

ANNEX K  
FIRE SERVICES

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTION

- A. Fires can occur in any part of the Commonwealth, rural and urban, and can be the result of man made, technological, natural, or war related incidents.
- B. Fire emergencies may reach such magnitudes as to require resources from adjacent local, state, federal, or private organizations.
- C. The potential for a fire due to man made, technological, natural, nuclear, or conventional war incidents can result in the same level of mobilization as an actual fire.
- D. Any disaster may necessitate mobilization of fire service resources for the preservation and protection of life and property from threats other than fire.
- E. Incidents of bombings, bomb threats and arson to achieve political concession and public notoriety are becoming more prevalent. Such terroristic and violent activity may result in a potential emergency. There is also the potential for immobilization of local fire service resources through actual or threatened bombing, blackmail, sniping, or other acts of violence.
- F. Civil disturbances frequently result in injuries to persons and property damage. Since explosives and fire bombs are not uncommon components of civil disturbances, fire service resources are likely to be mobilized for such occurrences.
- G. Should international tension escalate to the point where an enemy attack appears inevitable, the relocation of significant population from target areas may be undertaken. Mobilization of fire service resources may be necessary to maintain fire capability consistent with population density in host areas and in the evacuated areas.
- H. Sabotage by fire is an enemy capability. Urban areas could be subjected to sabotage during pre-attack periods.
- I. An enemy attack upon the Commonwealth, or adjacent states, could result in fires of such magnitude as to require utilization of all fire and rescue resources within the state, and could require

mutual aid of resources between states and the federal government.

- J. Fire service personnel may assist in radiological monitoring and rescue operations.
- K. Drought conditions can be a contributing factor to wildland and forest fires. Also, wildland and forest areas are especially vulnerable to arson.
- L. A catastrophic earthquake could result in many urban, rural and wildland fires. Under the worst situation, such fires have the potential to spread rapidly, causing extensive damage and posing serious threats to life and property. Local fire services may be totally committed depending on the specific impact area.
- M. Local fire services may become involved in operations that do not directly involve fires and may be utilized to augment emergency medical services personnel during major disasters.

## II. MISSION

To provide for the protection of life and property and to minimize actual or potential fire damage resulting from: 1) the relocation of the risk area population; 2) an enemy attack upon the United States; 3) a natural disaster; 4) a technological incident; or 5) civil disturbance/terroristic activity. Assists in rescue operations and radiological decontamination and monitoring.

## III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Responsible state agencies will use their existing organizations to perform their mission.
- B. Local jurisdictions will maintain their existing organizations for the control and operation of their units.
- C. Assignment of Responsibilities
  - 1. The Department of Public Protection and Regulation through the State Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for the coordination of fire services in Kentucky. The State Fire Marshal offers training standards through the State Fire Commission.
  - 2. The Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet through the Division of Forestry is responsible for coordinating fire services

in rural areas. However, overall control for determining which fires to fight rests with the State Fire Marshal's Office.

3. The local fire service coordinator is responsible for coordinating fire service operations within the local jurisdiction unless otherwise directed by the State Fire Marshal. All requests for local fire support will be approved by the Fire Marshal's Office.
4. Department of the Army is responsible for fire and rescue operations at Ft. Campbell, Ft. Knox, Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot and Wolf Creek Dam unless the state is asked to assume the responsibility.
5. U.S. Department of the Interior through the Park Service is responsible for fire service at Mammoth Cave and Cumberland Gap unless the state is asked to assume the responsibility.
6. U.S. Department of Agriculture through the Forest Service is responsible for fire service in national forests unless the state is asked to assume the responsibility.
7. The Tennessee Valley Authority is responsible for fire service in the Land Between the Lakes and the land under their control unless the state is asked to assume the responsibility.
8. The Department of Vocational Education is responsible for providing fire service training through the Fire Service Training Program.
9. The Corrections Cabinet is responsible for fire service in state correctional facilities unless local fire services are asked to assume the responsibility.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The determination of which fires to fight in the Commonwealth is the responsibility of the State Fire Marshal's Office. The U.S. Forest Service is responsible for fire service in national forests unless the state is asked to assume the responsibility. The Kentucky Division of Forestry is responsible for fire service in state forests. How the fire is suppressed is the responsibility of the Fire Chief of the local jurisdiction in which the fire is taking place. The chief of each fire department is responsible for fire prevention in the local jurisdiction.

## B. Operational Readiness Phases

### 1. Preparedness Phase

- a. Develop fire suppression Standard Operating Procedures.
- b. Determine manpower and equipment available and needed.
- c. Develop an organization and recruit needed personnel.
- d. Carry out a training program. Annex W of this Emergency Operations Plan contains information about training.
- e. Insure that personnel concerned are familiar with their responsibilities.
- f. Develop Standard Operating Procedures for:
  - 1) Recalling off duty personnel;
  - 2) Key personnel line of succession; and
  - 3) Relief scheduling after first 24-hour period.
- g. Develop plans in cooperation with adjacent states to achieve the best balance of fire service for the Commonwealth in an emergency.
- h. Develop and conduct tests and exercises.
- i. Develop procedures for integrating mutual aid and non-fire services resources.
- j. Develop and maintain an inventory of available manpower and resources.
- k. Determine the following:
  - 1) Emergency power supply for fixed resources (fire stations, radio base stations, etc.);
  - 2) Emergency fuel supply for apparatus and equipment; and
  - 3) Alternate water sources.
1. Upon instructions from the KyDES Executive

Director, or representative, shift to Response Phase.

2. Response Phase

a. Increased Readiness Period

- 1) Complete all steps not yet completed under Preparedness Phase.
- 2) Review and update Fire Service Annex, Standard Operating Procedures and Emergency Resource Inventory Listing.
- 3) Alert personnel needed to carry out the annex.
- 4) Carry out any needed exercises and training.
- 5) Check to insure that necessary supplies are available and that all equipment is functional.
- 6) Arrange for transportation of requested supplies, personnel and equipment.
- 7) Upon instructions from the KyDES Executive Director, or representative, shift to Emergency Operations Period or return to Preparedness Phase.

b. Emergency Operations Period

- 1) Natural/Man-made and Technological Disaster
  - a) Perform fire suppression or mitigation actions which will first save the greatest number of lives and second, prevent greatest amount of physical damage.
  - b) Keep records on personnel made available, work undertaken and hours worked.
  - c) Analyze damage reports to determine the need for outside resources and personnel.
  - d) Upon instructions from the KyDES Executive Director, or representative, shift to Recovery Phase.

## 2) Nuclear/Conventional War

### a) Relocation Period

- (1) Complete all procedures under Preparedness Phase not yet completed.
- (2) Commence mitigation and life saving operations.
- (3) Assist in the dissemination of evacuation information to residents upon notification that relocation has been ordered.
- (4) Local organizations move fire equipment and supplies to alternate locations as needed.
- (5) Keep records on personnel made available, work undertaken and hours worked.
- (6) Upon instructions from the KyDES Executive Director, or representative, shift to Attack Period or Recovery Phase.

### b) Attack Period

- (1) All personnel are to take shelter. Operations will be limited to in-shelter activities unless otherwise ordered by the Emergency Operations Center.
- (2) Insure the firefighters and their families are assigned to the same shelter.
- (3) Perform fire suppression or mitigation actions which will first save the greatest number of lives and second, prevent the greatest amount of damage.
- (4) Monitor all personnel who may have been exposed to radiation.
- (5) Upon instructions from the KyDES Executive Director, or representative, shift to Recovery Phase.

### 3. Recovery Phase

- a. Carry out operations as directed by the Emergency Operations Center to save lives and minimize property damage.
  - b. Prepare to revert to Preparedness or Response Phase upon advice of the Emergency Operations Center.
  - c. Finalize records of all operations.
  - d. Critique the operations and make any required changes to the annex and operating procedures.
- C. As specified in the Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake(Firefighting Annex), the firefighting Emergency Support Function (ESF) will be responsible for firefighting. This responsibility consists of the management and coordination of federal wildfire suppression operations, as well as, supporting state and local wildland, rural and urban fire service agencies as necessary after a catastrophic earthquake. The federal ESF will operate under the direction of the Operations Assistant Director, Fire and Aviation Management, U.S. Forest Service.
- D. Increased Readiness Levels will be initiated by KyDES based on information furnished by the federal government or outside sources. The required actions are explained in Annex D of this plan.
- E. All fire suppression operations will be conducted using the Incident Command System.

### V. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

- A. Augmentation and training of emergency organizations will be carried out as set forth in CPG 1-7 "Guide for Increasing Local Government Civil Defense Readiness During Periods of International Crisis."
- B. All local fire departments and organizations are responsible for internal administrative support and operations.

### VI. GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

- A. Firefighting for Civil Defense Emergencies SM 9.2A and SM 9.2B.

- B. Fire Suppression Assistance Handbook IG 12.
- C. Master Planning for Fire Protection, MP-94, March 1980,
- D. Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake, April 1987.

VII. APPENDIX

K-1 Fire Suppression Emergency Actions.



APPENDIX K-1  
FIRE SERVICE EMERGENCY ACTIONS

Upon the receipt of a report that a fire of sufficient magnitude or type threatens or is occurring, KyDES and the State Fire Marshal will take the following actions.

1. Partially or fully activate the state Emergency Operations Center.
2. Assess the fire situation, including a determination of the fire spread and potential risk area. This includes an estimate of the speed and direction of the wind at the scene.
3. Establish contact with the National Weather Service to insure adequate forecasting support. Make sure the senior fire service officer at the scene receives all weather information on a timely basis.
4. Keep in communication with the senior fire service officer at the scene to obtain the officer's strategy and the tactics the officer intends to use, plus any requirements for additional manpower, equipment and/or supplies.
5. Evaluate the overall situation. Compare reports from the scene with other reports to obtain an assessment of the situation.
6. Provide the public information officer with the appropriate information for media releases.
7. Coordinate the evacuation of the danger area if required. This includes designating exiting routes for threatened citizens and entrance routes for emergency services.
8. If necessary, request additional assistance from other local jurisdictions, state agencies and federal agencies.
9. Provide for securing the area of operations.
10. Keep emergency service personnel advised of area wind speeds and directions so they can minimize operational problems such as smoke, fumes and dust.
11. Reroute traffic as required on an area basis.
12. Prepare and submit final reports as required.

ANNEX L  
SEARCH AND RESCUE SERVICES

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Search and rescue operations have to be carried out in every part of the Commonwealth, on or under water, or on the ground, and in man-made structures. The search or rescue operation may result from a man-made, technological, natural, or war related incident.
- B. Search and rescue emergencies may reach such magnitude as to require resources from adjacent jurisdictions, state, or private organizations.
- C. The potential for man-made, technological, natural, or war incidents can result in the same level of mobilization as an actual rescue operation or search mission.
- D. Terroristic and violent activity may result in search and/or rescue emergencies.
- E. Civil disturbances frequently result in injuries to persons and property damage, with rescue resources likely to be mobilized.
- F. Should international tension escalate to the point where an enemy attack appears inevitable, the relocation of significant population from target areas may be undertaken. Mobilization of rescue resources will be necessary to maintain rescue capability consistent with population density in host areas.
- G. Catastrophic disaster or emergency attack upon the Commonwealth, or adjacent states, could result in rescue problems of such magnitude as to require utilization of all rescue resources within the state and the exchange of resources between states.
- H. Rescue and search organizations may also furnish personnel for radiological monitoring.

II. MISSION

To provide for the protection of life and assist in radiological monitoring and decontamination.

III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. KyDES is responsible for the coordination of search and rescue resources and operations in Kentucky.

- B. The local search and rescue coordinator is responsible for coordinating search and rescue resources and operation within the local jurisdiction unless otherwise directed by Kentucky Disaster and Emergency Services.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Determination of who is to perform the rescue operation in the Commonwealth is the responsibility of each local jurisdiction. How the person is rescued is also the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which the rescue is taking place. The chief of each rescue squad is responsible for rescue operations in appropriate jurisdiction. The method of search used is the responsibility of the on-scene search commander.

- B. Civil Air Patrol (CAP) assistance may be provided for search and rescue missions. Requests for such assistance must originate from the local DES Coordinator/CD Director or rescue coordinator and be relayed through the State EOC to Scott AFB, which verifies and authorizes local CAP missions, and the Kentucky CAP Headquarters in Louisville. Kentucky CAP Headquarters may allocate air and ground resources to carry out the mission. CAP's charter, as issued by the U.S. Congress, limits their use to searches for missing persons presumed to be still alive or downed aircraft. CAP is prohibited from engaging in law enforcement-related problems.

#### C. Operational Phases

##### 1. Preparedness Phase

- a. Develop search and/or rescue operating procedures.
- b. Develop system of determining availability and need of manpower and equipment.
- c. Develop organization and recruit needed personnel.
- d. Carry out a training program.
- e. Insure that personnel concerned are familiar with their responsibilities.
- f. Develop alternate sources of notification.
- g. Develop plans in cooperation with adjacent states to achieve the best balance of search and rescue services for the Commonwealth.
- h. Take part in tests and exercises.

- i. Upon instructions from KyDES Executive Director, or representative, shift to Response Phase.

## 2. Response Phase

### a. Increased Readiness Period.

- 1) Complete all steps not yet completed under Preparedness Phase.
- 2) Review and update annex.
- 3) Alert personnel needed to carry out annex.
- 4) Carry out any needed training.
- 5) Check to insure necessary supplies are available.
- 6) Upon instructions from KyDES Executive Director, or representative, shift to Emergency Operation Period or return to Preparedness Phase.

### b. Emergency Operation Period

#### 1) Natural Man-made Technical Disasters

- a) Perform rescue operations which will save the greatest number of lives and limit property damage.
- b) Keep records on workers made available, work undertaken, and hours worked.
- c) Upon instructions from KyDES Executive Director or representative, shift to Recovery Phase.

#### 2) Nuclear Conventional War

##### a) Relocate

- (1) Complete all procedures under Preparedness Phase or Increased Readiness Period not yet completed.
- (2) Carry out life saving and property damage limiting operations.
- (3) Keep records on workers made available, work undertaken, and hours worked.

- (4) Upon instructions from KyDES Executive Director or representative, shift to Recovery Phase or Attack Period.

- b) Attack Period  
Take shelter. During this phase, action will be limited to in-shelter activities unless otherwise ordered by the EOC.

### 3. Recovery Phase

- a. Carry out operations as directed by the State EOC.
  - b. Prepared to revert to Preparedness or Response Phase upon advice of the State EOC.
  - c. Finalize records of the incident.
  - d. Critique the operation upon return to Preparedness Phase.
- D. Increased Readiness Levels will be initiated by KyDES based on information furnished by the federal government or outside sources. The required actions are explained in Annex D of this plan.
- E. All emergency operations will be carried out in conformity with KyDES EOC SOP.

## V. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Augmentation and training of emergency organization will be carried out as set forth in CPG 1-7 - "Guide for Increasing Local Government Civil Defense Readiness During Period of International Crisis."

## VI. APPENDIX

- L-1 Search and Rescue Emergency Procedures
- L-2 General Information about Search and Rescue Operations

APPENDIX L-1  
SEARCH AND RESCUE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Upon receipt of a report that a search and rescue operation is required, take the following actions:

1. If the situation warrants, partially or fully activate the Emergency Operating Center, or an Area EOC and/or mobile command post.
2. Assess the requirement for search; determine where search efforts should be directed; determine what land, water, and air manpower, equipment, and supplies are needed; decide how the search can best be handled and by whom. Insure arrangements needed for support of search units or personnel are made (e.g., feeding arrangements with Red Cross, church groups, etc.; lodging arrangements if required, etc.).
3. While the search is underway, review local rescue plans and initiate preparedness actions for rescue operations, based upon whether access to the victim(s) will require air, water, or land rescue forces, or a combination. Determine any special type of training, equipment, and supplies required (e.g., water rescue operations are considerably different from those required in mountainous areas or in building collapses).
4. When the search produces the location of victim(s), dispatch rescue unit, if available locally, or obtain other rescue assistance.
5. Obtain details from the senior rescue officer at the scene of operations as to what general strategy and tactics he intends to use and whether there is need for more aid and what kind is needed.
6. Be prepared to provide specific information for broadcasts by radio and television.
7. If the rescue problem calls for special skills and equipment, such as a cave, mine, or underwater rescue. Call for specialists to augment the rescue unit at the scene.
8. Heavy rescue generally calls for: (1) gaining access to the victim(s), which is usually hazardous and time consuming; (2) giving emergency first aid to the victim(s); and, (3) extricating the victim(s) who maybe injured. This may call for considerable communications among several branches of Emergency Services, e.g., cordoning the area, providing medical assistance and feeding, and relieving members of the rescue crew. The Local EOC, base camp or mobile command post are the central points for coordinating these actions.

APPENDIX L-2  
GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

I. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Determination of who is qualified to perform search and rescue operations in the Commonwealth of Kentucky is the responsibility of Kentucky Disaster and Emergency Services.
- B. It is the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which the rescue is taking place to determine the mode of rescue to be used.
- C. The method of search to be used is the responsibility of the on-scene search commander.
- D. CAP assistance may be available for search and rescue missions. Requests for assistance must originate from the local DES Director or local rescue coordinator and must be forwarded to the state DES. Searches by CAP are limited to those where missing persons are presumed alive or for missing aircraft. CAP cannot become involved in law enforcement searches.

II. SEARCH AND RESCUE MISSIONS

- A. Mine rescues are conducted by mine rescue squads. These squads are administered by the Division of Mines and Minerals, Population Protection Cabinet.
- B. Cave rescues are perhaps the most demanding of rescue operations. They require large amounts of time, logistical support, personnel and coordination of equipment in adverse conditions. Cave rescues require specialized training and equipment. A rescue squad should request assistance from a squad trained in cave rescue. Cave rescue training is available by the National Speleological Society.
- C. Underwater rescue and recovery operations may require the use of divers. These divers should be certified and must use the proper equipment.
- D. Other Types of Search and Rescue Operations
  - 1. Disaster Search and Rescue
  - 2. Urban Search and Rescue

3. Wilderness Search and Rescue
4. High Angle Rescue
5. Water Rescue and Recovery
  - a. Open water
    1. Rivers, fast-flowing streams
  - b. Closed water
    2. Lakes, ponds
6. Heavy Duty Rescue
7. Farm Rescue
8. Vehicle Rescue

### III. ADDITIONAL SEARCH AND RESCUE TRAINING AVAILABLE

- A. DES provides search & rescue courses developed by the National Association for Search and Rescue (NASAR). This training is on managing searches and basic rescue skills.
- B. The National Speleological Society offers a variety of training dealing with cave rescue
- C. The Council of Vocational Education, the Education and Humanities Cabinet offers training on Farm Rescue, Vehicle Rescue, and Heavy Duty Rescue.
- D. The Kentucky Water Patrol offers training on water rescue and recovery, with an emphasis on lakes and ponds.
- E. DES offers various rescue-related training annually.



APPENDIX L-3  
URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Following an earthquake, or other destructive disaster in an urban area, there will be a need to conduct search and rescue operations in rubble and debris.
- B. Specialized rescue teams will be needed in devastated urban areas. These teams can include:
  - 1. Search dogs
  - 2. Cranes, excavation equipment, and equipment operators
    - a. Mutual aid agreements need to be in place between the rescue team and owners of necessary equipment
    - b. Equipment operators need to be trained in the procedures used by the rescue teams.
  - 3. Personnel trained in Heavy or Urban Rescue
- C. It is necessary to cross train for rescue work other organizations, such as:
  - 1. Fire Departments
  - 2. Police Departments
  - 3. Public Works
  - 4. National Guard or other military
  - 5. EMS

II. MISSION

The mission of rescue services following an urban disaster is to provide immediate rescue and extrication.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Development of urban rescue capabilities should be undertaken by whatever governmental department has rescue functions.
- B. In urban areas, special urban search and rescue teams should be divided into four steps.
  - 1. Immediate rescue: releasing persons who can be

seen or heard.

2. Exploration: searching places where casualties may still be alive.
3. Selected debris removal: careful removal of debris to release persons still known to be missing.
4. General rubble clearance: stripping the area systematically as a last resort when persons are still unaccounted for.

C. Urban search and rescue teams should be organized as follows:

1. Five to ten members
2. a vehicle with necessary rescue equipment
3. a team leader who must be prepared to:
  - a. organize the team
  - b. supervise training
  - c. develop and enforce regulations for team operation
  - d. supervise the procurement and maintenance of equipment
  - e. conduct reconnaissance and inspection, locating and identifying special hazards in his area
  - f. direct the team during exercises
4. during an emergency the team leader should be prepared to:
  - a. report the event as directed
  - b. conduct reconnaissance
  - c. assign responsibilities/duties to team members at the site of operations
  - d. arrange for on-the-spot training of expanded rescue forces (neighbors or volunteers willing to help), as appropriate
  - e. ensure that correct rescue methods and techniques are used

- f. request additional personnel from the EOC, tools and assistance, if necessary
  - g. arrange for the rotation of teams
  - h. report to the EOC as required, following the completion or suspension of operations
- D. An urban search and rescue coordination plan should outline the operations plan for rescue. This would insure that all other agencies that may be involved in a rescue would be operating under uniform guidance.
- E. Stages and Procedures in Urban Rescue Operations
  - 1. In order to speed the flow of necessary rescue supplies and personnel, law enforcement should control access roads to the perimeter of the affected area.
  - 2. Control points should be established along the access roads to control traffic congestion.
  - 3. Prior to the incident, available rescue machinery should be identified as well as travel routes.
- F. The care of the injured after being freed of debris is as important as locating and freeing them from entrapment.
  - 1. Rescue personnel need to be thoroughly trained in this aspect of rescue.
  - 2. There will be many instances in which rescue personnel, while extricating victims, can prevent further injuries and save lives by:
    - a. controlling bleeding
    - b. giving artificial respiration
    - c. proper treatment of fractures, burns and shock.
  - 3. Speed in removal is important but it should be consistent with safety and proper handling to prevent further injury.
- F. When all survivors have been released, the recovery of bodies must be undertaken. This is an unpleasant task for which rescuers must be prepared. Persons not directly involved in the removal should be kept away.

G. Rescuers are responsible for filling out an emergency medical tag and attaching it to each of the survivors and deceased that they initially examine or treat. If emergency medical tags are not available, rescuers should use a piece of paper containing as much of the following information as possible:

1. Name
2. Home address
3. Sex and approximate age
4. Location when injured, location where found, date and hour
5. Type of injury and treatment by rescuers
6. Name of first aid worker
7. An empty space for other information, if necessary