



# Search and Rescue

## Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9

### Coordinating:

**Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD)**

<u>Primary(s):</u>	
Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (EMD)	Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
<u>Supporting:</u>	
Department of Corrections	Department of Ecology
Department of Enterprise Services	Department of Fish and Wildlife
Department of Health	Department of Natural Resources
Parks and Recreation Commission	Washington State Patrol
U.S. Department of Defense	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency	U.S. Coast Guard

### **Purpose**

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9 Search and Rescue (SAR) Coordinates the rapid deployment of search and rescue resources to provide specialized life-saving assistance and for the coordination and effective utilization of all available resources in the conduct of Search and Rescue (SAR) operations, including:

- Structural collapse (urban) search and rescue;
- Maritime/coastal/waterborne search and rescue; and
- Land search and rescue.

The federal government defines Land, Air and Maritime SAR conducted prior to a presidential declaration in the National SAR Plan and categorizes SAR according to the complexity of the incident, i.e., normal, mass rescue or catastrophic incident SAR. The National Response Framework (NRF), Emergency Support Function 9 (ESF 9) covers Disaster SAR, specifically SAR operations following a presidential declaration, and provides information on Urban Search and Rescue (US&R), maritime/waterborne SAR and Land SAR.

The following are the Core Capabilities this ESF may be involved in based on the roles and responsibilities of the ESF. Primary Core Capabilities are the responsibility of this ESF while other ESFs may support them; similarly, the Supporting Core Capabilities are those this ESF supports while another ESF is primarily responsible.

<b>Primary Response Core Capability</b>	
<b>Mass Search and Rescue Operations</b>	Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.



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Support Response Core Capabilities	
<b>Operational Coordination</b>	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
<b>Public Health and Medical Services</b>	Provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to all people in need within the affected area.
<b>Situational Assessment</b>	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

### Authorities and Policies

State law encompasses both wilderness and disaster SAR within the definition of Land SAR. Land SAR operations are primarily initiated, coordinated, and directed by local political subdivisions (counties, cities, towns) in accordance with state and local plans. However, one political subdivision may not be able to provide the necessary equipment or sufficient numbers of trained personnel to successfully carry out a SAR mission, especially a mission resulting from an emergency or disaster. Furthermore, in the event of a catastrophic incident, local authorities may be overwhelmed and in accordance with RCW 38.52.050, it may be necessary for the SEOC to assume operational control of SAR operations within that political subdivision/region until such time as local authorities regain control.

Requests for additional resources including special skills, expertise or equipment are coordinated by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Alert & Warning Center (AWC) and/or the SEOC ESF 9 Lead.

Air SAR for missing or downed civil aircraft is the responsibility of Department of Transportation (WSDOT). The National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System (ICS) will be used for incident management of SAR operations within the state

### Federal

**National SAR Plan – Defines Federal responsibility for SAR**

**National Response Framework – ESF 9 – Defines Federal responsibility for disaster SAR.**

**Catastrophic Incident SAR Addendum – Defines Federal response/support to CISAR.**

**Land SAR Addendum – Defines Federal support to land SAR operations.**



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### Revised Code of Washington (RCW)

**38.52.010:** Defines EMD responsibility for SAR operations coordination.

**47.68.380:** Defines WSDOT responsibility for aerial SAR.

### Washington Administrative Code (WAC)

**118-04:** Rules for administration of emergency worker program for SAR volunteers.

**468-200:** Rules for administration of aerial SAR program.

### Important Agency/Organization Policies

**State Emergency Operations Center SOP – Defines State SAR operations coordination procedures**

## Situation Overview

The wide range of and easy access to outdoor recreational activities in the state and the large number of people who participate in those activities results in a significant number of lost and/or injured or killed residents and visitors every year. In addition, use of civil aircraft within the state continues to increase. Incidents involving lost or missing children and the elderly in urban/suburban areas are increasing. The state is threatened by events such as airline crashes, avalanches, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis which can result in large, multi-jurisdictional SAR operations. Earthquakes pose a particularly severe threat. A major earthquake would trigger SAR operations involving local responders, statewide SAR volunteer organizations, the Washington National Guard (WNG), local jurisdiction and state/provincial responders from neighboring jurisdictions, federal response agencies, including the military and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) US&R Task Forces. A major subduction zone earthquake may also generate a large tsunami, impacting the state's Pacific Coast, as well as, avalanches and landslides in the Cascade and Olympic Mountains resulting in large, multijurisdictional SAR operations in these regions as well. A catastrophic disaster such as a subduction zone earthquake and resulting tsunami may result in a situation beyond local control, in which case it may be necessary for the state to assume direct control over search and rescue operations within the impacted area until local control can be restored (RCW 38.52.050(1)).

SAR missions will increase as the population and recreational opportunities continue to grow. Incidents involving searches in urban and suburban areas will also increase. The widely differing terrain and climatic conditions in the state mandate a locally based SAR first response system. Natural and technological disasters will greatly increase the scope of SAR operations. A major earthquake in the Puget Sound area will result in major, multijurisdictional SAR operations. Damage to the transportation infrastructure may delay outside resources.



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### Concept of Operations

Land SAR operations are primarily initiated, coordinated, and directed by local jurisdictions in accordance with state and local jurisdiction plans using local resources registered in accordance with Chapter 118-04 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), The Emergency Worker Program. Requests for additional resources including special skills, expertise or equipment are coordinated by the SEOC AWC and/or the SEOC ESF9 Lead. Multi-jurisdictional SAR operations may be coordinated by the SEOC ESF9 Lead when requested.

Air SAR for missing or downed civil aircraft is the responsibility of WSDOT, functioning as the SEOC ESF 9 Lead from the SEOC, an alternate EOC or a remote operating location.

If a catastrophic incident results in major, multi-jurisdictional SAR operations, the state Rescue Coordination Center (RCC) may be activated to manage ESF 9 activities. The RCC is an extension of the SEOC and is activated in an emergency or disaster to support local search and rescue operations by coordinating state, out-of-state, federal, and international search and rescue operations conducted in support of the incident. The RCC may be co-located with the SEOC or deployed to a location in proximity to the incident site.

Communications with the SEOC from the incident command post, the RCC and/or from the local jurisdiction's EOC will be through normal radio and telephone capabilities including satellite communications systems. These capabilities may be augmented by back-up direction and control systems and resources provided by the WNG, federal military organizations and/or FEMA, as appropriate.

#### Land SAR

The SEOC AWC will issue a state mission number when notified of a SAR mission by an authorized official. The issuance of this mission number authorizes the employment of local volunteers under the provisions and protection of Chapter 38.52 RCW.

An Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) mission number is required for all missions in which federal support has been or will be requested. A block number will be requested for mass rescue operations covering all operations within the first 72-96 hours of the incident.

The SEOC, upon receiving a request for assistance from an authorized official, will coordinate the resources of other political subdivisions, as well as state, out-of-state, federal, and international agencies in support of the requesting jurisdiction. The State SAR Coordinator may be deployed to the scene to provide this coordination.

Multi-jurisdictional SAR operations may be coordinated by the SEOC, when requested. Major, multi-jurisdictional SAR operations may require state RCC activation. The RCC will either



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collocate with the SEOC or deploy to a location in proximity to the incident site. The RCC Director is the state SAR Coordinator. ESF 9 Primary and Support Agencies provide personnel and equipment to staff and operate the RCC, as requested. The RCC will process and prioritize requests for assistance it receives directly from jurisdictions in the affected area or from the SEOC. The RCC coordinates the reception, staging, preparation for employment and deployment to the scene of local, state, out-of-state, federal, and international SAR resources responding to the disaster with the SEOC Logistics Section. The RCC will serve as the state's interface with National ESF 9 lead agency when the NRF is implemented.

The WNG Homeland Response Force (HRF) is primarily oriented to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear & Explosive (CBRNE) incidents; however, the HRF Search and Extraction and Fatality Search and Recovery Teams may be used as a standalone force or to augment a US&R Task Force such as Washington Task Force 1.

### **Air SAR**

Air SAR for missing or downed civil aviation aircraft is the responsibility of WSDOT (RCW 47.68.380). WSDOT may receive an alert notice (ALNOT) of overdue aircraft from the Federal Aviation Administration and/or be notified of an activated Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) from the AFRCC or other sources. The SEOC AWC is the initial point of contact for these notifications.

A WSDOT Incident Commander will be designated for any SAR operations involving a downed or missing aircraft. The SEOC will issue a mission number in response to a downed or missing aircraft for Land SAR operations to an authorized official or the WSDOT Incident Commander. The WSDOT Incident Commander may obtain the mission number on behalf of participating local law enforcement agencies for coverage of volunteers involved in related Land SAR operations. All Land SAR operations involving downed or missing aircraft will be coordinated with WSDOT. The WSDOT Incident Commander exercises command over all aircraft and air crew personnel participating in the Air SAR mission.

The Air SAR mission transitions to a Land SAR once the downed aircraft is located. The mission (Land SAR) will then be under the direction and control of the chief law enforcement officer having jurisdiction at the incident site location. The WSDOT Incident Commander provides support, as available, to the Land SAR Incident Command and assumes responsibility for the crash site for investigatory purposes. Consideration should be given to establishing a Unified Command.

The state SAR Coordinator may deploy to the scene to coordinate SAR resources or provide other assistance, as required.



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### Mine Rescue

Mine rescue is the responsibility of the owner/operator of an active mine. Currently, there are no active coal or metal mines in Washington State. The last operational mine, the Kinross Gold Corporation Buckhorn Mountain gold mine in Okanogan County, is undergoing final closure and environmental restoration.

Inactive or abandon mines are especially hazardous environments requiring rescue resources certified by the federal Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). There are no known qualified mine rescue teams in Washington State. In the event of a mine rescue incident in an inactive or abandoned mine, mine rescue resources will be requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or other means in accordance with NIMS resource typing definition 8-508-1169, Mine Search and Rescue Team, and associated Position Qualification Standards.

The following list of Critical Tasks are the operationally-focused tasks that fall under their respective Core Capability; these are the tasks necessary to measure the success, and ensure the successful execution of, the Core Capabilities. Critical Tasks are unique to, and vary depending on, each Core Capability; this means Critical Task identifier #1 for one Core Capability is completely different from the Critical Task identifier #1 of a different Core Capability. Not all Critical Tasks are the requirement of every ESF, due to the collaborative nature of response and the ESF structure; success Core Capability execution may be the shared responsibility of multiple ESFs.

Mass Search and Rescue	
Critical Task I.D.	Critical Task Descriptions
1	Conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress, based on the requirements of state and local authorities.
2	Initiate community-based search and rescue support operations across a wide geographically dispersed area.
3	Ensure the synchronized deployment of local, regional, national, and international teams to reinforce ongoing search and rescue efforts and transition to recovery.



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Operational Coordination	
Critical Task I.D.	Critical Task Descriptions
1	Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community and other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities and across the Nation and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident.
2	Enhance and maintain National Incident Management System (NIMS)-compliant command, control, and coordination structures to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.
Public Health and Medical Services	
Critical Task I.D.	Critical Task Descriptions
1	Deliver medical countermeasures to exposed populations.
2	Complete triage and initial stabilization of casualties and begin definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries.
3	Return medical surge resources to pre-incident levels, complete health assessments, and identify recovery processes.
Situational Assessment	
Critical Task I.D.	Critical Task Descriptions
1	Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.
2	Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

### Whole Community

The “Whole Community” includes individuals, families, and households; communities; the private and nonprofit sectors; faith-based organizations; and local, tribal, state, and Federal governments. This ESF is committed to communicating with the Whole Community as needed



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during emergency response and disaster recovery operations. The Whole Community includes populations with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), individuals with disabilities, and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual coordinating, primary, or support agency or organization.

The primary and support agencies have all established a government-to-government relationship with tribal nations, and have a tribal liaison position responsible for assisting in developing and implementing state agency policies to promote effective communication and collaboration. The state agency tribal liaison serves as a contact person with tribal governments, maintains communication between the state agency and affected tribal governments, and coordinates training of state agency employees in government-to-government relations as set forth in RCW 43.376.

Individuals are responsible for knowing the risks they face and developing emergency plans for their families that include emergency preparedness for the animals in their household, whether those animals are owned for pleasure or commercial purposes. To the extent possible, during an incident, individuals should carry out their emergency plans in accordance with responder instructions.

Businesses where animals are integral to operations (such as production agriculture, zoos/exhibitors, research facilities, breeders, animal welfare agencies/sanctuaries, and veterinary hospitals) should be encouraged to have contingency plans in place for animals housed in the facility, in the event of a disaster or emergency. Nonprofit networks, such as the American Veterinary Medical Association and the Association of Zoos and Aquariums/Zoo Animal Health Network, can provide information on contingency planning for veterinary facilities, zoos, and other congregate animal facilities.

Cultural heritage institutions (such as museums, libraries, archives, records repositories, and historical societies) will be encouraged to develop emergency plans, including having contingency plans in place for their collections in the event of a disaster or emergency. Nonprofit networks, such as the Heritage Emergency National Task Force, can provide information on cultural and historic resources at risk.

### Organization

#### Political Subdivisions

Chief law enforcement officers of political subdivisions (county, city, town (RCW38.52.010(20)) are responsible for SAR operations within their area of responsibility. Local emergency management directors coordinate direct support for SAR operations in their political





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subdivisions and register volunteers in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 118-04 WAC. Local programs also provide training and education for SAR volunteers as well as for the organization and deployment of SAR resources. In addition, local resources may include significant technical rescue capability, to include US&R, within the fire service.

### Local Volunteers

SAR volunteers have varying capabilities and are organized under local jurisdiction authority. Volunteers, otherwise known as emergency workers, are registered at the local jurisdiction in accordance with Chapter 38.52 RCW and Chapter 118-04 WAC. The volunteers are trained to respond to a variety of local emergencies or disasters. The SEOC coordinates volunteer support to local jurisdictions statewide as well as neighboring states or provinces when provided for by mutual aid agreements. Volunteers specific to Air SAR mission support are registered by WSDOT under Chapter 47.68 RCW and Chapter 468-200 WAC.

### State Organizations

The Adjutant General, Washington Military Department, appoints a state coordinator for SAR operations (RCW 38.52.030(8)), maintains a 24-hour capability to respond to requests for assistance from local jurisdictions and coordinates local jurisdiction resources with other political subdivisions, as well as state, out-of-state, federal and international agencies. The state SAR Coordinator may be deployed to the scene to coordinate SEOC support to the Incident Command (IC). Multijurisdictional SAR operations may be coordinated by the SEOC, when requested. Major, multi-jurisdictional SAR operations, such as a natural or technological disaster, may require RCC activation.

In the event of a catastrophic incident, local authorities may be overwhelmed and in accordance with RCW 38.52.050, it may be necessary for the SEOC to assume operational control of SAR operations within that political subdivision/region until such time as local authorities regain control.

WSDOT maintains a response capability to conduct Air SAR operations for missing or downed civil aircraft as mandated by Chapter 47.68 RCW. The WSDOT Incident Commander exercises command over all aircraft and aircrew personnel participating in Air SAR missions in Washington State. The state SAR Coordinator may deploy to the scene to coordinate Land SAR resources or provide other assistance to the IC, as required.

Washington Task Force 1 (WA-TF1) is one of FEMA's 28 National US&R Response System US&R Task Forces. WA-TF1 will be mobilized as a state resource for disasters occurring within the state.



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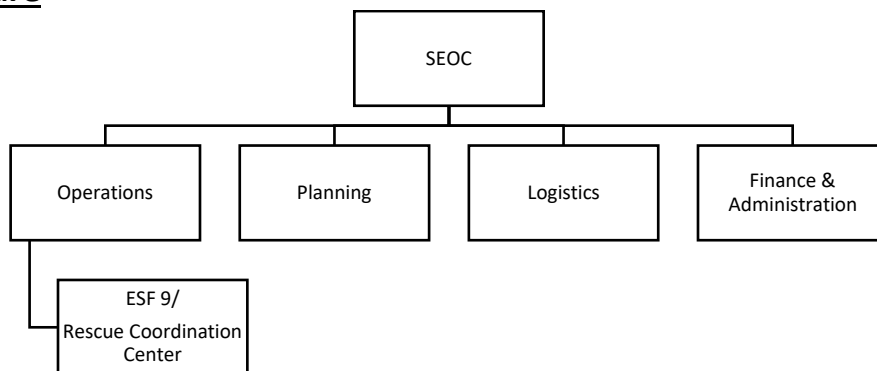
The WNG Homeland Response Force (HRF) primarily respond to CBRNE incidents; however, the HRF Search and Extraction and Fatality Search and Recovery Teams may be used as a standalone force or to augment a US&R Task Force such as WA-TF1 in support of SAR operations.

### Federal Organization

The U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) through the Air Forces Northern (AFNORTH) Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) directs inland SAR operations for downed or missing military aircraft, scheduled carriers, aircraft carrying people or things of national significance and aircraft of international origin. The AFRCC also coordinates federal military assistance for local and state SAR operations including mass rescue operations under the National SAR Plan. The U.S. Coast Guard directs maritime SAR operations on or above navigable waters and off shore along the Pacific coast in accordance with the National SAR Plan. The Coast Guard may also assist with inland SAR operations. The Seattle Rescue Coordination Center (RCC), 13th Coast Guard District Command Center, directs and coordinated these operations within the state of Washington. The Coast Guard is the NRF ESF 9 Primary Agency for maritime/waterborne SAR. The National Park Service directs SAR operations on the lands under its exclusive jurisdiction unless by agreement this is delegated to or shared with another responsible agency such as local jurisdiction law enforcement. The National Park Service is the NRF ESF 9 Primary Agency for Land SAR. FEMA administers the National US&R Response System and is the Primary Agency for NRF ESF 9 structural collapse/US&R. The National US&R Response System consists of 28 US&R Task Forces capable of responding anywhere in the nation. One such task force, Washington Task Force 1 (WA-TF1) is located in Washington State. WA-TF1 will be mobilized as a state resource for disasters occurring within Washington State.

### Mobilization

### Structure





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### **Direction, Control & Coordination**

Coordination of regular, day-to-day, SAR operations is conducted by the AWC with guidance from the State SAR Coordinator. Upon activation of the SEOC to level 2 or 1 for an incident involving SAR, the State SAR Coordinator assumes role of ESF 9. If the situation warrants, the State Rescue Coordination Center may be activated. The RCC operates within the operations Section.

### **Vertical Integration**

#### **National Search and Rescue Plan**

This Plan describes, by interagency agreement, the effective use of all available resources in all types of SAR operations to enable the United States to satisfy its humanitarian, national, and international commitments and obligations.

#### **U. S. SAR Supplement to the International Aeronautical and Maritime SAR Manual**

This National Search and Rescue Supplement (NSS), prepared under the direction of the National Search and Rescue Committee (NSARC), provides guidance to federal agencies concerning implementation of the National Search and Rescue Plan (NSP). The NSS provides specific additional national standards and guidance that build upon the baseline established by the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual. The IAMSAR Manual is a three-volume set published jointly by both the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for use by all countries. The NSS provides guidance to all federal forces, military and civilian, that support civil search and rescue (SAR) operations.

#### *Catastrophic Incident SAR Addendum*

Defines Federal response/support to CISAR SAR.

#### *Land SAR Addendum*

Defines Federal support to land SAR operations.

#### **National Response Framework – ESF 9**

This framework presents guiding principles to enable all levels of response partners to provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies.



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### Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

This section describes the critical or essential information needed, the source of the information, who uses the information, how the information is shared, the format for providing the information, and any specific times the information is needed.

#### Information Collection

##### Essential Elements of Information (EIs)

The following categories are a baseline list of facilities and systems which should be considered for information collection. They may not include all relevant EIs as the impact of a given disaster may require unique information collection needs.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Federally-focused EIs</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type, assignment, resources, and status of Federal SAR resources.</li> <li>• Status of SAR missions, including number of rescues, number of areas completed, and number of current counties or areas of operations.</li> <li>• Limiting factors or shortfalls.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>State-focused EIs</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local casualty collection points.</li> <li>• Local hospital status.</li> </ul>

#### Information Analysis

Requests for SAR resources from local jurisdictions will be evaluated to determine whether to conduct an individual SAR mission or to assign SAR resources to that jurisdiction for operational period(s). Decisions on whether to support local jurisdictions with SAR resources or to conduct state-directed SAR operations will be based on local direction and control capacity.

#### Information Dissemination

SAR units will submit spot reports to RCC on local damage assessment, casualties, transportation routes, etc. as information becomes available during SAR operations.

### Responsibilities

The table below outlines the responsibilities of entities in support of this ESF. These actions are tied to executing the Critical Tasks noted in the “Concept of Operations” section, which contribute to the primary and support Core Capabilities listed in the “Purpose” section. The Critical Task I.D. is used to identify the specific Critical Task the action addresses. Multiple entities can perform the same action, and an action can address more than one Critical Task.



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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	State Agency / Organization
<b>Mitigation</b>			
Mass SAR	2	Develops and provides training and education in aviation safety and aircrew survival.	WSDOT
Mass SAR	2	Reviews proposed SAR legislation, as it applies to the use and control of aircraft, to assure it is supportive of the state's emergency management mission.	WSDOT
Mass SAR	2	Reviews proposed SAR legislation to assure it is supportive of the state's emergency management mission.	EMD
Mass SAR	2	Supports preventive SAR programs.	EMD
Mass SAR	2	Support preventive search and rescue, aviation safety and survival programs with available resources, when requested.	WSDOT
Mass SAR	2	Develop and present preventive SAR programs through public awareness and school education programs.	Local Jurisdictions/SAR Units
<b>Preparedness</b>			
Mass SAR	1	Establish systems to direct and control air SAR operations for downed or missing civil aircraft.	WSDOT
Mass SAR	1	Plan for and prepare to provide for staff representation to the state RCC.	EMD/WSDOT
Mass SAR	1	Plan for and prepare to provide air resource support for Land SAR operations.	WSDOT
Mass SAR	3	Appoint of a state coordinator of SAR operations (RCW 38.52.030(8)).	EMD
Mass SAR	3	Establish and maintain systems to coordinate requests for in-state, state, out-of- state, federal and international SAR resources.	EMD
Mass SAR	1	Support law enforcement personnel and volunteer organizations and individuals with SAR related training.	EMD
Mass SAR	2	Assist local jurisdictions in the organization of SAR units	EMD



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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	State Agency / Organization
Mass SAR	3	Coordinate and maintain liaison with local SAR Coordinators, local departments of emergency management, WSDOT, WNG, the SAR organizations of neighboring states and provinces, the federal military organizations of the United States and Canada and NRF ESF 9 agencies.	EMD/WSDOT
Mass SAR	1	Plan for and prepare to activate the state RCC.	EMD
Mass SAR	3	Pursuant to RCW 43.43.961, be prepared to coordinate all risk fire service resources in support of search and rescue operations in accordance with the Washington state fire service mobilization plan.	WSP
Mass SAR	3	Plan to support SAR operations with available resources, when requested.	Supporting Agencies
<b>Response</b>			
Mass SAR	1	Provide qualified staffing to direct and control Air SAR operations for downed or missing civil aircraft in the SEOC or RCC.	WSDOT
Mass SAR	3	Provide staff representation to the SEOC and state RCC.	EMD/WSDOT
Mass SAR	3	Provide air resources, when available, for Land SAR operations.	WSDOT/Federal military
Mass SAR	1	Direct Air SAR operations for downed or missing civil aircraft as the SEOC ESF 9 Lead.	WSDOT
Mass SAR	3	Provide support to local law enforcement agencies during Land SAR operations by providing aircraft and air operations support.	WSDOT/Federal Military
Operational Coordination	1	Staff the SEOC Alert & Warning Center, Logistics Section and Operations Section to coordinate requests for in-state, state, out-of-state, federal, and international SAR resources.	EMD
Mass SAR	3	Provide personnel and equipment to establish the state RCC.	EMD/WSDOT



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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	State Agency / Organization
Mass SAR	3	Provide resources for SAR operations, when available.	State Agencies/Local jurisdictions
Mass SAR	3	Appoint a state coordinator of SAR operations.	EMD
Mass SAR	3	Maintain a 24-hour coordination and warning system.	EMD
Mass SAR	2	Provide protection and reimbursement for SAR volunteers statewide.	EMD
Mass SAR	3	Provide and maintain the SEOC capability required to expeditiously coordinate resource requests for local jurisdictions involved in SAR operations and to coordinate multi-jurisdictional SAR operations, when requested.	EMD
Mass SAR	1	Pursuant to RCW 38.52.050(1), in the event of disaster beyond local control, be prepared to assume direct control over search and rescue operations in the affected area.	EMD
Mass SAR	3	Pursuant to RCW 43.43.961, coordinate all risk fire service resources in support of search and rescue operations in accordance with the Washington state fire service mobilization plan.	WSP
Mass SAR	3	Coordinate with federal agencies to perform US&R operations in accordance with the NRF ESF 9.	FEMA
Mass SAR	3	Coordinate federal resources providing SAR assistance to local and state officials in accordance with the National SAR Plan.	DOD – AFRCC
Mass SAR	3	Coordinate federal military resources in support of SAR operations under a Disaster Declaration by the President (NRF ESF-9).	ARNORTH
Mass SAR	3	Coordinate U.S. Coast Guard resources providing SAR assistance to local jurisdiction and state officials in accordance with the National SAR Plan.	USCG



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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	State Agency / Organization
Mass SAR	3	Support SAR operations with available resources, when requested.	Supporting Agencies
Mass SAR	3	Provide appropriate support to the state SAR programs.	
Recovery			
Mass SAR	2	Assist in returning all SAR organizations and personnel to a state of readiness which will enable them to respond to future SAR missions with available resources, when requested.	EMD/WSDOT
Mass SAR	2	Assist in returning all SAR organizations and personnel to a state of readiness which will enable them to respond to future SAR missions with available resources, when requested.	Local Jurisdictions

### Resource Requirements

#### Micro-level

##### Training Requirements

IS 100, 200, 700, 800

ICS 300, 400

SEOC Foundations Course

##### Recommended Training

National Search and Rescue School Basic Inland Search and Rescue Course

National Search and Rescue School Inland Search and Rescue Planning Course

Texas A&M TEEC Wide Area Search course PER 213

### References and Supporting Guidance

United States National Search and Rescue Plan, 2016

United States (US) National Search and Rescue Supplement (NSS) to the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual, 2018





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Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue Addendum to the US NSS to the IAMSAR Manual, 2012.

Land Search and Rescue Addendum to the US NSS IAMSAR Manual, 2011.

### Terms and Definitions

See: Washington CEMP Appendix B and C

RCW 38.52.010

US SAR Supplement to the IAMSAR Manual Glossary and List of Acronyms