

## Preliminary Cross-Walk from ASTM Designation: F 2662- 08 Standard Guide for Minimum Training of Dispatchers and Telecommunicators of SAR Incidents to ASRC Operations Manual and ASRC Training Standards and ASRC Alert and Dispatch Training Materials.

Sunday, March 08, 2009

ASTM		ASRC Documents and Practices			
#	F 2662-08	Ops Manual v3.1	Training Standards v6.3	Training Materials	
				AO	CDO
5.1	<i>An SAR dispatcher shall have knowledge of:</i>				
5.1.1	Differences between urban and rural/wilderness SAR dispatch, including unique factors influencing selection of resources such as terrain, weather and unique medical considerations.		VIII.A.1. Have successfully completed the Field Team Leader (FTL) course and the Managing Land Search Operations (MLSO) or an equivalent course.		
5.1.2	SAR Dispatch case studies, examples, or lessons learned, or combinations thereof.	J.1.4 History of Searches	VII.A.6. SAR Dispatch Case Studies		
5.1.3	SAR Dispatch legal issues.		VII.A.7. SAR Dispatch Legal Issues		
5.1.4	Legally mandated and authorized agencies for SAR affecting the area of operations.		VII.A.8. Legally Responsible Authorities for SAR in the ASRC Area of Operations		
5.1.5	Local, automatic, and mutual aid SAR resources.		VII.A.5. SAR resources available for deployment in support of missions in the ASRC Area of Operations.		
5.1.6	Considerations and limitations of wireless phones and their battery power, skips, tracing, and related issues in SAR environments, including the need for rapid gathering and triage of information, and giving critical information to the caller before power or signal may be lost.				
5.1.7	Proactive and earlier alert or dispatch of SAR resources rather than other public safety practices of “reactive” and		VII.A.9. Proactive dispatch Vs reactive dispatch		

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	“minimalist” dispatch of resources.				
5.1.8	Hazards of premature cancellation of specialized SAR resources.				
5.1.9	Useful rural and wilderness geography and landmarks in the user’s areas of operations.		VII.A.10. Use of maps and atlases to assist in locating places of interest to missions in progress (including GIS software and online services), and		
5.1.10	Basic use of printed-type maps and map directories.		VII.A.10. Use of maps and atlases to assist in locating places of interest to missions in progress (including GIS software and online services), and		
5.1.11	Limitations and challenges of traditional Computer Aided Dispatch, triage cards and card “prompts” in SAR incidents.		VII.A.11. Online dispatch resources available through the ASRC website.		
5.1.12	Ability to operate in “manual mode” (when computers and related aids are inoperable or not available).				
5.1.13	Multi-jurisdictional, automatic aid and mutual aid issues.	5.4.1 Activation of ACA. Multiple Incidents -- Whenever multiple incidents take place and the ARs cannot formulate a mutually satisfying allocation of resources.			
5.1.14	Processing, dispatching and prioritizing simultaneous and multiple different SAR calls.	5.4.1 Activation of ACA. Multiple Incidents -- Whenever multiple incidents take place and the ARs cannot formulate a mutually satisfying allocation of resources.			
5.1.15	Guidelines for determining responses, including emergency lights and siren				

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	responses and non-emergency responses.				
5.1.16	Guidelines for dispatching SAR resources out of primary jurisdiction or area of operations.	5.2.2 Response Area -- The ASRC considers its primary coverage area to be Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Response outside of these areas will be dictated by the availability of resources at the time of the request.			
5.1.17	The need for call monitoring of medical and fire calls for latent SAR calls.	H.6.3 Logging Conversations - The DO will keep a log of every telephone conversation that occurs during a mission, including the time of the calls, who called, and the content of the message.			
5.1.18	Need for automatic and mutual aid and interface with law enforcement, EMS (Emergency Medical Dispatch), and Fire dispatch agencies for SAR (Search and Rescue) calls.				
5.1.19	Differences between disaster and urban SAR resources versus civil (non-military combat SAR) SAR resources under the U.S. National SAR Plan or the country's equivalent.				
5.1.20	Dispatch guidelines (See <b>Triage and Dispatch for SAR Managers and Telecommunications</b> ) for the following SAR scenarios followed by their corresponding sample call code and reference-resource guide (a CAD window,				

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	reference card or reference page for the user to find the scenario-specific guide for minimum call-gathering information, triage, dispatch, and pre-arrival instructions):				
5.1.20.1	Stranded or injured on a cliff, ledge, building, tree, or rock face: "High Angle Rescue."	Not applicable			
5.1.20.2	Vehicle into ravine or over embankment requiring rough hike or rope: "High Angle Rescue."	Not applicable			
5.1.20.3	Injured/Ill and further than eyesight of a 2wd road or trailhead: "Rescue."	J.1.1.1 Initial Contact with the Responsible Agent - The AO must determine if the request for ASRC resources is legitimate:			
5.1.20.4	In trouble in water: "Water Rescue." (1) This includes responses to dry creek beds during any storm warnings (per national weather service), monsoon and storm seasons (almanac) and runoff seasons (spring, etc.). (2) Trapped in or on a vehicle or object. (3) Stranded, drowning, floating in moving water. (4) Drowning or trapped in still water. (5) Flooding house, building, mobile home, trailer; with/ without collapse or fire hazard. (6) In, on, or under ice involving flowing or still water.	Not applicable			
5.1.20.5	In a confined or underground space (active or abandoned mine, cave, tunnel, pipe, tank, canyon, silo, sewer, well, trench, crevice, crevasse, structural collapse, industrial space, vessel, etc.): "Confined or Underground Space Rescue."	5.1.1 Cave Rescue - The ASRC will not provide an initial primary response for a cave rescue incident. The ASRC may provide above-ground logistical and management support if requested through the proper channels. ASRC			

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		members may participate underground as members of ASRC only if the ASRC has officially responded to the incident and those ASRC members have the necessary qualifications.			
5.1.20.6	Involved in Hazardous Materials situation: "HazMat."				
5.1.20.7	Requests for a helicopter search or rescue: "Helicopter Search or Rescue."	G.5 Initial Response G.5.1 Use of Pegasus or Park Police Helicopters - For information pertaining to decision regarding the use of the UVA medical helicopter, Pegasus, see the supplemental annex 10 titled "Pegasus Response Guidelines". For decisions regarding the use of the Park Police's helicopter contact VADES for coordination.			
5.1.20.8	Other agency request for technical SAR resource: "Other Agency SAR Request."				
5.1.20.9	Aircraft Crash. Usually more than 400 feet from a 2wd road or involving technical rescue, or multiple patients: "Aircraft Crash."				
5.1.20.10	Multi-casualty incident or disaster, natural disaster, Terrorism SAR (See <a href="#">U.S. National SAR Plan</a> ), Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD): "MCI-Terrorism-WMD."				
5.1.20.11	Stranded in Blizzard/Snow. Stranded in home, building, vehicle, on foot: "Blizzard/Snow."				

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5.1.20.1 2	Avalanche involving hiker, skier, vehicle, snowrider, etc.: "Avalanche."				
5.1.20.1 3	Stranded in heat/desert/dust storm: "Heat/Desert Rescue."				
5.1.20.1 4	Lightning incidents: "Lightning Rescue."				
5.1.20.1 5	Missing or overdue person, hiker, etc.: "Missing/ Search."	<p>J.1.1.1 Initial Contact with the Responsible Agent - The AO must determine if the request for ASRC resources is legitimate:</p> <p>a) Is the RA legitimate?</p> <p>b) Is the request within our response region?</p> <p>c) Is the request within our functional domain?</p> <p>The AO should also gather:</p> <p>d) Responsible Agent's name, title, and phone number</p> <p>e) road travel directions to the incident site mission base</p> <p>f) Initial data: weather, subject description(s), subject activities, resources on-scene, resources responding, and other urgency criteria.</p> <p>g) Virginia Department of Emergency Services (VA/DES) mission number or verbal approval that the mission has been approved.</p> <p>h) If appropriate, suggest to the IC when air transportation is</p>			

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		useful i) If appropriate, contact VA/DES and inform them of the ASRC response to an incident.			
5.1.20.1 6	Recovery of body, property, evidence from a technical or SAR environment: "Search/Recovery."	See 5.1.20.15			
5.1.20.1 7	Animal Rescue from any technical or SAR environment: "Animal Rescue."				
5.1.21	Training for minimum call-gathering information shall include SAR-specific or disaster-specific information that may help to:				
5.1.21.1	Determine resource selection of appropriate responders and specialty units,		VIII.A.1. Have successfully completed the Field Team Leader (FTL) course and the Managing Land Search Operations (MLSO) or an equivalent course.		
5.1.21.2	Determine urgency of response needed and what level of urgency by which responders and specialty units,		VIII.A.1. Have successfully completed the Field Team Leader (FTL) course and the Managing Land Search Operations (MLSO) or an equivalent course.		
5.1.21.3	Prepare responders and agencies with additional tactical or situational details,		See 5.1.20.15		
5.1.21.4	Determine the incident to require law enforcement involvement (for example, kidnap, terrorism, lost or stranded person is a suspect).	Not applicable			
<b>6. Skills</b>					
6.1	An SAR dispatcher shall demonstrate the ability to:				
6.1.1	Perform, to the trainer's satisfaction, a sufficient number and variety of actual or mock SAR incidents that are likely to occur in their area		VII.C.2. new applicants shall satisfactorily complete a CDO simulation exercise		

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	of operations, including the selection and dispatch of appropriate resources, and follow-up reports.		conducted by an authorized CDO instructor		

**LEGEND**

	Not applicable
	Satisfactorily meets the guideline
	Partially meets the guideline
	Does not meet the guideline