

ANNEX R

**SEARCH
&
RESCUE**

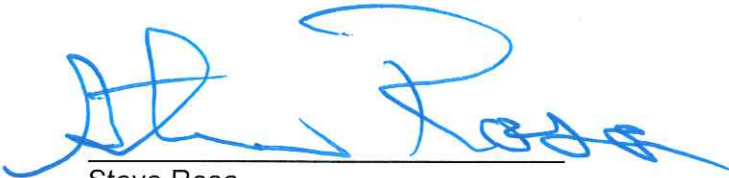
Revision Two

**Brazoria County
and
Joint Resolution Cities**

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

Annex R

Search & Rescue
Revision Two



Steve Rosa
Emergency Management Coordinator

5-2-2018
Date



L. M. "Matt" Sebesta, Jr.
Brazoria County Judge

5/2/18
Date

ANNEX R

SEARCH & RESCUE

I. AUTHORITY

See Basic Plan, Section 1.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to outline operational concepts and organizational arrangements for SAR operations during emergency situations in our community. This annex is applicable to all agencies, organizations and personnel assigned SAR functional responsibilities.

III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A. Acronyms

CAP	Civil Air Patrol
DDC	Disaster District Committee
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
JP	Justice of the Peace
MACC	Multi Agency Coordination Center
ME	Medical Examiner
NIMS	National Incident Management System
SAR	Search and Rescue
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TEEX	Texas Engineering Extension Service
TIFMAS	Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System
TX-TF1	Texas Task Force 1
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VFD	Volunteer Fire Department

B. Definitions

1. Hazmat. Hazardous materials.
2. Secondary Hazard. A situation that occurs as a result of an initial hazard. For example, a chemical release from a tank car involved in a train derailment or a gas leak within a collapsed building.

3. Terrorist Incident. A violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political and social objectives.
4. Texas Task Force 1. Also known as TX-TF1, this task force is the state's urban search and rescue team, headquartered at the Texas Engineering Extension Service's Emergency Response and Rescue Training Field in College Station Bryan, Texas. Its members are from city and county agencies throughout the state. They respond to mass casualty disasters anywhere in the state. Their assistance is not limited to heavy US&R. They also have a Flood Rescue Strike Team to assist during flooding situations.
5. WebEOC. This is an internet-based crisis management and reporting system that can be used in a variety of locations, including the MACC, EOC, ICP, or radio/dispatch room.

IV. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situations

1. Brazoria County and the jurisdictions who are party to this plan mostly depend on volunteer fire departments for SAR.
2. Local buildings are subject to severe structural damage from hurricane, tornado, flood, earthquake, explosion, and acts of terrorism, which could result in injured people trapped in the damaged and collapsed structures.
3. In emergency situations involving structural collapse, large numbers of people may require rescue.
4. The mortality rate among trapped victims rises dramatically after 72 hours; therefore, search and rescue operations must be initiated without delay.
5. Secondary hazards may compound problems and threaten both disaster victims and rescue personnel.
6. Weather conditions such as rain, temperature extremes, and high winds, may pose additional hazards to disaster victims and rescue personnel.
7. Large-scale emergencies, disasters, and acts of terrorism may adversely impact SAR personnel, equipment, and facilities as well as communications systems.
8. River, rain, and tidal floods can create situations where the only way to rescue stranded residents is via boats or high-water vehicles.
9. From time-to-time, County resources may be asked to help with personnel lost on land or in a body of water, coordinated by other agencies.

B. Assumptions

1. A trained, equipped, organized rescue service will provide the capability to conduct methodical SAR operations, shore up and stabilize weakened structures, release trapped persons, and locate the missing and dead.
2. Access to disaster areas may be limited because of damaged infrastructure.
3. If our resources and those obtained pursuant to inter-local agreements are insufficient and additional support is required, we will request assistance from the State.
4. During major emergency situations, our SAR resources may be damaged and specialized supplies depleted.
5. The majority of maritime SAR will be coordinated and conducted by the USCG or a State agency.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The fire service has the primary responsibility of providing our community with SAR operations. County SAR resources include:
 - a. 26 Volunteer Fire Departments.
 - b. Two paid, full-time Fire Departments.
 - c. The Gulf Coast Rescue Squad
 - d. Brazoria County Military Museum
2. Federal resources are also available to be used in the county. These include:
 - a. USCG Station in Surfside Beach
 - b. USCG Air Operations in Houston (including CAP resources)
 - c. U. S. Fish and Wildlife
3. The responsibilities of our SAR teams will be extensive during some types of emergency situations. These responsibilities include the search for and extrication of victims during events such as structural collapse, hazmat accidents, flooding incidents, radiological incidents, and major fires or explosions.

B. Implementation of ICS

The first responder on the scene of an emergency situation should initiate the ICS and establish an ICP. As other responders arrive, the individual most qualified to deal with the specific situation present should serve as the IC. The IC will implement ICS to direct and control responding resources and designate emergency operating areas.

C. Terrorist Incident Response

During terrorist incident response it is essential that the incident command team establish operating areas and formulate a plan of action that will allow SAR personnel to conduct operations in such a way as to minimize the impact to the crime scene. Emergency responders should be especially watchful for any signs of a secondary device usually set off for the purpose of injuring responders. Refer to Annex V, Terrorist Incident Response, for more information on the response to terrorist threats and activities.

D. Requesting External Assistance

1. If our local SAR resources are inadequate to deal with an emergency situation, SAR resources covered by inter-local agreements will be requested by the appropriate jurisdiction Fire Chief or other individuals who are specifically authorized to do so. The appropriate jurisdiction Fire Chief may also request assistance from industries and businesses with SAR resources that have agreed to assist us during emergencies.
2. If our SAR resources and those obtained pursuant to inter-local agreements are insufficient to deal with an emergency situation, statewide mutual aid will be requested in accordance with the *Texas Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan* during an emergency situation (see *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan*, Annex R, Section IV.G).
3. If the foregoing resources are inadequate to deal with an emergency situation, the County Judge may request SAR assistance from the State via a STAR request in WebEOC to the Disaster District Committee.

E. Activities by Phases of Emergency Management

1. Prevention
 - a. Maintain up-to-date information on known hazards present in facilities such as refineries, factories, power plants, and other commercial businesses. This is accomplished through our Tier II reporting.
 - b. Maintain up-to-date information on type and quantities of hazardous material present in local businesses and industrial facilities also through Tier II reporting.
2. Preparedness
 - a. Maintain a schedule for testing, maintenance, and repair of rescue equipment.
 - b. Maintain a list of all SAR resources (see Annex M) and stock specialized supplies.
 - c. Make arrangements for responders to obtain building plans during emergencies.
 - d. Identify sources of dogs that can be used for SAR operations.
 - e. Develop communications procedures to ensure adequate communications between SAR units, fire units, law enforcement units and other emergency responders.
 - f. Plan and execute training exercises for all SAR personnel on a regular basis.

- g. Revise and update response plans at regular intervals.
 - h. Consistently maintain a database of mobility challenge residents that may become stranded in an area affected by a hazard.
3. Response
- a. Initiate rescue missions, as necessary.
 - b. Mobilize support resources.
 - c. Prioritize an order of rescue when missions exceed resources.
 - d. Actively assess risks to balance lives at stake in in a dangerous environment.
4. Recovery
- a. Perform or assist in decontamination and cleanup.
 - b. Assess damage to SAR equipment and facilities, if necessary.
 - c. Inventory and replace depleted supplies.
 - d. Have statistics available to compare with assets.

VI. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES
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A. General

1. Our normal emergency organization, described in Section VI.A of the Basic Plan and depicted in Attachment 3 to the Basic Plan, shall carry out the function of providing SAR services in emergency situations. Routine SAR operations can be handled by our SAR team, with limited support from one or two other emergency services, operating under an IC. The MACC will normally be activated for major emergencies and disasters that require extensive SAR operations and a commitment of all emergency services as well as external assistance.
2. The Fire Chief of the appropriate jurisdiction shall serve as the Search & Rescue Officer and coordinate emergency SAR operations.

B. Task Assignments

1. The Fire Department will:
 - a. Coordinate all SAR operations using County and City resources, or those obtained pursuant to inter-local agreements.
 - b. Provide assistance during evacuations (see Annex E).
 - c. Prepare and execute inter-local agreements for SAR support.

- d. Provide support for other public safety operations, as necessary.
- 2. The Gulf Coast Rescue Squad will:
 - a. Coordinate marine SAR operations using their resources.
 - b. Provide a contact person to the MACC, if activated.
- 3. The IC will:
 - a. Establish an ICP and control and direct emergency response resources.
 - b. Assess the incident, request any additional resources needed, and provide periodic updates to the MACC, if activated.
 - c. Determine and implement initial protective actions for emergency responders and the public in the vicinity of the incident site.
 - d. Establish a specific division of responsibilities between the incident command operation and the MACC, if activated.
- 4. Law Enforcement will:

Upon request of the IC, provide control access to and control traffic around incident sites.
- 5. The County Road and Bridge or commercial utility provider will:
 - a. Upon request of the IC, provide heavy equipment support for SAR operations.
 - b. Upon request of the IC, shut off gas or power to collapsed structures.
- 6. Emergency Medical Services will:

Provide trained personnel and equipment to administer emergency medical support, as necessary.
- 7. SO/FD will:

Coordinate body recovery activities with the JP's office, if needed.

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. General

- 1. For most emergency situations, an IC will establish an ICP and direct and control emergency operations at the scene from that ICP. All SAR resources will carry out missions assigned by the IC. The IC will be assisted by a staff with the expertise and of

a size required for the tasks to be performed. The individual most qualified to deal with the specific type of emergency situation present will serve as the IC.

2. In some situations, the MACC may be activated without an incident command operation. This type of organizational arrangement is most likely when: (a) a hazard threatens, but has not yet impacted the local area (such as the predicted landfall of a hurricane), or (b) when a generalized threat exists and there is no identifiable incident site (as may be the case for a terrorist threat). During these situations, a senior SAR Officer will report to the MACC to coordinate any response by SAR personnel.
3. External response agencies are expected to conform to the general guidance provided by our senior decision-makers and the Operations Chief. They will carry out mission assignments directed by the IC or the MACC. Organized response units may work under the immediate control of their own supervisors, but these supervisors will take direction from the IC.

B. Incident Command System – MACC Interface

If both the MACC and an ICP are operating, the IC and the MACC must agree upon a specific division of responsibilities to ensure proper response to the incident without duplication of efforts. A general division of responsibilities between the ICP and the MACC that can be used as a basis for more specific agreement is provided in Section V of Annex N, Direction and Control.

C. Line of Succession

Line of succession for the Search and Rescue Officer is:

1. Fire Marshal
2. Deputy Emergency Management Coordinator
3. A qualified Fire Department Representative

VIII. INCREASED READINESS ACTION

A. Readiness Level IV – Normal Conditions

See the mitigation and preparedness activities in paragraphs V.E.1 and V.E.2 above.

B. Readiness Level III – Increased Readiness

1. Monitor situation.
2. Alert key personnel.
3. Check readiness of all equipment and supply status and correct deficiencies.
4. Review inter-local agreements for use of SAR resources operated by other agencies.
5. Review plans and procedures and update them, if necessary.

C. Readiness Level II – High Readiness

1. Alert personnel of possible emergency duty.
2. Place selected personnel and equipment on standby.
3. Identify personnel to staff the MACC and ICP if those facilities are activated.
4. Prepare to implement inter-local agreements.

D. Readiness Level I – Maximum Readiness

1. Mobilize selected SAR team members.
2. Consider precautionary deployment of personnel and equipment, if appropriate.
3. Dispatch SAR representative(s) to the MACC when activated.

IX. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

A. Reporting

In addition to reports that may be required by their parent organization, SAR teams participating in emergency operations should provide appropriate situation reports to the IC, or if an Incident Command operation has not been established, to the MACC. The IC will forward periodic reports to the MACC. Pertinent information will be incorporated into the Initial Emergency Report and the periodic Situation Report that is prepared and disseminated to key officials, other affected jurisdictions, and state agencies during major emergency operations. The essential elements of information for the Initial Emergency Report and the Situation Report are outlined in Appendices 2 and 3 to Annex N (Direction and Control).

B. Records

1. Activity Logs. The IC and, if activated, the MACC, shall maintain accurate logs recording significant operational activities, the commitment of resources, and other information relating to emergency response and recovery operation. See Section IX.B of Annex N, Direction and Control, for more information on the types of information that should be recorded in activity logs. WebEOC is the preferred log keeping method for incidents in Brazoria County.
2. Documentation of Costs. Expenses incurred in carrying out emergency response operations for certain hazards, such as radiological accidents or hazmat incidents may be recoverable from the responsible party. Hence, all SAR service elements will maintain records of personnel and equipment used and supplies consumed during large-scale emergency operations.

C. Preservation of Records

Vital records should be protected from the effects of disaster to the maximum extent feasible. Should records be damaged during an emergency situation, professional assistance in preserving and restoring those records should be obtained as soon as possible. WebEOC is the preferred logging resource as it saves data digitally and in a safe location. Information can be easily downloaded and disseminated to all concerned.

D. Resources

A listing of local SAR resources is found in Annex M, Resource Management.

E. Communications

General emergency communications capabilities and connectivity are discussed and depicted in Annex B, Communications. The SAR team communications network is shown in Appendix 1.

F. Post Incident Review

For large-scale emergency operations, the County Judge shall organize and conduct a review of emergency operations in accordance with the guidance provided in Section IX.E of the Basic Plan. The purpose of this review is to identify needed improvements in this annex, procedures, facilities, and equipment. SAR personnel who participated in the operations should participate in the review.

X. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The County Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for developing and maintaining this annex. Recommended changes to this annex should be forwarded as needs become apparent.
- B. This annex will be reviewed annually and updated in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section X of the Basic Plan.
- C. Departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this annex are responsible for developing and maintaining SOPs covering those responsibilities.

XI. REFERENCES

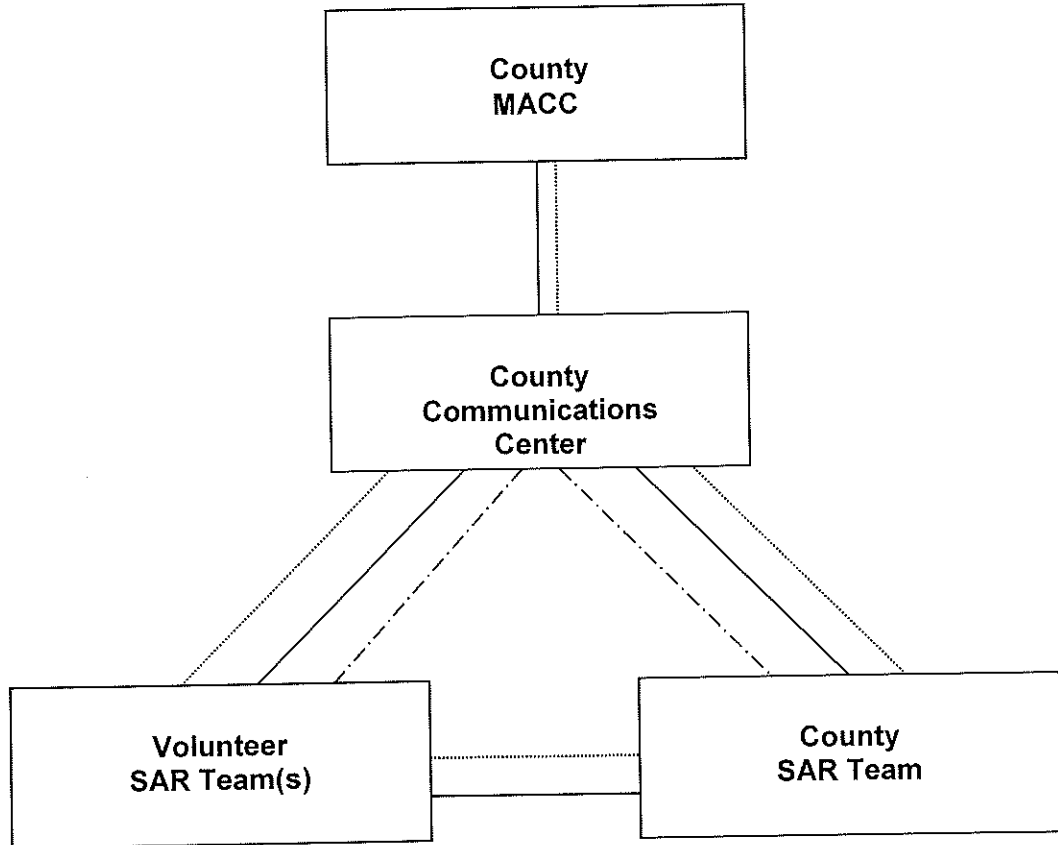
- A. Annex R (Search and Rescue) to the *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan*.
- B. Annex U (Terrorist Incident Response) to the *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan*.
- C. *Texas Statewide Mutual Aid System*, Texas Government Code 418.111, as amended June 15, 2007.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1.....Communications Network

Appendix One

SAR COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK



LEGEND:

- Phone
- VHF Radio
- - - - Cell Phone