Merit Badge Pamphlet

Search and Rescue

Boy Scouts of America

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Boy Scouts of America

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Send comments along with a brief statement about yourself and National Scouting.

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Your questions are always welcome.

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Our consultant can be important so you can make valuable to you.

The pamphlet and its suggestions of your consultant.

The secret to successfully earning a merit badge is for you to use both.
Requirements

1. Do the following:

   a. Explain how the following are similar to a ground search training:
   b. how does the buddy system help in finding a frame?
   c. how does the buddy system help in finding a frame?
   d. how does the buddy system help in finding a frame?
   e. how does the buddy system help in finding a frame?

2. Demonstrate knowledge to stay found and prevent permanent
   environmental exposure under an amphibious or
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   environmental exposure under an amphibious or

3. Discuss first aid and precaution for the types of injuries
   these hazards:
   a. Explain to your counselor the hazards you are most
   b. Explain to your counselor the hazards you are most
   c. Explain to your counselor the hazards you are most
   d. Explain to your counselor the hazards you are most

4. Find out who in your area has authority for search and
   rescue and what their responsibilities are. Discuss this with
   your counselor and explain the official duties of a search
   and rescue team.

5. Complete the training for IC-100. Introduction to incident
   command.

6. Develop four types of search and rescue means and discuss
   how the IC coordinates with surrounding fire agencies.

7. No elementary concept statement and what you should do to
   rescue (SAR) activities and what you should do to
   rescue (SAR) activities and what you should do to
   rescue (SAR) activities and what you should do to

8. You are out on deck, scan the horizon and identify
   that location.

a. Using a 7.5" x 15" scale map, ask your counselor to
   mark the location.

b. Using a 1.5" x 15" scale map, show the location.

7. Discuss the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system.

8. Search and Rescue (SAR) and National Search and Rescue
   Coordinator. For complete information, see Title 13
   and Executive Order 12291. The BSA Guide to Safe Scouting<br>
   under "Understanding and Rescuing Activities" describes the UTM as part of a
   Scouting/Sea Scout/Shield/Sea Scouting app.

9. Explain the differences between wilderness vs are.

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Search and Rescue Resources

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What is Search and Rescue?
What Is Search and Rescue?

Search and Rescue (SAR) are organized efforts to locate persons who are believed to be missing. SAR missions can be initiated by law enforcement, local authorities, or private organizations. In some cases, the mission may involve search dogs and specialized equipment such as boats and helicopters.

SAR missions can be complex and require coordination among multiple agencies. It is important to have a plan in place before a mission begins, including communications, search patterns, and safety protocols.

In some cases, SAR missions may involve responding to natural disasters such as hurricanes and floods. In other cases, they may involve searching for missing persons in remote areas.

SAR missions can be dangerous and require specialized training. If you suspect that someone is missing, it is important to contact local authorities immediately.
Search and rescue is the process of finding, locating, and recovering people who are lost or missing. This involves various skills and techniques, such as navigating, using maps and GPS, and understanding weather conditions. The primary goal is to locate the missing person as soon as possible to ensure their safety.

**What is a Search?**

**What is a Rescue?**

In a search, the objective is to locate the missing person, while in a rescue, the objective is to retrieve the person and transport them to safety.

**Command System (CPS):**

1. An incident commander is appointed to run the search and rescue operation using what is called the Incident Command System (ICS). This system is designed to organize and coordinate the efforts of the incident command structure.
2. An incident action plan (IAP) is developed to guide the search and rescue efforts.
3. The incident commander and his or her staff decide which searchers are the best for the subject.
4. Teams are deployed to search for the subject using various aircraft, ATVs, snowmobiles, mountain bikes, or even on foot.
5. If all else fails, the subject is located and removed to safety.

**Search and Rescue Skills:**

- **Search Skills:** Effective search strategies are crucial in locating missing persons. This includes using maps, GPS, and other tools to navigate and find the missing person.
- **Rescue Skills:** Once a person is located, rescue skills are needed to safely extract them from the area.

**Conclusion:** Search and rescue is a critical service that saves lives. By understanding the processes involved, we can support these efforts and potentially make a difference in someone else’s life.
How to Contact a SAR Team

A computer search of a phone will help you determine the best SAR team to interview.

A SAR Team consists of the following:

1. A local police officer
2. The Sheriff's Office
3. The local fire department
4. The local emergency management agency
5. The National Search and Rescue Organization (NSAR)

NSAR is a nonprofit organization that promotes SAR resources, offers training and coordination among all SAR resources. NSAR also offers training and coordination among all SAR resources. NSAR is a nonprofit organization that promotes SAR resources, offers training and coordination among all SAR resources.


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Incident Command System (ICS) is a systematic approach and how SAR operations are structured. It is necessary to know some of the most common command language in order to understand search and rescue. It is used in search and rescue, much like knowing how to read a map is unique to search and rescue.

The World of SAR
Good management in search and rescue requires:

- Effective leadership at the top level.
- Clear communication within the overall structure.
- Understanding the roles and functions of all positions involved in search and rescue.
- A well-defined incident command system.

**ICs** is an acronym for Incident Command System. This structure is fundamental in the management of search and rescue operations. It provides a clear chain of command for incident control, ensuring that everyone understands their roles and responsibilities. 

**Unity of Command**

- The Incident Commander is the key point of control. They are responsible for coordinating all resources and ensuring that the incident is managed effectively.

**Key Concepts**

- **Flexible and Modular Organization**
- **OPLAN**

**Example:**

In a hypothetical search and rescue operation, the Incident Commander has identified the need for additional resources. They use the OPLAN (Operations Plan) to coordinate the activities of the search teams and ensure that all resources are deployed effectively. The Incident Commander also communicates clearly with the Incident Management team to ensure that all objectives are met.
Incident Command System Structure

Incident command system consists of the following components:

- **Liaison**
  - Provides information to the public and media.
- **Public Information Officer**
  - Manages public information.
- **Safety Officer**
  - Ensures safety of all incident responders and members.
- **Operations**
  - Directs and controls incident response activities.
- **Planning**
  - develops and implements plans to respond to incidents.
- **Finance and Administration**
  - Manages financial aspects of the incident.

Incident command system structure is designed to ensure effective coordination and resource management during incidents. It includes a hierarchical structure with specific roles and responsibilities, ensuring that all aspects of an incident are managed efficiently and effectively.
A hasty team is the first team deployed during a search.

Search and Rescue Objectives

Some quick responses, such as a hasty team,
need to be reactive to the initial contact or
or search and deploy.

Now that you understand the Incident Command System,
and its objectives, let’s talk about the

Incident Action Plan and

Mission Objectives.

Search and Rescue

Objectives
The Incident Action Plan (IAP) would be an incident action objective. This objective covers multiple time periods and several hours that would be subject to search and rescue. The incident action plan is the umbrella for all operations within the area of the incident command. For instance, the area search objective could be to develop an area search for a specific time period, which is called an objective. Objectives are developed for a specific time period, called an objective, at a particular time. However, even in major disasters there are usually goals that are not objectives, and do not fit the objectives. These are called "actions" or "tasks." Actions are not a part of the incident action plan. Instead, they are activities that are part of the incident action plan. For example, the incident action plan might include an objective to search for people in a specific area, but it would not include actions such as "clear the road" or "evacuate the building."
A Note About Practice Scenarios

and time.

The name of the skill Incident next operational time period, date,
short for the skills you have learned by doing
an exercise from Search for, Addition, seen, and found your pati or
subject to search for. Attention to you and your partner of
practice. For this reason, you will have a real
search and rescue, like any other skill, is best learned by
met badge conversion might also create one for you.
badge in several scenarios. Notice, again, within this example, if you prefer, your
scenario presented in this example. If you prefer, your
to fulfill requirements, you may use any of the practice

Incident base.

Renew vehicle traffic to avoid congestion at the SFR
a traffic plan would only be used if you needed to
Some parts of the IAP might not be needed. For example,
The family liaison officer and Bob feel the logistics chief's briefing to the planning section chief's briefing section chief's briefing was great. They will stay with the next operational period. Phone calls are available to the incident commander during the next operational period. The incident commander said he would stay on as the incident commander.

The IC will Johnson said he would stay on as the incident commander.

1. Ensure radio log on the base.

2. Search for the Cayon fall trail by the base.

3. Notify all campers at campgrounds within three miles of the PLS of the missing crew.

4. Ensure good radio communication within the search area.

The operations section chief has requested that the KG team 4 search the beach area. The search area is prevented by the predicted weather.

The planning section is preparing posters advising all participants of the possibility of bears in the search area. It will show bears may be in the search area.

The operations section chief has requested that all participants are advised to be very cautious. The weather should be very cold. Temperatures may drop to 25 mph wind chill. Be alert for signs of bears. Weather in the search area should be monitored to be alert for signs of bears. Weather in the search area should be monitored to be alert for signs of bears.

If bears seen reported, it bears may be in the search area. All participants should be prepared for bears may be in the search area.

They radio network will cover the entire search area. The planning section is preparing posters advising all participants of the possibility of bears in the search area. It will show bears may be in the search area.

The planning section is preparing posters advising all participants of the possibility of bears in the search area. It will show bears may be in the search area. All participants should be prepared for bears may be in the search area.
Type 1 Urban Search

A happy retirement. Some urban search teams are large and cover large areas, while others focus on smaller, more targeted areas. The location of these search teams is often in areas with high populations of people who may have wandered away and be lost and confused. The area may be a densely populated city, a suburban neighborhood, or even a rural area. The subject of an urban search is often a small child or an elderly person lost in an unfamiliar environment.

Urban SAR

However, SAR can take place in any environment where people are missing, including urban areas, rural areas, and even areas with high populations of people who may be lost or confused. The SAR process involves looking for a subject in a populated area or in an environment that is unfamiliar to them.
Areas that are wooded, brushy, or have high grass may require search tactics that are different from urban environments. In these areas, a thorough search is necessary to ensure that the subject is not overlooked.

**Type 3 Urban Search**

- **Plan of Approach:**
  - The search team should be composed of personnel with experience in urban search and rescue, including search dogs and specialized equipment.
  - The search area should be divided into sections based on the location of potential obstacles and potential areas where the subject may be located.

- **Search Tactics:**
  - Use of search dogs and specialized equipment is essential in urban environments.
  - Conduct multiple searches from different angles to increase the chances of finding the subject.
  - Communication with the subject is crucial to ensure their safety and well-being.

**Helpful Tips:**
- Always inform the subject of the search and rescue operations.
- Provide clear instructions on what to do if found and how to signal for help.
- Ensure the subject's safety and well-being throughout the search process.

**Conclusion:**
- Conducting a thorough search in urban environments is crucial to ensure the safety of the subject.
- Effective communication and cooperation among team members are essential to ensure success.

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**Note:**
- The information provided is general and may not be applicable in all situations.
- Always follow local search and rescue protocols and guidelines.
- Safety is the top priority in all search and rescue operations.
Reporting an Emergency to the Coast Guard

To report a marine emergency, contact the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station, the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Facility, or by calling "Mayday". If you are on land, call the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station, or by calling "Mayday". If you are at sea, contact the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station, or by calling "Mayday".

If you are in distress or need to report an emergency:

- By phone:
  - Contact the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station, or by calling "Mayday".
  - Look in the front of your telephone directory for an emergency number listing for the U.S. Coast Guard.
  - If you are on land, call the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station, or by calling "Mayday".

- By radio:
  - Use "Mayday" to contact the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary.
  - Look in the front of your telephone directory for an emergency number listing for the U.S. Coast Guard.

- By email:
  - Contact the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station.

- By text or telegram:
  - Contact the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station.

- By other methods:
  - Contact the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station, or by calling "Mayday".

- If you are on land:
  - Call the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station.

- If you are at sea:
  - Contact the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station.

All families should have a list of emergency numbers.

Sail and commercial vessel safety

Safety and commercial vessel safety.

The nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station.

In distress:

The nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station.

In the event of loss or abandonment of a vessel, contact the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station.

In a maritime emergency:

The nearest U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard Station.

Emergency numbers:

- U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary
- U.S. Coast Guard Station
- U.S. Coast Guard Facility
- "Mayday"
and feel to prepare some more-keeping hot food and drinks.

To make sure you have plenty of water and food and may have even a store
own heath may gain time of the expertise and if you are the skilled.

When looking for someone who is lost or injured in a snowy environment,

**Weather Conditions**

In some cases, you need to be aware of your

*WARNING*:

- Wear bright-colored or reflective clothing.
- Carry a whistle or a mirror.
- Use a bright flashlight or a headlamp.
- Carry a first aid kit.
- Carry a map and compass.
- Tell someone where you are going and when you expect to be back.
- Bring extra clothes and food.
- Bring a shelter or tent.
- Bring a fire starter and fuel.
- Bring a phone or radio with a charged battery.
- Bring a water filter or purification tablets.
- Bring a knife or multi-tool.
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- Bring a whistle or mirror.
- Bring a first aid kit.
- Bring a map and compass.
Practice Scenario 2

Coordination arrives.

and do ready for a new assignment when the SAR

request. You are to have all search teams return

abruptly. The first thing you have to do is issue orders

while searching.

ranging you to be the same and to look for help in

the dog's name and the situation for an answer. He

suspicion of an area and determine if anyone finds

help. They should come to your troops' compass, he

girl and give them a description. If anyone finds

situations that you encounter. Tell the missing

inspecting the patrol search areas. They should

have your patrol conduct a happy search of the area.

The instructions you, as the senior patrol leader, to

receive mission.

the missing girl and request they start a search and

say he will call the Forest Service to alert them about

short person to pick up the items. Your troop leader

a lot of school, sea and business, and it is made for a

never mentioned before. Therefore, the surrounding terrain has

shorts, and tennis shoes. She is in good health and has

amount is weighing the cotton pole, red cotton

and the dog were gone. She is asking for help.

and the next thing she knew, her daughter

campground. She says that you are playing with the

discontinued from there. Your next step is to cross the

leader, the 4-year-old daughter. Anyway, here

appreciates your group. She explained to your troop

outcome. She believed in those words. And your

searching a woman looking distraught and worried

Avalanche Rescue

Avalanches are one of nature's most powerful events and can cause

a great deal of damage and loss of life. Avalanches occur when the

valleys combine—snowpack, terrain, and weather. Each of these

Aspects is important, but avalanche awareness and education are not

addition of property or people. Avalanche rescue is conducted only by

special skills environments.
level of activity planned.
- Dress and layer in layers:
  - For cold
  - Have proper gear and clothing and take care of it
- Use the buddy system
- Never leave a Searching team on its own with your panel or rope.
- Know when the weather is like when you belong and be aware
- Stick to your plan
- Always have a tip plan and share it with your parents.

Staying Found

- are key to enhance
- Describe possible hazards and weather conditions on the seashores
- Director of the National Park will also be an essential part of the Search
- and the顺利 ly of the activities will be directed by the Search
- The various conditions on the seashores and their equipment

Before searchers go into the field, some thoughtful miles are given

Be Prepared. Safety First
5. Keep the victim warm with blankets, coats, or sleeping bags.

4. If the victim is not already doing so, help him or her breathe.

3. Monitor the victim closely to make sure the airway stays open for breathing.

2. Summon medical aid and obtain medical supplies.

1. Try to determine the cause of shock by recognizing breathing, pulse, and circulatory symptoms. Perform first aid measures to control shock.

**First Aid**

- Extreme thirst
- Nausea and vomiting
- Shakiness, rapid, and irregular heartbeat
- A quick, weak pulse
- Sunken eyes, moody, drowsy, or dizzy
- Confusion or fear
- Lack of awareness
- Restlessness or irritability

Shock symptoms usually occur within one to two minutes of the injury or insult. Symptoms may include:

- Nausea or vomiting
- Rapid, weak pulse
- Sunken eyes or drowsy
- Confusion or fear
- Lack of awareness
- Restlessness or irritability

If you believe someone is suffering from shock, call 911 or your local emergency number immediately. Do not move the person unless they are in immediate danger.

**Buddy System**

The buddy system is a way for scouts to look after one another while on patrol. When you are out on patrol, always be aware of your buddy and keep in touch. If you get separated from your buddy, do not panic. Stay calm and keep in touch with them. If you get lost, try to find your way back to your buddy or a known location.
Because there is no meaning.

The person is duty-conscious and деле to swallow; they him

Nevertheless, feel the shriek; some, if you, I know after
calling.

If the person is duty-conscious and деле to swallow, they him

Hypothetical

Seek medical attention if the pain is persistent or severe.

sight and some between the products and bare skin
more than 2 minutes, a time to see a doctor.
Apply the products of cold compresses to the affected area on
out of the liquid, do you do it. Do not use on or near the
levels. One may wipe off the affected area.
Assume that any injury to a joint may include a bone
Sprains

Sprains will not be seen and painful when moved and may
make more serious injuries of lamenessm. A

Sprain occurs when an ankle is twisted or other joint is bent or

Sprains
Clothing

- Quick-dry and wind-resistant clothing is recommended. Items made of wool or a warm synthetic material are also suitable.
- A waterproof/freeranging clothing layer is also recommended. Choose waterproof or quick-dry clothing for the outer layer.
- Layered clothing is ideal for warmth and moisture control.
- A hat and sunglasses are also recommended.
- Bring a first aid kit and a weatherproof bag for your clothing.

Gear and Clothing

- If you are hiking or backpacking, make sure you have appropriate gear and clothing.
- Bring a first aid kit and a weatherproof bag for your clothing.
- A hat and sunglasses are also recommended.
- Bring a first aid kit and a weatherproof bag for your clothing.

Search and Rescue

- When lost or in need of assistance, always call for help immediately.
- If you are lost or in need of assistance, always call for help immediately.
- If you are lost or in need of assistance, always call for help immediately.
- If you are lost or in need of assistance, always call for help immediately.

Snares

- Snares are a common method of capturing prey. Be aware of potential dangers.
- Use caution and observe safety guidelines when using snares.
- Always use proper equipment and follow safety guidelines when using snares.

If you are lost or in need of assistance, always call for help immediately.
Pracisce Scenario 3

Command team and other equipment required:
- Induction in ANSI Class Z vest
- Safety equipment, generally
- Available medical services: These can be based on weather and accessibility of medical services
- Space blankets to keep the subject warm
- Basic first-aid equipment and extra medical supplies, such as
- Tools needed for particular functions such as navigation, record keeping, marking

The following items are optional:
- 20 feet of 1-inch nylon webbing
- Pencil or pen and waterproof paper
- Space blanket
- Personal first-aid kit
- Replacement duties and extra equipment and light and/or headlamp
- Two light sources (flashlight, lantern)

Gear

- List of phone numbers including the number for incident base
- Signal mirror
- Whistle
- Map of search area
- Compass with 5-degree accuracy
- Fire starter
- Several pieces of other equipment
- Multi-tool knife with one that has Swiss Army knife or leatherman
- Water (2 quarts minimum)
- Energy bar or long period of time
- Carabiner and able to sustain your
- Food for 24 hours (should be high in
- Or snacks)
- Eye protection (such as sunglasses)
- Pack or container to carry and hold the required gear and clothing

When preparing:
- Insulate your water (it is wet or dry)
- Polyurethane, polar fleece, and other modern materials can
- and the warmth of wool, clothing made of polyester
- Many synthetic fabrics offer the comfort of cotton

Preparedness.

Impervious and
the weather.

Consider the
your gear and

Inappropriate.

Remember the
weather.

When preparing:

Rodica for Outdoor Wear
Hiking or camping:
Process in your town and in the area where you will be.

must have a clear strategy to know the freedom.

To fulfill the requirements for the Search and Rescue merit

Investigation
Interviewing and
Search and Rescue

Interrogating

If it is determined that a search is necessary a series of
questions should be asked such as:

Where is the search area or area?

Have you seen or heard anything about the subject?

If yes, where?

What did you hear or see?

Is the subject wearing clothing?

What color and style of clothing was the subject wearing?

Physical description, including distinguishing marks:

Height and weight

Age and date of birth

Address and phone number

Name of the subject

The interview beginning the follow up:

The interviewer reads the questions about the subject
and asks the questions are based on the interview.

Can you describe what happened to the subject?

Try to leave the subject alone to answer the questions.

Interviewer will guide the subject to provide as much
information as possible.

Never impose on the subject.

If the subject will not answer the questions, there
may be some knowledge about the interview.

A number of forms can be used during the interview to

investigate the follow-up.

The interview is to be conducted in a quiet, secluded
area.

The interview is to be conducted in a quiet, secluded
area.

The interview is to be conducted in a quiet, secluded
area.

The interview is to be conducted in a quiet, secluded
area.
Children Ages 1 to 3.

Child development milestones:
- Physical development: Children at this age are found in the same places as the age group of older children. Children sometimes become lost when they remain in well-known areas. These children often appear to be more mobile than 1 to 2 years old and may run away from home. They are more likely to become distressed when they are away from home. They may become separated from their family members.
- Social and emotional development: Children at this age have a developing concept of self. They begin to understand their own emotions and the emotions of others. They are more likely to showtheir independence and begin to explore the world around them.

Children Ages 4 to 6 Years

Children development milestones:
- Physical development: Children at this age are more active and can walk, run, and jump. They can copy simple movements and begin to perform simple tasks.
- Social and emotional development: Children at this age begin to understand the concept of self and begin to form their own identities. They are more likely to express their feelings and begin to form friendships.

Evaluating Search Urgency

Search and rescue section for links to examples of search.

Number values: The lower the number, the greater the urgency. Number values in the table reflect the level of search and rescue conditions and the degree of the emergency. The information is intended to provide a guide to the search and rescue conditions that may be encountered. These conditions may vary depending on the location and type of search and rescue operation.

Lost Person Profiles
behave it lost. They have developmental delays or cognitive disorders may also know how people who are depressed or
characteristics of many more categories of lost subjects.
Tanned weather and search managers know the

Practice Scenario 4

Because you keep track of each other's
noses. Also be sure to search landmarks.
'rect' or 'vertical piers'. 'Hippocampus'.
'Scenarios'. Check your friends. Don't use
the 48°. Your friends are kids. If you then look
for the meeting place. 'While they will

Tornado, whose names were written on the
wall, but their ages were all wrong. There were
several fire alarm, and the campsite, the

Tornado, whose names were written on the
wall, but their ages were all wrong. There were
several fire alarm, and the campsite, the

Youth Ages 13 to 15 Years


Children Ages 7 to 12 Years
As well, Topographic maps show more details of landforms like mountains, forests, and roads. They are used in search and rescue, especially during natural disasters or topographical maps. Used in search and rescue, especially when water is present. If you have a map, you can pick up a gas station or convenience store, but you must have a map of where you are sailing. Sometimes, you need the knowledge to use them. Many search and rescue crews use a map, compass, CIC, and search and rescue teams. The most important tools for search and rescue missions are the ability to identify and use maps, and use the compass to orientate. Navigation in search and rescue requires the constant decision-making process.
The Mercator projection is the most common system used in navigation and mapping. It preserves angles and shapes, making it ideal for charts and maps. However, it distorts the scale and size of objects, particularly at high latitudes. A useful tool for navigation is the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system, which divides the Earth into 6-degree-wide zones, each with its own grid. This system allows for precise location identification and is widely used in military and civilian applications. Other systems like the World Geographic System (WGS) are also important for global positioning. In general, understanding the basics of map reading and coordinate systems is crucial for effective navigation.
UTM system coordinate: N 32° 53' 5' W 96° 60' 1' 38

1.1) A line is drawn parallel to and east of the meridian line of the map.
2.2) A line is drawn parallel to and south of the parallel line of the map.
3.3) The intersecting point is the UTM coordinate of the location.

In each case, the full destination is read half-sphere degrees.
Search Tactics

The search activities should be focused on finding the subject as quickly as possible. The search teams should be organized in a way that covers the entire area where the subject is likely to be found. The search should be conducted in a systematic manner, covering all possible areas.

Once the subject is found, the search teams should work together to safely extricate the subject. This may involve using specialized equipment to move the subject to safety.

After the subject is safely removed, the search teams should conduct a post-search review to determine what went well and what could be improved. This information will help to improve future search operations.

In summary, the search tactics should be focused on finding the subject as quickly as possible, extricating the subject safely, and conducting a post-search review to improve future search operations.
Critical separation between searchers.

Canyon Valley or ridgeine use being highly specific and good
a keen of the old to find spots check a larger range such a
and the subject’s trail. Another factor is the geographic area where
is your current location. Look for clues that will help you
separate the subject’s trail. If the subject is not in the area, the
TIPS is known, but the direction the subject went is
hard to follow. If you disturb any roosting area may be the subject’s
trail so to fnd disturbed and roosting areas may be the subject’s
trail. They must look on open slopes of the trail to detect whether
their trail was used. Return tools do not care to closely in and out
forecast road. Sometimes must look very carefully close in and out
suspected trail. Trail is a trail. If the subject’s trail is a trail
a certain trail. An appropriate search method might be a trail
a certain trail. An appropriate search method might be a trail
and you have speeded this or are planning to hike to a certain place where
information gathered during the interview and investigation

The hope that the subject will respond.

We asked a few what we know of other searches in
we asked the subject what the subject is doing or other signs in
the search area. This can only happen if you know or another sign that
is your subject. The main thing is the subject’s location.
A quick check that is where you are at is generally in an
assumed area is an area farther from the subject.

In active search IS your trail in the area? Is this your
subject area in your subject. Let’s say you have the subject.
Search areas are shallow and easier. Where you make the

Defining Search Tactics

Words used to describe the subject.

Delays of the subject’s disappearance and other search areas.
This is based on the current time of day, subject’s
subject areas are depth and distance to the subject are in a particular
The probability of area (POA) is the probability that the
they will do to determine the probability of area.
Combining maps and field notes. One important task
search areas. The planning section back to the interview phase is busy
Assay forms are being filled out in the field, but are quick
The same area may have to be searched again in daylight. Difficult for the mean leader to see and guide team members. Additionally, the searchers may be exposed to missing light patterns, searches, night vision, and it is difficult to transport a subject found. Others may increase risk of accidents because of the darkness. Other disadvantages are that dogs work better at night. The same areas may have to be searched again.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Night Searches

Advantages:
- Dogs work better at night.
- Night vision aids in finding subjects.
- The smell is stronger.

Disadvantages:
- Dogs may not work as well as they do daylight.
- The light is weaker.
- The smell is weaker.

Searching at Night

The searchers need to be aware of their surroundings.

Sound Sweeps

Critical Separation

If the team members are spread apart and unable to search effectively, the team may need to be reorganized.

To conduct a sound sweep, a team member must have a receiver.

A very effective tactic that is often done at a volunteer fire station is a sound sweep.
Practicing SAR Skills

about the validity of each clue.

who planned the activity will then inform the team whether each clue is real, forged, or unknown. The IC
and each discovered clue is discussed. The team decides
at the end of the practice, the IC debriefs the teams,
but log sheet
in the incident base where the clue is logged on a
map or worksheet.
map the wind
over a one- to two-hour area. Team members should

word problems and puzzles. Learn to assess the

members become the same. Once a skill is learned,

area or puzzle, you have learned to be proficient. The

search area. Every attempt to preserve the clue without

Clues can be categorized into six broad areas:

People—Witnesses, family, friends,

Physical—The subject vehicle, lost or discarded items, footprints, scent

Analytical—Probability calculations, lost subject behavior statistics

Intrusible techniques

Event—a high-speed signal, human voice

Reconnaissance—Trail register, summit log, infrared photo, etc.

All clues and patterns, subject surveillance, latent fingerprints, such as identity.

Auditory—A high-speed signal, human voice

Psychological—A high-speed signal, human voice

Electronic—Intrusion detection, human voice


Finding clues might be just like the clues scattered to
the subject. Remember, there are many more clues
than there are subjects.

Examination evidence: clues are very small and scattered in the

Scene like the puzzle in using Leave No Trace principles. However, it

Becoming Clue Aware

The subject's environment, there are many more clues than

Subject: This monk flew off a cliff on his glider.

Extraneous information, rust, and debris, dirt, snow, ice

Evidence: Clues are often very small and scattered in the

Field photos, Leica Level, and other Leave No Trace principles.
Search and Rescue Dogs

Search and Rescue dogs are very much needed in these situations. Dogs are good at finding people in difficult circumstances, such as the woods or on mountains. Dogs are trained to search for people who are lost or injured and to help locate missing persons.

German Shepherds are commonly used in search and rescue operations because of their excellent tracking abilities. They are quick to learn and can be trained to work under various conditions. German Shepherds are strong and can handle difficult terrain.

Other breeds that are commonly used in search and rescue include Bloodhounds, Labrador Retrievers, and Golden Retrievers. These breeds are known for their strong smell detection abilities and their ability to work in cold and snowy conditions.

Specialized SAR teams are trained specifically for search and rescue operations. They are equipped with specialized gear and trained to work in a variety of environments. They work closely with local law enforcement agencies and other emergency services to ensure that people are found as quickly as possible.

Understanding how search and rescue missions work is crucial for anyone involved in these operations. It is important to know the techniques and skills used to locate missing persons and to understand the importance of teamwork in these situations.
A graphic of scanning a canyon floor

A graphic of scanned images of the ground.
Collecting a Scan Item

A scan item is an object of clothing or another object that can be held in the hand. A scan item is needed to collect a scan item. The object is collected by pointing the scan item at the object to be collected. The object is then transferred to the hand. Once the object is collected, it can be held in the hand.

Finding Dogs

For initial searches and searches involving non-moving subjects, the dog is used to find the scan item. The dog is trained to search for the scan item. The dog is also trained to search for other objects that might be associated with the scan item. This includes objects that are similar to the scan item, objects that are near the scan item, and objects that are related to the scan item. This training allows the dog to find the scan item and other objects that might be associated with the scan item.

Search and Rescue

The search and rescue dog is trained to find the scan item and other objects that might be associated with the scan item. The dog is also trained to search for objects that are similar to the scan item. This allows the dog to find the scan item and other objects that might be associated with the scan item.

Ginny, a Dutch Shepherd, is the first SAR dog ever trained to search for scan items. She is able to find scan items in a variety of environments, including areas that are difficult to access with traditional search methods. This allows the search and rescue team to find scan items that might be missed by other methods. By using Ginny, the team is able to search for scan items in a more efficient and effective manner.
the patient in the most efficient and safe manner possible.
When making a plan to execute using resources that will evacuate
force the incident command to assess probable scenarios and
of a subject, information is often sketchy and incomplete. This
During the initial report of an incident requiring the rescue

T = Transport
S = Stabilize
A = Access
L = Locate

Rescues should follow a procedure known as LAST.

To be done to accomplish the successful evacuation of
simple principle helps to quickly prioritize what needs
Transport the patient out of the situation. Following this,
patienl, medially stabilize the patient, and safely
locate the site of the emergency. Safety Access the

Technical Rescues
For more information about helicopter evacuation, please refer to the next page.

Helicopter evacuation is not a trivial task. It requires careful planning and coordination to ensure the safe and efficient transport of patients. The medevac team must be prepared to handle any emergency that may arise during the evacuation process. This includes having the necessary medical equipment, personnel, and communication systems in place.

When planning for a helicopter rescue mission, it is essential to consider the mission's objectives, the location of the evacuation site, and the medical needs of the patients. The medevac team must be able to assess the situation quickly and make informed decisions to ensure the safety and well-being of the patients.

During the evacuation, the medevac team must be able to communicate effectively with each other and with medical personnel on the ground. This includes using designated communication channels and ensuring that all necessary equipment is functioning properly.

The medevac team must also be prepared to handle any medical emergencies that may arise during the evacuation. This includes having the necessary medical equipment and personnel on hand, as well as being able to make quick decisions to ensure the safety and well-being of the patients.

The medevac team must also be prepared to handle any logistical challenges that may arise during the evacuation. This includes coordinating with other emergency responders, such as law enforcement or firefighting teams, to ensure that the evacuation goes smoothly.

Finally, the medevac team must be prepared to handle any legal or ethical issues that may arise during the evacuation. This includes ensuring that all necessary documentation is completed and that all legal requirements are met.

In summary, helicopter evacuation is a critical task that requires careful planning, coordination, and execution. The medevac team must be prepared to handle any challenge that may arise during the evacuation, and must be able to communicate effectively with each other and with medical personnel on the ground.

Trauma Classification System

The patient's medical condition needs to be determined as soon as possible to determine the appropriate level of care.

Immediate transport to a medical provider is necessary for patients with critical needs. These patients, often called "walking wounded," can benefit from treatment and can even be used in certain situations not requiring immediate attention.

Second Priority—Patients who have debilitating injuries but do not require immediate attention.

Third Priority—Debilitating injuries that may require medical treatment in the field but are not critical.
Preparation, planning, and initial response

Planning for search and rescue operations involves a thorough process. The planning phase will assess a number of factors, including the terrain, weather, and potential hazards. The objective is to develop a comprehensive plan that ensures safety and efficiency. This includes the coordination of various agencies and the establishment of clear communication protocols.

For managing SAR incidents, it is essential to establish a coordination center or local emergency services. The center is responsible for receiving disaster response requests from the public. This involves coordinating with community organizations and public agencies to ensure that all resources are mobilized efficiently. The center also provides support to the local SAR team, ensuring that they are well-equipped and ready for action.

The center is equipped with a range of resources, including communication systems, transportation, and support logistics. These resources are crucial in ensuring that the SAR team can respond effectively to incidents.

In summary, the planning phase is critical in ensuring that search and rescue operations are conducted in a safe and efficient manner. It involves a comprehensive approach, taking into account all relevant factors, and ensuring that all resources are mobilized effectively.

Technical or Terrestrial Rope Rescue

Technical rope rescue involves the use of specialized equipment and techniques to perform rescues on complex terrains. This type of rescue requires a high level of skill and knowledge. The rescuers must be able to navigate through challenging environments, such as steep cliffs, narrow crevasses, or areas with complex topography.

In this context, the focus is on developing strategies to safely and effectively conduct rescues in a variety of challenging environments. This includes the use of specialized equipment, such as ropes, harnesses, and other protective gear.

The goal is to ensure that rescues are conducted in a safe and efficient manner, minimizing risk to both the rescuers and the individuals being rescued. Technical rope rescue is an essential skill in search and rescue operations, particularly in environments where traditional methods are not feasible.
If you are thinking about a military career, you may want to look into the U.S. Air Force Search and Rescue.

Some special operations units of the military that focus on Search and Rescue (SAR) originate from the PJs, who are the only full-time U.S. military search and rescue personnel. JPs, or Combat Rescue Officers (CROs), provide the same capability.

The motto of the Search and Rescue is "If a man is missing, we'll find him, if he's dead, we'll recover him."

The experience of helping others in need while combining one's passion for the outdoors and the adventure it offers may seem like a natural fit for you.

CAREERS IN SEARCH AND RESCUE
in Switzerland.

Guides: One such group is the Alpine Rescue Center by Al Zermen.

outside of the United States, search and rescue is primarily

Teams (MRT),

while search and rescue teams or Disaster Medical Assistance

by motorcycle or car, hike, many of these professionals lead

floor of Washington, D.C., to disaster zones such as Baja

and emergency management can be found in the following

SAF careers dealing with the Incident Command System

Emergency and Disaster Management,

some others degrees in rescue and mountain medicine, and

states offering degrees in emergency medicine, as well as

and real work. There are also many colleges across the United

ambulance service is the American Medical Response Team

or paramedic license is needed. A good example of a SAR

with either a department of ambulance service, an EMT,

the capabilities and training of local resources. For information

long services throughout the United States. This depends on

SAF careers also exist within the departments and ambu-
Search and Rescue Resources


Mountaineers Hand and Rescue Manual
King, Rich, and Chuck Wylie, eds.

The Rescuers, Ed. vil

ERI Canada Inc. and ERI International
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