

Appendix F – FOG's

EPCSAR publishes a series of field operating guides designed to be used as reminders of our normal operating procedures for various field and overhead tasks/positions. These FOGs are continually refined and updated, thus members are encouraged to regularly check them out online and print-out and carry with them the latest versions.

Below are the latest versions of several FOGs, as of January 2017. BE SURE to go to R0CS and download/print the most current versions to include in your personal gear.

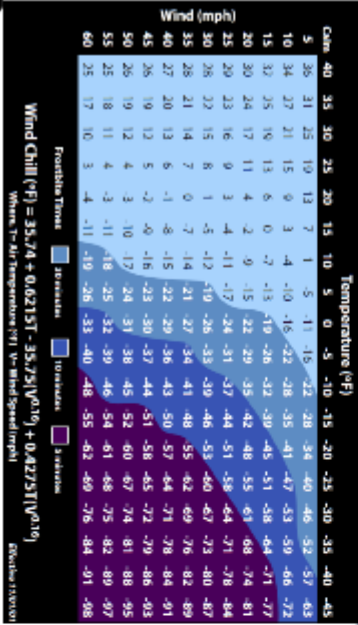
Jeff Finkamp, Rescue 63
Training FOG October 22, 2010

Baseline Rescue System Uphaul Commands

"On belay?"	Request from litter to brake to verify that the belay is ready to accept the full load
"Belay on"	Reply from brake to "On belay"
"Loading the litter"	Litter informing the brake that the system is being loaded
"On your command"	Command from ETL that uphaul are ready to move at the litter's request
"Up"	Raise the litter
"Up up"	Increase the speed of raising
"Stop"	STOP! ANYONE can call stop
"Set"	Uphaul: ratchet prusiks are set and ready to take the load
"Reset"	Command from ETL that the uphaul is to be reset
"Reset ready"	Prusik Minder : Prusiks that attach the haul line to the load line are set and ready for uphaul to resume
"On your command"	Command from ETL that uphaul are ready to move at the litter's request

Technical reference checklist used by field personnel to ensure basic technical techniques and commands are done properly.

Weather



Beaufort Number	Wind Speed (mph)	Sea and Land	Effects on Land
0	Under 1	Calm	Calms smoke rises vertically.
1	1-3	Light Air	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, waves do not form.
2	4-7	Light Breeze	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; waves begin to move.
3	8-12	Gentle Breeze	Leaves, small twigs in constant motion; light flags extended.
4	13-18	Moderate Breeze	Just, leaves and loose paper raised up; small branches move.
5	19-24	Fresh Breeze	Small trees begin to sway.
6	25-31	Strong Breeze	Large branches of trees in motion; whistling heard in wires.
7	32-36	Moderate Gale	Whole trees in motion; resistance felt in walking against the wind.
8	39-46	Fresh Gale	Wigs and small branches broken off trees.
9	47-54	Strong Gale	Flight instruction (damage occurs); roofs blown from roofs.
10	55-63	Whole Gale	Severe experienced on land; trees broken; structural damage occurs.
11	64-72	Storm	Very rarely experienced on land; great structural damage.
12	73 or higher	Hurricane Force	Violence and destruction.

Basic weather reference for use by overhead and field personnel.



1 Jeff Flacking, Rescue 63 Training POG February 24th, 2014



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AVALANCHE SEARCH/RESCUE CHECKLIST

- Ready team:**
 - Beacons
 - Ice axes
 - Shovels
 - Probe poles
 - Wands
 - Beacon check
- Route to site flagged
- Scene safety:**
 - RP contained and watched
 - Scene safety supervisor assigned
 - Hangfire danger evaluated
 - Safe areas established
 - All team members briefed about safe areas
 - Avy lookout placed and briefed (possibly more than 1)
- Debris search:**
 - Unburied subjects – interview for additional info
 - What happened? How many subjects?
 - What were they doing? Where did you last see them?
- Scribe assigned:**
 - Assimilates information from scuff search, beacon search and perimeter search and from RP and other victim information
- Beacon search:**
 - All beacons located and turned off
 - Areas around beacons probed
 - Information reported to Scribe
- Scuff search:**
 - Pick up clues, verify they're not attached to victim
 - Clues flagged/wanded
 - Information reported to Scribe
- Local probe search:**
 - Around clues
 - Above/below rocks and trees
 - Bends in Avy path
 - Benches in Avy path
 - Toe of debris
 - Report information to Scribe
- Perimeter search:**
 - Number and type tracks into and leaving debris field
 - Follow tracks until subject located
 - Information reported to Scribe
- Coarse Probe Line Search:**
 - Probe larger areas of high probability
 - Probe entire debris field 3 times
 - Information reported to Scribe
- Fine Probe Line Search:**
 - Probe entire debris field
 - Report info to Scribe

AVALANCHE RESCUE

Coarse Probe Line—One-hole-per-step (1HPS)



20 rescuers can coarse probe an area of 100 x100 meters in 4 hours – Average Probability of Detection = 70%

AVALANCHE RESCUE

Coarse Probe Line—Two-hole-per-step (2HPS)



20 rescuers can coarse probe an area of 100 x100 meters in 4 hours—Average Probability of Detection= 70%

AVALANCHE RESCUE

Fine Probe Line



20 rescuers can fine probe an area of 100 x100 meters in 16-20 hours – Maximum Probability of Detection = 94%

Used by field personnel to ensure all possible options are considered on an avalanche rescue.

AVIATION WATCH OUTS

As part of risk management, especially during high activity, each aviation manager and Rescue member should be asking questions.

- Is the flight necessary?
- Who is in charge?
- Are all hazards identified and made known?

Flight Hazards: Have they been identified and assessed? Have the pilots been informed?

- Should the operation or the flight be stopped due to a change in conditions? Consider the following:
 - Radio Communications
 - Confusion
 - Environmental Conditions-weather, visibility, terrain, elevation, temperatures
 - Conflicting Mission Priorities
 - Personnel
 - Successful Mission Completion Probabilities
- Is there a better way to do it?
- Is there pressure to complete the mission at all costs?
- Are you being driven by an overwhelming sense of urgency?
- Can you justify your actions?
- Is the mission airspace confined or congested?
 - Multiple aircraft
 - Mixed types of aircraft Poor visibility
- Do you have an escape route?
- Are any guidelines being ignored or policies being broken?
- Are communications getting tense?
- Are you deviating from the assigned operation or flight?

References: NWCG Incident Response Pocket Guide

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Calculating Risk Using GAR Model (GREEN-AMBER-RED)

SUPERVISION -Supervisory Control considers how qualified the supervisor is and whether effective supervision is taking place.

PLANNING -Planning and preparation should consider how much information you have, how clear it is, and how much time you have to plan or evaluate the situation

TEAM SELECTION -Team selection should consider the qualifications and experience level of the individuals used for the specific situation.

TEAM FITNESS -Team fitness should consider the physical and mental state of the crew.

ENVIRONMENT - Environment should consider factors affecting personnel performance as well as the performance of the asset or resource.

EVENT COMPLEXITY -Event complexity should consider both the required time and the situation.

Assign a risk code of 0 (For No Risk) through 10 (For Maximum Risk) to each of the six elements.

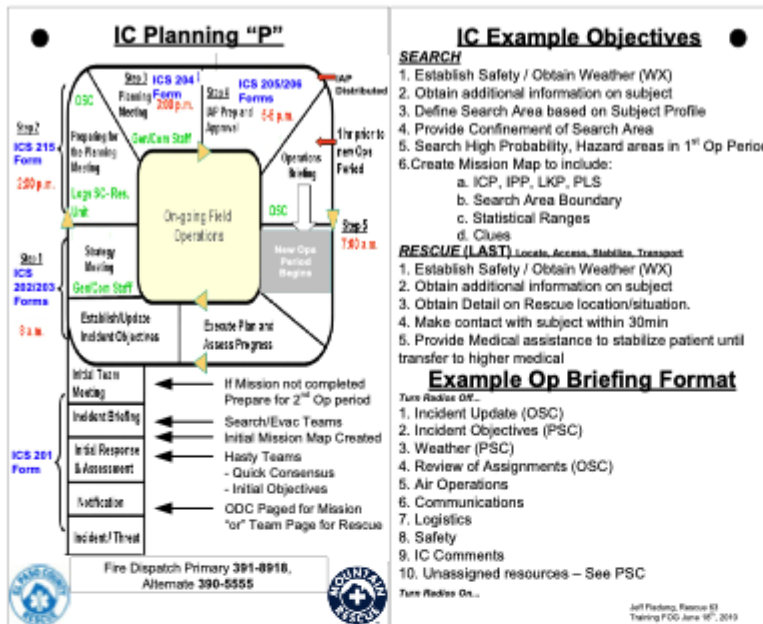
If the total risk value falls in the GREEN ZONE (1-23), risk is rated as low. If the total risk value falls in the AMBER ZONE (24-44), risk is moderate and you should consider adopting procedures to minimize the risk. If the total value falls in the RED ZONE (45-60), you should implement measures to reduce the risk prior to starting the event. What is critical to this step is team discussions leading to an understanding of the risks and how they will be managed.

		23	44	60
0	10	20	30	40
GREEN (Low Risk)		AMBER (Moderate)		RED (High Risk)

Jeff Peadar, Rescue 43
Training FOG June 24, 2016

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Used by overhead and field personnel to evaluate and ensure the safe use of aviation resources and technical rescues.



Used by the ODC or IC as a reference for planning.

- ### Briefing Checklist
1. Incident Action Plan – What is it and how I fit in.
 2. Situation status and predictions.
 3. Objectives and strategies (specific)
 4. Tactical assignments with explicit instructions.
 - a. Hazards and safety instructions
 5. Weather – present and forecast.
 6. Specific equipment needs.
 7. Communications details:
 - a. Frequencies or talk groups to be used
 - b. Designators and codes
 - c. Contact persons and times
 - d. What to do if communication problems arise
 - e. Emergency communications (whistle?)
 8. Transportation details. (if needed).
 9. Reporting locations and times.
 10. How to deal with media/family – where to refer.
 11. Where to be at what times.
 12. How to handle discovered evidence.
 13. General hazards and safety instructions.
 14. Debriefing procedures:
 - a. Where to debrief and with whom
 - b. When to debrief
 - c. What info will be expected, needed, or required
 - d. What format should the debrief be in (oral, written, sketches, maps, etc.)
- Briefing should last less than 30 minutes and should be held before, not during, shift (operational period). A combination of written and oral briefings are most successful.*
- Take notes and ask questions.**
- 1 Jeff Flaming, Rescue 03
Training POC January 4, 2019

- ### Debriefing Checklist
1. Explicit description of area covered and activities carried out.
 2. Average maximum detection range (AMDR) for each sub-area of the assigned segment (or other sweep width estimation).
 3. Report other field-observable measures identified and requested by search planners prior to assignment.
 4. Qualitative description of search (poor, average, great).
 5. Estimate of forward speed of search team (fast, normal, slow).
 6. Exact amount (in minutes) of time spent searching.
 7. Locations of any clues found, regardless of how insignificant they may seem (use map, sketches, etc.).
 8. Gaps in area searched or any other problems with the search.
 9. Specific difficulties encountered (communications, terrain, weather, fitness, injuries, etc.).
 10. Hazards in the area – be specific with respect to location and description.
 11. Suggestions, recommendations, and ideas for further search activity in the area to be searched.
- Proper information conveyed in the debriefing is absolutely essential for an effective search. Use any means to convey what you want to say about the area searched (i.e., sketches, maps, briefing, reports, notes, photos, videos, etc.).*
- Debriefing should be done in writing if possible, perhaps using an open-ended questionnaire for personnel coming out of the field. All debriefings should be performed one-at-a-time, on an individual basis, if possible. However, team leaders could debrief their team members and someone in turn debrief the team leader.*
- The above list is a minimum 2.**

Used by OSC or other overhead personnel for the briefing and debriefing of field teams.