

Extended Search Planning (Land)

Pre Course Assignment

**Introduction**

New Zealand search and rescue authorities resolve about 94% of all operations within the first deployment of resource using well proven initial actions, which you would have learnt about on the Managing the Initial Response (MTIR) land course.

It is when the subject is not located within this timeframe that a far more analytical approach using formal or extended search planning techniques needs to be applied. It is these techniques that you will learn on the Extended Search Planning Land Course.

This Pre Course Assignment is designed to get you thinking about extended search management so that you can actively participate in the course and more easily achieve the learning outcomes.

If you need help with any of the exercises please do not hesitate to contact one of the tutors.

Bring the completed Assignment with you to the course as it will be collected and used as evidence for assessment purposes.

# Exercise One

Download the Land Search and Rescue Response Guidelines from the NZSAR website. These Guidelines underpin all learning on the Extended Search Planning (Land) course.

[https://nzsar.govt.nz/nzs-sar/nzs-sar-guidelines-overview/Read the Response Guidelines.](https://nzsar.govt.nz/nzs-sar/nzs-sar-guidelines-overview/)

1. Note down anything from the Guidelines that you would like to have clarified or explained during the ESPL course.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

1. Use the Guidelines to evaluate the conduct of a search operation that you have been involved in or have knowledge of. Work through the Guidelines up to and including the creation of planning regions and allocation of POA (top of page 6) commenting on the actions taken during your chosen operation using the process below.
* List at least 8 actions from the Response Guidelines in the table below – these are the ‘Action Required’ in the left hand column of the Response Guidelines.
* In the right hand column of the table explain how the actions were applied and how effective they were. An example has been provided for you.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Actions Required** | **Explain how these were applied in your** **SAROP, and how effective they were** |
| 1. *Gather information and start documenting the search effort*
 | *Initially there wasn’t a lot to go on – the subject’s car was parked at the road end with a possibility of 3 tracks that he could have taken. Weather information was obtained from Met service, local Police were tasked to interview family members, media were advised and sightings requested, internal Police checks conducted and track information obtained from DOC website. Watchouse keeper tasked with maintaining operational log and information collection plan started on white board – this all worked well although the information gained from the family proved to be unreliable as regards his experience and equipment carried.* |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# Exercise Two

The CIMS principles provide the foundation for the way in which CIMS is applied across a wide range of incident types. Given the scalable and modular nature of the incident management system, how CIMS is applied during the initial response may be quite different to how it needs to be applied during a multi-period search operation.

In the table below explain how each principle could be applied during a multi-period land search operation and provide rationale for your answer. A model answer has been provided for you.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CIMS Principles** | **Explain how each principle could be applied** **during a multi-period land search operation** |
| **Common structures, roles and responsibilities** |  |
| **Common terminology** |  |
| **Modular and scalable** | *The operation is starting to ramp up and become more complex, there will be a need for more resources to be applied in the field and greater amounts of information to be managed with some specialisation required. There will also be resources arriving from out of district requiring logistical support and more external influence. The IMT will need to be fully populated to provide span of control whilst catering for required functionality – meaning many other IMT units will have to be activated with a consideration of sectorising the operations section* |
| **Responsive to community needs** |  |
| **Integrated response coordination** |  |
| **Consolidated action planning** |  |
| **Integrated information management and communication** |  |
| **Resource coordination** |  |
| **Designated response facilities** |  |
| **Manageable span of control** |  |