

This Guide is a working draft, being distributed for field use, evaluation, and feedback.

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Thank you for participating in the development of this document.

National Ski Patrol

Guide to Becoming a Nordic/ Backcountry Patroller



NATIONAL NORDIC/ BACKCOUNTRY PROGRAM COMMITTEE

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Introduction

Thank you in your interest in becoming a Nordic/Backcountry patroller. The process is fairly straight forward, and your fellow patrollers, patrol director, instructors, instructor trainers, and administrators are here to help you succeed.

We can look at the requirements in several ways, and we will do that in this guide. First, all ski patrol responses can be looked at with the acronym ALAAST, which stands for Alert, Locate, Access, Assess, Stabilize, and Transport. Let's look at each of these components:

Alert- This critical component triggers the rest of the rescue operation. It can come from many sources (witnesses, patrollers on duty, agencies requesting assistance, the victim themselves, etc.) and take any number of forms of communication, many of which are effected by conditions and time. Anyone reporting an incident can be considered a potential witness and should be debriefed, and if possible kept available, for further information gathering.

Locate – This is where the patient needs to be found. Sometimes this is very straight forward and other times it's the longest and hardest part of the event. It involves Search & Rescue, Map, Compass, and other navigational skills. Depending on the terrain, weather, length of search etc. there are many other skills that will come into play.

Access – With these skills we get to the patient. Again, sometimes this is a simple walk up, and other times it might involve getting yourself, your team, and equipment down an embankment. Often, this will involve ropes, knots, and anchors as well as the knowledge of how to utilize these in various combinations.

Assess – This is where your Outdoor Emergency Care skills come into play. A thorough patient survey will lead you towards a treatment plan and also drive the Stabilize and Transport components as well as the urgency of the response. Become very good at this!

Stabilize – Continuing with your OEC training, once you've found the problem(s) in the assessment you will need to deal with them. Additional focus must be placed on the potential for extended care (X-OEC) in all weather conditions, and the need to improvise or fabricate splinting materials. Along with treatment of trauma and medical issues, you will also need to be able to provide shelter, hydration, and nutrition for yourself and the patient.

Transport – Having found, gotten to, surveyed, and treated the patient now you may need to move the patient towards definitive care. There are many strategies for doing this that are dictated by regional preferences, terrain, ground conditions, time of day, etc. You will be training on a number of options.

There is strong infrastructure and many people committed to helping you develop all of these skills and become a capable patroller.

Skill Sets

As we described in the previous section, there are many ways of looking at what is expected of a Nordic / Back country patroller. Below, we've organized the material into Skill Sets. These describe the activities as a whole, with Critical Performance Indicators (CPI). We can get more granular and look at individual components which we will call Elements. These are the nuts and bolts of performing Skill Sets. Many of them, such as knots, are reused in different Skill Sets, and therefore becoming adept at them is important.

Training

"How you practice is how you play". It's important that you build kinesthetic memory by practicing things properly. "Practice makes permanent, not perfect". Perfect practice leads to perfect performance, especially under the stress of a real life real time rescue where time may be critical. None of these Skill Sets is particularly hard, but they do require combining elements in various ways. Your teachers will work with you on these until you feel comfortable, but they can't learn them for you. You must invest the time and energy to own these for yourself.

Here is a list of the Skill Sets. Your teachers will go over them with you. Some of these Skill Sets and the elements that comprise them can be obtained or refined by taking other NSP courses including Mountain Travel & Rescue 1 & 2, Avalanche 1 & 2 and other avalanche courses; and ski clinics with either NSP or PSIA¹. Many programs also offer enhancement clinics to further develop your skills and knowledge.

Table 1 - Nordic / Backcountry Rescue & Toboggan Skill Sets

This table organizes Groups of Nordic/ Backcountry Skill Sets (Objective based CPI's) and is less granular than listing every individual element that might contribute to meeting the objective.

#	Type	Skill Set	Included skills/ examples	Components
1	Navigation	Map & Compass - Basic	How to read a topo map; how to orient a topo map; declination; resectioning; follow a bearing	
No GPS (backup), batteries fail Note: Basic compass skills				
2	Navigation	Grid coordinates - Intermediate	UTM; Latitude/Longitude; National Grid System; [Township and Range]	
Navigation; SAR, aircraft, Forest Service Note: Location,				
3	Navigation	GPS	Datum setting; North setting; units setting; waypoint entry; altering waypoint; "go to" function	
Navigation; SAR				
4	SAR	SAR	SAR plan in local patrol area, Search specific skills	ICS, NIMS, Local Response Plan, Mutual Aid
Lost skier Note: ICS 100,200, 700, P6 ²				
5	Repair	Field repair	i.e How to repair ski poles and bindings in the field	
includes contents of individual or team repair kit, may facilitate self evacuation of patient or keep team member active and safe				
6	Rescue	Simple patient access and patient security	Ski anchor, patroller harness, Prusik belay and patient harness	Anchors; figure-8 family; Prusik; double fisherman's; patroller harness;

¹ PSIA is the Professional Ski Instructors Association, which NSP has a close affiliation with. They are a terrific resource for all things related to ski and snowboard training. Their programs are highly recommended, and often NSP will feature trainings with PSIA instructors. Find them at psia.org

² Proper Prior Planning Prevents Poor Performance

				water knot; Munter and mule; patient diaper harness
Steep terrain patient access Note: Basic part of rope & rescue continuum.				
7	Medical	Improvised wilderness medical techniques	improvised splinting, extended pt. care, hydration & nutrition	X-OEC
immediate patient transport not available and intervention required Note: Care may need to be provided with out the typical "trauma pack" being readily available. Improvise, Adapt, Overcome				
8	Rescue	Emergency toboggan	How to construct an emergency toboggan, package a patient and haul the toboggan	Lashing; trucker's hitch; figure-8 on bight; patroller harness; water knot
Immediate patient transport not available Note: Toboggan Skills are largely dictated by the area of operations for the patrol and equipment in their SOP's . Primarily, patrollers should be skilled on their local equipment. It is also highly advisable, that patrollers also be skilled with emergency/expedient sled construction and use.				
9	Survival	Fire building	Fuel collection; fire starting; fire maintenance on snow. Heat, melting snow for water, food, Signaling	Most appropriate when <u>not</u> above tree line
Immediate patient transport not available, stoves fail or fuel is limited. Signaling. Keeping a group warm Note: C'mon. It's part of the 10 essentials and a quintessential skill. Make it fun				
10	Medical	Expedient Patient/ Patroller shelter	construction of expedient or overnight patient/ rescuer shelter ("Mega Light" or other commercial item if part of standard kit)	
Immediate rescuer/ patient transport not available, Weather necessitates rapid shelter (short term)				
11	Survival	Emergency overnight shelter	Improvised, i.e. Using skis, poles, parachute cord and a tarp. ("Mega Light" or other commercial item if part of standard kit)	Knots, etc.
Immediate patient transport not available, Must overnight- Longer term				
12	Rescue	Helicopter protocols	How to prepare a landing zone; how to assist with landing; how to approach a helicopter	
Helicopter evacuation required Note: Focus should be relative to patrol interaction with helicopter services, local EMS, and Local protocols				
13	Rescue	Advanced patient access and extrication	Z-pulley raising system; lowering system; switching between systems; safety considerations	Anchors; water knot; figure-8 family; Prusik; double fisherman's; Munter & mule; patroller harness, patient harness; load releasing hitch
Patient extrication required Note: Intermediate part of rope & rescue continuum				

14	Avalanche	Avalanche skills	AVY Level 1 Mod 1 <u>minimum</u> required. Training should be at the highest level appropriate to area of response	Initial training will be overseen by NSP avalanche instructor, refresher can be done by Nordic Instructor
From basic understanding to Patrolling in area with avalanche hazards Note: AVY Level 1 Mod 1 <u>minimum</u> required. Training should be at the highest level appropriate to area of response				
15	Rescue	Advanced rope rescue	Full raising and lowering capability with belay backup	Anchors; water knot; figure-8 family; Prusik; double fisherman's; Munter & mule; patroller harness, patient harness, load releasing hitch
Patient extrication 25-40 degrees required Note: Advanced part of rope & rescue continuum				

Now that you've looked at the list of Skill Sets, let's take a look at the Elements that make up those skills. Don't be intimidated. Many of them are easy to learn but require practice to remember and to integrate them into various applications.

"Practice makes permanent, not perfect. Perfect practice makes perfect"

Table 2 - Skill Elements

#	Category	Skill	Rationale
1	Navigation	Set declination on compass	Basic Navigation
2	Navigation	Orient a map using a compass	Basic Navigation
3	Navigation	Determine position using resectioning	Basic Navigation
4	Navigation	Follow a bearing in the field	Whiteout; SAR
5	Navigation	Determine position on map using UTM	SAR
6	Navigation	Determine position on map using L/L	Aircraft
7	Navigation	Determine position using Township and Range	USFS
8	Navigation	Determine position using National Grid System	
9	Navigation	Determine position using GPS UTM and L/L coordinates	Basic GPS
10	Navigation	Manually enter a waypoint in a GPS receiver	Basic GPS
11	Navigation	Use the GPS "Go To" function	SAR; whiteout
12	Survival	Build a fire on snow and melt snow for drinking water	Survival
13	Survival	Construct a snow trench and or other snow shelter	Survival
14	Repair	Repair a stripped binding screw	Assistance
15	Repair	Repair a broken binding cable	Assistance
16	Repair	Repair a broken ski pole	Assistance
17	Knots	Tie a water knot	Harness
18	Knots	Tie a clove hitch	Toboggan
19	Knots	Tie a Trucker's hitch	Toboggan
20	Knots	Tie a double fisherman's knot	Prusik
21	Knots	Tie a Prusik hitch	Rope Rescue Rope Rescue
22	Knots	Tie a figure-8 on a bight	(lower) Toboggan/Rope
23	Knots	Tie a figure-8 follow thru	Rescue

24	Knots	Tie a load-releasing hitch	Rope Rescue switches
25	Knots	Tie a tent hitch (taut-line hitch)	Shelter
26	OEC	Shelter a patient in place	Rescue
27	OEC	Demonstrate various improvised OEC patient care skills	Rescue
28	OEC	Explain how to assess and treat hypothermia	Rescue
29	OEC	Explain how to assess and treat frostbite	Rescue
30	Toboggan	Construct an emergency toboggan	Rescue
31	Toboggan	Package a patient in an emergency toboggan	Rescue
32	Toboggan	Construct a webbing harness	Rescue
33	Toboggan Incident	Team haul an emergency toboggan over rolling terrain	Rescue
34	Mgmt.	Demonstrate the various incident management roles	Rescue
35	Helicopter	Explain helicopter safety protocols	Rescue
36	Helicopter	Explain the requirements for a helicopter landing zone	Rescue
37	Helicopter	Explain how to assist a helicopter landing	Rescue
38	SAR	Explain the SAR Incident Command System	SAR
39	SAR	Explain how the SAR systems works in the local area	SAR
40	SAR	Explain the hasty search plan(s) for your patrol	SAR
41	Rope Rescue	Explain all parts of the patrol's rope rescue system (RRS)	Rescue
42	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate safe patient access using the patrol's RRS	Rescue
43	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate how to secure patient to RRS	Rescue
44	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate the patrol's Z-pulley raising system	Rescue
45	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate switch to lowering system	Rescue
46	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate the patrol's lowering system	Rescue
47	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate switch back to raising system	Rescue
48	Local	Demonstrate proper use of patrol radios	Patrol
49	Local	Demonstrate knowledge of patrol protocols	Patrol
50	Local	Demonstrate knowledge of patrol paperwork	Patrol
51	Local	Demonstrate skiing skills required for patrol participation	Patrol
52	Local	Local Avalanche Beacon Search, Probing, & Shoveling Techniques and protocols	Patrol

Requirements

The requirements for being a patroller are as follows:

Outdoor Emergency Care

Also known as OEC, this program is designed to train you to respond to first aid challenges in all environments, both medical and traumatic. This course requires reading, written and practical exams, and is the corner stone of National Ski Patrol. It also includes useful information to protect yourself in these environments as well.

One of the key things to remember, is that no two situations are exactly alike, and therefore we cannot just teach a rote response. We need to help you become a critical thinker and a problem solver. This takes more time on both the part of the student and the teacher, but makes you a much more effective rescuer in the real world.

There is also the requirement for an **annual refresher** of this curriculum to maintain your credentials. The refreshers are broken up into an A, B, and C cycle so that in every three years you will have refreshed on the entire curriculum. There are also core components that you will refresh on every year.

CPR

This is a vital skill for any medical professional (hey, that's you!). There are a number of organizations³ that teach this, and they all are teaching the same core material. You will need to get certified and then maintain your certification as a professional rescuer with a **refresher every year**, regardless of when your certification expires.

Nordic / Backcountry Skills

As shown in a previous section, there are a number of skills sets that you will need to develop. You will eventually need to demonstrate proficiency in these skill sets, as well as any other skills that are part of your local patrol, region, or division protocols as part of an evaluation. As mentioned before, some of these skills may come from other training courses or opportunities.

Outdoor Emergency Transportation

Often called OET or S&T for ski and toboggan, this is how we get around. You will need to learn to be proficient on certain types of equipment and demonstrate a level of consistent proficiency. Depending on your patrol you may be on equipment such as classic Nordic skis, skate skis, metal edge touring skis, telemark skis, AT/ randone' skis, split snow board, etc. Many patrols also operate with bikes or on foot in non-snow situations. There are unique skills for this as well. You will need to demonstrate an acceptable level of proficiency for your patrol.

One thing that is key, is that your travel is human powered. You will need the ability to travel across flat terrain, uphill and downhill. This often requires additional skills and or specialized equipment. Please refer to Table 3 – Travel Skills Matrix for more information.

³ Here are some agencies that can provide you with CPR training: American Red Cross, American Heart Association, Emergency Care Safety Institute,

You will also need to be able to transport an injured person in a sled. This sled or toboggan may be fabricated from available equipment and resources or a commercially available one. Additionally, there are litters and wheels for overland travel and other methods of evacuation.

You will need to perform both an annual OET i.e. skiing and toboggan refresher and recertification. These are performed to your local protocols and standards, and must be documented.

Mountain Travel & Rescue

This program has two main course offerings, MTR 1 & 2. At a minimum, you must take MTR 1. This is a very fun course that teaches you many of the skills that you will need as a Nordic/BC patroller including Search and Rescue (SAR) fundamentals, navigation, clothing systems, shelter systems, knots, ropes, anchors and mechanical advantage, to name but a few.

NIMS/ ICS

NIMS stands for National Incident Management System. ICS stands for Incident Command System. These are national standards for responses to emergency situation. It is expandable, allows for interagency operability, tracks many different types of resources, has great pre-planning and preparedness capabilities, establishes a command structure, and is taught to all emergency response personnel.

The training can be done on line for free at www.training.fema.gov

The **minimum requirement for a patroller is ICS 100** although ICS 200 and 700 would be useful and are advised as time allows.

On The Trail

An annual On The Trail patrol refresher is required. Here, similar to the OEC program, we divide the Nordic/Backcountry curriculum into a A, B, and C refresher cycle along with local protocols. You will have the opportunity to review and refresh on things previously learned, perhaps be taught some new techniques, and make sure that everyone on the patrol is on the same page for responding to situations, using equipment, communications protocols, etc.

Organization & History

In March 1938, while officiating the National Downhill at Mount Mansfield in Stowe, Vermont, Roger F. Langley, then president of the National Ski Association, had an industry-changing idea. Langley was impressed by the "super patrol" for the race that Charles Minot "Minnie" Dole had created from members of the Mt. Mansfield, Pittsfield, and Burlington ski patrols. While watching the race at Shambles Corners on the Nosedive trail, Langley asked Dole if he would organize a national patrol like the one in use at the race. Not one to shy from a challenge, and having lost a friend on the slopes two years earlier, "Minnie" accepted, and the National Ski Patrol was born.

Today, the nonprofit National Ski Patrol still adheres to the creed of "Service and Safety" established more than 75 years ago. As the industry has evolved, so too has the NSP. The emergence of new snow sports like snowboarding, tubing, and snow-skating has introduced new equipment and terrain, requiring new safety and rescue techniques and emergency care methods to be developed and taught. In addition, greater access to the backcountry has brought new training and regimens for NSP members.

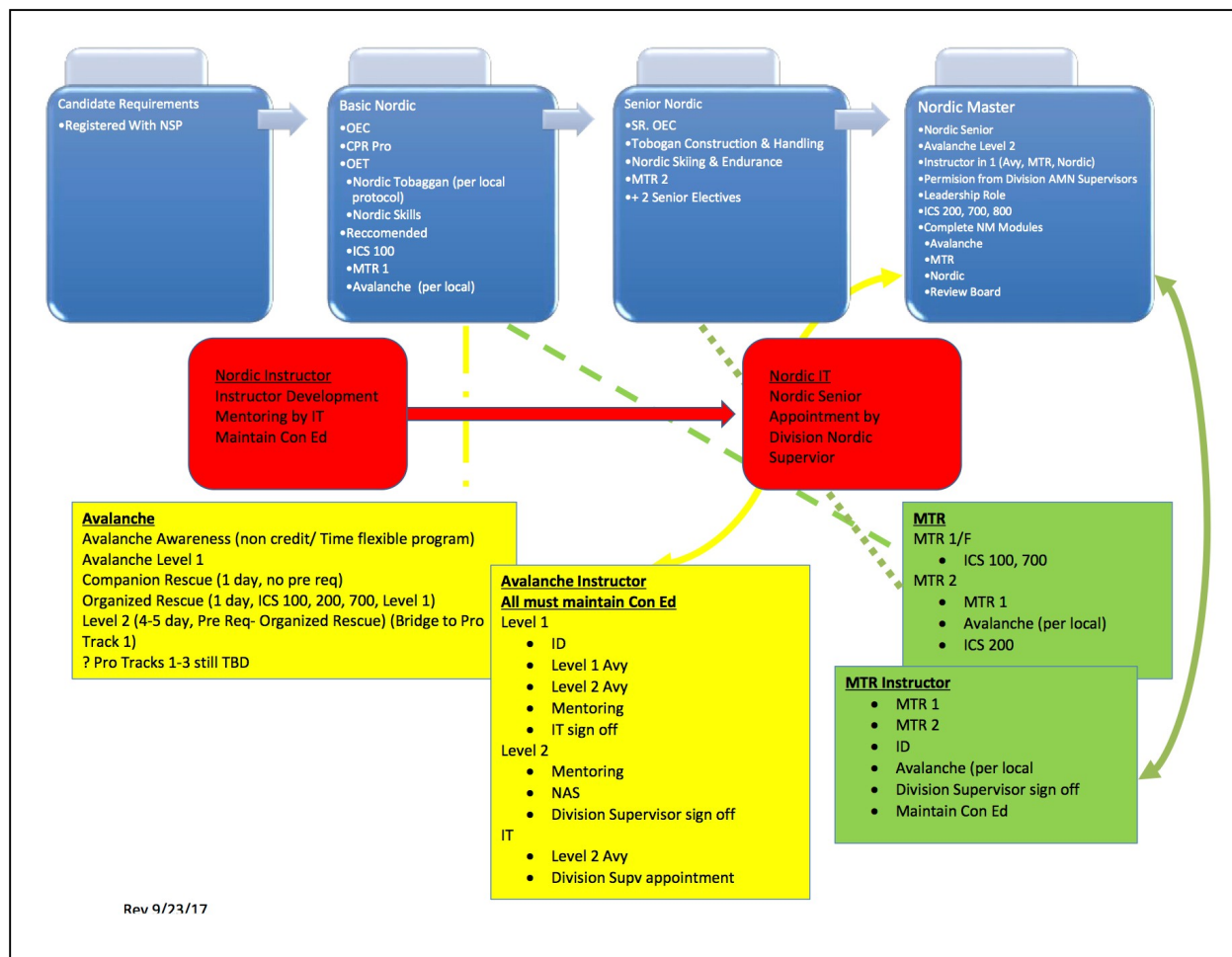
As the leading authority of on-mountain safety, the NSP is dedicated to serving the public and outdoor recreation industry by providing education and accreditation to emergency care and safety service providers. The organization is made up of more than 28,000 members serving over 650 patrols. Our members work on behalf of local ski and snowboard areas, associations, and various government agencies to improve the overall experience for outdoor recreationalists.

Organizational Structure

The NSP is organized in a hierarchal organization. Predominately defined by geography, there are 12 Divisions dividing up the continental US, Alaska, Europe, Asia and Professional. Divisions are further divided into regions, sections, and patrols. This facilitates administration; however, you are absolutely able to participate in training in areas other than your own.



The Avalanche, Mountain Travel & Rescue, and Nordic/ Backcountry Programs are very closely interrelated. They rely on each other for various content in each other's programs, and often people are instructors in more than one discipline.

Chart showing inter-relationship between Avalanche, MTR, and Nordic/ Backcountry Programs

Resources:

Here is a short starter list of resources to help you. There are many more in each category:

Books:

Title	Author	Publisher	Note
Ski Patrollers handbook	NSP		
MTR Textbook	NSP		
Mountaineering: Freedom of the Hills		The Mountaineers Books	
Allen & Mike's Really Cool Telemark Tips	Allen O'Bannon & Mike Cleland	Falcon Publishing, Inc.	
Allen & Mike's Really Cool Backcountry Ski Book	Allen O'Bannon & Mike Cleland	Falcon Publishing, Inc.	
Free Heel Skiing: Telemark and Parallel Techniques 3 rd ed.	Paul Parker	The Mountaineers Books	
Backcountry Skiing: Skills for Ski Touring and Ski Mountaineering	Volken, Schell, Wheeler	The Mountaineers Books	
Outdoor Emergency Care	NSP	Jones & Bartlet	
Nordic Technical Manual	PSIA	PSIA	
The Outward Bound Map & Compass Handbook	Glenn Randall	Lyons & Burford	
Glacier Travel & Crevasse Rescue	Andy Selters	The Mountaineers Books	
Medicine for Mountaineering	James Wilkerson	The Mountaineers Books	

Websites:

Website	Note
www.nsp.org	Main access for membership resources, course registration, etc.
Your division and region websites	
www.training.fema.gov	For NIMS & ICS
www.animatedknots.com	Learning your knots
www.psia.org	Find local ski courses
www.avalanche.org	Learn more about avalanche
www.Maptools.com	navigation
www.Ben-nevis.com	navigation
www.compassdude.com	Compass training
www.squidoo.com	GPS

Table 3 – Travel Skills Matrix

These skills are performed for all levels of patroller evaluation. What changes, or evolves, is the level of proficiency that is displayed. Basic patrollers should perform at NSP level 5/10 PSIA Level 1 (knowing that there will be continued improvement with practice and training). Senior patrollers should perform NSP 7-8/10 PSIA Level 2, and Masters should perform NSP 8+/10 PSIA Level 3. Not all patrollers will demonstrate all of these skills, given the wide variety of equipment and patrol environment. It is strongly suggested that you be familiar with them even if you don't routinely use them, especially as your patrol education gets stronger.

Applicable
Sometimes
Not often/ Never
Annual

Skill	Classic	Skate	BC-Tele	AT	Split/ Snow Board
kick & glide					
Snow Plow					
Skate					
Skiing					
Demonstrate the following Classical Techniques:					
1. Uphill Diagonal Stride					
2. Double Pole with Kick					
3. Skate Turn					
Demonstrate the following Skating Techniques:					
4. V1 Skate					
5. V2 Skate					
6. Marathon Skate					
Demonstrate the following Nordic Downhill Technique:					
7. Braking Wedge					
8. Pole Drag					

9. Parallel Turn					
10. Demonstrate waxing appropriate for trail and weather conditions; or describe red, blue, and green wax, and klister					
side slip					
check turn					
herringbone					
side step					
applying skins					
removing skins					
using skins	Kicker skins				
ski crampons					
Telemark turns					
kick turns					
AVA turns					
Toboggan haul & handling					
W/ and WO a pack					
wedge turns					
wedge christie					
stem christie					
parallel turn					
dynamic parallel turn					
hop turn					
pedal hop turn					
w/ a pack:					
steep skiing					
powder skiing					
hardpack/icy					
variable conditions					
w/ overnight pack					

small radius skidded turns					
medium radius skidded turns					
large radius skidded turns					
pivot slip turns					
tip roll turns					
porpise turns					
hop turns					
switch stance riding					

Training Record Sign Off

Keep this training record with you when working on your Skill Sets, Elements, and Travel Skills. Get an Instructor to sign you off as they feel appropriate. This will help you, your instructors, mentors, patrol director, and evaluators know that you are ready to become a Patroller.

Skill Sets		Instructor Sign Off		Date
Map & Compass - Basic	How to read a topo map; how to orient a topo map; declination; resectioning; follow a bearing			
Grid coordinates - Intermediate	UTM; Latitude/Longitude; National Grid System; [Township and Range]			
GPS	Datum setting; North setting; units setting; waypoint entry; altering waypoint; "go to" function			
SAR	SAR plan in local patrol area, Search specific skills	ICS, NIMS, Local Response Plan, Mutual Aid		
Field repair	i.e How to repair ski poles and bindings in the field			
Simple patient access and patient security	Ski anchor, patroller harness, Prusik belay and patient harness	Anchors; figure-8 family; Prusik; double fisherman's; patroller harness; water knot; Munter and mule; patient diaper harness		
Improvise wilderness medical techniques	improvised splinting, extended pt. care, hydration & nutrition	X-OEC		
Emergency toboggan	How to construct an emergency toboggan, package a patient and haul the toboggan	Lashing; trucker's hitch; figure-8 on bight; patroller harness; water knot		
Fire building	Fuel collection; fire starting; fire maintenance on snow. Heat, melting snow for water, food, Signaling			

Expedient Patient/ Patroller shelter	construction of expedient or overnight patient/ rescuer shelter ("Mega Light" or other commercial item if part of standard kit)			
Emergency overnight shelter	Improvised, i.e. Using skis, poles, parachute cord and a tarp. ("Mega Light" or other commercial item if part of standard kit)	Knots, etc.		
Helicopter protocols	How to prepare a landing zone; how to assist with landing; how to approach a helicopter			
Advanced patient access and extrication	Z-pulley raising system; lowering system; switching between systems; safety considerations	Anchors; water knot; figure-8 family; Prusik; double fisherman's; Munter & mule; patroller harness, patient harness; Load releasing hitch		
Avalanche skills	AVY Level 1 Mod 1 minimum required. Training should be at the highest level appropriate to area of response	NOTE: Initial training will be overseen by NSP avalanche instructor, refresher can be done by Nordic Instructor		
Advanced rope rescue	Full raising and lowering capability with belay backup	Anchors; water knot; figure-8 family; Prusik; double fisherman's; Munter & mule; patroller harness, patient harness; Load releasing hitch		

Elements

#	Category	Element	Instructor Sign Off	Date
1	Navigation	Set declination on compass		
2	Navigation	Orient a map using a compass		
3	Navigation	Determine position using resectioning		
4	Navigation	Follow a bearing in the field		
5	Navigation	Determine position on map using UTM		

6	Navigation	Determine position on map using L/L		
7	Navigation	Determine position using Township and Range		
8	Navigation	Determine position using National Grid System		
9	Navigation	Determine position using GPS UTM and L/L coordinates		
10	Navigation	Manually enter a waypoint in a GPS receiver		
11	Navigation	Use the GPS "Go To" function		
12	Survival	Build a fire on snow and melt snow for drinking water		
13	Survival	Construct a snow trench shelter		
14	Repair	Repair a stripped binding screw		
15	Repair	Repair a broken binding cable		
16	Repair	Repair a broken ski pole		
17	Knots	Tie a water knot		
18	Knots	Tie a clove hitch		
19	Knots	Tie a Trucker's hitch		
20	Knots	Tie a double fisherman's knot		
21	Knots	Tie a Prusik hitch		
22	Knots	Tie a figure-8 on a bight		
23	Knots	Tie a figure-8 follow thru		
24	Knots	Tie a load-releasing hitch		
25	Knots	Tie a tent hitch (taut-line hitch)		
26	OEC	Shelter a patient in place		
27	OEC	Splint a mid-shaft femur fracture using ski poles		
28	OEC	Explain how to assess and treat hypothermia		
29	OEC	Explain how to assess and treat frostbite		
30	Toboggan	Construct an emergency toboggan		

31	Toboggan	Package a patient in an emergency toboggan		
32	Toboggan	Construct a webbing harness		
33	Toboggan	Team haul an emergency toboggan over rolling terrain		
34	Incident Mgmt.	Demonstrate the various incident management roles		
35	Helicopter	Explain helicopter safety protocols		
36	Helicopter	Explain the requirements for a helicopter landing zone		
37	Helicopter	Explain how to assist a helicopter landing		
38	SAR	Explain the SAR Incident Command System		
39	SAR	Explain how the SAR systems works in the local area		
40	SAR	Explain the hasty search plan(s) for your patrol		
41	Rope Rescue	Explain all parts of the patrol's rope rescue system (RRS)		
42	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate safe patient access using the patrol's RRS		
43	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate how to secure patient to RRS		
44	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate the patrol's Z-pulley raising system		
45	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate switch to lowering system		
46	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate the patrol's lowering system		
47	Rope Rescue	Demonstrate switch back to raising system		
48	Local	Demonstrate proper use of patrol radios		
49	Local	Demonstrate knowledge of patrol protocols		
50	Local	Demonstrate knowledge of patrol paperwork		

51	Local	Demonstrate skiing skills required for patrol participation		
52	Local	Local Avalanche Beacon Search, Probing, & Shoveling Techniques and protocols		

Requirements (Proof of completion is required)

	Instructor / Patrol Director Sign Off	Date
Outdoor Emergency Care (OEC) ‡		
CPR Professional‡		
Outdoor Emergency Transportation (OET)‡		
Annual On The Trail‡		
Mountain Travel & Rescue 1 (MTR !)		
*Mountain Travel & Rescue 2 (MTR 2)		
Avalanche Training*		
NIMS/ICS 100, 700		
‡ Must maintain annual refresher * as per local protocol		