

EXPLORER SEARCH & RESCUE

THE
TAYLOR MOUNTAIN EVIDENCE SEARCH



July 1975



King County

State of Washington

John D. Spellman, County Executive

Department of Public Safety

Lawrence G. Waldt, Sheriff-Director

King County Court House

516 Third Avenue

Seattle, Washington 98104

FOREWORD

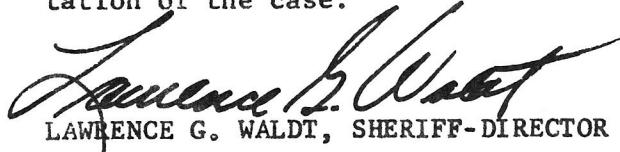
During the past year the King County Department of Public Safety has experienced one of the most bizarre series of homicides in its history. Since September 7, 1974, the remains of six identified young women, and one unidentified person, have been found in King County in two remote, wooded areas. At this time, the crimes remain unsolved despite a prodigious amount of man-hours and resources expended.

The Department was bombarded with a bewildering assortment of demands, requests, and information to a point of frustration that would have developed into a counterproductive degree of effectiveness if we could not have relied upon the voluntary services of numerous organizations involved in the search functions.

The most outstanding organization that the Department has relied on in the past, as well as the searches at Issaquah and Taylor Mountain, is the Explorer Search and Rescue units that assisted at those sites.

The quantifiable data collected during these operations is impressive when reflecting on the man-hours, maps, and methods used, however, they do not show the attitudes and enthusiasm of the Explorer Search and Rescue people that was so apparent to the men of this Department that were involved in the investigation. The results of these searches have been discussed with other agencies leaving a very impressionable image of this Department and Explorer Search and Rescue.

The Department is most grateful for the cooperation and assistance Explorer Search and Rescue has given in the past and especially for the last year. If these cases ever get to trial, the results of these operations will play an exceptionally significant part in the presentation of the case.



LAWRENCE G. WALDT, SHERIFF-DIRECTOR

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Explorer Search & Rescue

THE
TAYLOR MOUNTAIN EVIDENCE SEARCH



Written by: Jon Wartes

July, 1975

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Western Region
Explorer Search & Rescue
1111 NE 195, Seattle, WA 98155



LYNDA ANN HEALY (21)

Missing from the
University of Washington
area Jan. 31, 1974

Found: Taylor Mt.



DONNA MANSON (19)

Missing from Evergreen
State College, Olympia,
March 12, 1974

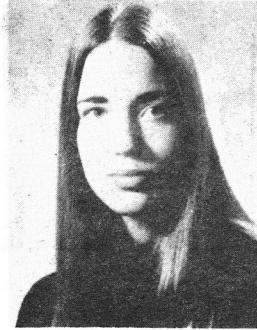
Still Missing



SUSAN ELAINE RANCOURT (18)

Missing from Central
Washington State College,
Ellensburg, April 17, '74

Found: Taylor Mt.



ROBERTA KATHLEEN PARKS (20)

Missing from Oregon State
University, Corvallis,
May 6, 1974

Found: Taylor Mt.



BRENDA BALL (22)

Missing from South
King County,
June 1, 1974

Found: Taylor Mt.



GEORGEANN HAWKINS (18)

Missing from the University
of Washington area,
June 11, 1974

Still Missing



JANICE ANNE OTT (23)

Missing from Lake
Sammamish State Park,
Issaquah, July 14, '74

Found: Issaquah



DENISE MARIE NASLUND (18)

Missing from Lake
Sammamish State Park,
Issaquah, July 14, '74

Found: Issaquah

INTRODUCTION

Although most search and rescue groups are oriented toward finding lost persons in wilderness areas, there has been a trend towards utilizing such groups to look for evidence in certain kinds of criminal investigations. This trend has been especially true for Explorer Search & Rescue units.

In April, 1971, a search for two missing 6 year old boys in a suburban area of Renton, Washington, ended with the discovery of their bodies in a wooded area. Both boys had been murdered. An evidence search conducted by Seattle ESAR resulted in the finding of a knife. A name on the knife was traced back through four previous owners by detectives. A suspect confessed to killing the two boys plus two other girls in the previous year - he would never have been found if it hadn't been for the knife.

San Mateo (California) ESAR discovered the remains of a woman in a difficult canyon area in August, 1974. Two people have been charged with the murder because of this find.

When a family of four disappeared from a camp site in August, 1974, Medford (Oregon) ESAR, National Guard members, and other volunteers searched the area for seven days. The remains of the family were finally found in April, 1975. All had apparently been murdered.

Because of this demand, some ESAR units have found that evidence searches now constitute a significant proportion of their activity. Seattle ESAR, for example, conducted 12 evidence searches (out of a total of 46 operations) during 1974.

There are two reasons why SAR units are being increasingly requested by police agencies to conduct evidence searches.

1. SAR volunteers are trained to search and are usually self-motivated. They are there because they want to be: they do a good job.
2. Most police agencies simply do not have the manpower necessary to conduct a large-scale evidence search. Even large departments cannot risk leaving patrol districts under-manned to supply search manpower: they cannot afford the massive overtime pay to bring in off-duty officers.

One of several
22 cal. projectiles
found in the area.



It is the public that ultimately benefits. At no cost to the taxpayer, trained and disciplined volunteers are materially helping to resolve some criminal cases. For each team member it is a source of satisfaction: for the public it means increased safety.

It is the purpose of this report, not only to present a case for the involvement of ESAR and other volunteer search groups in evidence searches, but to describe some of the lessons learned thus far on how to conduct such searches. Perhaps other units may benefit from this experience and not have to start from zero themselves. The methods described here, however, do not represent the ultimate: there is more to be learned.

BACKGROUND TO TAYLOR MT.

Between Jan. 31, 1974 and July 14, 1974 a total of seven girls were reported missing from various Western Washington communities under mysterious circumstances. One additional girl was missing from Corvallis, Oregon.

On March 23, 1974 Seattle ESAR found the body of a girl (not one of the above) in a wooded area of West Seattle. A suspect has been apprehended. He appears not to be involved in the disappearance of the other girls.

A futile search of Cowen Park in Seattle was conducted on March 30, in hopes of finding Lynda Ann Healy. The first of the girls to disappear, she lived near the park.

On July 14, 1974, Denise Naslund (18) and Janice Ott (23) were reported missing from Lake Sammamish State Park east of Seattle. The two girls had never met each other: they were reported missing several hours apart. For the following five days Seattle and Tacoma ESAR searched the area under the direction of the King Co. Police. In spite of the massive effort, no clue was discovered. By now there were 8 girls missing: none had turned up.

On Sept. 7, 1974, the first break came. Two hunters found some bones on a wooded hillside NE of Issaquah, Washington, (several miles east of Lake Sammamish State Park). In the following five days Seattle and Tacoma ESAR conducted the most massive and thorough evidence search yet. 300,000 sq. feet were searched on hands and knees. Each searcher dug through the first inch or two of leaves and soil as he went. Whole sections of blackberry bushes were leveled to the ground. An additional 700,000 sq feet was searched by a less thorough standing grid. Over 100 "finds," mostly bones, were located, tagged for the detectives, and mapped. Detectives and anthropologists determined there were three bodies present. Two of them were identified as Denise Naslund and Janice Ott. To this writing, the third body remains unidentified.

As massive as the effort was at the Issaquah Evidence Search, it turned out to be but a warm-up for Taylor Mountain.

On March 1, 1975, several Community College students working on a forestry project discovered a human skull on the north slope of Taylor Mountain.

THE TAYLOR MT. EVIDENCE SEARCH

MARCH 2 & 3, SUNDAY & MONDAY

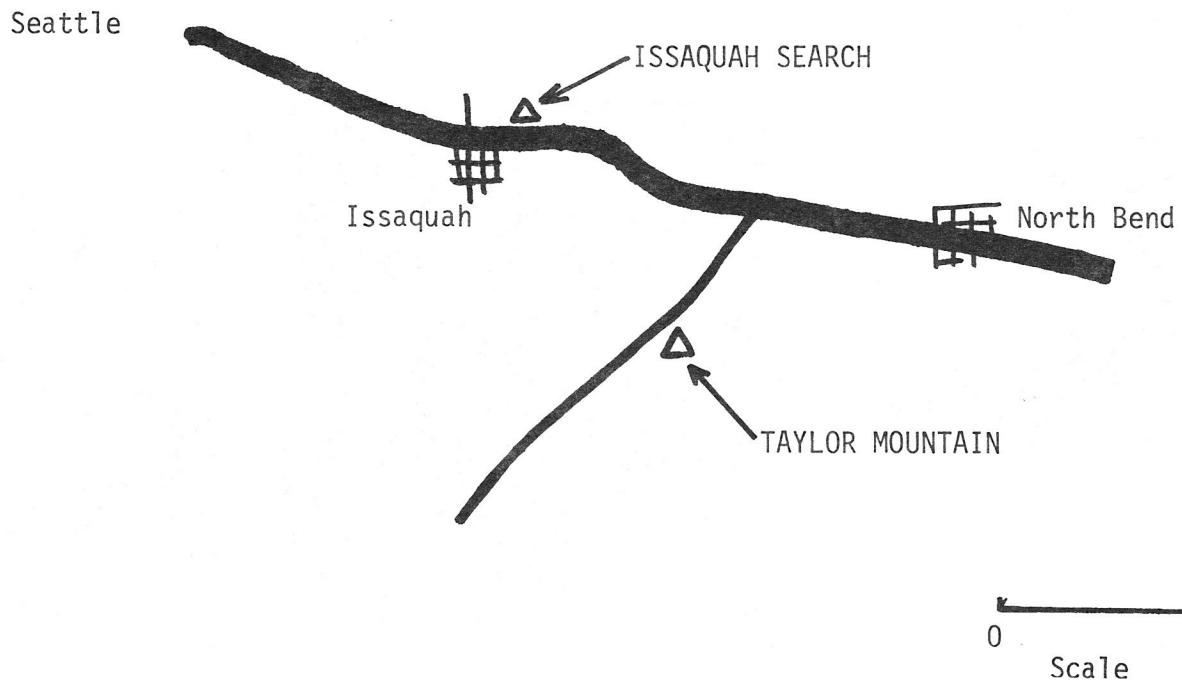
On March 2 and 3, 1975, the search was limited to King Co. Detectives and members of the German Shepherd Search Dogs. By the end of March 3rd, five "finds" had been made: two skulls, two jaw bones, and one mass of hair.

From March 2, until the completion of the search on March 8, the search area was closed to everyone but searchers by the King Co. Police. A necessary step in the chain-of-evidence, this prevented any potential looting or salting of the area by other people.



For the first two days, the search was limited to detectives and search dogs.

FIGURE 1
THE SEARCH SITES



MARCH 4, TUESDAY

At Issaquah we had learned that string lines were far superior to grid ribbons in marking areas. In an evidence search, a definite and continuous boundary system is needed. We had also learned that, as the search progresses, the whole area gets wrapped up in string (so to speak,) and it becomes difficult to tell major lines (marking search sectors) from lesser lines (marking individual sweeps.) To solve these problems, two ideas were implemented at Taylor Mt.:

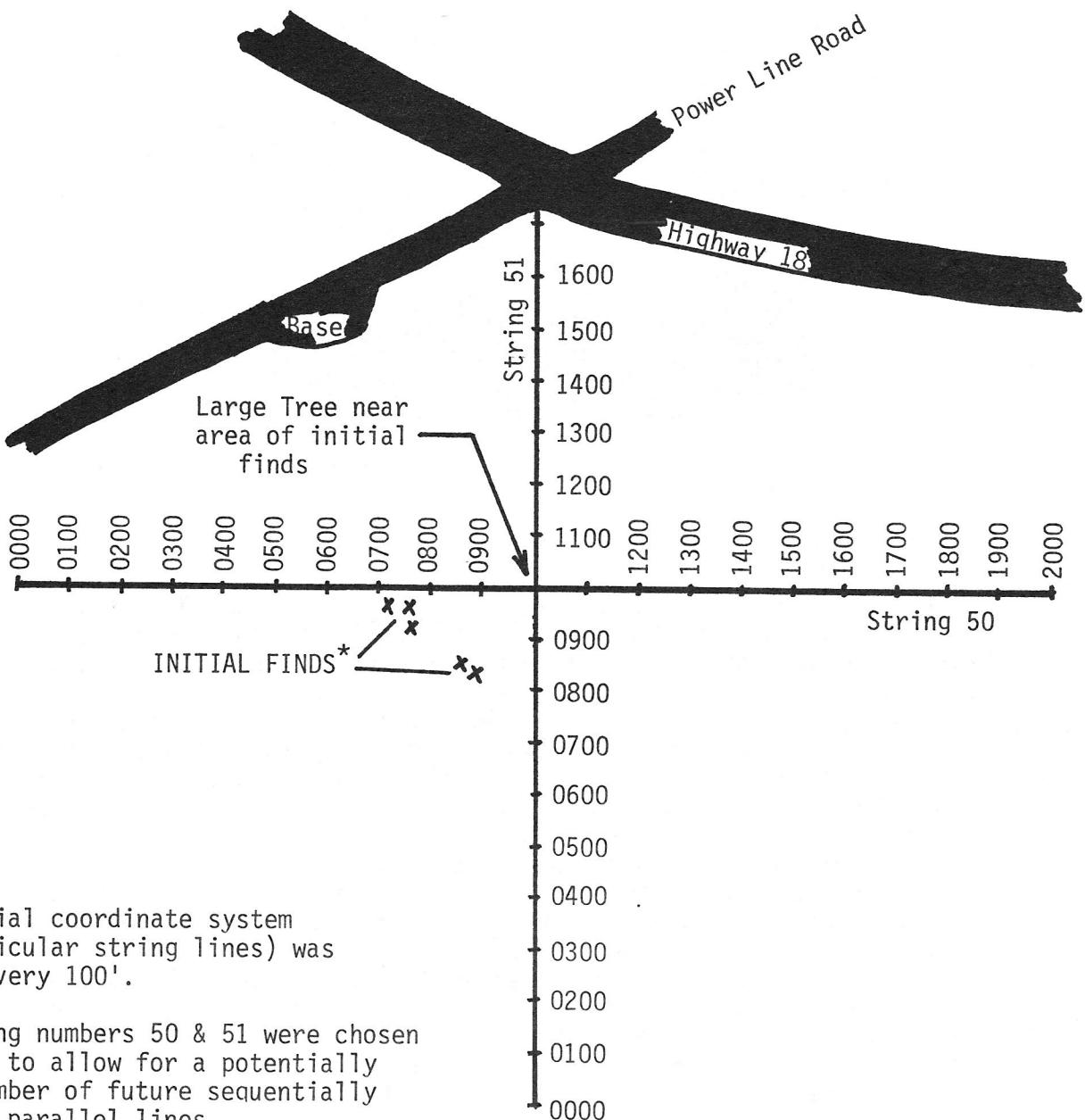
1. A single set of string lines was laid through the search area (much like a coordinate axis in algebra.) Though it slowed down the start of the search a little, it proved very effective as the search increased in complexity. (At Issaquah we had used three primary string lines to divide up the area. This worked fine for the first day or two. However, as the teams worked areas further distant from the primary lines it became more difficult to use the original lines for reference.) It is essential to use a single reference system from the start of the search. Since it is not possible to predict the direction the search will take, the reference system must be workable in any direction. A coordinate system meets these criteria.
2. Every string line was given a number and string tags were placed every 100'. For mental ease of reference, E-W string lines were given even numbers and N-S lines were assigned odd numbers. Every string line, whether one of the first to be set in or among the last, could be readily identified because of the tags. This avoided the problem of confusing one line with another if there later was a large number of strings in the area.



One of the first tasks was to lay in tagged string lines for location reference and search control.



FIGURE 2
INITIAL COORDINATE SYSTEM
March 4



*NOTE: In order to prevent any potential conflict with the police investigation in progress, the true find locations have not been shown here.



As the original coordinate system was set in, teams departed into the search area. The 78 searchers from Seattle ESAR were divided into three groups of three teams each. Each group was put under the direction of a Field Leader. All Field Leaders worked under the Field Operation Leader.

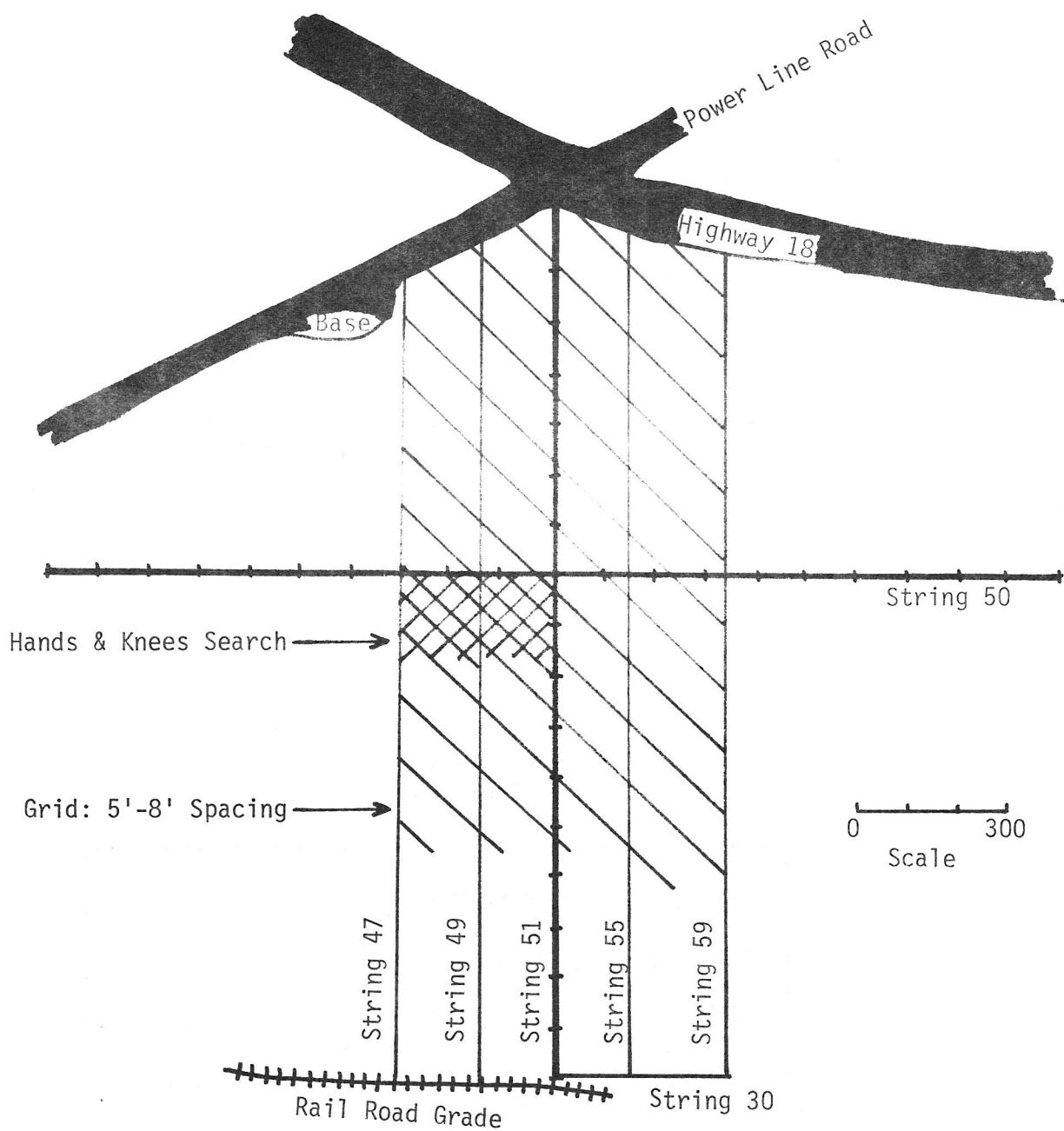
Usually in a search operation, each Team Leader is issued a radio. In this evidence search, however, the teams worked close enough together that Team Leader radios weren't necessary: the Field Leader could handle the radio for the three teams. There appears to be some morale value in having a radio on each team - each member can listen and keep up better on what's happening. It may not be worth the wear and tear on the portables however.

The initial temptation to start a very thorough hands and knees search (starting from the location where most of the previous finds had been discovered) was resisted. Previous research had demonstrated that a search will find more in less time if a comparatively open grid is used rather than a close grid [2]. Although that research was conducted on 20', 60' and 100' grid spacings, it seemed reasonable that the same principle would apply to spacings in the 0' to 8' range. At this stage, it seemed that additional finds would be made in the area where the first bones were found. This had been the case at Issaquah. However, a less thorough open search of a comparatively large area would more likely reveal a direction or pattern in the finds or reveal another concentration of finds in a distant location. Having determined a direction, pattern, or additional concentration of finds, the search plan could later be developed to search thoroughly the most suspect areas. A one-stage close grid search (hands & knees or shoulder-to-shoulder) would reveal a general pattern in the finds much more slowly than the two-stage approach. It would also waste manpower because very thorough searching would be done in the non-productive areas as well as the productive.

Consistent with this approach, most of the effort on the first day was expended in comparatively open grids (5-8' spacing- for an evidence search, this is wide spacing.)

By the end of the first day approximately 600,000 sq. feet had been searched at a 5-8' spacing and about 5,000 sq. feet on hands and knees (in the area of original finds). Nineteen finds had been logged.

FIGURE 3
MARCH 4, END OF THE DAY



RECORDING THE FINDS

The role of the searcher is to find things. In his training he has learned that he is not to disturb the object in any fashion: he simply calls for his Team Leader to report the item. [3]

During the Issaquah search we had developed a fairly good system to log the items found by teams. At Taylor Mt. we refined the system more and gave it a good test: there were times that finds were being logged at the rate of one per minute. The system was as follows:

1. The Team Leader or Field Leader would radio to base and indicate he had a "find".
2. Base would issue a "find number", and record the finder's name, location of the find (using coordinates), time, date, and a brief description (bone, hair, cloth, etc.) The finder's name was important because he is the first link in the chain-of-evidence.
3. The Team Leader would fill out two identical "Marker Tags" indicating the "find number" on both. Both tags were left on the ground next to the find: a stick through the tags would keep the tags from blowing away.

FIGURE 4
MARKER TAG

EXPLORER SEARCH & RESCUE	
TEAM <u>74</u> DATE <u>3-5-75</u> TIME <u>1030</u> MARKER # <u>29</u>	
GRID INFORMATION: TYPE OF GRID _____ <input type="checkbox"/> LEFT END <input type="checkbox"/> STARTED HERE <input type="checkbox"/> CENTER OF TEAM <input type="checkbox"/> ENDED HERE <input type="checkbox"/> RIGHT END	
DESCRIPTION OF ITEM FOUND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LEFT HERE (IF ANY) <i>One bone, 3" long</i>	
MARKER	



4. A detective was then sent to the location. If he was busy on a previous find, base would hold the information until he was finished and ready for the next one. If the new find was obviously important, the detective was radioed immediately. At the site of each find the detective would photograph the object, make whatever notes he needed, then remove and bag the object. He would also remove one of the two tags and place it in the bag with the item: the "find number" on the tag served to identify the item.
5. The remaining tag was left in position to be located and mapped by the ESAR information unit.

By the end of the day, word was passed from the medical examiner that there were at least three bodies in the area. One of the jaw bones found on March 1, didn't match either skull. One body was identified as that of Brenda Ball (22) missing from South King County since June 1, 1974.

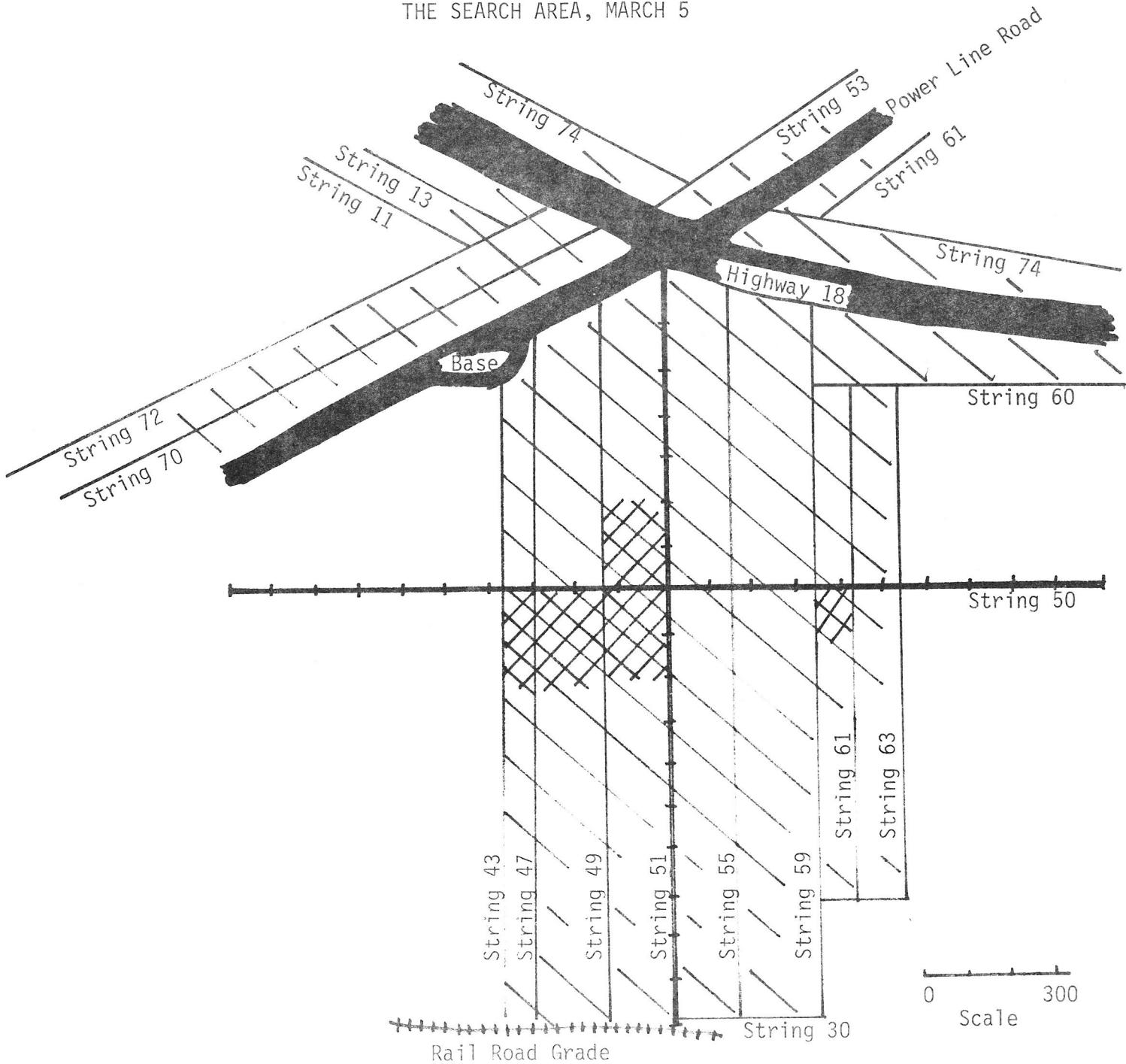
MARCH 5, WEDNESDAY

With 62 searchers from Seattle and Tacoma ESAR, the search expanded further on March 5th. As with the previous day, the major effort was directed towards expanding the search perimeter with a wide grid rather than concentrate on the area of the initial finds.

The strategy seemed to pay off about mid-day when a Tacoma team found a third skull several hundred feet east of the other skulls. We now had two likely areas. By the end of the day a third area began to emerge to the north.

During this day, several teams were assigned to search the area immediately alongside the highway and the powerline road. It seemed unlikely that the murderer would have carried a body all the way from the road to the point where the skulls were found. The brush was very thick and a stream (next to the road) was difficult to cross. It was felt that animals could have dragged the bones further inland to the places they were found. This made the areas alongside the roads a high priority. It was a good theory but it didn't prove true this time: almost no substantive finds were recovered in these sweeps.

FIGURE 5
THE SEARCH AREA, MARCH 5



MARCH 6, THURSDAY

With 73 searchers from Seattle, Tacoma, and Mt. Vernon ESAR, and 50 members of the Civil Air Patrol, the search continued for a fifth day.

Because three highly suspect areas had now been identified, the emphasis in search planning now began to shift in favor of the concentrated hands & knees search of the high priority locations. Even then, some teams were still assigned to expand the search perimeter with a less thorough open grid. This tactic again appeared to pay off when a fourth area was discovered to the west of the others.

By the end of the day word came from the medical examiner that two more girls had been identified (mostly through dental records). They were Lynda Ann Healy (21) missing from the University of Washington (the first girl to disappear) and Roberta Parks (20) missing from Oregon State University. Word also came that there was a fourth, as yet unidentified, body in the area. The identification of Miss Healy brought the Seattle Police Department into the search.

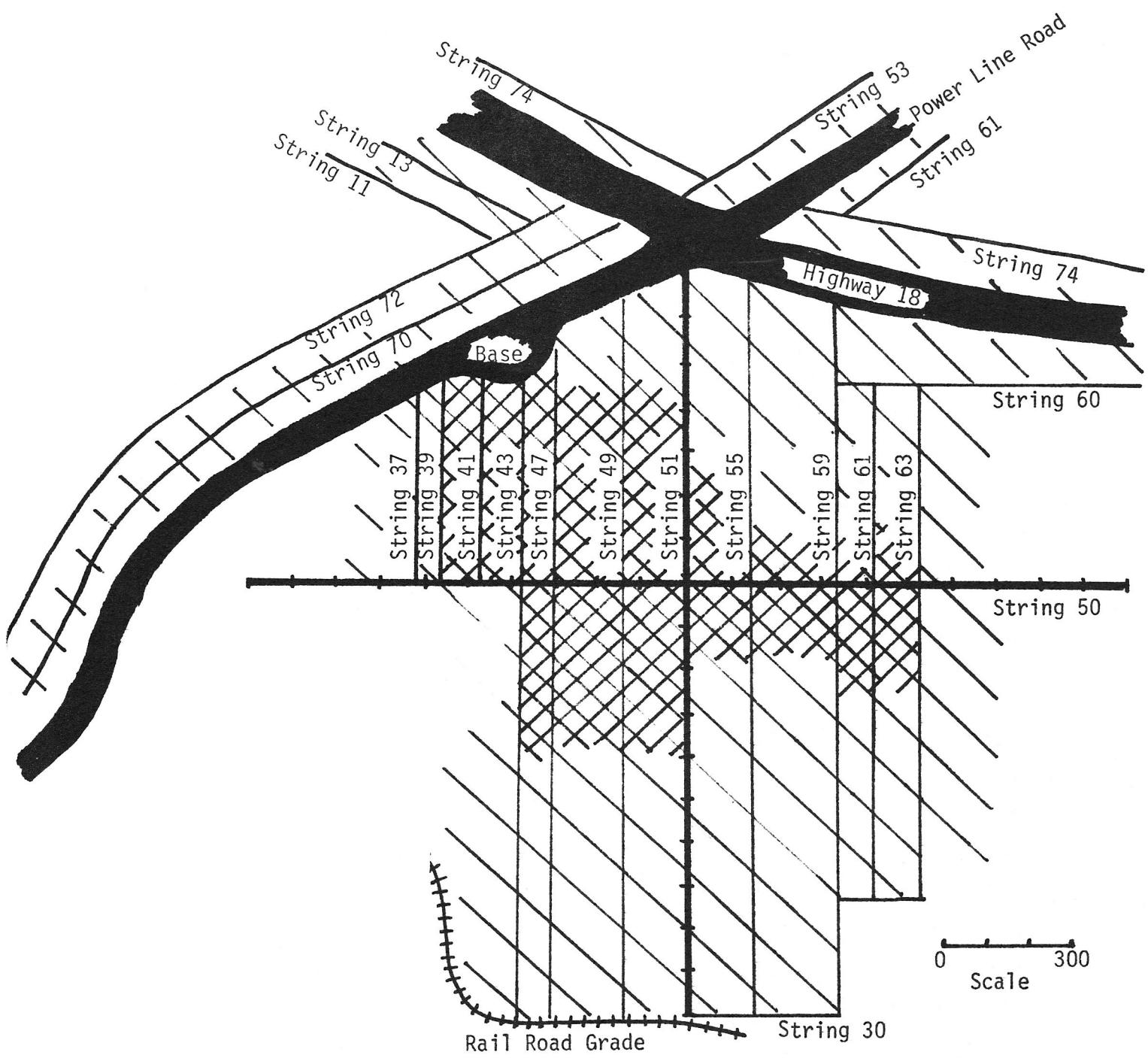


A Field Leader "Supervising"
his teams.

Most of the search
area consisted of
heavy brush.



FIGURE 6
THE SEARCH AREA, MARCH 6





A Detective briefed the Media.

A by-product of the search was considerable favorable publicity for the SAR units involved.

MARCH 7, FRIDAY

The search continued the sixth day with 106 persons from CAP and ESAR. Most of the effort went in to a concentrated search of the four productive areas. However, as before, some teams were assigned to expand the search perimeter: it would have been unfortunate to concentrate on only the productive areas and possibly miss a new area further out.

By the end of the day, two of the four priority areas were still producing finds. No new concentrations had been discovered. While there was much close searching yet to be done, it appeared that the search perimeter had been expanded as far as necessary. To this point, 87 "finds" had been recorded.

By now, the fourth body had been identified. It was Susan Rancourt (18) missing from Central Washington State College in Ellensburg since April 17, 1974.

This last identification established a tentative link between Taylor Mt. and the previous Issaquah search. Miss Rancourt was missing from Central Washington State College: other girls there had had contact with a young man, an arm in a sling, asking them to help him load books into his car (a VW). The day Miss Naslund and Mrs. Ott disappeared from Lake Sammamish State Park, other girls reported a young man with an arm in a sling, tried to get them to help him load a boat. He too had a VW. This suspect, nicknamed "Ted", has remained a mystery in spite of the extremely intensive investigation conducted by the King Co. Police, Seattle Police, and others.



King Co. Detectives photographed each item before putting it and a tag into a bag.



THE ROLE OF THE INFORMATION UNIT

Over the last several years, the Seattle ESAR Information Unit has taken on the task of recording and mapping search progress as it happens. This involves people working in base and in the field. The result is a much more accurate record of what has been accomplished. [1]

The Taylor Mountain Search was unusual because of:

1. The sheer number of finds
2. The need for accurate mapping of the finds: the map may later be used in court.

As mentioned earlier, each "find" was radioed to base and recorded on a single master listing. "Find numbers" were issued sequentially by base personnel and two tags showing the number were left at the site of the find. One tag, bagged with the "find" by detectives provided the positive record linking the master listing to the actual items.

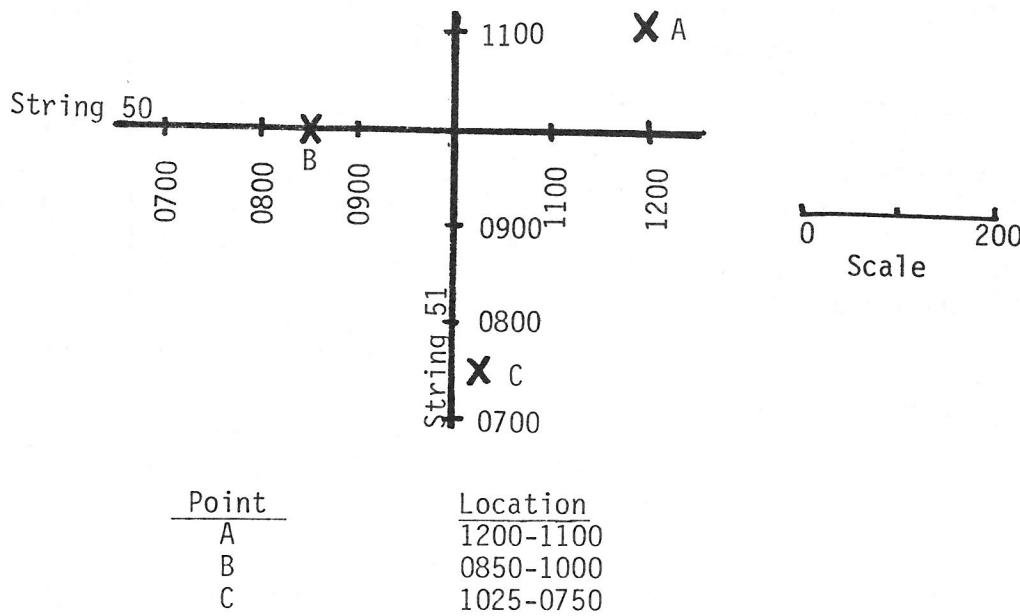
The Information Unit inherited four functions:

1. Keep the master listing (as described)
2. Lay string lines
3. Keep the operations map up to date
4. Map accurately the location of all "finds"

It was important to keep the operation's map as up to date as possible. Any direction or pattern in the finds was important in deciding what areas to search next. A concentration of finds might tell detectives where the body had been left.

Rapid mapping was accomplished rather easily by describing find locations in coordinates (as done in the Uniform Map System). [3]

FIGURE 7
COORDINATE SYSTEM TO LOCATE FINDS

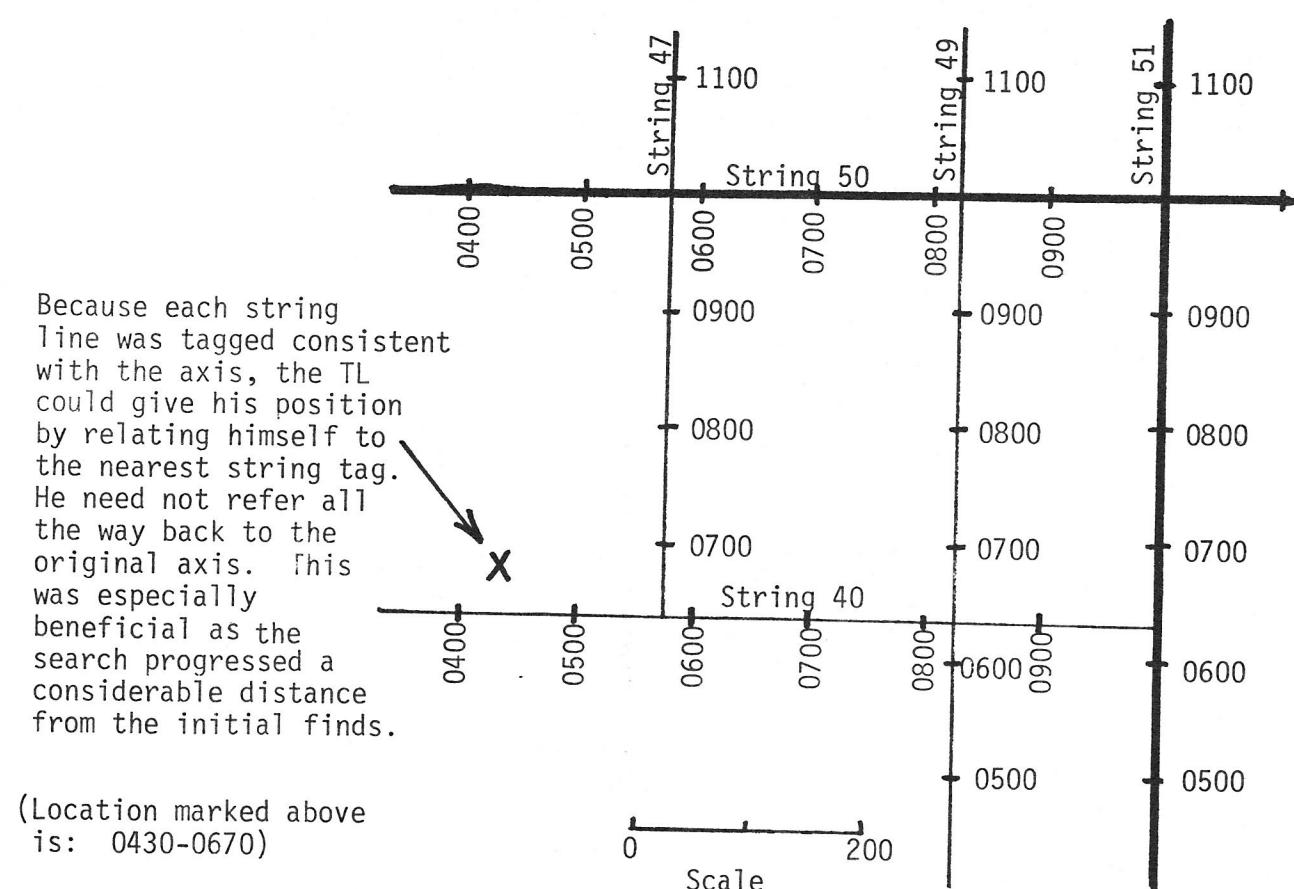


The location system is the same as that used in Algebra. The horizontal (E-W) coordinate is given first, the vertical (N-S) coordinate is listed second.

With this system, the operations map was almost never more than a few minutes behind in plotting the finds. The Operation Leader and detectives could check the map at any time to see if the latest information was resulting in some kind of pattern.

As the search progressed, the additional string lines parallel to the original axis were deliberately tagged consistent with the numbering on the axis. Revised Team Leader maps showing all string lines laid to that time were issued to Field Leaders and Team Leaders as often as twice a day. (the ESAR Van carries a copy machine - an extremely valuable tool in providing team maps on a search). Consequently, any Team Leader could promptly give his location (by coordinates) by relating his position to the nearest string line (but not necessarily the original axis.)

FIGURE 8
COORDINATE SYSTEM TO LOCATE FINDS



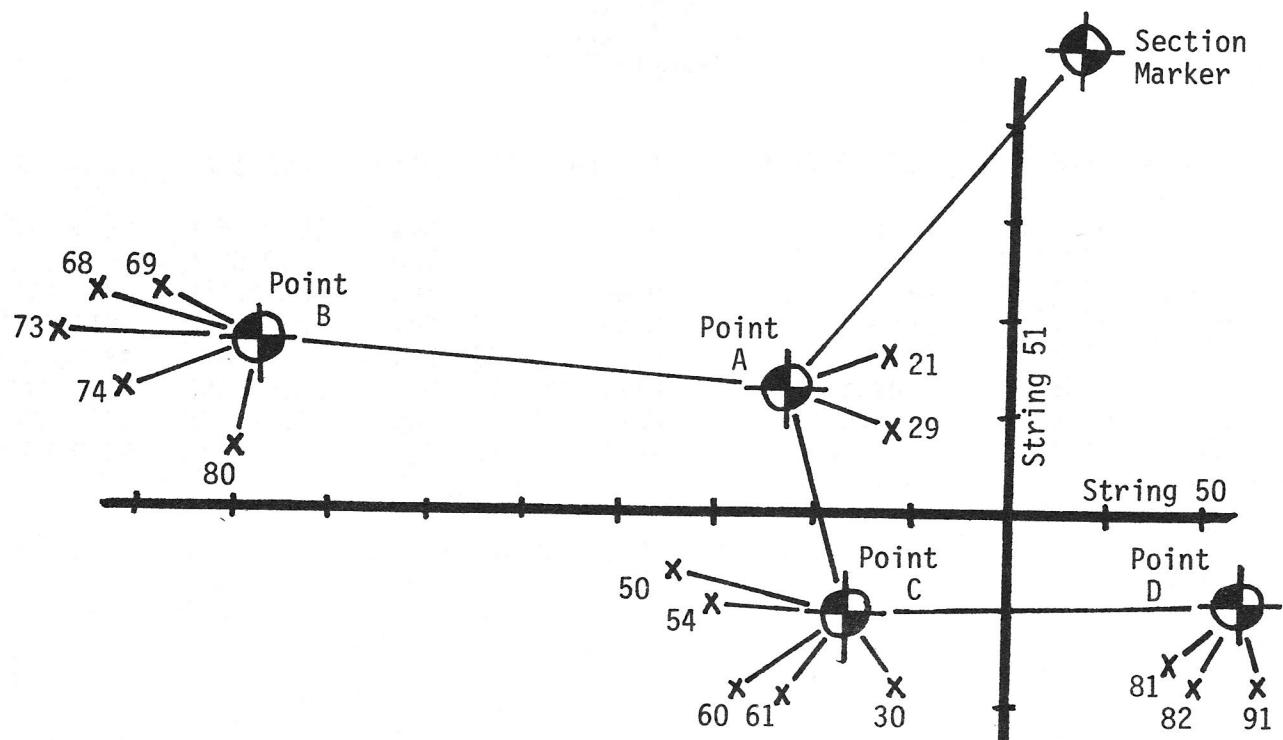
The accurate mapping (for potential use in court) was accomplished by taking measurements completely independent from the string coordinate system. As the detective finished his examination of each item, he made a judgement as to whether or not the find should be mapped (some objects were obviously immaterial.) As many as three two-person information unit teams were assigned to take the measurements necessary for accurate mapping. By using the coordinates, the team would first locate the site (the second tag was left there by the detectives,) and then measure (using compass and steel tape) the location of the find with respect to a nearby reference point (e.g. a marked tree). A number of reference points were established over a period of time: A new reference point was established wherever a new concentration was discovered.

MARCH 8, SATURDAY

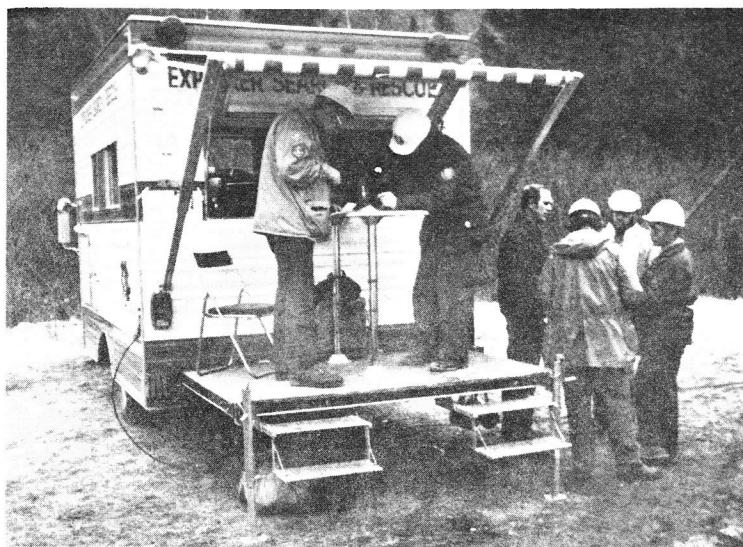
By coincidence, a WESAR (Washington ESAR) meeting had been scheduled for the weekend of March 8 & 9. Rather than cancel the meeting, we decided to hold it at Taylor Mt. instead. The result was the largest ESAR search yet: 209 members representing all eight WESAR units. An additional 38 searchers were on hand from CAP and the German Shepherd Search Dogs.

To handle the manpower load, team maps were copied the night before, area assignments were pre-determined, additional string lines were laid, and a new section of road on the west end of the search area was mapped. The ESAR Commissary which, with the help of the National Guard, had been supplying meals the previous days, geared up for the expected hungry mouths. To handle the anticipated volume of finds, one radio frequency was set aside solely for the purpose of reporting

FIGURE 9
MAPPING FROM REFERENCE POINTS



Each find was plotted from a nearby reference point. Additional measurements were made to relate reference points to each other.



Seattle ESAR's communications Van provided a comfortable environment for search administration and map plotting.



FIGURE 10
MASTER LOG
(Sample)*

FIND #	TIME/DATE	DESCRIPTION	FINDER	TEAM/UNIT	COORDINATE LOCATION	SURVEYED LOCATION
97	1030 3-7	Hair	Smith	82 Sea	1030-0550	26'@ 012° from G
98	1039 "	"	Johnson	2 Tac	1040-0510	55'@ 312° from G
99	1051 "	Jar	Hide	4 Spo	0800-0480	92'@ 275° from G
100	1106 "	Bone	Kite	83 Sea	1230-1450	5'@ 090° from I
101	1125 "	Bone	Jan	83 Sea	1240-1470	43'@ 101° from I
102	1145 "	Plastic bag	Williams	14 Day	1010-1190	12'@ 230° from L
103	1200 "	Cigarette	Maff	13 Day	1000-1220	47'@ 020° from L
104	1219 "	Bone fragment	Keller	82 Sea	1020-0580	80'@ 355° from G

*The above descriptions are hypothetical.

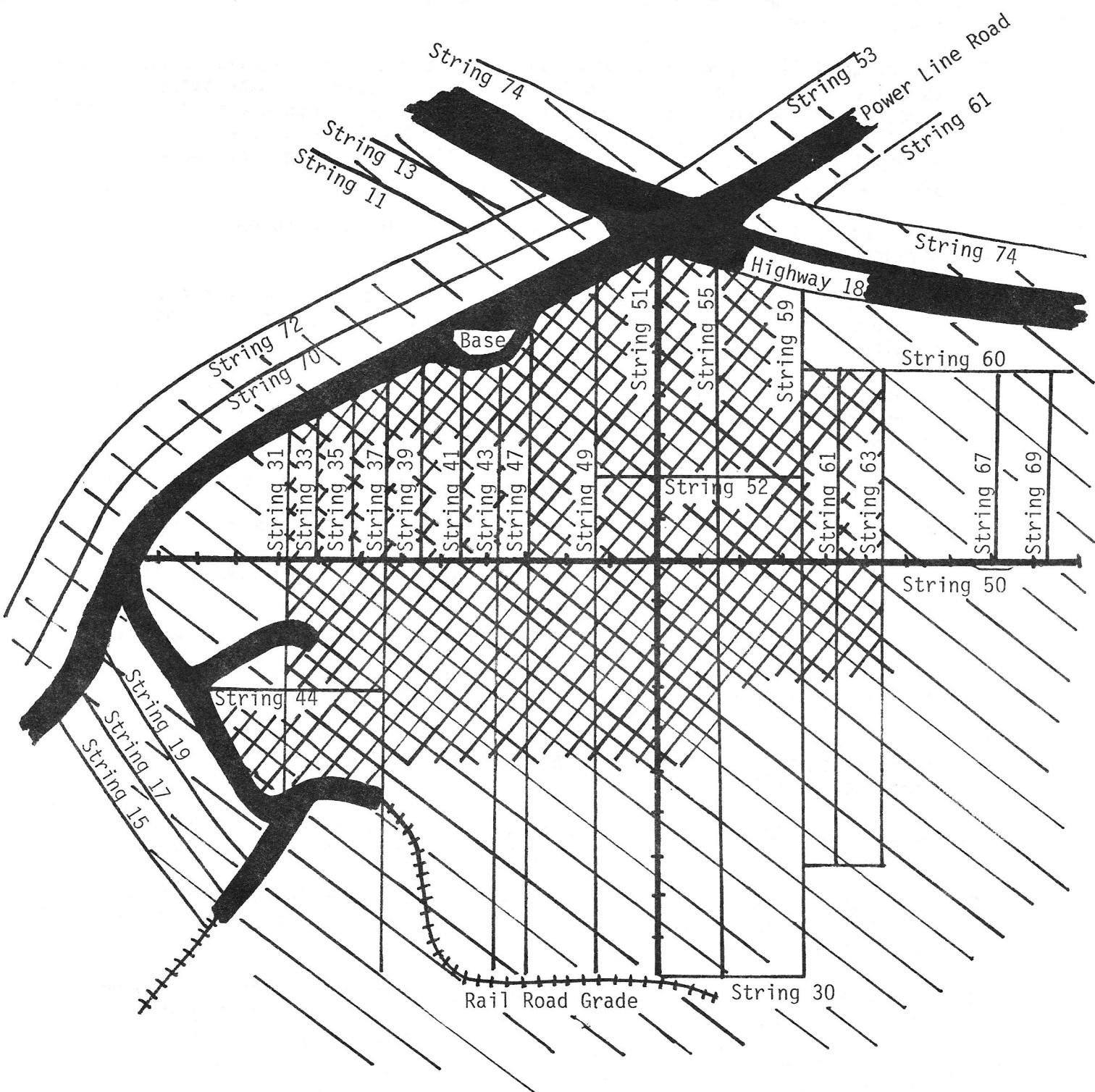
and logging items. Field Leaders from all units were issued portables on this frequency. Three information unit teams used radios on another frequency: throughout the day they would receive instructions on where to go and what to map. Each search unit used its own frequency to handle administration. A Field Leader, with radio on the frequency being used to report finds, was assigned to assist each of two detectives. As the detective was photographing and bagging one find the Field Leader would make note of other finds being reported and guide the detective to the next one. The Field Leader also helped carry the equipment and recovered items. This system appeared to work well. In the previous 6 days, 87 items had been logged: by the end of this day the total had reached 156.

Originally it was thought that it would take both days of the weekend to finish the search: much hands and knees and shoulder-to-shoulder searching remained. By Saturday, noon, however, it was apparent that the search would be concluded that day: 247 searchers are a lot of manpower.

At 6:00 PM, March 8, the search was terminated. The priority areas had been thoroughly searched: the perimeter of the area was no longer producing finds. 447 people representing 16 agencies and volunteer search units had expended 12,771 man-hours to search approximately 4,000,000 square feet of wooded hillside.

The cost of this search to King County was approximately \$7,400 (that includes officer time, milage, and \$1100 for food and materials.) The value of the volunteer search effort came to \$87,700 (based on cost data supplied by Washington Department of Emergency Service.) A search of this magnitude would not have been possible without the resources of volunteer SAR units.

FIGURE 11
THE LAST DAY OF THE SEARCH



LOOKING BACK

Much was learned at Taylor Mountain that can be used by others. The following are considered the major lessons:

1. Resist the temptation to have searchers merely line up and start through the area. It may seem easier at first but will become hopelessly confused later on.
2. Use a two-stage approach to searching. The first sweeps should be comparatively wide-spaced so as to increase search coverage. Any pattern, direction, or additional concentration of finds will probably be discovered fairly soon by this method. Come back to the highly suspect areas with a very thorough search later on. With sufficient manpower, of course, you can do some of both stages simultaneously.
3. Use string, not ribbon, to mark search sectors and grid sweeps. Tag all strings.
4. Set in a coordinate axis using tagged string lines. Calibrate the tags on other parallel string lines to be consistent with the markings on the original axis.
5. Issue up-to-date maps to field personnel (showing the most recent string lines) daily or twice daily. A copy machine in base is handy for this purpose.
6. Use the coordinate system to communicate locations on the radio.
7. Keep the master listing of "finds" in base. Issue find numbers from base.
8. Provide a comfortable area for the information handlers and map plotters to work. Make sure this area is not accessible to the press.
9. Devise a system whereby found items can be plotted on the operations map immediately. This fresh information will usually be of considerable interest to the Operation Leader and police detectives.
10. Use a two tag system for marking finds. One will go with the object in an evidence bag, the other will mark the location until precise measurements can be taken.
11. Have special teams measure the precise location of each find. This data will be used to prepare the final map after the operation is concluded.
12. If a large number of teams are fielded, use one radio frequency solely for the purposes of reporting finds. Other frequencies can be used for search administration.
13. Have one Field Operation Leader in charge of the field effort and another Operation Leader in charge of base functions. Under the Field Operation Leader should be several Field Leaders. A ratio of one Field Leader to three teams appears good.

14. Place most of the manpower on the grid line. A morale problem can be started if team members begin to feel there is too much unneeded and unproductive supervision: the team member is working hard, why shouldn't everyone else? Usually the Team Leader should be in the line searching. From time-to-time the Field Leader should get down on his hands and knees too.

Capable leadership and innovative techniques were important. But, it was hard work (mostly by young people) that made this search work.



Most evidence searches are much less complex than this one. Most involve a single object (body, weapon, or whatever) to be found. Success is measured simply: either you find the object or you don't. The elaborate methods described here are unnecessary.

But a search for scattered human remains is also rather common. With two of the original 8 missing girls still unaccounted for, we may find that Taylor Mt. will be followed by yet another search. If not here then someplace else, a police agency will be faced with the problem of searching a large area for evidence. They may well turn to a volunteer SAR group to help. The experience at Taylor Mt. and elsewhere has shown that volunteer SAR groups can make a very realistic contribution. As with the search for a lost person, it is the public that benefits.

REFERENCES

- [1] Krigbaum, Dottie, An ESAR Information Unit, May 1975, 27 Pages, 2430 215 SE, Issaquah, WA 98027. \$1.00
- [2] Wartes, Jon, An Experimental Analysis of Grid Sweep Searching, March 1974, 50 Pages, 1111 NE 195, Seattle, WA 98155. \$1.00.
- [3] Wartes, Jon, Explorer Search & Rescue: Team Member and Team Leader Training Manual, March 1975, 1111 NE 195, Seattle, WA 98155.

TAYLOR MOUNTAIN SEARCH

MANPOWER REPORT

SAR UNIT	DAILY NO. OF PERSONNEL						TOTAL NO. PERSONNEL who participated one or more days.
	3-3	3-4	3-5	3-6	3-7	3-8	
King. Co. Police	19	7	10	14	10	14	26
Seattle ESAR		78	25	25	45	68	143
Tacoma ESAR			37	37		46	68
Mt. Vernon ESAR				11	11	2	11
Spokane ESAR						34	34
Dayton ESAR						23	23
Pt. Angeles ESAR						2	2
Ellensburg ESAR						14	14
Wenatchee ESAR						20	20
Civil Air Patrol				50	50	18	63
German Shepherd Search Dogs	6					20	20
BEARS						1	1
Wash. Nat. Guard		1	1	2	8	11	14
Seattle Police				4	2	3	4
Wash. DES						1	1
King Co. Emg. Medical Services						2	2
Boeing Co. Helicopter		1					1
TOTALS							
Manpower	25	87	73	143	126	279	Total Manpower: 447
Man Hours	198	988	1688	2779	1604	5514	Total Man Hours: 12,771

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JW

