



INITIAL ACTIONS--- *Assign Command, Operations & Investigations*

- 1. Investigation** - Continuous and ongoing through the incident
 - Develop “Thumbnail Sketch”- (physical description, circumstances, digital info, photo, etc.)
 - Determine Initial Planning Point & direction of travel - Crime Scene Considerations
 - Calculate Search Urgency-- Determine Strategy (passive and/or active)
 - Produce and disseminate informational flyer (paper & email)
 - Conduct In depth Interviews (reporting parties, witnesses, etc.) - Consider background checks (NCIC & criminal histories).
 - Establish **INVESTIGATIVE UNIT** within Plans Section. Don't stop investigating!
- 2. Containment** - Limit the Subject's Movement!
 - **Review and consider Lost Person Behavior.**
 - Operational Containment- Road/trail blocks, patrols, trailheads, travel aids, track traps, lookouts, attraction techniques.
 - Investigative Containment- transportation options, residences, lodging, texts, voice mail, email, social media.
- 3. Search** – Deploy highly reliable resources in high probability areas.
 - Personnel accountability in place prior to deployment (check-in).
 - Provide up-to-date and thorough briefing with risk management considerations. (e.g. GAR Model)
 - Adequate personal preparedness for assignment (e.g. *overnight pack in backcountry*)
 - Focus on *high probability* areas (e.g. travel aids, prior searches & attractive hazards)
 - Review and **consider Lost Person Behavior** - Use appropriate tactics for subject- (e.g. responsive, unresponsive or evasive)

CONCURRENT ACTIONS--- *Establish ICP, Assign a Plans Section Chief*

- 4. Establish Search Area-** List Possible Scenario Causes & **Consider Lost Person Behavior**
 - Assign Dedicated GIS Specialist – Use 1:24,000 max scale maps
 - Identify **Initial Planning Point (IPP)** (e.g. *Point Last Seen or Last Known Point*)
 - Use the four techniques to establish a search area
1.) *Theoretical*, 2.) *Statistical*, 3.) *Subjective* & 4.) *Deductive Reasoning*
- 5. Segmentation - terrain analysis** **Consider Lost Person Behavior**
 - Use numbers to identify segments- not letters.
 - Label travel aids as separate segments- trails, roads, ridges, watercourses, fences, utility corridors, etc.
 - Segments sized to allow search assignment completion in an operational period.
 - Segment boundaries should be identifiable in the field.
 - Do not include areas that belong in the “Rest of The World” (e.g. obstacles, inaccessible areas)
 - Consider separate segments for different vegetation types, terrain features and man-made structures.
- 6. Develop Consensus & Initial Probability of Area (POA)**
 - Assign Technical Specialist to manage and track incident probabilities
 - Identify Consensus Team- with local knowledge & expertise (e.g. investigator, PSC, OSC, etc)
 - Team members independently apply preferred consensus method to each segment and ROW.
 - Use **Win C.A.S.I.E. III**, or preferred method, to calculate initial POA.

SUCCESSIVE ACTIONS--- *Expand incident as necessary*

Debriefing – Conducted with SAR resources following completion of search assignments.

- Conducted by knowledgeable personnel-- utilize interviewing skills. Debrief team leaders.
- Obtain accurate Probability of Detection (POD) value – Record Realistic Values.
- Document search coverage— Plot on map or GPS download.
- Identify gaps in coverage, unpredicted hazards and operational deficiencies.
- Update POA values—Prepare for next planning meeting.

Planning – Conducted for next operational period.

- Ensure incident organization is commensurate with incident complexity (e.g. span of control)
- Prioritize search segments by updated POAs, develop tactics, and make assignments (ICS-215)
- OPS. & Plans Sec. Chiefs conduct “Tactics Meeting” to develop assignments for next operational period.
- Identify incident facilities (e.g. staging, drop-points, helispots, camps, parking, etc.).
- Conduct Planning Meeting (**see inset**).

Division Assignments (ICS-204) –

- Focus on DETAILED AND COMPREHENSIVE descriptions. Avoid assumptions!
- Include: comprehensive procedures, specialized equipment, hazard mitigation, communication protocols, navigation coordinate format/datum, and points-of-contact.
- Complete all remaining IAP components by deadline. (see IAP Component box)

Briefing & Deployment (next operational period)

- Organized format and succinct (under 30 minutes).
- Manageable number of participants and limit distractions. (avoid carnival atmosphere)
- Consider limiting attendance to team leaders on large incidents.
- Manage for efficient & effective deployment of resources – Anticipate logistical problems.

INCIDENT BRIEFING FORMAT

Turn Radios Off...

- Incident Update (OSC)
- Incident Objectives (PSC)
- Weather (PSC)
- Review Of Assignments (OSC)
- Air Operations
- Logistics
- Communications
- Finance
- Safety
- IC Comments
- Unassigned resources- See PSC

Turn Radios On...

Planning Meeting (PSC)

Note: Tactics Meeting completed prior by OPS & Plans

- Ground rules- phones & radios off
- Situation Update (OPS)
- Set/review Incident Objectives
- Planning Update (Investigations, Weather, Updated POA values)
- Review Operational Planning Worksheet (ICS-215)
- Contingency Plan— Rescue & recovery
- Review resource needs-
- Safety- Hazard Analysis (ICS-215A) – mitigation procedures
- Logistics (Communication, transportation, food, facilities)
- Finances (timekeeping, incident costs)
- Information Officer (media updates)

O'CONNOR CONSENSUS METHOD

Assign letter value to each segment

- A- Very Likely In This Segment
- B
- C- Likely In This Segment
- D
- E- Even Chance
- F
- G- Unlikely In This Segment
- H
- I- Very Unlikely In This Segment

Incident Action Plan Components (Minimum)

- Cover Page
- Incident Objectives(ICS-202)
- Organization Assignment List (ICS-203)
- Health and Safety Message
- Search Subject Information and Flyer
- Division/Group Assignment Lists (ICS-204)
- *Rescue/Recovery Plan (ICS-204)*
- Radio Communications Plan (ICS-205)
- Medical Plan (ICS-206) [OPTIONAL]
- Air Operations Summary (ICS-220)
- Detailed Incident Map
- Blank Unit Log (ICS-214) [ATTACHED TO REAR]

EVALUATING SEARCH URGENCY

FACTOR:	RATING:
AGE	
• Very Young	1
• Very Old	1
• Other	2-3
MEDICAL CONDITION	
• Known injury, illness, or disability	1-2
• Healthy	3
• Known fatality	3
NUMBER OF SUBJECTS	
• One alone	1
• More than one (unless separated)	2-3
SUBJECT EXPERIENCE PROFILE	
• Inexperienced, does not know area	1
• Not experienced, knows area	1-2
• Experienced, not familiar with area	2
• Experienced, knows area	3
WEATHER PROFILE	
• Past and/or existing hazardous weather	1
• Predicted hazardous weather (< 8 hrs)	1-2
• Predicted hazardous weather (> 8 hrs)	2
• No Hazardous weather predicted	3
EQUIPMENT PROFILE	
• Inadequate for environment & weather	1
• Questionable for environment & weather	1-2
• Adequate for environment & weather	3
TERRAIN/HAZARDS PROFILE	
• Known terrain or other hazards	1
• Few or no hazards	2-3
TOTAL.....	(Range = 7 to 21)
7	14
21	21

THE LOWER THE TOTAL THE HIGHER THE URGENCY!

NOTE: All figures are relative and the total only indicates a possible relative urgency. Other factors must also be evaluated by the Incident Commander to establish accurate urgency. Decision to initiate an emergency response should be based upon the totality of the circumstances.

