

### Initial Actions--- *Identify Command & Determine Incident Objectives*

- **Investigation**
  - Develop Thumbnail Sketch – Maintain Contact With Reporting Party
  - Determine Point Last Seen or Last Known Point—Crime Scene Considerations
  - Calculate Search Urgency-- Determine Strategy— Passive vs. Active
  - Disseminate initial information (e.g. flyer, radio, telephone & neighbors)
  - Conduct Interviews(s) -- Lost Person Questionnaire, NCIC Checks. Obtain Photo.
  - Assign dedicated investigator—anticipate additional investigative staffing.
- **Confinement**
  - Review Lost Person Behavior.
  - Limit the subject's movement.
  - Consider transportation options, domiciles and voice mail.
- **Hasty Search**
  - Personnel accountability (check-in) in place— check-in personnel.
  - Deploy competent and efficient search teams following a briefing.
  - Personal preparedness for field assignment (e.g. 24- hour pack in backcountry)
  - Focus on *high probability* areas (e.g. travel aids, prior searches & hazard areas)
  - Use appropriate tactics for subject (e.g. responsive, unresponsive or evasive)

### Concurrent Actions--- *Assign Plans Function & Identify ICP*

- **Establish Search Area**
  - Use detailed maps (e.g. 1:24,000 scale)
  - Mark Point Last Seen (PLS) or Last Known Point (LKP)
  - Apply the four common methods of establishing a search area;
    - 1.) *Theoretical*, 2.) *Statistical*, 3.) *Subjective* & 4.) *Deductive Reasoning*
- **Segmentation**
  - Segments sized to allow effective searching in an operational period.
  - Segment boundaries should be identifiable in the field.
    - Consider vegetation, terrain, and obstacles in segment selection.
  - Travel aids delineated as separate search segments.
- **Calculate Initial Probability of Area (POA)**
  - Small team with local knowledge & expertise (e.g. investigator, PSC, OSC, etc)
  - Use *Modified Mattson Consensus* method following extensive team briefing
  - Calculate initial POA- Employ software and dedicated computer operator

### Successive Actions--- *Project incident overhead & resource needs*

- **Conduct Planning Meeting** (Pre-meeting consensus by OPS & Plans)
  - Situation Update (OPS & Investigations) -- Analyze Updated POA values
  - Review Incident Objectives
  - Weather
  - Complete Operational Planning Worksheet (ICS-215)
    - Plan for contingencies— Operational setbacks; Rescue & recovery
    - Determine resource needs-
  - Safety-- Hazard Analysis (LCES- ICS 215A) – Develop mitigation procedures
  - Approval of Plan & functional comments
- **Prepare Incident Action Plan (IAP)** – Detailed division assignments (ICS-204)
- **Briefing**
  - Manageable number of participants and limit distractions
  - Organized format and succinct
- **Deployment**
  - Plan for efficient effective deployment of resources – Anticipate problems
  - Mentally project and sufficiently plan to avoid the “hurry up & wait” syndrome.
- **Debriefing**
  - Plans Section personnel-- utilize interviewing skills—Debrief team leaders.
  - Obtain Probability of Detection (POD) – **Evaluate accuracy!**
  - Document coverage— Plot on map or GPS download.
  - Identify gaps in coverage and operational deficiencies.
  - Update POA values—Prepare for next planning meeting.

## Incident Conclusion

- Subject located—alive or deceased.
- Subject not located – “limited continuous mode”
- Search resources exhausted—unsafe to continue search efforts.
- Seek concurrence of family, media and political influences.
- Conduct post incident after-action review (AAR).

### EVALUATING SEARCH URGENCY

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

**Note:** All figures are relative and the total from the chart only indicates a possible relative urgency. Other factors bearing on the incident must also be evaluated by the Incident Commander to finally establish urgency. The decision to initiate an emergency response should be based upon the totality of the circumstances.

### MODIFIED MATTSON CONSENSUS

- 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

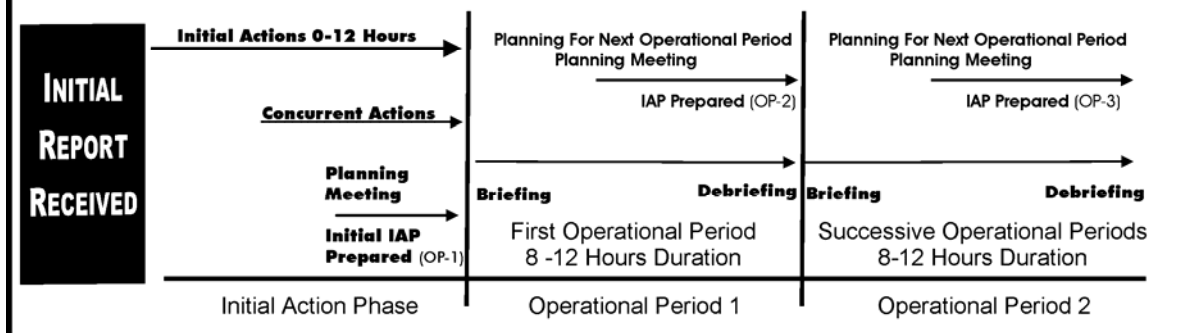
### OPERATIONAL BRIEFING FORMAT

*Turn Radios Off...*

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

*Turn Radios On...*

## SEARCH PLANNING TIMELINE



Prepared By Bil Vandergraff & Ken Phillips, Grand Canyon NP SAR  
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