Aquatic Incident Management "10 Step" Process

Task #	Completed	Description
1	☐	Ensure **ICS Structure** is in place and appropriate for the scope of the incident. ☐ Location of ICP, Staging Area, Hot / Warm / Cold Zone, Rehabilitation, etc. ☐ Establish multiple **Safety Officers (SOFR)** as needed. (**Hazard Profile / Risk Assessment** attached) ☐ Mandate the use of Personal Flotation Devices (PFD), Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), safety devices such as rope tether lines and/or throw bags safety mechanisms (as needed). ☐ Designate a **Public Information Officer (PIO)** and establish a staging location for Media ☐ Appoint a **Family Liaison Officer (FLO)** to manage the communications and support of the victim's family. ☐ Begin the initial **Incident Action Plan** (#201-#207) ☐ Develop objectives, strategies, and tactics based upon solid training, experience, equipment, and resources. ☐ Develop Branches/Jurisdictions with Divisions (geographic) /Groups (function) ☐ Establish **Interoperable Communications** with responding agencies. ☐ Ensure Resource **Accountability System** is in place and utilized effectively. ☐ Provide situational awareness update to NCEM (EM43), Emergency Manager, City/County Admin or designee. ☐ Determine additional Resource needs and process request. Plan well ahead due to technical rescue resource locations and response times. **P.A.C.E Planning Model** ☐ Evaluate Logistical support requirements for response forces to include water/food, shelter, transportation, fuel, communications assets, expendable supplies, etc.
2	☐	**Investigate/Interrogate** – Aquatic Missing Person Questionnaire
3	☐	Establish an **Initial Planning Point (IPP)** by determining Point Last Seen (PLS) / Last Known Point (LKP)
4	☐	Establish an **Incident Map (SARTOPO)** – create search segments, document processes for common operating picture.
5	☐	Complete Search Segment with "Certified" **Human Remains Detection (HRD) K9** and mark waypoints
6	☐	Complete Search Segment with **Sonar,** ensure full area coverage with 90-degree angles. Mark all anomalies for review.
7	☐	**Analyze Sonar data** utilizing software (Reef Master) for enhanced imagery in a controlled environment. ☐ Identify anomalies and rank them based on confidence of images in concurrence with HRD K9 waypoints. ☐ Determine highest probabilities and return to search segment with a definitive list of targets. ☐ Deploy marking device such as a cage at highest probability target with Sonar location confirmation.
8	☐	**Deploy ROV/Divers to area and confirm and recover target.**
9	☐	**Document** recovery location and all pertinent information related to recovery.
10	☐	Conduct **Hot Wash / After Action Review** – implement process and/or performance improvement plan.

Hazard Profile		
Slips/Trips/Falls	Drowning	Swept Away
Volume/Velocity	Entrapment	Strainer
Medical	Environmental	Banks/Rocks
Pollution	Floating Debris	Hydraulics
Soft Tissue	Night Operations	Reptiles

Risk Assessment Questions
Rescue Mode vs. Recovery Mode
Do we have the RIGHT personnel? Credentialed
Do we have the RIGHT equipment? Technical Rescue
Can we mitigate the Hazards? Multiple Contingencies
Can we manage the incident safely? Go vs. No-Go!!!

Operational Risk Management (ORM)
1. Accept No Unnecessary Risk
2. Accept Necessary Risk Only When Benefits Outweigh Risk
3. Make Risk Decisions at the Appropriate Level
4. Integrate ORM into Operations and Planning at All Levels

Steps to Operational Risk Management
1. Identify Mission Task
2. Identify Hazards
3. Assess Risk
4. Identify Options
5. Evaluate Risk vs Benefits
6. Mitigate Hazards
7. Redundant Safeties
8. Execute Decision
9. Monitor Situation

P.A.C.E. PLANNING	
P	Primary
A	Alternate
C	Contingency
E	Emergency

CRISISTEC
TRAINING – EXERCISE - CONSULTING

Family Liaison Officer (FLO)
The victim's family should be removed from the scene to avoid the additional stress of watching the recovery for themselves and the rescuers. A good FLO will help share the story of the operation, while scripting the conversation so that information is given in a digestible form and insulates the family and operations from each other. They act as a compassionate buffer that gently establishes boundaries and helps guide families through the emotionally process of a disappearance, search or fatality.

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