

### Department of Homeland Security U.S. Coast Guard Incident Command System (ICS)



## Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Specialist Job Aid



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### Overview

User

This job aid is designed for CISM Specialists assigned within the Incident Command System (ICS).

When to Use

This job aid can be used for any incident type and magnitude.

Scope

This Job Aid focuses on the role of the CISM Specialist in executing their role in the Incident Command System. It outlines how the CISM Specialist can most effectively integrate their expertise with medium to large-scale incident management.

CISM Specialists are trained in Incident Command System (ICS) procedures and Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM).

The CISM Specialist is responsible for identifying and securing the immediate response and services of sufficient CISM team members necessary to carry out CISM duties to provide for the psychological and emotional needs of Coast Guard personnel involved in a major incident. The CISM Specialist is the POC for all requests from operational units for CISM services and is responsible for the appropriate assignments and duties of all CISM team members involved in the evolution.

Due to the importance of the mental well-being of response personnel and the highly specialized nature of the program, the CISM Specialist is normally assigned in Logistics under the Medical Unit Leader; however, an additional CISM Specialist may be assigned to the Command Staff working directly for the Incident Commander (IC).

### **Primary Goals**

The primary goals of the CISM Specialist are:

- On-scene psychological and emotional triage.
- Provide timely access to CISM team interventions for Coast Guard members and their families.
- Advise the Incident Commander on CISM activities.
- Ensure impacted personnel are referred to a higher level of care as necessary.
- Refer appropriate non-Coast Guard personnel for health assistance.



### **Overview**

### Incident Management Handbook (IMH)

The Incident Management Handbook (IMH) is the key reference for the CISM Specialist for executing Incident Command System processes. The IMH is available as a pocket sized job aid and can also be downloaded and/or printed from the ICS library on the Homeport website located at <a href="http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics">http://homeport.uscg.mil/ics</a>. The ICS library contains general information, forms, job aids, and policies related to ICS. The IMH also is located in the Job Aids section of the library.

### ICS Documents and Forms

The ICS documents and forms the CISM Specialist uses or references most often are:

- Incident Briefing (ICS 201-CG). Provides basic information regarding the incident situation and the resources allotted to the incident. Additionally, it functions as the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for the initial response and remains in force until the response ends or the Planning Section generates the IAP. It also serves as a permanent record of the initial response.
- Incident Action Plan (IAP). The IAP is comprised of many forms and contains general objectives that reflect the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments, and attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods. The IAP Cover Sheet contains a list of items that may be included and allows for the identification of the specific items that are included.
- **Incident Status Summary (ICS 209-CG).** The Incident Status Summary provides information on the type of incident and the status of personnel, property, and resources (personnel and equipment).
- Resource Request Message (ICS 213 RR-CG). The Resource Request Message form is used by all incident personnel to request tactical and non-tactical resources.
- Unit Log (ICS 214-CG). The Unit Log is used daily to document key activities and services provided.

ICS Forms can be found in the Forms section of the ICS library on the Homeport website.



### Operational Planning Cycle

The Operational Planning Cycle is a systematic process for planning both smaller, short-term incidents and events, and longer, more complex incidents. The planning process may begin with the scheduling of a planned event, the identification of a credible threat, or the initial response to an actual or impending event. The process continues with the implementation of the formalized steps and staffing required to develop a written Incident Action Plan (IAP).

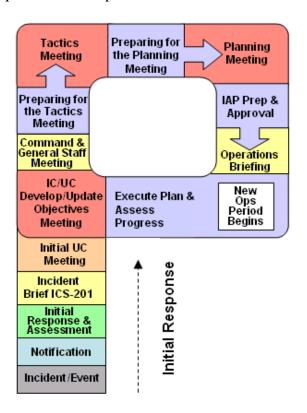


Figure 1. Operational Planning Cycle.

The primary phases of the planning process are essentially the same for the Incident Commander (IC) who develops the initial plan, for the IC and Operations Section Chief revising the initial plan for extended operations, and for the Incident Management Team (IMT) developing a formal IAP. During the initial stages of incident management, planners must develop a simple plan for communication through verbal briefings. This plan is often developed quickly using incomplete situation information.



## Operational Planning Cycle (Continued)

As the incident management effort evolves, additional lead time, staff, information systems, and technologies enable more detailed planning and cataloging of events and "lessons learned."

#### Planning involves:

- Initial response and assessment.
- Developing incident objectives.
- Selecting a strategy.
- Deciding which resources to use to achieve the objectives in the safest, most efficient and cost-effective manner.

The CISM specialist is actively engaged in the following phases:

- Notification.
- Initial Response and Assessment.
- Planning Meetings.
- Operations Briefing.
- Plan Execution and Assessment.

#### **Notification**

When the CISM Specialist receives notification of an incident, travel preparations are made and information is collected prior to reporting on scene. The following table outlines actions to take upon notification of an incident.

Step	Action	✓
1	Receive assignment and a brief overview of the type and magnitude of the incident.	
2	Obtain travel orders and make travel arrangements, taking into account the environment (For example, renting an SUV rather than a sedan for hurricane-ravaged areas) and any specific travel instructions including reporting location and time.	



Notification (Continued)	Step	Action	✓
	3	<ul> <li>Assess personal readiness:</li> <li>Coverage of home responsibilities (children, pets, mail, etc.)</li> <li>Coverage of work responsibilities</li> <li>Specific incident and climate preparedness to include appropriate clothing, personal hygiene items, medications, money, computer, cell phone/Treo, etc. (see Appendix B)</li> </ul>	
	4	<ul> <li>Assemble Go-Kit (see Appendix B):</li> <li>CISM rosters</li> <li>Handouts (e.g., Signs of Stress after a Critical Incident, Stress Management, Grief, etc.)</li> <li>Forms (e.g., Resource Request Message (ICS 213 RR-CG), Unit Log (ICS 214-CG), etc.)</li> <li>CISM Intervention cards (Quick Cards)</li> <li>Referral Information (i.e., EAP, local resources)</li> </ul>	
	5	Inform others where you are going and how they may contact you.	
	6	If available, monitor incident related information from media, internet, etc.	
	7	Obtain a copy of the Incident Briefing (ICS 201-CG) and/or Incident Action Plan (IAP) from the incident Documentation Unit to asses overall scope of the incident, identify need for CISM support, and begin the initial assessment.	
	8	Review Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM), COMDTINST 1754.3 (Series) and the Incident Management Handbook.	
	9	Deploy to incident location.	



### **Initial Response** and Assessment

Once on scene, check-in and assess CISM needs, and request resources. The following table outlines actions to take upon arriving on scene.

	Check-In	
Step	Action	✓
1	Check-in at the Incident Command Post (ICP), base, or staging area as applicable on Check-in List (ICS 211-CG).	
2	Determine assignment and reporting relationship (Assigned to Incident Commander or Logistics?).	
3	Advocate for co-assignment with the Chaplain as appropriate.	
4	Obtain meeting schedule and determine meeting attendance requirements.	
	<b>Conduct Initial Assessment</b>	
Step	Action	✓
1	Conduct needs assessment by reviewing priorities and identifying resource shortfalls.	
2	Determine the psychological and emotional state of the personnel involved in recovery operations.	
3	Assess the need and level of CISM support required.	
4	Determine CISM team requirements, taking into account proper rest, exercise, turnover, and rotation (14 days) of team members.	



Initial Response and Assessment (Continued)

Step	Action	✓
5	Determine if need exists to expand CISM staffing to include other elements (e.g., Team Leader, Operations Section, Logistics Section, Planning Section, Family Support Services Section, Yeoman, etc.)	
R	Request and Coordinate On-scene Resources	
Step	Action	✓
1	Request resources using Resource Request Message (ICS 213 RR-CG) (see Appendix C for instructions). Submit to Resources Unit Leader (RESL).	
2	Ensure CISM support personnel are prescreened for appropriateness to respond to the incident and coordinate with other CISM Specialist(s) as necessary.	
3	Meet with the Safety Officer and determine appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	
4	When additional CISM personnel arrive, ensure they check-in on Check-In List (ICS 211-CG) and receive appropriate PPE.	
5	Deploy CISM team members as necessary to initiate "psychological first aid" and ensure that the basic needs of survivors are met (i.e., shelter, food, safety, and security).	
6	Initiate documentation on Unit Log (ICS-214-CG) and CISM Intervention Report.	
7	Ensure proper listing with the Command Center of all CISM team members and their contact numbers while assigned to the area.	



## Initial Response and Assessment (Continued)

Step	Action	✓
8	Ensure there is at least one dedicated phone for CISM within the ICP and a CG workstation with network and internet connectivity.	
9	Acquire go-kit admin materials, if not brought (See Appendix B).	
10	Establish and maintain working relationship with the Chaplain response team to cross-reference needs of responders and their families.	
11	Establish communication and working relationships with responding agencies providing mental health assistance, especially the Red Cross, Salvation Army, National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), and Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) support personnel.	
12	Maintain liaison with the other local response agencies to effectively refer appropriate non-Coast Guard personnel for health assistance.	

## Tactical and Planning Phases

During the tactical and planning phases of the Operational Planning Cycle, the CISM specialist is preparing for the execution phase. The following table outlines actions to take during the tactical and planning phases.

Step	Action	✓
1	Ensure operational and support units involved in the response have timely access to CISM team interventions.	
2	Coordinate CISM team access aboard all ships at sea, if necessary, and for visitation of all ships while in port in a timely manner.	



# Tactical and Planning Phases (Continued)

Step	Action	<b>✓</b>
3	Ensure CISM team access to Coast Guard family members (spouses, children, and significant others) to assess the need and provide CISM interventions.	
4	Participate in Incident Management Team (IMT) meeting/briefings as required.	
5	Hold meeting with the CISM team to coordinate resources and plan the CISM response.	
6	Ensure all equipment (phones, computers, printers, fax machines, etc.) is operational.	
7	Ensure the CISM team is aware of the assigned communications methods and appropriate ICS terminology.	

### Planning Meeting

This meeting provides an overview of the tactical plan to achieve the Unified Command's direction, priorities, and objectives. The CISM Specialist might attend this meeting. This meeting provides valuable insight as to how the incident is going, what is planned for the next operational period, and what resources are needed.

## Operations Briefing

This 30-minute or less briefing presents the Incident Action Plan to the Operations Section Division and/or Group Supervisors. The CISM Specialist attends this meeting to find out which units are involved, impacted, incoming, etc.



Execute Plan and Assess Progress

The following table outlines actions to take during the execution phase of the Operational Planning Cycle.

Step	Action	✓
1	Conduct or arrange CISM interventions.	
2	Participate in Incident Management Team (IMT) meetings/briefings as required.	
3	Hold regular meetings with the CISM team to obtain status updates and to assess the wellbeing of the team.	
4	Ensure CISM members receive sufficient breaks to maintain effectiveness.	
5	Model good self-care practices and take needed breaks, preferably off your feet.	
6	Report any signs or symptoms of extended incident stress, injury, fatigue or illness for yourself or coworkers to your supervisor.	
7	Maintain an accurate Unit Log (ICS 214-CG) of all activities, including dates, times, and places where CISM activities occurred.	
8	Submit Unit Log (ICS 214-CG) to Documentation Unit at the end of each operational period.	
9	Complete CISM Intervention Report and submit to MLC every 24 hours.	
10	Adjust CISM support levels according to status of operations and support activities.	
11	Ensure CISM team members are adequately debriefed following their involvement with CISM response and conduct or arrange follow on services as necessary.	



### **Demobilization**

## Demobilization Response

Once the incident has been resolved or a new team is in place, the CISM specialist must demobilize. The following table outlines actions to take during demobilization.

Step	Action	✓
1	Respond to demobilization orders.	
2	Brief the team regarding demobilization.	
3	Prepare personal belongings.	
4	Return all assigned equipment to the appropriate location.	
5	Complete Demobilization Checkout process.	
6	Participate in After-Action activities as directed.	
7	Ensure CISM team members are adequately debriefed by CISM Specialist and Mental Health Professional, if available.	
8	Collect and document "lessons learned" from CISM team members.	
9	Depart for home and upon your arrival notify RESL at incident site and home unit of your return.	



### **Appendix A: Incident or Event Type and Characteristics**

Incident/Event Type	Characteristics
Type 5	Handled with one or two single resources with up to six personnel.
Initial Response	Command and General Staff positions (other than the Incident Commander (IC)) are not activated.
	No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required.
	Contained within the first operational period and often within an hour to a few hours after resources arrive on-scene.
	Incident is not expected to escalate.
	<b>Examples:</b> a vehicle fire, an injured person, small scale search and rescue (SAR), routine Law Enforcement (LE) case, or a police traffic stop.
Type 4	Command staff and general staff positions (other than the IC) are not normally activated.
Routine Response	• Several resources are required to mitigate the incident (<50 personnel/equipment resources to manage incident).
	Usually limited to one operational period in the control phase.
	The agency administrator may have briefings, and ensure the complexity analysis and delegation of authority is updated.
	No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required but a documented operational briefing will be completed for all incoming resources.
	The role of the agency administrator includes operational plans including objectives and priorities.
	<b>Examples:</b> Typical vehicle fire, an injured person, small scale search and rescue (SAR), routine Law Enforcement (LE) case or event, or first few hours of larger incident.
Type 3	Larger than typical daily operations incident/event.
Non- Routine	May require multiple operational periods.
Local Interest	A written IAP typically required for each operational period.
Extended	May cross agency and/or unit boundaries.
Response	• Requires several single resources to numerous multi-agency resources (up to 200 personnel/equipment resources to manage).



Incident/Event Type	Characteristics
Type 3 (Continued)	Some or all of the Command and General Staff positions may be activated, and/or Unit Leader level positions.
	Division/Group Supervisor assigned (as required by span of control considerations). May use staging area.
	When capabilities exceed initial response, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident.
	• Local Incident Command Organization or Type 3 Incident Management Team (IMT) manages initial action incidents with a significant number of resources, an extended response incident until containment/control is achieved, or manages an expanding incident, which may transition to a Type 1 or 2 team.
	<b>Examples:</b> Large fire, plane/vessel incident with subsequent SAR and pollution, multi-agency local disaster response (limited coastal/river flooding, limited city/port infrastructure damage, etc.), local security response/event, and non-routine oil/hazmat spill/release.
Type 2	Extends beyond the capabilities for local control and is expected to go into multiple operational periods.
Very Complex Regional to National	May require resources from out of area, including regional and/or national resources, to effectively manage the incident/event.
Interest	A written IAP is required for each operational period.
	Most or all of the Command and General Staff positions are activated and many of the functional units activated/staffed.
	Operations personnel/equipment normally do not exceed 200 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed 500 (guidelines only). Several divisions and/or groups used. Branches used as needed for management of span of control.
	Regional to national media interest.
	The agency administrator is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, agency administrator briefings, and the written delegation of authority.
	<b>Examples:</b> Regionally significant, large scale plane/vessel incident, large oil/hazmat spill/release, moderate security event (regional festivals, Olympics, Superbowl, etc.), regional natural or man-made moderate disaster response (small hurricane, earthquake, etc.)



Incident/Event Type	Characteristics
Type 1	Most complex, requiring national resources to safely and effectively manage and operate.
Highly	All Command and General Staff and unit positions activated.
Complex National Interest	• Operations personnel/equipment often exceeds 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000.
22202 000	• Branches need to be established.
	Large scale logistical considerations needed.
	• Use of resource advisors at the incident base is recommended.
	• The agency administrator will have briefings, and ensure that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated.
	National Media interest.
	• There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions.
	<b>Examples:</b> Major response or event, National Response Framework (NRF) activation, major security response/event (National Special Security Event (NSSE)), national conventions, natural or man-made major disaster response (formal declaration).



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### **Appendix B: Deployment Checklist/Go-Kit Supply List**

✓	Personal Items
	Toiletries
	Appropriate clothes for the environment (7 day supply) and workout apparel (recommended)
	Steel-toed and comfortable shoes
	Rain gear
	Backpack
	Sun screen, insect repellent, etc.
	First aid kit
	Sunglasses
	Medications (prescription and over-the-counter)
	Bottled water and snacks
	Travel alarm clock and batteries or watch with alarm
	Flashlight and batteries
	Cash
	Driver's license, Government ID card, photo ID, etc.



### Appendix B: Deployment Checklist/Go-Kit Supply List (cont)

✓	Work Items
	Cell phone/TREO with charger
	Laptop computer
	Maps of the area
	CISM rosters, Work-Life Staff Roster, and International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF) and other relevant contact information
	Handouts (e.g., Signs of Stress After a Critical Incident, Stress Management, Grief, etc.), hardcopy and electronic
	Forms (e.g., Resource Request Message (ICS 213 RR-CG) Unit Log (ICS 214-CG); etc.), hardcopy and electronic
	ICISF CISM resource material (e.g., books, cards, etc.)
	CISM Intervention cards (Quick Cards)
	Business cards
	Name tag
	Referral Information (e.g., EAP, local resources)
	Incident Management Handbook (IMH)
	Incident Command System Forms Booklet
	Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM), COMDTINST 1754.3 (Series)
	Vehicle Passes or Signs (for access to areas)



### Appendix B: Deployment Checklist/Go-Kit Supply List (cont)

✓	Office supplies
	Pens
	Paper
	Post-It Notes
	Scissors
	Stapler
	Duct Tape/Masking Tape
	Markers
	Easel Paper and Easel Stand
	File Boxes
	File Folders
	Extension Cords
	Surge Protectors



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### **Appendix C: ICS 213RR-CG and Instructions**

a COP b. Kind c. Type of From Processes the Secretary of	nb (	Resource Request Message	ssage	Purpose: The 213RR CG is used by all incident personnel to request tactical and non-tactical resources.  2. Deterrime:		3. Resource Request Number	est Number:	IC\$-21	ICS-213 RR CG (2/07)	2/0/7)
To section and signature:    Constitution   Constit	Note: Use additional forms when req	É	n requesting different resour	vice sources of supply	1					
C. Requestor Position and Signature: 7. Section ChietrCommand Staff Approval: 9. RESL Review/Signature: 13. Logistics Section Signature: 16. Finance Section Signature:	c. Type d. Priority	L	Detailed Ifem description (applicable, purpose/use, disc	n (vital characteristics, brand, specs, experience, etc.) and, lagrams, and other info.		f. Requested ation:	Reporting Date/Time:	g. Order #	h. ETA (LSC)	l. Cost
Analysis as noted in block 12  of available  15. Logistics Section Signature:  16. Finance Section Signature:  16. Finance Section Signature:										
callable as noted in block 12  of available  13. Logietics Section Signature:  14. Finance Section Signature:  15. Finance Section Signature:										
saliable as noted in block 12  7. Section Chlet/Command Starf Approval: 7. Section Starf Approval: 7. Section Starf Approval: 7. Section Chlet/Command Starf Approval: 7. Section										
6. Requestor Position and Signature: 7. Section ChietiCommand Staff Approval: 9. RESL Review/Signature: 13. Logietics Section Signature: 14. Finance Section Signature:		1								
6. Requestor Position and Signature: 7. Section Chief/Command Staff Approval: 9. RESL Review/Signature: 13. Logistics Section Signature: 16. Finance Section Signature:		l								
6. Requestor Position and Signature: 7. Section Chief/Command Staff Approval: 9. RESL Review/Signature: 13. Logistics Section Signature: 15. Finance Section Signature:		I								
6. Requestor Position and Signature: 7. Section Chief/Command Staff Approval: 9. RESL Review/Signature: 13. Logietics Section Signature: 15. Finance Section Signature:		I								
a. D. Resources available as noted in block 12  11. Supplier NamerPhone/Fax/Email:    PROC   OTHER   16. Finance Section Signature:	ply - Poc pt	12	ne number if known and suita	table subtitutes:	ec coi	equestor Pos	tion and Sign:	iture:	Dat	#/Time:
a. D. Resources available as noted in block 12  11. Supplier NamerPhone/Fax/Email:    PROC   OTHER   16. Finance Section Signature:					P.	ection Chietic	ommand Staff	/ Approval:	Dat	le/Time:
13. Logietics Section Signature:   15. Logietics Section Signature:   15. Logietics Section Signature:   15. Finance Section Signa	8. RESL - check box (a) if request is for tactical or personnel resources. Then note availability in box 8.0 or 8.c.			Resources available as noted in block 12 Resources not available	e.	ESL Reviewi	ignature:		e o	eTime:
PROC OTHER 16. Finance Section Signsture:	10. Requisition/Purchase Order #:	ш	11. Supplier Name/Phone/Fa	axEmail:	13.	Logistics Sec	tion Signature		Dat	a/Time:
PROC OTHER 16. Finance Section Signature:		I								
	14. Order placed by (check box):	ı	] BPUL							
	15. Reply/Comments from Finance:	I			16.	Finance Secti	on Signature:		Da	la/Tilme:



### Instructions for completing the ICS 213RR-CG $\,$

**Requestor:** The requestor must fill in Blocks 1 through 6 and submit to the RESL.

Block #	Item Title	Instructions			
1	Incident Name	Enter the name stated on the ICS-201 Form and			
		Incident Action Plan (IAP).			
2	Date/Time	Enter the current date and time.			
3	Resource Request	Enter the number assigned by the section			
	Number	submitting the request (i.e. Planning, Logistics,			
		etc.).			
4	Order	Specify the following information as applicable			
		for the resource being requested.			
		a. Quantity – specify the number of			
		personnel you are requesting.			
		b. Kind – N/A			
		c. Type – N/A			
		d. Priority – Routine/Urgent			
		e. Detailed description of requirements. The			
		request should include a detailed			
		description of the type of personnel			
		required. For example, CISM Peer, BM,			
		E-5 and above, with a minimum			
		experience of 2 previous CISM			
		responses. If making a by name request,			
		ensure you have coordinated with the			
		individual, the EAPC, and the			
		individual's chain of command.			
		f. Reporting location, date, and time.			
5	Suggested Source(s)	Enter applicable information if known. For			
	and Suitable Substitutes	example, list the units that have personnel			
		matching the type you are requesting or for by			
		name requests, identify the individual's unit and			
		contact numbers for the individual and their			
		supervisor.			
6	Requestor Position and	Print your position within the ICS, "CISM			
	Signature	Specialist", sign your name, and enter the date			
		and time.			



### **Appendix D: ICS 214-CG and Instructions**

1. Incident Name		2. Operational Period (Date/Time)		UNIT LOG ICS 214-CG	
3. Unit Name/Designat	ors	4. Unit Leader (Nam		e and ICS Position)	
5. Personnel Assigned	1		_		
NAME		ICS POSI	TION		HOME BASE
6. Activity Log (Continue on		Reverse)			
TIME		MAJOR EVENTS	S		
7. Prepared by:			Date/Tim	е	

**UNIT LOG** 

ICS 214-CG (Rev 6/05)



#### **Instructions for completing the ICS 214-CG**

**Purpose.** The Unit Log records details of unit activity, including strike team activity or individual activity. These logs provide the basic reference from which to extract information for inclusion in any after-action report.

**Preparation**. A Unit Log is initiated and maintained by Command Staff members, Division/Group Supervisors, Air Operations Groups, Strike Team/Task Force Leaders, and Unit Leaders. Completed logs are submitted to supervisors who forward them to the Documentation Unit.

**Distribution**. The Documentation Unit maintains a file of all Unit Logs. All completed original forms MUST be given to the Documentation Unit.

Item #	Item Title	Instructions		
1	Incident Name	Enter the name assigned to the incident.		
2	Check-In Location	Enter the time interval for which the form		
	Check-in Location	applies. Record the start and end date and time.		
		Enter the title of the organizational unit or		
3	Unit Name/Designators	resource designator (e.g., Facilities		
		Unit, Safety Officer, Strike Team).		
4	Unit Leader	Enter the name and ICS Position of the		
4	Omit Leader	individual in charge of the Unit.		
		List the name, position, and home base of each		
5	Personnel Assigned	member assigned to the unit during the		
		operational period.		
		Enter the time and briefly describe each		
6	Activity Log	significant occurrence or event (e.g., task		
U	Activity Log	assignments, task completions, injuries,		
		difficulties encountered, etc.)		
		Enter name and title of the person completing		
		the log. Provide log to immediate supervisor, at		
7	Prepared By	the end of each operational period. Date/Time		
		Enter date (month, day, year) and time prepared		
		(24-hour clock).		



### **Appendix E: CISM Intervention Report**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY U.S. COAST GUARD CG-1750 Rev. (05-09)	CISM INTERVENTION REPORT				
	nd submit via email to the applic ISM response is completed.	cable MLC and CG-1112 with	in 24 hours of initial intervention		
1. Work-Life Office Reporting			2. Date of Incident (MM/DD/YYYY)		
3. Date of Report (MM/DD/YYY)	)	4. Type of Report?	Update		
5. Unit impacted by incident (Ent	ter 6-digit Dept ID):	f unknown enter name of unit:			
6. Type of Incident (check one of	nly):				
	ident involved multiple casualties with n attacks, major fires, etc.)	najor disruption in command or displa	acement of personnel. Includes natural		
b. Operational Inciden	nt with death or serious injury of Coast G and personnel check this box only.)	Guard personnel. (If incident involved	d death or serious injury to both Coast Guard		
c. Operational Inciden	nt with death or serious injury of non-Co	ast Guard personnel.			
	cident involving death or serious injury of Coast Guard family member(s) check		t involved death or serious injury to both		
e. Non-Operational Inc	cident involving death or serious injury	of Coast Guard family member(s).			
f. Other (brief descrip	tion):				
7. Interventions Provided	I .				
CISM TEAM MEMBER	POSITION	TYPE AND DESCRIPTION	OF INTERVENTION(S) PROVIDED		
Name, Rank/Pay Grade	EAPC, Chaplain, Peer, or MHP, if other - specify		ultation, One-on-one, Defusing, CISDs, CMBs		
8. Total Number of Personnel Se	erved (fill in number to date or since last	t report if this is an update):			
a. Coast Guard Uniform	med personnel:				
b. Coast Guard Civilian					
c. Coast Guard Uniform	med personnel family members:				
d. Coast Guard Civilian	n personnel family members:				
e. Other (number and	brief description):				
If not already identified in Item	#7 above, provide names and rank/pa	y grade of CISM personnel used to d	late or used since last report:"		
10. Comments					
II S Dept of Homeland Security I	ISCG CG-1750 Rev (05.00)				
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security, U.S.	JOCG, CG-1700, Rev. (00-08)		OMATI. Pacet		



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