UNCLASSSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



JPAC's Underwater Search and Recovery Process

Richard K. Wills

Andrew T. Pietruszka

Central Identification Laboratory

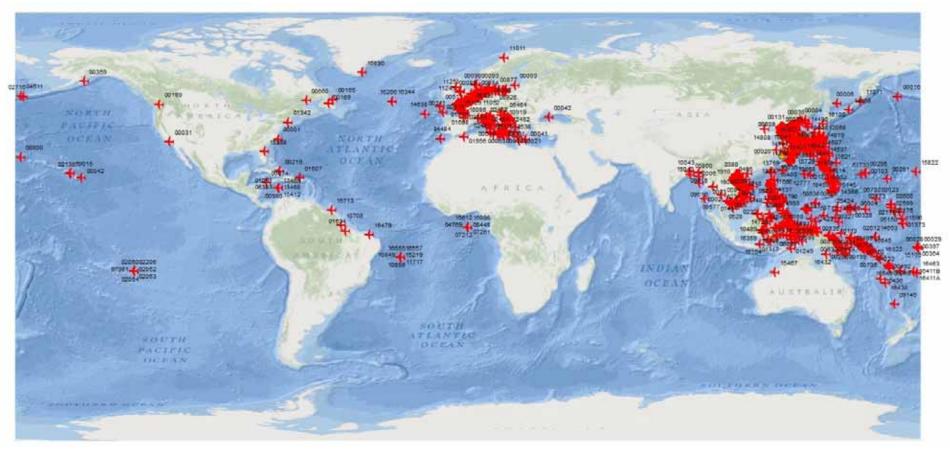


Underwater Operations at JPAC

- JPAC takes overwater loss cases and underwater sites and leads into consideration as part of the larger search and recovery planning process.
- At present, JPAC typically plans and executes at least two underwater investigation activities and two underwater recovery activities each year. Additional activities occur as situation and funding permit.
- CIL Forensic Anthropologists with training in Underwater Archaeology support the planning process and oversee the scientific aspects of much of the field work.



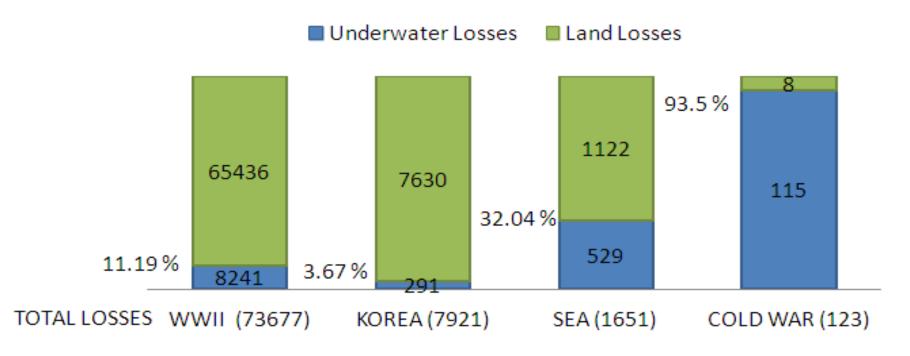
Worldwide Distribution of Overwater Loss Cases JPAC is Currently Tracking*





Unaccounted-For Individuals by Conflict: Land vs Water Losses*

Individuals By Conflict





Setting Up an Underwater Program

- Staff (Anthropologists, Dive Planner, Core Dive Team)
- SOPs
- Phased approach (search, survey, and recovery)
- Planning on a mission-specific basis (research design, equipment, team, platform, timeframe)
- Basic in-house capabilities (remote sensing, diving)
- Relationships with other organizations (Navy and Army expeditionary salvage/engineering diving units, EODMUs, NCBs, Navy Underwater Combat Camera, NAVO, MSC, etc.)

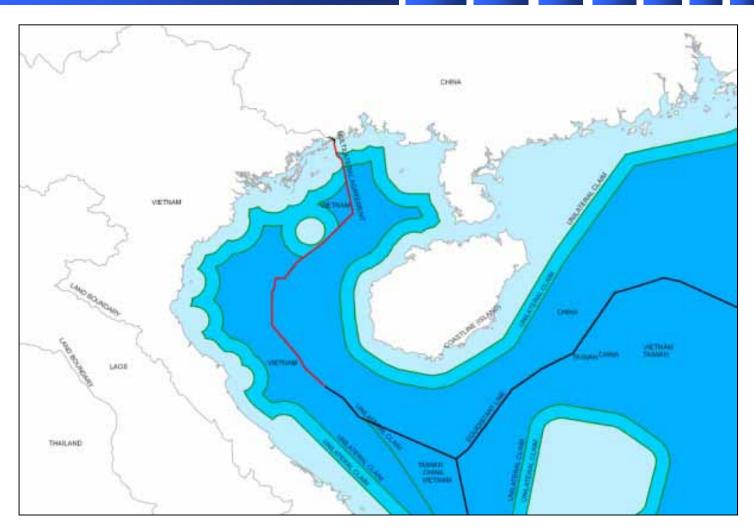


Setting Up an Underwater Program

- Coordination with property custodians, land-owners, and/or host-nation governments
- Basic evidence stabilization procedures (desalination)
- Systematic historical research effort (proactive versus reactive)
- Data management scheme
- Underwater Geographic Information System (UGIS) to manage geospatial data and assist in planning
- Research and development of specific tools more suited to our unique needs



Underwater GIS



Maritime Boundary / Political Jurisdiction Data



Ways of Sorting Information

- Types of Loss Incidents (Nature of Incident, Level of Information available, Level of interest to JPAC)
- Types of Leads (Source of information)
- Types of Sites (Level of Intactness, Nature of the Environment, Complexity of Site)
- Types of Site Formation Processes (Processes at work in how site was formed, processes at work on site following its formation)



Underwater Site Development Process

Historical Loss Incident



Lead on a Site Generated

- Historical research
- Informant-provided



Search Process (Investigation)

- Search Areas are proposed
- Areas are searched
- Targets of Interest are investigated



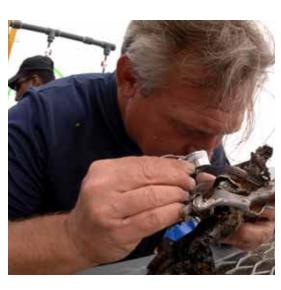
Site is Encountered

- Survey (Investigation)
- Recovery



Diagnostic Evidence

- Human remains
- Identification media
- Personally worn or carried items
- Aircrew apparel
- Aircraft egress systems
- Escape, evasion, and survival-related items
- In certain cases, selected items that otherwise serve to correlate a site to a specific case (aircraft wreckage with identifying data, etc)





Underwater Investigation: Site Leads











Underwater Investigation: Platforms



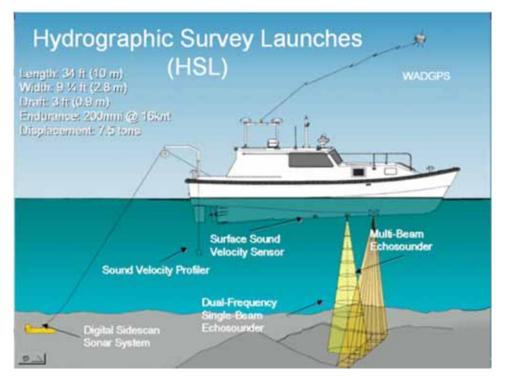
Shore-based or Ship-based Small Boat Team: Lightweight, Short-Distance Range, Portable, Maneuverable, Working Depths 5-100 ft



Underwater Investigation: Platforms







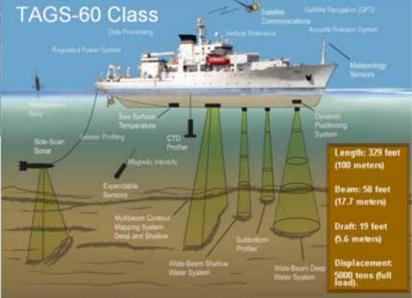
Hydrographic Survey Launches (HSLs) or local watercraft of opportunuty: Heavy, Mediumdistance, Maneuverable, Depths 20-130 ft



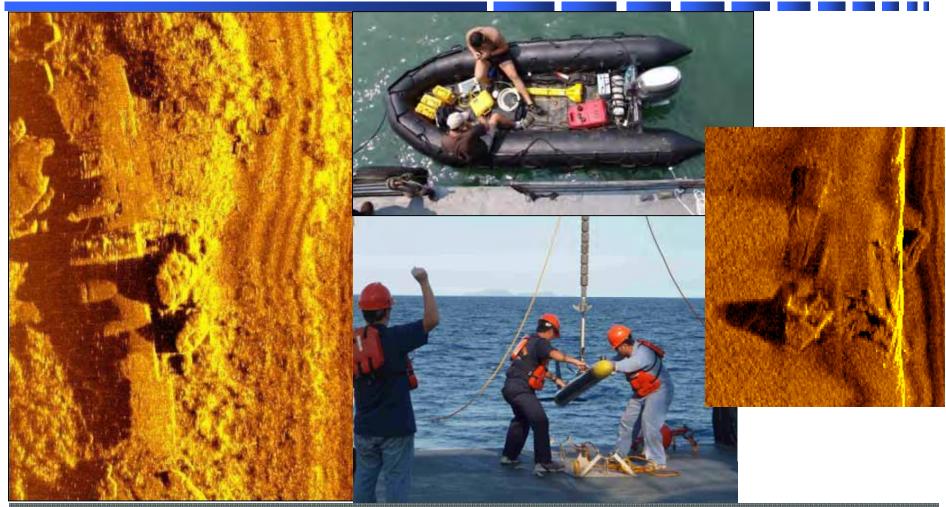
Underwater Investigation: Platforms



T-AGS-60 Class Hydrographic Survey Vessel: Heavy, Longdistance, Low Maneuverability, 130 ft+ depths



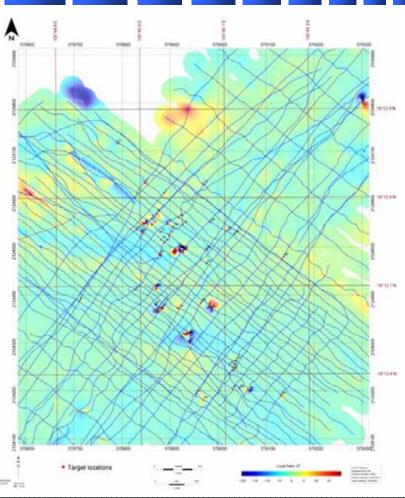




Side-Scan Sonar: Searching for Acoustic Anomalies







Marine Magnetometer: Searching for ferromagnetic anomalies

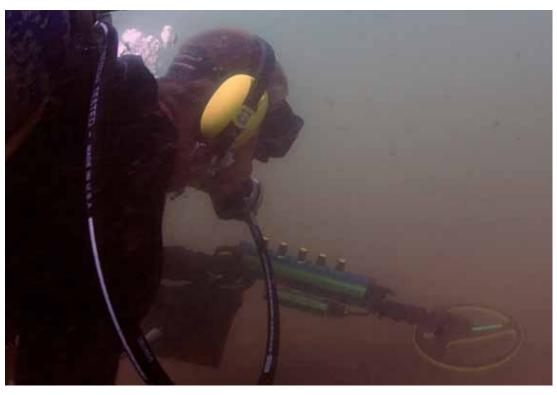




Multi-beam Echo-sounder: Determining broader area bathymetry and detecting targets of interest



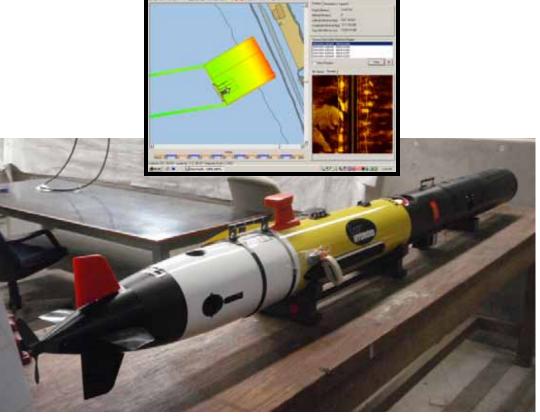




In-water Survey and Target Verification: divers, search patterns, metal detectors, photo/video







In-water Survey and Target Verification: AUVs (UUVs), ROVs





Probing & Sampling: Characterizing and correlating anomalies and deposits





Test Excavations: Target characterization, assessing approximate site size and depth







Staging Operations from Shore (Very Shallow Water <30 ft; >50m)



UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY









Light Surface Supply Air System from Small Craft or Shore (Small Riverine >30 ft; >50m)









Flat-Bottom Barge w/ Surface Supply Dive System and Crane (Shallow Water <100 ft; <10km)





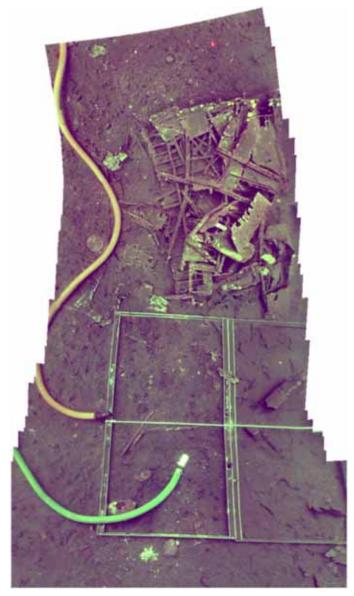


T-ARS-50 Class Navy Salvage Vessel (Deeper Water >100 ft; >10km)

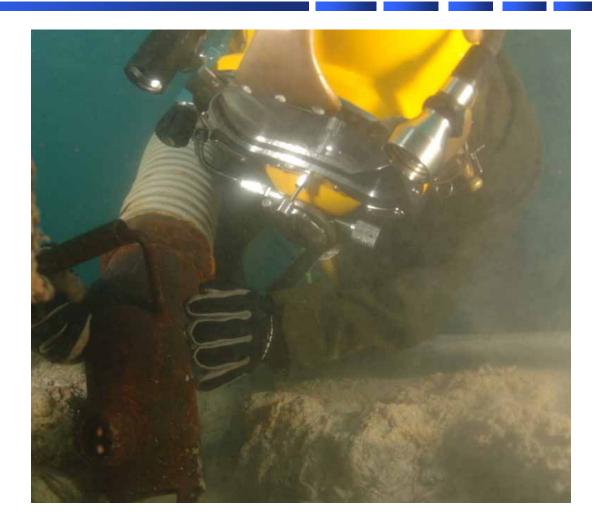




Underwater Mapping
Methods
(Angle / Distance
Measurement, Triangulation,
Installed Grid Systems)







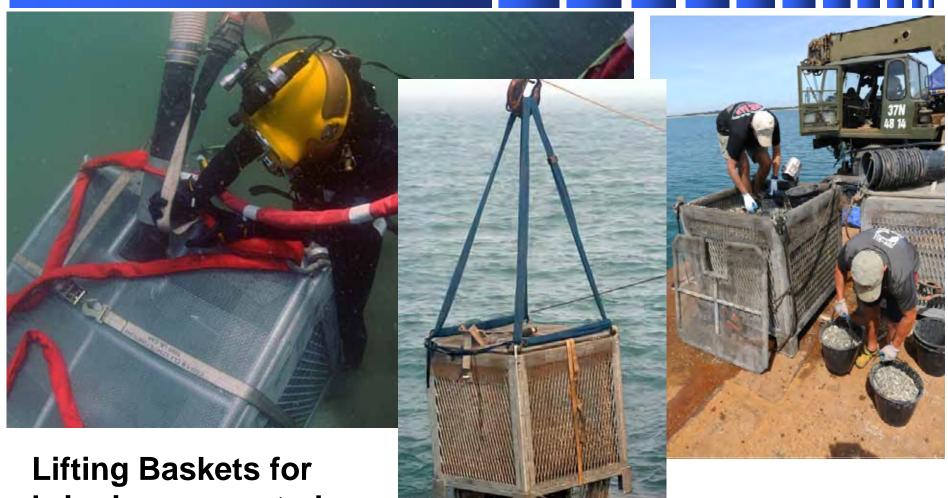
Underwater Suction Dredge System





Wet-screening configurations





Lifting Baskets for bringing excavated sediment to screens

