



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**).

