distances may be affecting availability from time to time. Dog teams have reported spending nearly \$100 to respond to a mission out of their proximity. A member of El Paso SAR advised me that he recently spent \$70 refueling after a mission to Mt. Evans recently. This is going to continue to be a problem for

responders, SAR teams and the like. Many dog handlers may be coming from a long distance and I think that Sheriffs and SAR managers need to consider providing fuel or reimbursement for such responders — dog handlers or not."

State mission coordinators, at the September CSRB meeting, wondered aloud if this is one cause of their seemingly increasing difficulty in obtain mutual-aid responses at long distances.

County sheriffs should understand that they may need to, or perhaps just should plan to, cover fuel costs for mutual-aid responding SAR teams. Either by supplying fuel to teams departing for home, or by reimbursement of actual cost or payment of vehicle mileage rates.

Remember that the Search and Rescue Reimbursement Fund can either pay vehicle mileage or reimburse direct fuel costs with a receipt. Tier I and II claims will be paid Tier III will be considered at the end of the year — but only if your unit submits claims to the requesting county sheriff. This reimbursement is, of course, for any mission — local or mutual-aid — that is "SARF eligible."

## Public Health Emergency Law

"Public Health Emergency Law" is a course designed for non-lawyer professionals in public health and emergency management organizations, first responders, and those active in public health emergency preparedness. The course, developed by the Centers for Disease Control, consists of six Power Point lecture units. The course covers relevant legal principles in the following areas: 1) basic concepts (e.g., plans under which public health and emergency management work together); 2) detecting and declaring emergencies; 3) protecting persons (e.g., use of quarantine and isolation); 4) managing property; 5) mobilizing professional resources; and 6) advanced topics (e.g., legal implications of public communications during emergencies). The disk also contains an interactive case study and supplemental materials. For more information and to obtain the materials free of charge, contact McKing Consulting at [wbradford@mcking.com](mailto:wbradford@mcking.com) or call 770-220-0608.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5432a5.htm>

## CSRB Check-In Form is Magic at Holy Cross Search

By Howard Paul, CSRB president

Early last year the CSRB released the Colorado SAR Check-In Form, for use by mutual-aid resources. Modeled after the ICS-211 and other SAR-specific check-ins, it offers details useful for assigning the resource. You can find the form on the CSRB web site at <http://www.coloradosarboard.org/csrb-documents/CSRB%20Check-In%20List.pdf>.

October 1, the last full day of the search for Michelle Vanek in the Mount of the Holy Cross Wilderness was very resource intense, perhaps the most ever in Colorado -- 342 people. 222 non-SAR volunteer searchers and 120 SAR personnel from 17 teams were logged in. SAR teams sent from one to 34 team members for the last big push of this six day search. The IAP included 4 divisions and 31 search crews were fielded.

The CSRB Check-In Form was instrumental in efficiently creating combined search crews of SAR personnel and identifying field team leaders for the non-SAR crews. With a quick glance we could combine personnel from SAR units to create search crews, with special note of FTL and medical qualifications. Whenever possible, we kept members of SAR teams together.

Grouping and assigning 222 non-SAR volunteers was an enormous job. Using the CSRB Check-In Form we could instantly assign crew supervisors (field team leaders) to the dozens of non-SAR search crews. Without the CSRB Check-In Form the same process would have taken forever. With them we were able to send 283 searchers into assigned segments within approximately three hours.

Teams should keep a supply of the CSRB Check-In Form handy, and just hand in the already filled-in form when they arrive at the staging area. It saves valuable time!

## Colorado Wilderness Search Crew

Category	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III
NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	Crew Supervisor plus a minimum of 1 and a maximum 5 crew members	Crew Supervisor plus a minimum of 1 and a maximum 5 crew members	Crew Supervisor plus a minimum of 1 and a maximum 5 crew members
CREW SUPERVISOR	Satisfactory performance as a Type I crew member and crew-leader trainee. Understanding of ASTM F1633. Training in supervisory concepts.	Satisfactory performance as a Type II crew member and crew-leader trainee. Understanding of ASTM F1633. Training in supervisory concepts.	Satisfactory performance as a Type III crew member and crew-leader trainee. Understanding of ASTM F1633. Training in supervisory concepts.
MEDICAL SKILLS (crew must contain at least one qualified individual)	Current EMT-B or First Responder or "Outdoor" equivalent	Current EMT-B or First Responder or "Outdoor" equivalent	Current First Aid & CPR certification
ENVIRONMENT	Class 3 terrain <sup>1</sup> , all environments, all seasons, all weather	Class 2 terrain <sup>2</sup> , all environments, all seasons, all weather	Class 2 terrain <sup>3</sup> ; all environments; spring, summer & fall seasons; all weather
SEARCH SKILLS (Meet or exceed ASTM F2209)	Capable of executing all tactical search operations in Type I environment.	Capable of executing all tactical search operations in Type II environment.	Capable of performing tactical search operations in Type III environment.
EVACUATION CAPABILITIES	Organize and participate in progressive litter carry, low angle <sup>4</sup> raise and lower.	Organize and participate in progressive litter carry, low angle raise and lower.	Organize and participate in progressive litter carry.
LAND NAVIGATION	Determine, document, communicate position; navigate point-to-point with GPS and map/compass; route finding using Lat-Long, UTM, PLSS <sup>5</sup> .	Determine, document, communicate position; navigate point-to-point with GPS and map/compass; route finding using Lat-Long, UTM, PLSS.	Determine, document, communicate position; navigate point-to-point with GPS and map/compass; route finding.
TRACKING SKILLS	All clue and track aware with knowledge of man-tracking.	All clue and track aware with knowledge of man-tracking.	All clue and track aware with knowledge of man-tracking.
TRAVEL SKILLS	Travel safely and proficiently in Type I environment.	Travel safely and proficiently in Type II environment.	Travel safely and proficiently in Type III environment.
TRANSPORTATION	4x4 vehicles that can transport the crew and equipment.	4x4 vehicles that can transport the crew and equipment.	Vehicles that can transport the crew and equipment, 4x4 recommended.

<sup>1</sup>. As defined in Mountaineering The Freedom of the Hills; Current Addition, The Mountaineers, Seattle Washington, USA

<sup>2</sup>. As defined in Mountaineering The Freedom of the Hills; Current Addition, The Mountaineers, Seattle Washington, USA

<sup>3</sup>. As defined in Mountaineering The Freedom of the Hills; Current Addition, The Mountaineers, Seattle Washington, USA

<sup>4</sup> From FEMA National Mutual Aid and Resource Management Initiative Glossary of Terms and Definitions: Low-Angle Rope Rescue (Rope Rescue) - Rescue in which the load is predominately supported by itself and not the rope rescue system

<sup>5</sup> PLSS - Public Land Survey System (township, range, section)

## Colorado Wilderness Search Crew

<b>PERSONAL EQUIPMENT</b>	Appropriate clothing and equipment and PPE for Type I environment and assignment.	Appropriate clothing and equipment and PPE for Type II environment and assignment.	Appropriate clothing and equipment and PPE for Type III environment and assignment.
<b>CREW EQUIPMENT</b>	As requested by ordering agency or determined by the crew.	As requested by ordering agency or determined by the crew.	As requested by ordering agency or determined by the crew.
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	Basic radio communication skills and etiquette. Inter and intra-crew communication capabilities	Basic radio communication skills and etiquette. Inter and intra-crew communication capabilities	Basic radio communication skills and etiquette. Inter and intra-crew communication capabilities
<b>WORK ASSIGNMENT SELF-SUSTAINABILITY</b>	Capable for up to 2 days with overnight stay in Type I environment.	Capable for up to 2 days with overnight stay in Type II environment.	One operational period in Type III environment.
<b>DEPLOYMENT SUSTAINABILITY (ability to self-support on incident)</b>	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 72 hours.	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 48 hours.	Equipped to be self-sustaining for 48 hours.
<b>PATIENT CARE SKILLS duration, packaging – stabilization &amp; protection, environment,</b>	Manage patient stabilization, packaging, and protection appropriate for the duration and environment of the evacuation.	Manage patient stabilization, packaging, and protection appropriate for the duration and environment of the evacuation.	Assist with patient stabilization, packaging, and protection appropriate for the duration and environment of the evacuation.
<b>FITNESS</b>	Walk (no running or jogging) 3 miles in 60 minutes over level terrain with a 25 pound pack	Walk (no running or jogging) 2 miles in 40 minutes over level terrain with a 25 pound pack	Walk (no running or jogging) 2 miles in 40 minutes over level terrain with a 25 pound pack
<b>HELICOPTER OPERATIONS</b>	Basic helicopter safety and helispot selection	Basic helicopter safety and helispot selection	Basic helicopter safety
<b>ICS KNOWLEDGE</b>	Crew supervisor I200 Crew member I100	Crew supervisor I200 Crew member I100	Crew member – all minimum I100

### **Terrain Classification**

Appendix to Colorado Wilderness Search Crew Type Criteria

Source: Mountaineering, Freedom of the Hills; The Mountaineers, Seattle.

#### **Class 2 Terrain**

Involves some scrambling and likely use of hands; all but the most inexperienced and clumsy will not want a rope.

Examples:

- ?? Difficult hiking, such as through boulder fields, where more balance is required.
- ?? Cross country, requiring route finding skills.
- ?? Difficult cross-country travel (thick brush, climbing over and around fallen trees, and big talus) hands are used for balance.
- ?? Trail is either nonexistent or very uneven or intermittent, may need hand for balance.

#### **Class 3 Terrain**

Moderate exposure may be present; simple climbing or scrambling with frequent use of hands. A rope should be available.

Examples:

- ?? Scrambling on rocks using hands as well as feet
- ?? Requires use of hands for climbing, rope may be used
- ?? Must use hands for progress but don't need to search for holds nor do you need climbing techniques.



## INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM NATIONAL TRAINING CURRICULUM

*Appendix to Colorado Wilderness Search Crew Typing Criteria (9/2005)*

Estimated Modules	Courses and Titles	Hours
<b>*I-100 INTRODUCTION TO ICS</b>		
1	ICS Orientation	2
	Total I-100	2
<b>*I-200 BASIC ICS</b>		
2	Principles and Features of ICS	2
3	Organizational Overview	4
4	Incident Facilities	2
5	Incident Resources	2
6	Common Responsibilities	2
	Total I-200	12

\* The 100 and 200 level courses are available in a Web-based independent study format as “Q462 Introduction to NIMS ICS for Operational First Responders” (I-100) and “Q463 Basic All-Hazards NIMS ICS for Operational First Responders” (I-200) Go to: <http://www.training.fema.gov/>

### **Lessons Learned Information Sharing Database**

DHS has created a Lesson’s Learned Information Sharing Database for those involved in emergency response. The site requires vetting of credentials before you are allowed to fully log on. The site covers **Lessons Learned:** knowledge and experience—positive or negative—derived from actual incidents such as the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing and the 9/11 attacks as well as observations and historical study of operations, training, and exercises; **Best Practices:** peer-validated techniques, procedures, good ideas, or solutions that work and are solidly grounded upon actual experience in operations, training, and exercises; and **Good Stories:** exemplary—but non-peer-validated—initiatives implemented by various jurisdictions that have shown success in their specific environments and that may provide useful information to other communities and organizations.

<https://www.llis.dhs.gov/frontpage.cfm>

### **NASAR Board of Directors Election Results**

NASAR president, Randy Servies, announced the results of the 2005 Board of Director’s election. Jacki Golike, Kathy Johnston-Miller, and Dave Meek will be seated at the January 2006 meeting in Chantilly, Virginia.

<http://www.nasar.org/nasar/news.php?id=197>

### **Call For Presenters**

All Search and Rescue Professionals are encouraged to submit proposals for workshops, seminars, panel discussions and pre-conference courses for presentation at the 34th Annual NASAR Conference.



PMB 424, 7645 North Union Blvd  
Colorado Springs, CO 80920

### Upcoming Calendar of Events

CSRB Meeting	11/05	Alpine Rescue
International Technical Rescue Symposium 2005	11/4-11/6	Ft. Collins, CO
CSRB Meeting	1/10/06	Alpine Rescue

***Remember to send newsletter articles to: "n0vsx@msn.com". Mail to: Dan Remsburg, 1913 County Road 782, Woodland Park, CO 80863. Do you have a great SAR photo? Any photos submitted can be scanned and returned.***