

Search and Rescue Annex (ESF-9)

State of Texas Emergency Management Plan

December 2016

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Introduction

This document is an annex to the *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan*, which responds to state and federal laws, policies, doctrine and guidelines as described below.

In responding to federal emergency response doctrine and, specifically, the National Response Framework (NRF), the *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan* (State Plan) takes into account the needs of the whole community likely to be affected by an incident or event that requires a state-level coordinated response.

The State Plan complies with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) "Management of Domestic Incidents" and Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8) "National Preparedness," the "National Preparedness Goal," and Texas Executive Order RP40, which mandates the adoption of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the "declared State standard for incident management."

The State Plan is composed of a Basic Plan, functional annexes, and hazard annexes. The State Plan responds to **Texas Government Code, Section 418.042**, which directs the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) to "prepare and keep current a comprehensive state emergency plan." The plan outlines the "coordination of federal, state, and local emergency management activities."

Further, this annex sets forth cross-agency coordination responsibilities as agreed to by Emergency Management Council (EMC) agency representatives in response to their mandate, **Texas Government Code, Section 418.013**, to "assist the division [TDEM] in identifying, mobilizing, and deploying state resources to respond to major emergencies and disasters throughout the state." The State Plan is designed to integrate with other state agency or entity plans and annexes when they are included as subordinate appendices or attachments to the State Plan.

All sections of the plan contain links to related information. For an explanation of the acronyms, abbreviations, and terms in this document, refer to the State of Texas Acronyms and Terms (STAT) Book, which can be found online at [[unformatted url](#)].

This document is intended to provide guidance and is not prescriptive or comprehensive. Use judgment and discretion to determine the most appropriate actions at the time of an incident.

Overview and Purpose

This section defines the scope of this planning document including the goal, objectives, planning assumptions and intended audience.

Goal

Outline the roles and responsibilities, coordination mechanisms, capabilities and actions required of stakeholders during emergency operations to meet the needs of the whole community during state search and rescue (SAR) operations.

Objectives

- Describe the methods to coordinate state search and rescue operations.
- Describe roles, responsibilities and actions of the organizations involved in search and rescue operations.
- Outline preparedness activities related to search and rescue operations and the resources that support it.
- Provide information for how the resources will be obtained and distributed during search and rescue operations.

Audience

- Texas Emergency Management Council Representatives
- Disaster District Committee (DDC) personnel
- Local Emergency Management Coordinators
- State Operations Center (SOC) personnel
- Local, regional, tribal, state and federal emergency management staff and field personnel

Planning Assumptions

- TDEM coordinates preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities with other state agencies and partners before, during and after an incident. TDEM is the lead state agency during an incident.
- This annex is applicable to all locations and to all agencies, organizations and personnel with search and rescue responsibilities.
- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest jurisdictional level possible.
- Jurisdictions develop, maintain and implement comprehensive all-hazards emergency management plans pursuant to National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidelines.
- A local jurisdiction may request additional assistance from Disaster District Committees (DDC) when the jurisdiction anticipates a depletion of resources, identifies a gap in resources or exhausts resources.
- If resources or information cannot be provided by the DDC, the DDC Chairperson will send a State of Texas Assistance Request (STAR) to the State Operations Center (SOC) for resolution.
- Assistance may be sought from other states and the federal government.

- The state agencies identified in this annex are prepared to provide properly trained and equipped resources in response to requests for assistance to incidents requiring search and rescue (SAR).
- Search and Rescue teams and organizations are trained to respond to different types of disasters in wilderness, structural, maritime and aeronautical situations.
- The disciplines within search and rescue activities are specialized skills and may be fulfilled by a combination of SAR assets.
- Specialized resources, such as, Incident Management Teams (IMT) may be requested in support of SAR activities.
- When assisting individuals, SAR resources should expect individuals to bring their pets along with them, as outlined in the PETS Act.
- The safety of the responders is of the utmost importance to the mission. Without proper care for the responders, the mission would be compromised or not able to continue.

Concept of Operations

This section outlines the operations for the state's planned response in support of search and rescue (SAR) operations.

Depending on the nature of an incident (e.g., earthquake, hurricane, terrorist attack, etc.), search and rescue (SAR) operations may be required. If SAR operations are conducted, operations may be either a minor or major aspect of the overall incident response. In some cases local authorities can conduct SAR operations using their local SAR resources. This annex recognizes the need for a scalable, coordinated state SAR effort that can be tailored to an incident.

As mandated by Texas Government Code 418, the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) is responsible for preparing and maintaining the *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan* (State Plan). TDEM designates a primary entity to support the planning process for each functional or hazard annex that comprises the State Plan. A primary entity has significant responsibility, resources and capability for this function. Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) is designated the primary entity to assist in this planning effort. Additional support entities are included in the planning effort and provide their knowledge about capabilities, coordination and resources for the annex.

Strategies

This section presents the state's strategies used to provide robust search and rescue measures, which include:

Strategy 1: Coordinate State Search and Rescue Operations

Strategy 2: Provide Support for State Search and Rescue Situational Awareness

Strategy 3: Provide Support for State Search and Rescue Operations

Strategy 4: Provide State Search and Rescue Response Resources

Each strategy describes an important piece of the state-level SAR response. Additionally, the appendices and attachments to this annex provide supplemental detail on specialized SAR functions.

Strategy 1: Coordinate State Search and Rescue

This section describes how coordination occurs between organizations involved in state search and rescue (SAR).

During a disaster, coordination across all levels of government is necessary to effectively conduct state search and rescue operations. This section describes how search and rescue operations are coordinated in the state of Texas, beginning with the local response, moving through the regional and state response and onto the federal response, if warranted.

Local Authority

A disaster or event occurs at the local level and should be coordinated as such. Local elected officials direct emergency operations within their jurisdictions and have primary responsibility for coordinating SAR. Local jurisdictions can request additional assistance from Disaster District Committees (DDC) when they anticipate a depletion of resources, identify a gap in resources or exhaust resources.

Transition from Rescue to Recovery

The local jurisdiction determines when the search operations are to transition from rescue to recovery. The local authorities may receive feedback from the agency leads conducting search and rescue efforts to establish a transition timeline. A meeting with local authorities and lead search agencies outlines search areas completed and recommendations for future search and recovery efforts.

Disaster District Committee (DDC) Support

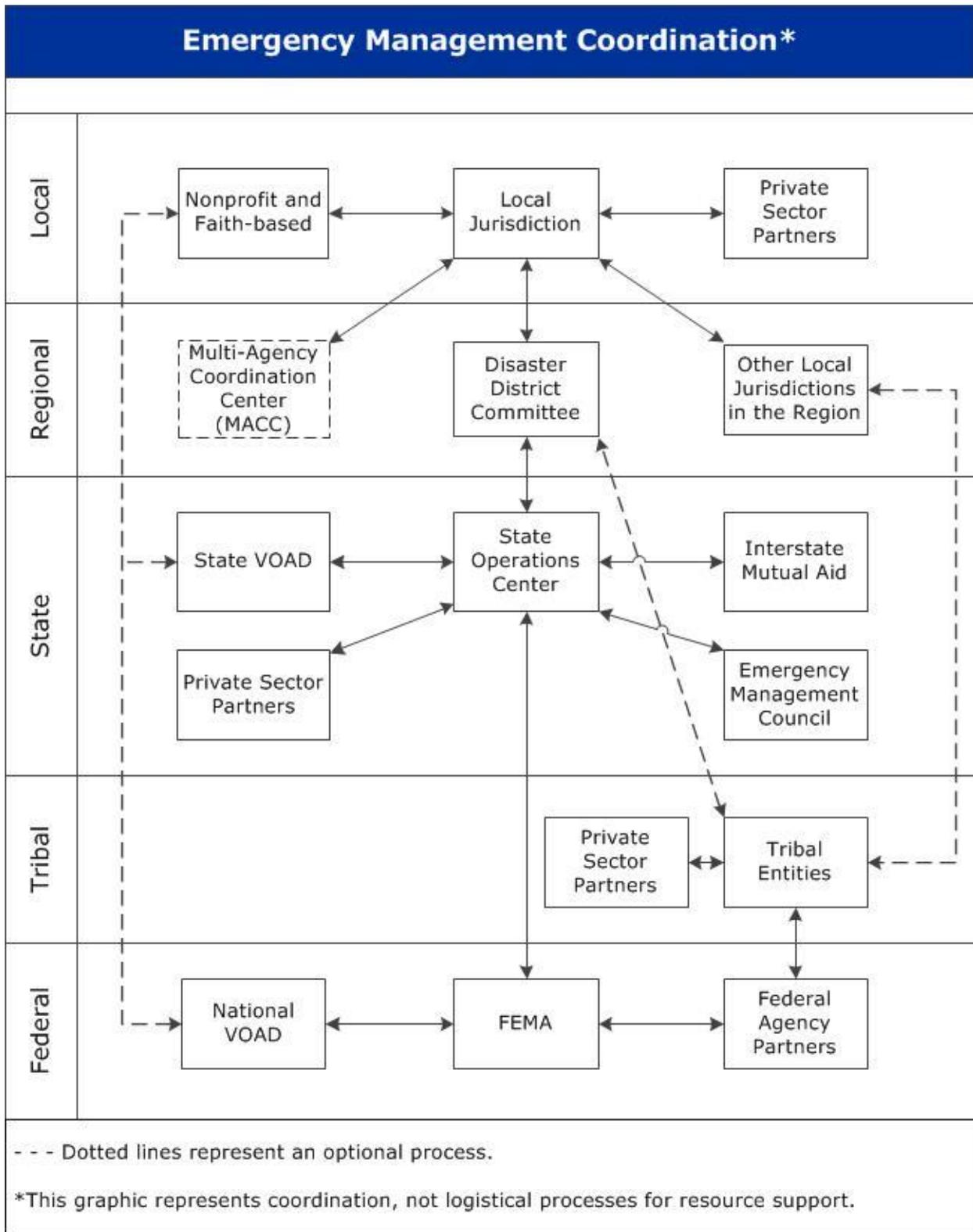
The State of Texas is divided into Disaster District Committees (DDC). DDCs consist of representatives from state entities and organized volunteer groups that can provide emergency resources within a disaster district.

The Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) Highway Patrol commanding officer of each disaster district serves as the DDC Chair and is responsible for coordinating state resources within the disaster district.

State Operations Center (SOC) Support

Requests for resources to support state search and rescue operations are submitted to the Disaster District Committee (DDC) where the resources are needed. The DDC coordinates state resources within the disaster district. The DDC will coordinate with the SOC the request for additional state resources using a State of Texas Assistance Request (STAR), including requests for resources from a neighboring DDC. To fill gaps in response capabilities at the state level, the SOC may request interstate mutual aid or federal assistance.

The following diagram represents the emergency management coordination process from the local through the federal level.



Mutual Aid Support

The Interstate State Emergency Response Plan (ISERP) describes how the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan will mitigate against, prepare for, respond to and recover from the impact of hazards to public health and safety, including natural disasters, technological accidents, homeland security threats and other emergency situations. This plan must be enacted prior to the state requesting any federal assistance during a disaster.

Texas Intrastate Fire Mutual Aid System (TIFMAS) is maintained by the Texas A&M Forest Service. This program includes grants, training, qualifications and a mobilization system to make statewide use of local resources. TIFMAS will augment or supplement ESF-9 state SAR operations as needed or required with trained personnel and appropriate equipment.

When and if state resources are exhausted, an Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) can be enacted for assistance from one state to another upon request. In addition to EMAC support, the federal government can also provide assistance to the state for SAR operations.

Federal Support

Federal support for SAR operations falls within the scope and authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), the Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue (CISAR) plan, National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP), the National Security Strategy (NSS) and the National Response Framework (NRF).

Strategy 2: Provide Support for State Search and Rescue Situational Awareness

This section describes activities that support the situational awareness of search and rescue missions in Texas.

Establishing and maintaining the methods, procedures and equipment for monitoring on-going SAR missions are a necessary element of search and rescue (SAR) operations.

State Operations Center (SOC)

The Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) manages and operates the SOC. The SOC maintains situational awareness by monitoring threats, making notification of threats and providing information on emergency incidents to local, state and federal officials. In addition, during major incidents, the state Emergency Management Council comprised of the State Management Team, state agencies and volunteer groups convene at the SOC along with Federal partners, in order to assist with coordination of all necessary state resources.

The SOC coordinates and hosts state-wide multiagency conference calls and, collects and distributes situational reports and field briefings. It publishes and disseminates incident and resource maps during incidents for situational awareness and facilitates key stakeholders and participants to make informed decisions based on the most relevant and recent information

Mapping

Mapping along with aerial and satellite imaging capabilities are essential to effectively coordinate search and rescue operations. Geographical Information System (GIS) resources and geospatial web services resources are best suited to provide geographic information and online maps for search and recovery operations.

Maps for search teams can be provided in a variety of formats and map scales. The National Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue (CISAR) Addendum standardizes the use of the U.S. National Grid (USNG) Coordinate System and the World Geodetic System (WGS) 84 datum for use in creating maps for SAR operations within the continental United States. The use of USNG and WGS-84 in mapping is intended to create an interoperable environment by establishing a preferred nationally-consistent grid reference system.¹

GIS Products

GIS products aid situational awareness by providing the necessary information to understand past, current and future conditions of the disaster or event. In order to do this, GIS products capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage and present all geographic information and maps for search and rescue as well as search and recovery operations.

¹ For more information, refer to the U.S. National Grid (USNG) at [[unformatted URL](#)].

The TDEM Critical Information Systems (CIS) GIS team in the Technology Section can produce large briefing maps identifying the areas to be searched. The set of maps produced for each operational period or request should be provided to the Operations Section and each authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

The SOC through various partnerships frequently updates online web services to provide geospatial information relevant to a disaster. This includes aerial photography, satellite imagery, inundation forecasts, stream and tidal gauge reports, precipitation observations and forecasts and other environmental data.

Communication

During an incident, important information needs to be disseminated both internally and externally. Internal communication is important to ensure that tactical and strategic decision makers have the most current and accurate incident information in order to provide the most efficient and effective response possible for the situation. Interoperability channels are designated for the coordination between emergency response agencies, dispatchers and resources in the field on common and pre-programmed or designated channels that are on all communications equipment.² External communications takes guidance from the state Public Information Annex.³

² For more information, refer to the [Communications Annex \[unformatted URL\]](#).

³ For more information, refer to the [Public Information Annex \[unformatted URL\]](#).

Strategy 3: Provide Support for State Search and Rescue Operations

This section discusses the process for conducting search and rescue (SAR) operations.

This strategy addresses State SAR operations involving waterborne operations, aeronautical operations, inland or wilderness operations and Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) operations.

Conducting State Waterborne SAR Operations

Waterborne SAR is a subset of technical SAR operations in the water environment, to include floodwater or swiftwater conditions. Due to the added complexity of water, waterborne SAR involves the use of specially trained personnel and equipment. The main goal is to use or deflect the water's power to assist in the SAR of the endangered persons. Search and rescue operations on water can be conducted in floodwater or swiftwater conditions.

Waterborne SAR resources and essential equipment that can be requested to support areas of operations requiring watercraft for access can include: searching disaster areas that have become flooded or inundated, the ability to reach and rescue persons and companion animals trapped by water, conducting waterborne damage assessments when conditions warrant, providing water access for specialized units to complete critical tasks, conducting search and rescue operations in a coastal water environment and augmenting other local and state resources during water-related disasters.

Floodwater or Swiftwater Operations

Operations conducted in the floodwater or swiftwater environments, include searching disaster areas that have become flooded by tropical cyclones, dam failure, heavy rains, or other water-related incidents. SAR resources may be requested to assist with accessing, searching and rescuing persons and companion animals trapped by flood waters. Additionally, personnel or watercraft may be required to conduct rescue operations to safely extricate water-bound survivors. The use of techniques and equipment appropriate for the water environment should be utilized when water rescues are required by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

Coastal Water Operations

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is responsible for SAR operations in coastal and offshore waters into the Gulf of Mexico out to 25 nautical miles. Beyond the 25-mile limit is considered international waters and other federal agencies may become involved. Normally, the United States Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) and the USCG will coordinate and conduct these operations. If state-level coordination is required, Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) will coordinate directly with the USCG.

High Profile Vehicles (HPVs)

HPVs have become an essential tool during water operations, especially during large scale evacuations. HPVs are able to safely and quickly evacuate large groups of people during both voluntary and required evacuations.

Conducting State Aeronautical Search and Rescue

The use of fixed and rotor winged air capabilities enhance search and rescue capabilities. At times, search and rescue resources may be deployed to assist in the search and rescue or recovery of missing aircraft.

Using Aircraft for Search and Rescue Operations

The use of aircraft for SAR operations can greatly enhance team capabilities and readiness. There are numerous state agencies that assist in search and rescue effort that are coordinated through the Air Operations at the State Operations Center.

Rotary wing aircraft may be utilized in a variety of situations in order to assist with SAR operations. Helicopter rescues may occur in the event a rescue is time critical and there is an immediate life safety due to environment conditions or the rescue cannot be accomplished by land or water. In addition to conducting rescue operations, rotary wing aircraft may also search for missing persons; provide reconnaissance observations and mark locations or items of interest. Additionally, air operations can conduct aerial photography surveys to document flood impacts, including the locations of debris piles and flooded residences.

Texas Military Department (TMD) provides direct support for state SAR operations with day only SAR hoist capability, Incident Awareness & Assessment to State Operation Center and transportation of personnel and equipment for TDEM and Texas A&M Engineering and Extension Service (TEEX). TMD develops a Mission Ready Package (MRP) that trains and operates directly with TEEX and Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS). The MRP can contain a combination of platforms. MRPs pre-position in pairs, but can respond independently. Aviation liaison officers are provided to the Incident Commander (IC) or Air to Ground Control Team.

Civil Air Patrol

The Texas Wing of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a U.S. Air Force auxiliary organization that operates in accordance with federal rules and regulations. The CAP maintains fixed-wing aircraft within the State of Texas and nationwide with an operational capability to provide aviation support for search and rescue, reconnaissance and air transportation missions. Based on need, TDEM can issue mission tasking to commit CAP resources to support emergency operations. The CAP may also respond directly to agencies, organizations, or local governments in accordance with a jointly approved Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

The Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) provides centralized nationwide coordination for aviation related emergencies such as aircraft crashes, Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) incidents and Alert Notices (ALNOTs) issued for lost or over-due aircraft. The AFRCC notifies TDEM of the occurrence of these events and, as needed, TDEM coordinates the deployment of CAP resources and ensures that

the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is informed of the operations and its outcome. The AFRCC may also issue federal mission assignments directly to the CAP in response to requests from local governments for aerial support to ground search operations. When this occurs, the AFRCC also notifies TDEM to ensure state-level coordination.

DPS Aviation

The Texas Department of Public Safety operates helicopters and airplanes that are strategically located throughout the state. The crews are available for 24 hour callout to assist with any public safety need through the Texas Highway Patrol Police Communication network. These aircraft are equipped with tracking devices providing directional information to the airborne crews to assist in locating; stolen cars, Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELT) of downed aircraft, personal locators carried by individuals, such as, hikers and the elderly.

The local DPS Aircraft Operations crew frequently works with the FAA on several issues and is a valuable resource for assisting local agencies with the possibility of searching for a downed aircraft. DPS aircraft responding to a missing aircraft search may have an ELT locator and the ability to fly directly to the functioning transmitter on the downed aircraft.

Conducting State Inland and Wide Area Search and Rescue

Traditionally, inland and wide-area search and rescue operations are addressed at the local level. If an event or disaster grows large, complicated or complex enough, the state may be requested to assist with the coordination of inland or wide-area search and rescue operations. Typically these types of operations include rigorous and tough terrain.

Inland Search and Rescue

Inland SAR is conducted in a wide variety of environments such as remote, rural, and road less areas, lakes, rivers, oceans, deserts, mountains and caves. This often require extended response times and the use of specialized equipment.

Inland SAR involves finding and rescuing lost persons in a wide variety of environments to include buildings in remote locations, rural, or uninhabited locations, and then transporting them to safety. Inland rescue involves accessing, stabilizing, extricating, and transporting stranded, lost, or injured persons using available resources ranging from hand-carried litters to hoist-capable rotary wing aircraft.

Inland SAR can be accomplished using aviation resources, ground searchers, search canines, and specialized ground SAR response teams.

Wide-Area Search and Rescue

Wide-area search and rescue is operations conducted in a large geographic area, involving an unknown number of victims, requires a variety of resources and can overwhelm local resource capacity. Examples of this may include post-hurricane landfall, widespread inland flooding events, or significant tornado incidents, where

SAR operations are requested to help locate missing persons and to search large numbers of structures, homes, or areas.

Conducting Urban Search and Rescue (US&R)

US&R is a subset of search and rescue, which involves search, rescue and recovery utilizing technical rescue disciplines including: structural collapse, rope rescue, vehicle extrication, machinery extrication, confined space, trench and excavation in a US&R environment. US&R operations may be conducted through the use of public and private resources.⁴

As directed by TDEM, TEEEX is responsible for coordinating the deployment of Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) assets in the State of Texas.

US&R Teams

US&R teams are composed of highly trained and skilled personnel whose primary focus is the search, rescue and initial stabilization of victims. US&R teams have different capabilities as well as different typing. Each typing is based on the equipment, number and training of personnel and number of operational periods they are able to support. These typing categories are standardized by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) resource definitions, which are set by FEMA.⁵

Additionally, US&R teams may respond to a number of different types of emergencies or disasters including earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, technological accidents, terrorist activities and hazardous material releases.

US&R Task Forces are typically composed of a combination of the following disciplines: technical search, canine search, rescue, heavy equipment and rigging, hazardous material, medical, logistics, planning, safety, structural specialists and a command element.

⁴ For more information, refer to the [National SAR Plan](#)

⁵ For more information, refer to the [FEMA Resource Typing Tool](#)

Strategy 4: Provide State Search and Rescue Response Resources

This section outlines state resources used to support and conduct state SAR operations.

Based on needs and operational capabilities, state assistance may consist of technical guidance, on-scene needs assessment, administrative support and deployment of personnel and equipment engaged in state SAR operations. The following table shows some of the resources the state may use.

State agencies' initial expenditure of money in response to an emergency, imminent disaster or recovery from a catastrophic incident should come from funds regularly appropriated by the legislature. If a state agency requires additional assistance they may contact TDEM to pursue other available options.

Response Resources

The chart below provides an overview of response resources which may be used to conduct state SAR operations.

Entity	Resource	Use
CAP	<p>Multiple fixed wing aircraft with aerial photo and video capability, capability to carry VHF and UHF radio repeaters. Aircraft meet one or more of the following NIMS Resource Typing definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Type I Airborne Transport Team ▪ Type II Air Search Team (Fixed-Wing) ▪ Type II Airborne Reconnaissance (Fixed-Wing) ▪ Type II Airborne Communications Relay (Fixed-Wing) 	<p>Conduct air SAR for lost persons, vehicles, aircraft, vessels, stranded persons or herds.</p> <p>Take aerial photos to assist in visualizing the area of operation. Take video to assist in visualizing the area of operation.</p> <p>Carry radio repeaters from 1000' to 10,000' to aid communication.</p> <p>Courier and light transport flights especially to short airstrips.</p>
	<p>Multiple Ground Teams meeting one or more of the following NIMS Resource Typing definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Type II Radio Direction Finding Team ▪ Type III Wilderness Search and Rescue Team ▪ Type I Communications Support Team (CAP) 	<p>Conduct light USAR and wilderness search operations. Conduct emergency beacon location operations (PLB, ELT, EPIRB)</p> <p>Capabilities to conduct ground preliminary damage assessments, support sheltering operations, support PODS, support ICP/EOC operations.</p>

Entity	Resource	Use
	Multiple 15 and 7 passenger vans equipped with VHF and HF-ALE radios.	Conduct ground transportation operations. Act as remote communication sites. Aid in triangulating missing aircraft and individuals.
	National Radar Analysis Team/ Cellular Forensics Team	National level teams capable of locating missing persons via cellular phones and/or air traffic control radars.
DDC	DDC Chair, in consultation with the DDC Committee, may dispatch any state resources in his/her district	To support local jurisdictions with SAR response after local mutual aid has been exhausted.
DSHS	Mental Health Personnel and Equipment	To support mental health and Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) for first responders.
	Medical Incident Support Teams (M-IST)	To provide medical transportation coordination.
	Emergency Medical Task Force (EMTF) assets, which may include ambus and/or ambulances	To provide medical transportation to assist with rescue.
	Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) and ambus resources	To provide rehabilitation to first responders.
DPS-Aviation	Helicopter and fixed wing air assets, with FLIR, no water buckets	To provide aerial footage of the area of operations (AO) and to GPS the AO.
DPS-Communications	Communications personnel, equipment, mobile platforms, satellite connectivity, and temporary/portable communications infrastructures	To provide communications support for first responders and facilitate interoperability among agency response entities.
DPS- Texas Highway Patrol	Law Enforcement	Manpower, mobile communications.
TAHC	Personnel	Personnel to assist the primary agency in animal-related issues, to include coordination with the Texas A&M VETs for support of canine units and deployment of

Entity	Resource	Use
	TAHC Mission Ready Packages (MRPs)	Support of SAR operations.
	Transportation	Vehicles and trailers for the transport of animals and livestock.
	Equipment	Equipment to provide support to animal SAR and care operations (e.g. corrals and panels for livestock).
TDCJ	Canines, Horses and Personnel	The capability to provide search canine resources, such as, scent specific canines and cadaver dogs. Additional capabilities include personnel on horseback for search purposes.
TDEM	Personnel CIS software	Coordination of resources. Maintains through various boards situational awareness and operational communication and tracking of various aspects of incident support including communication, ICS forms, battle rhythm, STAR III, ETN, and Response Resources. Maps data for situational awareness and command and strategic decision making including inundation mapping levels and numbers of impacted and affected. Allows for large scale statewide as well as local and regional conference calls including sharing of images and PowerPoint for communication. Tactical on-site mapping and image collection as well as communication with the SOC and DDCs as needed.
	TEMAT, Personnel, SME's in Emergency Management, Mechanism to Enhance the Span of Control, Advanced Planning Capabilities, Logistical Support,	Support of DDC's, EOC's, Coordination Centers; Situational Assessment & Awareness, Resource Ordering and Tracking, Initial Recovery Efforts.

Entity	Resource	Use
	and GIS	
TGLO	Boats and Personnel	Personnel, boats, mapping and other equipment as needed.
TFS	Personnel and Equipment	Incident Management Teams, personnel, mobile communications, equipment and rough terrain vehicles.
TMD	Personnel, Transportation and Helicopters	Personnel for wide area searches and ground and air assets.
TPWD	Personnel, Canine and Equipment	Personnel, boats, aircraft, canine resources, such as, human scent and article recovery dogs and other equipment as needed.
TxDOT	Transportation	Manpower, heavy equipment including bulldozers and cargo vehicles and high profile vehicles.
TEEX	Type-I US&R Task Force, Type-III US&R Task Force, Type-IV US&R Task Force, Water Rescue Squads, Wide Area Search Team, Quick Response Force SAR Team, Canine Search Teams, Helicopter Search & Rescue Technicians (HSART), SAR Overhead Team, Joint Air-Ground Coordination Team (JAGCT) and ESF-9 Liaisons	Personnel, boats, canine resources and other technical equipment capable of coordinating and responding to structural collapse, wide-area search, flood, swiftwater, WMD/HazMat, technical or terrorist events in urban or rural environments
UT CSR	UT direct broadcast satellite receiving station	Collection and processing of optical and thermal remote sensing data from orbital sensor systems
	UT Texas Advanced Computing Center	Computational resources for hydrodynamic modeling of inland flooding and storm surge, rapid image processing and data distribution through scalable web services

Summary of Responsibilities

This section specifies the responsibilities of stakeholders with capabilities during search and rescue preparedness, response and recovery.

All state Emergency Management Council (EMC) agencies and organizations that support state search and rescue (SAR) response are responsible for the tasks listed below.

Common Stakeholder Responsibilities

The following table addresses the common responsibilities of the state SAR stakeholders. It should be noted that not all responsibilities below are that of each State Emergency Management Council or Agency, however the tasks may apply to multiple agencies and are addressed in greater detail in the individual agency responsibilities section.

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- | | |
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| Preparedness | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Determine staff requirements.▪ Identify specific personnel who can fill extended emergency duty positions in the state operations center (SOC), agency emergency operation centers (EOCs), Disaster District emergency operations center, multi-agency coordination centers (MACCs) and field command posts. Ensure that the number of personnel identified is adequate.▪ Train representatives in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements and ensure that these representatives are made aware of the capabilities of their parent organization to provide assistance and support and be prepared to provide recommendations.▪ Ensure appropriate action guides and standard operating guides are developed and maintained.▪ Develop and maintain contact lists and notification procedures.▪ Develop and maintain procedures for identifying, locating, committing, deploying and accounting for agency emergency support resources.▪ Review and update operating procedures for accomplishing SAR responsibilities addressed in the state annex.▪ Develop communications plan to ensure primary and alternate communication capabilities.▪ Develop resource inventories and review procedures for requesting required resources while determining their availability for commitment and deployment.▪ Identify situational and administrative reporting requirements and review procedures to ensure continual flow of information to the State Operations Center (SOC).▪ Conduct exercises to evaluate effectiveness of procedures and ability to accomplish ESF responsibilities.▪ Update procedures based on exercise after action reports to improve effectiveness or correct deficiencies. |
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- Assist with fulfilling intrastate and interstate mutual aid when possible.
- Provide situational and operational status reports in accordance with existing procedures and/or as requested by the primary agency.
- Support and coordinate accessibility and functional needs support services. [Response](#)
- Capture costs associated with state SAR operations.

Stakeholder-Specific Responsibilities

Some stakeholders provide personnel and equipment, while others offer knowledge and expertise in working with response agencies, the vendor community, commercial organizations or associations that supply or restore services.

The following tables show stakeholder responsibilities organized by phase of emergency management. Stakeholders are listed in alphabetical order, with the primary entity listed first.

Primary Entity: Texas A&M Engineering and Extension Service (TEEX)

- Preparedness**
- Maintain the operational readiness of SAR equipment and trained deployable personnel current and proficient in:
 - Urban Search and Rescue (US&R)
 - Wide Area Search (WAS)
 - Water SAR to include Flood and Swiftwater environments
 - Helicopter based SAR in support of TMD or DPS airframes
 - Communications support including airborne repeaters
 - NIMS/ICS ICP and EOC Liaison positions
 - Maintain procedures for identifying, locating, committing, deploying and accounting for TX-TF1 SAR resources.
 - Ensure appropriate standard operating procedures and field guides are developed and maintained.
 - Maintain plans with, provide training to and attend exercises with state response partner agencies.

- Response**
- Lead and coordinate the state effort to provide SAR resources and assistance to affected populations and jurisdictions in an incident requiring state SAR response.
 - Respond to and fulfill taskings by TDEM in response to STARs or other appropriate methods of activation.
 - Provide situational and operational status reports in accordance with existing procedures and/or as requested by TDEM, TEEX and the requesting DDC and AHJ.
 - Maintain appropriate staffing to coordinate and assist local government, DDCs, the State Emergency Management Council and state agencies as appropriate.
 - Staff and operate Texas Task Force 1, which is an urban search

	<p>and rescue task force for the State of Texas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate the deployment and operation of Regional Rescue Teams to assist local governments. ▪ Coordinate the deployment and operation of Canine specialty resources to assist local governments. This may include search and rescue along with HR (human remains) detection dogs. ▪ In coordination with state response partners TMD and TXDOT provide Water Rescue resources to impacted jurisdictions. ▪ In coordination with TFS and TMD, implement joint air/ground SAR operations. Capture costs associated with SAR operations.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upon request provide SAR resources to assist jurisdictions that have transitioned from rescue to recovery with personnel and canine resources.
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upon request provide pre-event SAR planning, attend SAR exercises and provide technical assistance to requesting jurisdictions.

Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

Phase	CAP Responsibilities
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain a training and exercise program to ensure CAP responders are current and proficient in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air SAR ▪ Ground SAR including support to USAR teams ▪ Aerial and ground impact assessment imagery ▪ Communications support including airborne repeaters ▪ NIMS/ICS ICP and EOC staff positions ▪ Shelter and POD operations ▪ Maintain procedures for identifying, locating, committing, deploying and accounting for CAP emergency support resources. ▪ Ensure appropriate standard operating procedures and field guides are developed and maintained. ▪ Develop and maintain contact lists and notification procedures.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respond to tasking by STAR, AFRCC, or other appropriate method of activation. ▪ Provide situational and operational status reports in accordance with existing procedures and/or as requested by the primary agency. ▪ Capture costs associated with SAR operations.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upon request provide aerial patrols of hazard areas, ingress, egress routes, fire watch, etc. ▪ Assist in transitioning to recovery as needed.
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upon request provide pre-event aerial imagery of CIKR, frequent hazard/impact areas, ingress, egress routes, etc.

Communications Coordination Group (CCG)

Phase	CCG Responsibilities
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CCG is the coordinator for communications within the State of

Texas and has ongoing responsibilities to provide coordination and control of radio, cellular and satellite communications and to maintain availability of mobile communications platforms.

- Response**
- Dispatch radio-equipped vehicles to the disaster area to establish or augment emergency communications to support the DDC. These vehicles are dispatched to a disaster area to serve as field operation command and coordination centers and to provide a communications link to the DPS communications system. DPS operates mobile communications platforms and maintains deployable communications equipment which is strategically placed throughout the state as part of the Mobile Communications Command Program.
 - Manage and provide staff as needed to the CCG. Utilize technological and operational SME's to ensure operational success and meet the communications needs of the mission.
 - Track available state and local mobile communications platforms to provide rapid response for emergency communications.
 - Coordinate requests for available state, local agency and private-sector partner communication assets with agencies/entities that have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the CCG to provide personnel, mobile platforms, communications equipment and support when needed.
 - Act as a liaison with other State support agency representatives while performing duties in the SOC or DDC during activations.
 - Continue to assess the status of deployed communications resources for agency reports.

- Recovery**
- Order equipment necessary to sustain communications operation.
 - Transition communications capabilities back to restored agency systems.
 - Release and demobilize equipment and personnel.

Texas Department of Public Safety - Aviation (DPS-Aviation)

Phase	DPS-Aviation Responsibilities
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Train, exercise activities related to search and rescue response.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First on scene of an incident establishes Command and transitions Command as appropriate when the next more qualified arrives. ▪ Verify reports of suspected tornados and severe weather. ▪ Upon being notified of an aircraft crash personnel will proceed to the crash scene and handle the emergency. ▪ Complete the appropriate investigation of an incident in accordance with established Department procedures.

Texas Department of Public Safety - Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)

Phase	TDEM Responsibilities
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Train and exercise activities related to search and rescue response. ▪ Revise and update related planning documents for SAR activities.

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- Response**
- Field Response personnel will determine the magnitude of the incident, so that appropriate plans and resources can be implemented or requested.
 - Provide resource support and coordination efforts related to search and rescue operations.
 - Activate the State Operations Center.
 - Conduct statewide conference calls.
 - Create and maintain web-based information management system and provide support to DDCs.
 - Capture response costs for state agency response operations.
 - Develop protocols and processes for reporting to the SOC during an incident.
 - Recovery from economic impacts due to reductions in travel.
 - Support logistics.
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- Recovery**
- Transition search and rescue operations to search and recovery operations at the local level.
 - Coordinates damage surveys with local and federal agencies.
 - Prepares disaster declaration requests for the Governor's signature.
 - Deploys staff to the affected area to coordinate the overall recovery process.
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Texas Department of Public Safety - Texas Highway Patrol (DPS-THP)

Phase	DPS-THP Responsibilities
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Train, exercise activities related to search and rescue response.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determining the magnitude of the incident. When possible, the magnitude of the incident should be determined as soon after the initial arrival on scene by first responders so that the appropriate plans and resources can be implemented and/or requested. ▪ Implement the Incident Command System to the extent necessary for the type of event. ▪ Complete the appropriate investigation of the incident in accordance with established Department procedures.

Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

Phase	DSHS Responsibilities
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lead the state effort to provide public health and medical assistance to the affected populations and first responders in an incident requiring a coordinated response. ▪ Disseminate public health responder health and safety information on protective actions related to exposure to health threats or environmental threats. ▪ Provide medical triage and care to those individuals rescued. ▪ Provide mental health support to first responders and the affected population. ▪ Provide M-IST member at the collection point to organize medical transport for those rescued.

- Assist with fatality management operations.

- Recovery** ▪ Provide mental health support to first responders.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Phase	FEMA Responsibilities
Preparedness	Support training and exercises related to SAR.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide federal support as incidents expand and additional SAR resources are requested at the federal level.

Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC)

Phase	TAHC Responsibilities
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To activate, coordinate and support private and non-governmental SAR veterinary care resources ▪ Coordinate operations of Veterinary Response Teams in support of SAR operations ▪ Coordinate operations of TAHC emergency response teams and Mission Ready Packages, as may be relevant to SAR operations ▪ Within capabilities, coordinate and facilitate animal search and rescue operations
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To support reunification of pets and livestock with their owners as capabilities permit.
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To coordinate with and support local Animal Issues Committees (AICs), non-governmental organizations and other animal-related entities in community education and preparedness efforts regarding companion, service animal, livestock and poultry evacuation and sheltering.

Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ)

Phase	TDCJ Responsibilities
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide transportation resources as requested.

Texas A&M Forest Service (TFS)

Phase	TFS Responsibilities
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TFS maintains preparedness by maintain training for TFS staff and IMTs for support roles. TFS also coordinates the Texas Intrastate Fire and Mutual Aid System (TIFMAS), with TDEM, Texas Fire

Chiefs Association (TFCA) and through the State TIFMAS Coordinator and Branch Coordinators. TFS shares its Mission Ready Packages as requested to staff for awareness purposes.

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|-------------------|--|
| Response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing Support as needed with Incident Management Teams (IMTs) and/or elements of IMTs (Planning or Logistics). ▪ During emergencies, providing vegetation or soils removal with heavy equipment and personnel in Single Resource, Strike Team or Task Force Configuration as requested. ▪ Supplementing the ESF 8 function with Texas Intrastate Fire and Mutual Aid System (TIFMAS) with Strike Team and/or Task Forces for any complimentary ESF 4 functions and limited ESF 8 functions as requested. ▪ Providing limited predicative services for ESF 8 Functions and GIS mapping as requested. |
| Recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long term planning and logistics support which may include Regional Staging Areas RSAs and Critical Infrastructure Support. |
| Mitigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMTs and/or GIS staff have been used in setting up long range mitigation plans on a case by case basis. |

Texas General Land Office (TGLO)

Phase	TGLO Responsibilities
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Train response officers and support staff in accordance with NIMS/HAZWOPER and train on the standard operating guidelines during for this type of disaster. ▪ Maintain procedures for staffing and equipment deployment. ▪ Maintain emergency contact list with notification procedures to support mission. ▪ Train responders to assist with development of mission assignments under Texas Task Force 1.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor predicted path of storm and activate trained response personnel and equipment as appropriate ▪ Provide boats and personnel for operations transporting SAR responders, and/or provide humanitarian assistance during non-swiftwater operations ▪ Provide Evacuation assistance in non-swift water situations ▪ Provide GIS Analyst(s) if available to support SAR missions and other GIS requests.

Texas Military Department (TMD)

Phase	TMD Responsibilities
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify, train, equip and administratively prepare eight (8) SAR platoons, two (2) SAR company headquarters, six (6) ground transportation platoons and aircraft with aircrews to work in support of Texas Task Force 1 or the Department of Public Safety. All ground elements are equipped with high and medium profile, along with, administrative support vehicles. The SAR units are trained and certified by Texas Task Force 1 and equipped with limited specialized SAR devices. All aircraft and aircrews are

certified by Texas Task Force 1 and validated by the Texas Military Department.

- Response**
- SAR - Provide, 24 hours after request, up to eight (8) SAR platoons and two (2) SAR company headquarters which are certified by and work in support of, Texas Task Force 1. The duration of the mission may require rotation of personnel and equipment.
 - Ground Transportation - Provide, 24 hours after request, up to six (6) Ground Transportation Platoons to work in support of Texas Task Force 1. They are equipped with high and medium profile, as well as, logistics support vehicles, but they are not certified for high and swiftwater rescue operations.
 - Aircraft - Provide trained and equipped aircrews and aircraft certified by Texas Task Force 1 and validated by the Texas Military Department. The aircrews and aircraft will support Texas Task Force 1 or Department of Public Safety in aerial search and rescue.
 - Capture all costs geographically.

- Recovery**
- Recovery is not in the TMD Capabilities Set.

- Mitigation**
- Ensure that we have taken all reasonable precautions so that our facilities and equipment are safeguarded from damage in future events. Our personnel are educated on preventing themselves and their families from requiring assistance, in order to, preserve the taxpayer's assets and preserve them for response in future emergencies.

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD)

Phase	TPWD Responsibilities
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain TPWD SAR operational readiness of equipment and trained deployable personnel current and proficient in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water SAR to include flood and swiftwater environments. ▪ Wide area search. (WAS) ▪ Helicopter based SAR in support of TPWD or DPS airframes. ▪ NIMS/ICS ICP and EOC support positions. ▪ Procedures for committing, deploying and accounting for TPWD SAR resources and following standard operating procedures. ▪ Attend exercises with State response agencies.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide TPWD SAR resources and assistance to affected populations and jurisdictions in an incident requiring State SAR response with TEEX, TMD, TXDOT and other State response agencies. ▪ Maintain appropriate staffing to coordinate and assist TDEM and the State Emergency Management Council to respond to local governments, DDC's and other State Agencies as appropriate. ▪ Staff and deploy Statewide SAR team to incidents requiring a State response. ▪ Staff and deploy large scale Game Warden Strike Teams with personnel, boats and equipment for large scale incidents. ▪ Deploy specialty Canine Teams to assist in SAR incidents.(Human Scent and Tracking)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide SAR situation reports and cost accounting as required by TDEM or other agencies. ▪ Provide and staff TPWD aircraft for response to SAR incidences.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upon request provide SAR and Strike Team resources to assist jurisdictions that have transitioned from rescue to recovery with personnel, boats, vehicles and canine resources.
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide technical assistance to requesting agencies or jurisdictions.

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

Phase	TxDOT Responsibilities
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support SAR efforts through providing transportation resources and information on road closures.

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

Phase	USCG Responsibilities
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognized SAR Coordinator for United States aeronautical and maritime search and rescue regions (SRRs). This includes the State of Hawaii as well as waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, such as navigable waters of the United States.

University of Texas Center for Space Research (UTCSR)

Phase	UTCSR Responsibilities
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operate a direct broadcast satellite receiving station for routine collection of remote sensing data covering Texas and neighboring regions. ▪ Maintain an archive of recent pre-event satellite imagery to serve as a benchmark for change detection during a disaster. ▪ Maintain network links to real-time observations and forecasts provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather Service (NWS), West Gulf River Forecast Center (WGRFC) and other organizations.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate the Texas Civil Air Patrol (CAP) documentary photography of the disaster impact region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide detailed aerial photographic sortie instructions with target locations and aerial survey grid coordinates. ▪ Collect and process CAP aerial photography for immediate distribution to responding agencies through online web services. ▪ Activate the International Charter for Space and Major Disasters during a large-scale event to enable the tasking of satellite assets operated by international space agencies. ▪ Upon request, develop hydrodynamic forecast models of the impacts of coastal storm surge and inland flooding.

Recovery

- Support re-entry operations through the analysis of aerial photography and remote sensing imagery.
- Provide forecasts during tropical cyclones to plan the timing of safe re-entry into a disaster region following the withdrawal of tropical storm force winds.

Mitigation

- Maintain a database archive of aerial photography, satellite imagery and other observations collected during a disaster for use in general damage assessment and mitigation planning.
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Authority

Strategic planning guidance and authorities governing the enactment and implementation of this annex are summarized below.

The following table presents specific sources, their relevance to this document and hyperlinks to their online location.

Texas Government Code Chapter 418	Provides authority and mechanisms to clarify and strengthen key roles, as well as authorize and provide for cooperation and coordination of an emergency management system embodying all aspects of predisaster preparedness and post disaster response.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.418.htm
Texas Government Code Section 418.050	Provides guidelines for reentry of areas previously evacuated because of a disaster or threat of disaster.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.418.htm
Texas Government Code Section 418.11	Describes the Texas Statewide Mutual Aid System.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.418.htm
DoD Directive 3025.18 Immediate Response Authority	Local Authorities can request assistance from active duty base with constraints that include life, limb and eye sight and not to exceed 72hrs with presidential approval.	https://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/302518p.pdf
Texas Government Education Code Chapter 88	Describes the agencies and services of the Texas A&M University System.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/ED/htm/ED.88.htm
Texas Government Code Section 437	Describes the role of Texas Military Department.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/GV/htm/GV.437.htm
Texas Government Health and Safety Code Section 778	Describes emergency management assistance.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/HS/htm/HS.778.htm
Texas Government Health and	Describes search and rescue dog assistance.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/HS/htm/HS.

Safety Code Section 785		785.htm
Texas Government Code Chapter 29	The role of Texas Parks and Wildlife vehicles.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PW/html/PW.29.htm
Texas Government Code Chapter 31	The role of Texas Parks and Wildlife in water safety.	http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/PW/html/PW.31.htm
Texas Homeland Security	Strategic plan for Texas Homeland Security.	https://www.txdps.state.tx.us/director_staff/txHomelandSecStratPlan2015-2020.pdf
FEMA CPG 101	Comprehensive guide for developing and maintaining emergency operations plans.	https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1828-25045-0014/cpg_101_comprehensive_preparedness_guide_developing_and_maintaining_emergency_operations_plans_2010.pdf
Stafford Act	The Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. This Act constitutes the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.	https://www.fema.gov/robert-t-stafford-disaster-relief-and-emergency-assistance-act-public-law-93-288-amended
Homeland Security	National strategy for Department of Homeland Security.	https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/nat_strat_homelandsecurity_2007.pdf
NIMS	National Incident Management System guidance provides information on the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS is intended to be used by the whole community. The intended audience for this section is individuals, families, communities, the private and nonprofit	http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system

	sectors, faith-based organizations and local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area and Federal governments.	
National Response Framework	Provides information on the National Response Framework. The National Incident Management System is intended to be used by the whole community. The intended audience for this page is individuals, families, communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations and local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area and Federal governments.	http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework
National Search and Rescue Plan of the United States	The policy of the signatory federal agencies to provide a National Search and Rescue Plan for the United States for coordinating search and rescue (SAR) services to meet domestic needs and international commitments.	https://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg534/manuals/Natl_SAR_Plan(2007).pdf
FEMA ESF #9	Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 – Search and Rescue (SAR) deploys Federal SAR resources to provide lifesaving assistance to local, state, tribal, territorial and insular area authorities, including local SAR Coordinators and Mission Coordinators, when there is an actual or anticipated request for Federal SAR assistance.	https://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-esf-09.pdf
Pets Evacuation and Transportation Act	An amendment the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-109publ308/pdf/PLAW-109publ308.pdf
CISAR	The Catastrophic Incident SAR (CISAR) Addendum to the NSS provides a description of the unified SAR response to catastrophic incidents, guides Federal authorities involved in the response, and informs local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area authorities on what to expect of/from Federal SAR responders	https://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg534/nsarc/CISAR%20Addendum%20-%20Version%203-0%20(062112)%20Final.pdf

Record of Changes

This section describes changes made to this document: when they were made, what they were and who authorized them.

TDEM authorizes and issues changes to this document until such time as it is superseded. This document and all attachments are living documents. Council member representatives are responsible for participating in plan reviews and are required to provide information concerning capability changes that impact their emergency management responsibilities. TDEM coordinates the plan updating process and maintains the plan after receiving feedback and updates from partner agencies.

Lead and support agencies must ensure all records necessary for emergency management operations are obtainable and that duplicate records are held at alternate locations.

Use this table to record the following information:

- Change number, in sequence, beginning with 1
- Date change was made to the document
- Description of change and rationale if applicable
- Initials of person who made the change

1	12/11/2017	Language Change: Strategy 2, State Operations Center section	JB
2	12/11/2017	Style Change: Strategy 2, GIS section	JB
3	12/14/2017	Language Change: Strategy 3, Civil Air Patrol section	JB

Contributors

This section provides a list of organizations and individuals who contributed to the development of this document.

This Search and Rescue annex could not have been developed without the participation and collaboration of representatives from multiple organizations.

CAP

Stephen Robertson

DPS-Aircraft

Bill Nabors

DPS-

Communications

Rita Mooney

DPS-THP

Philip Ayala

Bob Bailey

DSHS

Danielle Hesse

Rachel Ingle

Jon Law

Jarrett McLane

FEMA

Wes Ireland

Jeremy Schaefer

FEMA Corps, Gulf 2, Class 22

Jordan Harrop

Thomas Hunter

TAHC

Olivia Hemby

TCEQ

Michelle Havelka

David Davis

TDCJ

Kirk Moss

TDEM

Daniel Alvarado

Ken Bodish

Christa Lopez

Christopher Moore

Rex Ogle

Will Patton

Marty Penney

Chuck Phinney

Tom Polonis

Denita Powell

Michael Shoe

Eric Shuey

Bill Wahlgren

TFS

Jim Linardos

TGLO

Brian Fisher

Gloria Maynard

TPWD

Keith Gerth

Jason Davis

Brent Satasky

TEEX

Stephen Bjune

Chuck Jones

Ashley Lewis

Jeff Saunders

Gary Sera

Warren Weidler

Jim Yeager

TxDOT

Gilbert Jordan

TMD

Ruben Alonzo

Tim Hanrahan

Bobbie Jackson

Appendix A: Organizational Chart

This section provides an organizational structure for search and rescue or search and recovery operations.

Below is a sample State Operations Center (SOC) organizational chart depicting a fully-expanded incident command structure is below. Search and Rescue-specific positions are highlighted.

