



**All Hazards /
Defense Support to
Civil Authorities
SMART Book**

“Street Missions for Dummies”

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Area Damage Assessment / Phase 1 - Windshield Survey

Windshield Survey: Accurate damage assessment information following a disaster is critical to ensure that the incident commander and governing officials can adequately perform the following functions:

- Determine the overall impact of a disaster on the Municipality/County
- Evaluate what resources are necessary
- Prioritize resource assignments for response requirements
- Establish objectives for current and future operations periods

Damage assessment activities are most likely to be initiated after a major disaster such as an earthquake, hurricane, etc.

OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS:

- The governing body will conduct a rapid assessment of buildings, structures, roadways, and utilities as soon as practicable after a major event has occurred and when conditions are deemed safe by the incident commander. Rapid assessment may consist of agency assessment, windshield survey and aerial surveys, and damage reported by citizens.
- Response agencies should report the status of their facilities, personnel, and equipment to the EOC within 30 minutes of any event that can reasonable have been expected to cause significant damage.
- All response agencies with dispatched vehicles and radio communications should survey the damage and report conditions to the EOC. Emergency responders will complete the windshield surveys as quickly as possible and will not stop to render aid until the survey is completed unless there is an obvious and immediate threat to life or to mitigate a significant hazard.
- The governing body should conduct an aerial survey when necessary to augment windshield survey activities.
- Reports of damage from citizens will be routed through 911 dispatch or the EOC call taker center and forwarded to the damage assessment unit in the EOC.
- The governing body may pre-certify business owners and operators to expedite structural assessments during an emergency.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

In general agencies below will conduct the following:

- Conduct windshield or on site assessments when possible
- Reports the status of facilities, equipment, and personnel to the EOC
- Allow Governing Body's EOC to secure additional resources through state and federal agencies as needed (do not jump the chain of command)

Primary Agencies:

- Governing Body's Office of Emergency Management / Emergency Operations Center
- Development Services, Building Safety
- Fire Department
- Police Department

Supporting Agencies:

- Civil Air Patrol
- Health and Human Services
- Information Technology Department
- Public Works and Engineering
- Parks and Recreation
- Critical Infrastructure
- Public Transportation
- School District
- Solid Waste Services
- Traffic Department, Communications Division
- Water and Wastewater Utility

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

State and federal assistance is coordinated by Governing Body's Office of Emergency Management / Emergency Operations Center through the State Emergency Operations Center.

Area Damage Assessment / Phase II - State Assessment Team

The State Assessment Team (SAT) is team of highly trained professionals, task organized based upon event type. The purpose of the SAT is to quickly and accurately assess damages to residences, businesses, and public infrastructure resulting from a major disaster or emergency. This critical information enables emergency response managers to deploy the appropriate response personnel and resources to areas in need. Damage assessment also allows emergency managers to determine if the area is safe for public return, and if local and/or state resources can adequately respond to the event if Federal Disaster Assistance is needed.

Knowledge:

- The State Assessment Team (SAT) is a highly mobile and self-sustaining asset that consists of 3 sub-elements:
 1. SAT Element – highly trained professionals task organized based upon event types, who know how to assess suitability, safety, and extent of damage to structures, infrastructure, routes, etc.
 2. Ground Support Element (GSE) – ground tactical vehicles and crews that will transport, provide security for, and potentially assist the SAT.
 3. Air Support Element (ASE) – rotary wing aircraft that may be used to transport SAT, allows SAT to conduct aerial assessment, or to review video reconnaissance.
- Assessment Areas – The assessment area will be determined from phone calls to the EMD, JOC, 911, and other incident information. This documentation will be logged by the Geographical Information System (GIS) staff. GIS personnel will map the identified areas with each SAT assigned to specific areas.
- Typical SAT Checks – Fire, flooding, utilities (gas, power, water, etc.), structural damages to buildings, location of trapped victims, other hazards such as downed power lines or fractured streets.
- Know what your unit's role and area boundaries will be during the damage assessment.
 - i.e. Transporting the SAT; providing security for the SAT; assisting SAT with simple tasks that do not require specific training.
- Be sure to know your team's assigned location and arrangements for sleeping and eating.
- Make sure your team is together and has transportation.
- Know how long your shift is and who your relief is.
- Direct all media (reporters) to SCNG PAO at 803-299-2908.
- Know reporting procedures.

Chain of Command:

- Once assigned to a SAT operation/element, make sure your Chain of Command is aware of any and all changes.
 - i.e. You are asked to go to another location.
- The Guard Member reports to his/her Chain of Command that works directly for the civilian agency assigned.

The SAT OIC is a highly trained civilian authority in charge of the operation; typically the Guard is there in a supporting role. Know the SAT OIC and names of his/her support staff.

Communications:

- Find out who provides 800 MHz radios, batteries, and charger for SAT.
- Find out your Primary, Alternate, and Emergency lines of communications for SAT.
- Don't rely on cell phones, but bring them as a backup.
- Produce a list of cell phone numbers and/or radio frequencies needed for all involved in SAT operation and your military Chain of Command.

Equipment:

- **TRANS** - 4WD Vehicle (HMMWV), Road Flares, Sand Bags
- **COMMS** - Hand Held Radios, Cell Phones, Back-Up Batteries
- **PPE** - Helmet, Gloves, Eye and Ear Protection, Reflective Vest, First Aid Kit, Insect Repellent
- **Data Collection** - Clipboard, Paper, Pencil/Pen, Tape Measurer
- **Wet Weather Gear** - Gore-Tex Top/Bottom, Rubber Pull-Over Boots
- **Utilities** - Gas Wrench, Water Valve Turnkey
- **Breaching Equipment** - Axe, E-Tool, "Caution" and "Do Not Enter" Tape, Duct Tape
- **Additional** – Flashlight, Extra Batteries, Whistles

Area Damage Assessment / State Assessment Team (Small Unit Leader Worksheet)



REFERENCES: JOC J3 15-002-Rxx (UNIT)

TASK ORGANIZATION: (UNIT)

1. SITUATION: Civilian authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC have requested military assistance with an **Area Damage Assessment**.

Potential Threats:

Weather:

2. MISSION: NLT _____ Unit _____ will provide personnel and equipment to assist local authorities in conducting an **Area Damage Assessment** at _____ (address). Requested support will be provided for 48hrs or until properly relieved.

4. SUSTAINMENT: Must be able to self sustain for up to 72 hrs.

Food and Water:

Fuel:

Ammo:

Medical Supplies:

Misc Supplies:

3. EXECUTION

a. CDR's INTENT:

To provide support to local authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC with an Area Damage Assessment.

b. Coordinating Instructions:

1. Coordinate with Local Authority contact (POC) at ____ - ____ - ____ .
2. Pick up local area maps from POC.
3. Issuance of batons, arms, and ammunition and wear body armor will be situational dependant and only done upon TAG approval. Rules for Use of Force (RUF) issue will follow.
4. Supply needed (i.e. food, shelter, fuel) after the 72 hr. time-frame will be conducted in conjunction with the local authority.
5. Report civilian property damage on DA Form 285-AB-R.
6. Soldiers are not to take part in major law enforcement tasks traditionally defined as use of force, apprehension, and detention.
7. Medical attention needs are to be coordinated with local authority POC.
8. Report to local POC at _____ hours _____ date.
9. Unit's role for the area damage assessment are: _____

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Unit POC: (Assigned Unit)

JFHQ : (JOC)

Requesting Agency: (POC at local EOC)

Area Damage Assessment OIC:

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Response Generic Information

Description: In the event of a CBRNE incident within the state, the JOC may receive requests from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and assigned TFs with missions to provide assistance to civil authorities in response to CBRNE emergencies by providing personnel for a wide range of possible supporting mission sets. **South Carolina National Guard (NG) / South Carolina State Guard (SG) members will not enter contaminated areas without approval from the TAG.**

Knowledge:

- Know location of contaminated areas, evacuation areas, off limit boundaries, decontamination (DECON) sites, medical treatment sites, etc.
- Be sure to know where your unit's link-up point and sleeping/eating points are.
- Keep teams together and have rides to mission destination.
- Know how long your shift is and how long your mission is required.
- Teams need to be prepared to stay longer if mission requires.
- Know what your unit's role will be with CBRNE response
 - i.e. passing out food, water, maps, directing traffic flow around contaminated areas, providing security, assist law enforcement, etc.
 - Supports, not replaces civil authorities
- Know proper Individual Protective Posture (IPP) Down and Decontamination Procedures.
- Know what to do if you come into contact with the media (reporters).
 - Direct all media to SCNG PAO at 803-299-2908.

Communications:

- Find out providers of 800 MHz radios, batteries, and chargers for each team.
- Find out your primary, alternate, and emergency lines of communications; get a list of all call signs, channels, and frequencies for the mission.
- Get telephone number(s) to the shelter, telephonic hotlines for behavioral health issues, etc.
- Don't rely on cell phones, but bring them as a back up.
 - Maintain a list of cell phone numbers

Chain of Command:

Once assigned to a CBRNE operation, make sure your Chain of Command is aware of any and all changes.

- i.e. You are asked to go to another location.

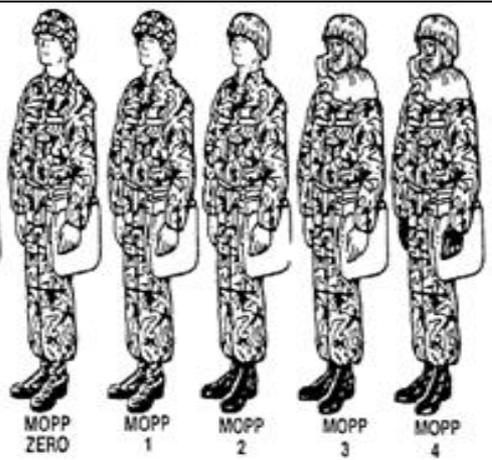
Who Does The SC NG/SG Soldier work for?

- The NG/SG is not in charge of emergency OPS but works for the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)
- The SEOC can assign troops to work for counties, delegating leadership to county officials.
 - The Guard Member reports to his/her Chain of Command that works directly for the civilian agency where assigned.
 - **The DECON Site Manager is typically a highly trained civilian or military authority in charge of the site.**
 - Know who the DECON Site Manager and his/her support staff is.
 - Keep Chain of Command informed of your location at all times.

Equipment:

- NBC Equipment:
 - Mask (M90 Series), Over garment, Undergarment, Helmet Cover, Vinyl Protective Gloves and Boots.
- Build and store GO Boxes at Armories.
 - First Aid kits/supplies, basic office supplies, battery operated civilian radio, flashlights, extra batteries, food (MREs), maps and EVAC directions to hand out to travelers, plastic bags, duct tape, name tags, cones, road guard vests, etc.
- Know what personal supplies and equipment to bring:
 - Protective Mask, MOPP Gear, Personal hygiene products, cold and wet weather gear, extra socks, underwear, uniforms, ACH/Kevlar, sleeping bag system, cot, etc.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Response Generic Information



Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) Levels

MOPP Equipment	MOPP 0	MOPP 1	MOPP 2	MOPP 3	MOPP 4
Mask	Carried	Carried	Carried	Worn	Worn
Overgarment	Available	Worn	Worn	Worn	Worn
Vinyl Overboot	Available	Available	Worn	Worn	Worn
Gloves	Available	Available	Available	Available	Worn
Helmet Protective Cover	Available	Available	Worn	Worn	Worn
Chemical Protective Undergarment	Available	Worn	Worn	Worn	Worn

CBRNE Response Missions:

- Site and Area Security
- Traffic Control
- Communication Support
- Decontamination Site Support
- Shelter Support
- Prevent unauthorized access to site
- Aid in mass evacuation of area
- Site Control and DECON
- Distribute Humanitarian supplies

NBC #1 Report:

Line	Nuclear	Biological (suspected)	Chemical
B	NB082834	LB208300	LB200300
C	90 deg Grid		
D	201405Z Mar 93	200410Z Mar 93	201405Z Mar 93
E		200414Z Mar 93	201412Z Mar 93
F		LB208300 Act	LB200300 Est
G	Artillery	Aerial spray	Bomblets
H	Surface	Unknown	Nerve, P, ground
J	60 Sec		
K			
L	15 Deg		
M			

NOTES: 1. Line items B, D, H, and either C or F should always be reported; other line items may be used if the information is known. Transmit line item MIKE (nuclear) only when data for line item LIMA cannot be obtained.

2. Biological attacks are considered to be "suspected" until confirmed by laboratory analysis.

• **RED ZONE** Areas where significant contamination with chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear (CBRN) agents has been confirmed or is strongly suspected but area has not been characterized. The Area is presumed to be life threatening from both skin contact and inhalation.

- **No SCNG or SCSG Members will enter Red Zones without authorization of TAG.**

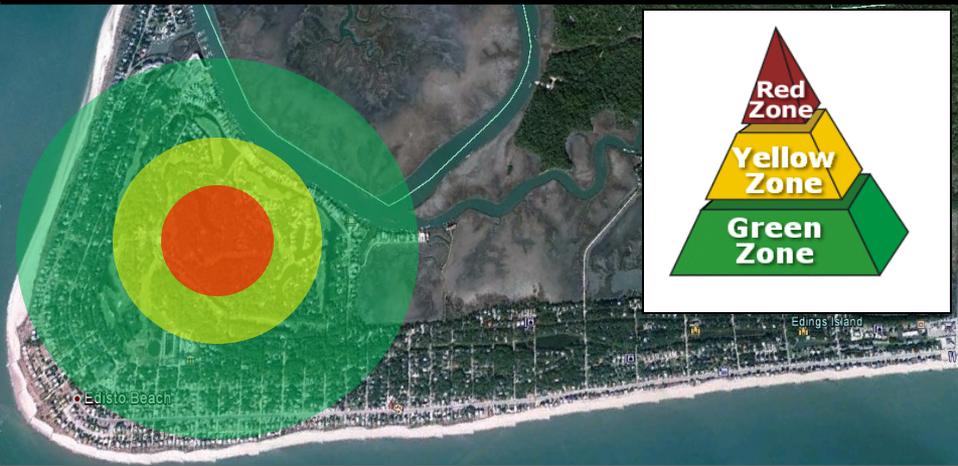
• **YELLOW ZONE** Areas where contamination with chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear (CBRN) agents is possible but active release has ended and initial monitoring exists.

- **No SCNG or SCSG Members will enter Yellow Zones without authorization of TAG.**

• **GREEN ZONE** Areas where contamination with chemical, biological, radiological, and/or nuclear (CBRN) agents is unlikely. This zone covers the area beyond the expected significant dispersal range of the initial event and secondary contamination range caused by traffic and emergency responders.

- **SCNG and SCSG missions will be conducted only in Green Zone.**

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Response Mission Small Unit Leader Worksheet



3. EXECUTION

- a. CDR's INTENT:
To provide support to local authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC with CBRNE Assistance.
- b. Coordinating Instructions:
 1. Coordinate with Local Authority contact _____ (name) at _____ - _____ - _____
 2. Pickup local area maps from POC.
- Our unit boundaries will be from _____ to _____
 3. Our unit's primary role will be _____
 4. Issuance of batons, arms, and ammunition will be situationally dependent and only done upon TAG approval. RUF issue will follow. MOPP Level is currently _____.
 5. Supply needed (i.e. food, shelter, fuel) after the 72 hr. time-frame will be conducted in coordination with the local authority POC.
 6. Report civilian property damage using DA Form 285-AB-R.
 7. Soldiers are not to take part in major law enforcement tasks traditionally defined as use of force, apprehension, and detention.
 8. Medical attention for military personnel is to be coordinated with local authority POC.
 9. Report to local CBRNE OIC at ____ hrs

REFERENCES: JOC J3 15-002-Rxx (UNIT)

TASK ORGANIZATION: (UNIT)

1. SITUATION: Civilian authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC have requested military assistance with conducting response to a CBRNE event

Potential Threats:

Weather:

2. MISSION: NLT _____ (Unit) _____ will provide personnel and equipment to assist local authorities conducting response to a CBRNE event at _____ (address). We will provide requested support for 48hrs or until properly relieved.

4. SUSTAINMENT: Must be able to self sustain for up to 72 hrs.

Food and Water:

Fuel:

Ammo:

Medical Supplies:

MOPP Supplies:

Misc Supplies:

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

POC:

Unit POC: (Assigned Unit)

JFHQ : (JOC / JOC Battle Captain)

Requesting Agency: (POC at local EOC)

CBRNE Element OIC:

County Level Emergency Operations Support Generic Information

Description:

The JOC will receive requests from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and assign Task Forces (TF) with missions to provide county level assistance to civil authorities in response to the consequences of crisis, including natural disasters and national security emergencies. This is accomplished by providing (from a predetermined pool of qualified and trained individuals) infrastructure support by filling vacancies at the county level in order to ensure the continuity of operations in an emergency environment.

Knowledge:

- During day to day operations, TF leadership will identify those unit members with skills considered compatible with the emergency operation of county level infrastructure. Examples include those individuals with experience in management and logistics coordination, or those who have specific knowledge of infrastructure systems to include traffic and utilities.
- Counties will identify positions where assistance is anticipated in the event of an emergency and will relay these anticipated needs to the SEOC.
- Once these slots are identified, a group of service members will begin regularly meeting and training with assigned county officials to become familiar with local systems to be considered “qualified” to fill slot in the event of an emergency, develop a collaborative working relationship.
- Once an emergency situation arrives, county will request assistance to be filled from the pool of qualified individuals.
- It is recommended to have multiple personnel qualified for a single slot.

County Level Emergency Operations:

The SC Guard will develop a collaborative working relationship with counties that have relayed projected manpower shortages to the SCEOC in positions determined to be critical to the continued operation of the local infrastructure in the event of an emergency or disaster.

Chain of Command:

- Once assigned to your county, make sure your Chain of Command is aware of all or any changes.
 - i.e. You are asked to go to another county or asked to serve in a position not fully qualified to fill.
- Who does the Service Member (SM) work for?
 - The SC NG/SG are not in charge of emergency operations, but works for the State Emergency Operations Center.
 - The SEOC can assign troops to work for counties’ operations. SC NG/SG are still not in charge, but subordinate to county staff.
 - i. The SM reports to his/her Chain of Command who works directly for a civilian agency.
 - ii. Keep Chain of Command informed of your location at all times.

Equipment:

- Know in advance (to the greatest extent possible), any mission specific equipment required for the continued operations of critical county infrastructure.
- Build and store GO Boxes at Armories containing any mission essential equipment related to specific area of responsibility.
 - i.e. surveying equip, diagnostic kits, etc.
- Know what supplies and equipment to bring:
 - Personal Hygiene Products, Cold and Wet Weather Gear, extra socks, underwear, uniforms, ACH/Kevlar, sleeping bag system, etc.

County Level Emergency Operations Support Mission Small Unit Leader Worksheet



REFERENCES: JOC J3 15-002-Rxx (UNIT)

TASK ORGANIZATION: (UNIT)

1. SITUATION: Civilian authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC have requested military assistance with _____ as needed.

Potential Threats:

Weather:

2. MISSION:

NLT ____ Unit _____ will provide personnel and equipment to assist local authorities at _____. Be prepared to assist civil authorities with a designated area of responsibility in order to assist civil authorities with pre-established roles inside local infrastructure until such a time that (county) _____ can maintain self-sustaining operations.

3. EXECUTION

a. CDR's INTENT:

To provide support to local authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC with SC NG/SG capabilities.

b. Coordinating Instructions:

1. Coordinate with local authority contact _____ (name) at _____ - _____ - _____.
2. Pick up local area maps from POC.
3. Pick up any mission required equipment not at location.
4. Supply need (i.e. food, shelter, fuel) after the 72 hr. time frame will be conducted with the local authority POC.
5. Report civilian property damage on DA Form 285-AB-R.
6. Soldiers are not to take part in major law enforcement tasks traditionally defined as use of force, apprehension, and detention.
7. Medical attention for service members is to be coordinated with local authority POC.
8. Report to local POC at _____ (time) _____ (date).
9. Unit's role for the area are: _____

4. SUSTAINMENT: Must be able to self sustain for up to 72 hrs.

Food and Water:

Fuel:

Ammo:

Medical Supplies:

Misc Supplies:

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Unit POC: (Assigned Unit)

JFHQ : (JOC / JOC Battle Captain)

Requesting Agency: (POC at local EOC)

Emergency Shelter Operation Generic Information

Emergency Shelter Operations: Emergency Shelters are intended to be activated whenever a man-made or natural event causes displacement of large populations and/or a need for temporary lodging. The National Guard may be called on to provide medical, logistical, worker, or security **assistance** to these facilities.

Knowledge:

- **The Shelter Manager is a highly trained civilian authority in charge of the shelter and typically a Guard unit will be assigned a supporting role, providing logistical support and manpower.**
- Typical Shelter Staff – Shelter Manager, Assistant Manager, Nurse, Registration Staff, Food Service Staff, Building Maintenance, Sanitation Staff, and Security.
- Typical Shelter Location – school, church, public building, sports facility, etc.
- Be sure to know the shelter location and arrangement for sleeping and eating.
- Make sure your team is organized and has transportation.
- Know how long your shift is and who your relief will be.
- Teams need to be prepared to stay longer if road networks are too congested for transport.
- Know what your unit's role will be at the shelter.
 - i.e. Security, passing out food and water, providing information, registration, directing inhabitants to sleeping areas or other shelters, janitorial, set up, etc.
- Know what to do if you come into contact with the media (reporters).
 - Direct all media to SCNG PAO at 803-299-2908.
- Know reporting procedures.

Communications:

- Find out providers of 800 MHz radios, batteries, and chargers for each shelter team.
- Find out your primary, alternate, and emergency lines of communications; get a list of all call signs, channels, and frequencies for the mission.
- Get telephone number(s) to the shelter, telephonic hotlines for behavioral health issues, etc.
- Don't rely on cell phones, but bring them as a back up.
 - Maintain a list of cell phone numbers

Chain of Command:

Once assigned to your shelter, make sure your Chain of Command is aware of any and all changes.

- i.e. You are asked to go to another location.

Who Does The SC NG/SC Soldier work for?

- The NG/SG is not in charge of emergency OPS but works for the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)
- The SEOC can assign troops to work for counties, delegating leadership to county officials.
 - The Guard Member reports to his/her Chain of Command that works directly for the civilian agency where assigned.
 - **The Shelter Manager is a highly trained civilian authority in charge of the shelter.**
 - Know who the Shelter Manager and his/her support staff is.
 - Keep Chain of Command informed of your location at all times.

Equipment:

- Carry and check "Rules of Use of Force" (RUF) cards. RUFs are situational dependent, and if needed, will be determined by TAG .
- Build and store GO Boxes at Armories.
 - First Aid kits/supplies, basic office supplies, battery operated civilian radio, flashlights, extra batteries, food (MREs), maps and EVAC directions to hand out to travelers, plastic bags, duct tape, name tags, cones, road guard vests, Red Cross Shelter Operations Workbook, etc.
- Know what personal supplies and equipment to bring:
 - Personal hygiene products, cold and wet weather gear, extra socks, underwear, uniforms, ACH/Kevlar, sleeping bag system, cot, etc.

Emergency Shelter Operation Mission (Small Unit Leader Worksheet)



3. EXECUTION

- a. CDR's INTENT:
To provide support to local authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC with Emergency Shelter assistance.
- b. Coordinating Instructions:
 1. Coordinate with Local Authority contact _____ (name) at _____ - _____ - _____.
 2. Pickup local area maps from POC.
 3. Issuance of batons, arms, and ammunition and wear of body armor will be situationally dependent and only done upon TAG approval. RUF issue will follow.
 4. Supplies needed (i.e. food, shelter, fuel) after the 72 hr. time-frame will be conducted with the local authority POC.
 5. Report civilian property damage using DA Form 285-AB-R.
 6. Soldiers are not to take part in major law enforcement tasks traditionally defined as use of force, apprehension, and detention.
 7. Medical attention for service members is to be coordinated with local authority POC.
 8. Report to local POC _____ at _____ hrs.
 9. Unit's roles at shelter are: _____

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

POC:
 Unit POC: (Assigned Unit)
 JFHQ : (JOC / JOC Battle Captain)
 Requesting Agency: (POC at local EOC)
 Shelter Manager:
 Shelter:

REFERENCES: JOC J3 15-002-Rxx (UNIT)

TASK ORGANIZATION: (UNIT)

1. SITUATION: Civilian authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC have requested military assistance with establishing an Emergency Shelter.

Potential Threats:

Shelter Size and Location:

Weather:

2. MISSION: NLT _____ Unit _____ will provide personnel and equipment to assist local authorities with establishing an Emergency Shelter at _____ (address). They will provide requested support for 48hrs or until properly relieved.

4. SUSTAINMENT: Must be able to self sustain for up to 72 hrs.

Food and Water:

Fuel:

Ammo:

Medical Supplies:

Misc Supplies:

Health and Welfare Checks

Health and Welfare Checks: The SC National Guard and State Guard may be called on to assist local authorities with conducting door to door Health and Welfare Checks in effected areas following a natural or manmade disaster. The purpose of these checks are to account for and identify effected personnel, help determine if there is a need for resources, direct needed resources, and provide access to technology necessary to communicate.

Knowledge:

- Typically this operation will be done **assisting a law enforcement agency or other type of emergency service that is highly trained.**
- Typically a Guard unit will be in a **supporting role providing manpower (“door-to-door” capabilities)**, under the supervision of a trained law enforcement or emergency services OIC.
- Know what your unit’s role and area boundaries will be during the Health and Welfare Checks i.e.:
 - Checking door to door.
 - Taking location and personal information from those in affected areas.
 - Taking lists of needed supplies/resources/locations/times.
 - Providing information on distribution points, shelters, etc.
 - Handing out humanitarian supplies, etc.
 - Summoning legal or medical assistance.
 - Insuring in all situations that your unit is able to summon law enforcement and other emergency services immediately.
- Be sure to know your team’s assigned location and arrangement for sleeping and eating.
- Make sure your team is organized and has transportation.
- Know how long your shift is and who your relief will be.
 - Teams need to be prepared to stay longer if road networks are too congested for transport.
- Direct all media to SCNG PAO at 803-299-2908.
- Know reporting procedures.

Chain of Command:

- Once assigned to a Health and Welfare Check Element, make sure your Chain of Command is aware of any and all changes.
 - i.e. You are asked to go to another location.
- The Guard Member reports to his/her Chain of Command that works directly for the civilian agency assigned. The **Health and Welfare Check Element OIC** is civilian authority in charge of the operation.
- Know who the OIC and who his/her support staff is.

Communications:

- Find out who provides 800 MHz Radios, Batteries & Chargers for each mass evacuation team.
- Find out your Primary, Alternate, and Emergency lines of communications.
- Get telephone number(s) to the Evacuation Centers, Reception Centers, shelters, telephonic hotlines for behavioral health issues, etc.
- Get a list of call signs, channels, and frequencies for the mission.
- Don’t rely on cell phones, but bring them as a back up.
 - Maintain a list of cell phone numbers for all personnel involved.

Equipment:

- Carry and check “Rules of Use of Force” (RUF) cards. RUFs are situationally dependent and, if needed, will be determined by TAG .
- Build and store GO Boxes at Armories
 - First Aid kits/supplies, basic office supplies, battery operated civilian radio, flashlights, extra batteries, food (MREs), maps and EVAC directions to hand out to travelers, plastic bags, duct tape, name tags, cones, road guard vests, etc.
- Know what personal supplies and equipment to bring:
 - Personal hygiene products, cold and wet weather gear, extra socks, underwear, uniforms, ACH/Kevlar, sleeping bag system, cot, etc.

Health and Welfare Check Mission (Small Unit Leader Worksheet)



3. EXECUTION

- a. CDR's INTENT:
To provide support to local authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC with conducting door-to-door welfare checks.
- b. Coordinating Instructions:
 1. Coordinate with Local Authority contact _____ (name) at _____ - _____ - _____
 2. Pickup local area maps from POC.
- Our unit boundaries will be from _____ to _____
 3. Our unit's primary role will be _____
 4. Issuance of batons, arms, and ammunition and wear of body armor will be situationally dependent and only done upon TAG approval. RUF issue will follow.
 5. Supply needed (i.e. food, shelter, fuel) after the 72 hr. timeframe will be conducted in coordination with the local authority POC.
 6. Report civilian property damage using DA Form 285-AB-R.
 7. Soldiers are not to take part in major law enforcement tasks traditionally defined as use of force, apprehension, and detention.
 8. Medical attention for military personnel is to be coordinated with local authority POC.
 9. Report to local Health & Welfare Element Check OIC at ____ hrs

REFERENCES: JOC J3 15-002-Rxx (UNIT)

TASK ORGANIZATION: (UNIT)

1. SITUATION: Civilian authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC have requested military assistance with conducting door-to-door health and welfare checks

Potential Threats:

Weather:

2. MISSION: NLT _____ (Unit) _____ will provide personnel and equipment to assist local authorities conducting door to door Health and Welfare Checks at _____ (address). We will provide requested support for 48hrs or until properly relieved.

4. SUSTAINMENT: Must be able to self sustain for up to 72 hrs.

Food and Water:

Fuel:

Ammo:

Medical Supplies:

Misc Supplies:

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

POC:

Unit POC: (Assigned Unit)

JFHQ : (JOC / JOC Battle Captain)

Requesting Agency: (POC at local EOC)

Health and Welfare Check Element OIC:

Mass Evacuation Operations

Mass Evacuation: When an impending catastrophic event is forecast that necessitates the evacuation of the local population, the State will assist local jurisdictions in evacuating citizens from impacted or soon to be impacted areas. Should an evacuation become necessary, evacuation instructions will be made public via Emergency Activation System (EAS), TV, and radio.

Knowledge:

- Special considerations maybe needed for numerous groups of people i.e. - elderly, disabled, low-income, homeless or transient, pet owners.
- Be sure to know your teams assigned locations and arrangements for sleeping and eating. Make sure your team is together and has transportation.
- Know how long your shift is and who your relief will be.
- Teams need to be prepared to stay longer if road networks are too congested for transport.
- Typical Mass Evacuation Events - Locations
 - Public Notification/Area Sweeps (notify public, ensure evacuation by checking door-to-door, record names and locations of those refusing to leave, getting those who need assistance to evacuation centers)
 - Define Boundaries (neighborhood, city, county, etc.).
 - Evacuation/Embarkation Center (for those who need public transportation to evacuate) - coliseum, school, public facility.
 - Disembarkation / Reception Center (place where those who used public transportation are brought to) - coliseum, school, public facility.
 - Disembarkation Point Lodging Facility (for those who need a place to stay until evacuation is lifted)– hotels, shelters, etc.
- Know what your unit’s role and area boundaries will be during the mass evacuation.
 - In addition to conducting evacuation, Guard personnel may operate TCPs, provide security, information on evacuation routes or transportation centers, shelters, crowd control, line control, manifests support, and handing out humanitarian supplies at transportation centers.
- Direct all media (reporters) to SCNG PAO at 803-299-2908.
- Know reporting procedures.

Chain of Command:

- Once assigned to a mass evacuation operation/element, make sure your chain of command is aware of any and all changes.
 - i.e. You are asked to go to another location.
- The Guard Member reports to his/her Chain of Command that works directly for the civilian agency assigned.
- **The Mass Evacuation OIC is a highly trained civilian authority in charge of the operation; typically a Guard unit is there in a supporting role to provide manpower.**
- Know the identities of the OIC and his/her support staff.

Communications:

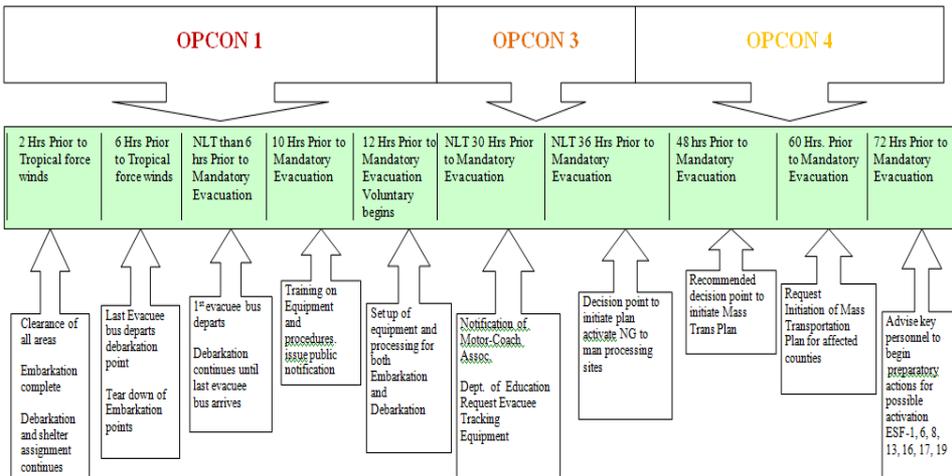
- Find out who provides 800 MHz radios, batteries, charger for each mass evacuation team.
- Find out your primary, alternate, and emergency lines of communication; get a list of all call signs, channels, and frequencies for the mission.
- Get telephone number(s) to the Evacuation Centers, Reception Centers, hotlines for behavioral health issues, etc.
- Don’t rely on cell phones, but bring them as a back up.
 - Maintain a list of cell phone numbers for all involved.

Equipment:

- Carry and check “Rules of Use of Force” (RUF) cards. RUFs are situational dependent and, if needed, will be determined by TAG .
- Build and store GO Boxes at Armories.
 - First Aid kits/supplies, basic office supplies, battery operated civilian radio, flashlights, extra batteries, food (MREs), maps and EVAC directions to hand out to travelers, plastic bags, duct tape, name tags, cones, road guard vests, etc.
- Know what personal supplies and equipment to bring:
 - Personal hygiene products, cold and wet weather gear, extra socks, underwear, uniforms, ACH/Kevlar, sleeping bag system, cot, etc.

Mass Evacuation Operation Mission (Small Unit Leader Worksheet)

Mass Evacuation Plan Timeline



3. EXECUTION

a. CDR's INTENT:

To provide support to local authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC with a Mass Evacuation.

b. Coordinating Instructions:

1. Coordinate with Local Authority contact _____ (name)

at _____ - _____ - _____ .

2. Pickup local area maps from POC.

3. Issuance of batons, arms, and ammunition and wear body armor will be situationally dependent and only done only upon TAG approval. RUF issue will follow.

4. Supply needed (i.e. food, shelter, fuel) after the 72 hr. time-frame will be coordinated with the local authority POC.

5. Report civilian property damage using DA Form 285-AB-R.

6. Soldiers are not to take part in major law enforcement tasks traditionally defined as use of force, apprehension, and detention.

7. Medical attention for Guard personnel is to be coordinated with local authority POC.

8. Report to local POC

9. Unit's roles during mass evacuation are: _____

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Unit POC: (Assigned Unit)

JFHQ : (JOC)

Requesting Agency: (POC at local EOC)

Mass Evacuation OIC:

Evacuation/Embarkation Center:

Disembarkation/Reception Center:

REFERENCES: JOC J3 15-002-Rxx (UNIT)

TASK ORGANIZATION: (UNIT)

1. SITUATION: Civilian authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC have requested military assistance with a **Mass Evacuation**.

Potential Threats:

Weather:

2. MISSION: NLT _____ Unit _____ will provide personnel and equipment to assist local authorities with conducting a **Mass Evacuation** at _____. Provide requested support for 48hrs, or until properly relieved.

4. SUSTAINMENT: Must be able to self sustain up to 72 hrs.

Food and Water:

Fuel:

Ammo:

Medical Supplies:

Misc Supplies:

Points of Distribution (POD) Introduction

Description:

Points of Distribution (POD) are centralized locations where the public picks up life sustaining commodities such as water and food following a disaster or emergency. PODs should be open to the public for 12 hours per day; however, this is at the discretion of the county.

POD Operations:

Victims will drive through a distribution point and be served without leaving their vehicles.

- Each car represents an average family of 3.
- Each vehicle passing through a distribution point will receive the following:
 - 2 or 3 bags of ice *based upon availability*
 - 1 case of water (9 – 12 liters)
 - 6 MREs

POD Types:

•Type III POD: 19 Day; 4 Night

•A Type III POD serves 5,000 people a day based on one vehicle representing a household of 3 people. A Type III POD is 150'x 300' and requires a staff of 19 per day and 4 per night.

•Type II POD: 34 Day; 6 Night

•A Type II POD is twice the size of a Type III and serves 10,000 people a day based on one vehicle representing a household of 3 people. A Type II POD is 250'x 300' and requires a staff of 34 per day and 6 per night.

•Type I POD: 78 Day; 10 Night

•The largest of the PODs is a Type I. A Type I POD serves 20,000 people a day based on one vehicle representing a household of 3 people. A Type I POD is 250' x 500' and requires a staff of 78 per day and 10 per night. Type I PODs are only used in large metropolitan areas.

POD Equipment:

- Traffic Cones
- Pallets
- Pallet Jack
- Fork Lift
- Light Tower
- Head Protection
- Hand Protection
- High Visibility Vests
- Illumination
 - Flashlights
 - Glow sticks



Points of Distribution (POD) Checklist

POD Kit:

- One (1) 96 gal trash can, wheeled (for storage of the kit)
- Sixteen (16) pairs of leather work gloves
- Four (4) rolls of duct tape
- Nineteen (19) battery-powered (D-cell) flashlights
- Nineteen (19) reflective safety vests
- One (1) First Aid Kit
- Twelve (12) 36", reflective traffic cones
- Sixteen (16) Safety hard hats
- Thirty (30) Orange or Red Glow Sticks
- Thirty six (36) D-cell, batteries
- Eight (8) medium back support belts or vests
- Eight (8) large back support belts or vests
- One (1) 5 lb. fire extinguisher

POD Considerations:

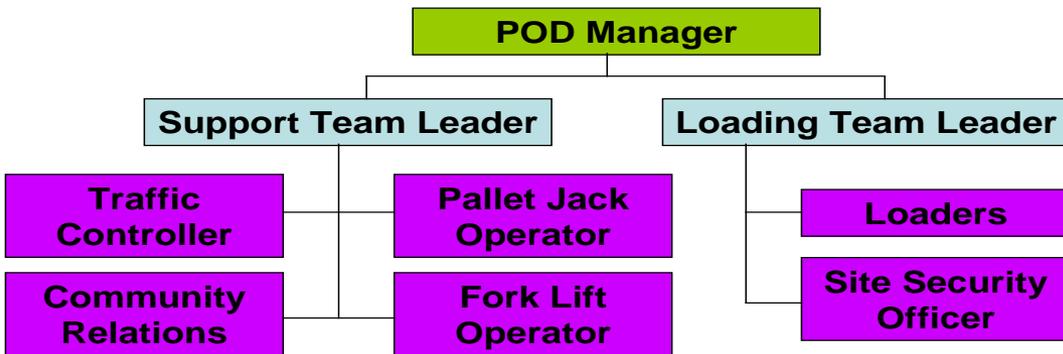
- Adequate Manpower (Consider backups for each position)
- Equipment (Forklift and pallet jack a must)
- Site Layout, good traffic flow
- Room for delivery trucks (18 wheelers without disrupting operations)
- Qualified Forklift Operators
- Security (Help with the general public)
- Traffic Control (Police at main intersections)
- Signs identifying the site as "Commodities Distribution Point"
- Request a Community Relations person to help handout information to the public
- Always keep safety first
- Provide a notebook for securing delivery charts and receipts
- Communications (Team Leader or manager will require communications)
- Train an assistant for night operations
- Ask for technical help through your Emergency Manager if assistance is needed



**Each POD kit is designed for a Type III POD. If a Type II POD is established at that site, the site should have two kits. A Type I POD would need four kits.

Points of Distribution (POD) Staff

POD Staff



Traffic Controller: Manages the movement of vehicles through the POD. Directly controls the movement of vehicles and oversees the safety of loaders. All issues with customer vehicles, such as breakdowns, are coordinated with and directed by the Traffic Controller or Support Team Leader.

Community Relations: Works for the PAO to distribute public information (flyers, handouts etc.) Serves as the central point of contact for media and public relations on the site.

Fork Lift Operator: Manages the movement of pallets to and from the resupply vehicle(s) including resupplying the loading line. Must be qualified to operate.

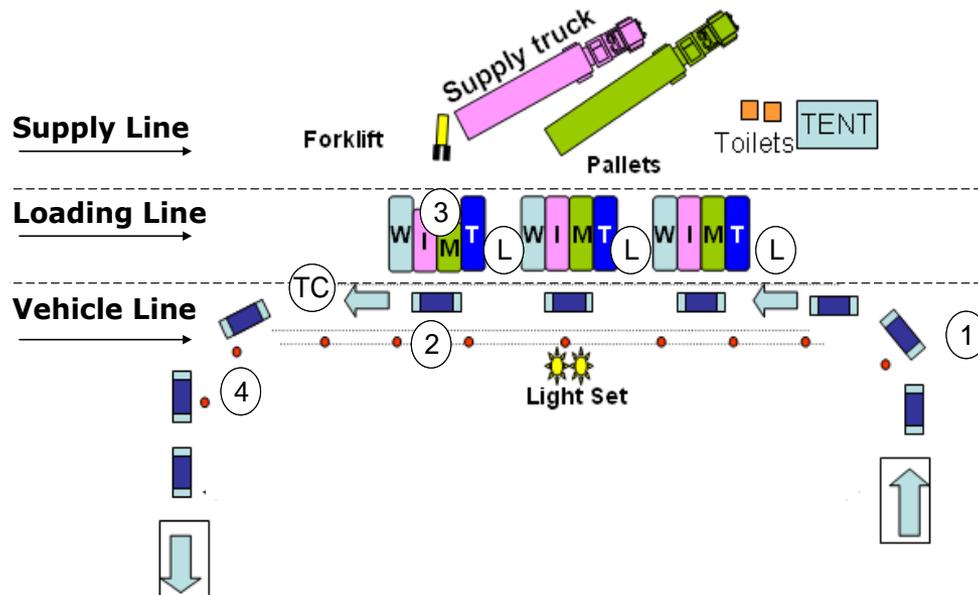
Pallet Jack Operator: Responsible for the movement of pallets to and from the loading line and removing empty pallets. Must be familiar with the equipment.

Loaders: Conducts loading operations and sustainment of staff. The support team supports the loading line by:

- Conducts customer commodity loading
- Oversees site security and coordinates with local law enforcement for assistance
- Responsible for loading set quantities of supplies into customer vehicles.
- Coordinate with the Support Team for resupply of the loading line.
- Sustaining staff operations including:
 - Restrooms
 - Break Areas
 - Trash Removal
 - Staff Feeding
 - Establishing Shift Schedules

Site Security Officer: Primary staff member that will work with angered or agitated customers. Should be a law enforcement officer or an individual trained in security operations.

Site Layout



POD Signage: Same for vehicles and pedestrians.

- **POD Ahead** – This sign provides directions to inbound customers in locating the entrance to the POD. There can be multiple signs placed away from the POD to give the estimated distance to the POD.
- **Enter** – This sign directs customers to enter at the correct point of the vehicle lane.
- **Loading Point** – Each loading point should be marked so that customers know to stop for materials to be loaded.
- **Exit/Do Not Enter** – This marks the vehicle lane exit. It is also important to clearly mark the opposite side of the sign with “DO NOT ENTER”.
- There are **other signs** you can use at a POD.
 - This site staffed by _____...
 - One Way
 - Turn Here

SUPPLY LINE: Where supply trucks, usually tractor-trailers, have room to unload. This area also includes staff care facilities including restroom facilities and rest tent. Having an informational bulletin board in the rest tent is a good way to keep your staff updated.

LOADING LINE: Where supplies are kept waiting on stacked pallets to be distributed to the public. This is also where loaders wait while vehicles are moving through the Vehicle Line.

VEHICLE LINE: Where the public drives through to get supplies. Entry into the vehicle line occurs only when all vehicles have come to a complete stop and the Traffic Controller has instructed the staff to “LOAD”.

PODs provide the same quantity of supplies to each vehicle. In the site layout diagram, the POD is providing water (**W**), ice (**I**), shelf stable meals (**M**), and tarps (**T**).

Points of Distribution (POD) Generic Information

Daily Maintenance:

On-site equipment must be checked daily to ensure proper working order. The forklift (if on site) should be inspected following the equipment maintenance checklist. A similar inspection must be conducted on the pallet jack(s), light tower(s) and other equipment.

Break Downs:

If, during your inspection or during use, the equipment breaks down, contact Local Emergency Management Agency (LEMA) to get a maintenance technician or replacement equipment.

Refueling:

Generators and Light Towers should be refueled twice a day prior to shift change. Ensure you follow the owner's manual for proper refueling procedures.

Volunteers:

At your POD site, you may get volunteers willing to assist you. These volunteers may be from your organization, friends of your staff, or spontaneous public volunteers. You must coordinate the decision to accept volunteers with your LEMA. If the decision is to allow additional volunteers on the POD site, they must follow the same rules and procedures as the trained staff. This includes signing in just as the regular staff does each day.

Media:

The media may wish to visit your POD site. This must be coordinated with your LEMA's Public Information Officer (PIO). *All questions from the media must be directed to that PIO.* This ensures a common message across the jurisdiction and other PODs. Your Community Relations staff and POD Manager will be the primary points of contact for media inquiries. Additionally, the media must be directed to not interfere with ongoing POD operations, such as stopping or disrupting traffic flowing in and out of the POD site.

Public Relations:

Your Community Relations staff will also provide information to POD customers. This information is provided by LEMA's PIO. The information may be verbal or through handout flyers. The POD Manager should work closely with the Community Relations staff to ensure correct messages are being provided.

Points of Distribution (POD) Mission Small Unit Leader Worksheet



3. EXECUTION

a. CDR's INTENT:

To provide support to local authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC with QRF capabilities.

b. Coordinating Instructions:

1. Coordinate with Local Authority contact _____ (name) at _____ - _____ - _____.
2. Pickup local area maps from POC.
3. Issuance of batons, arms, and ammunition and wear of body armor will be situationally dependent and only done upon TAG approval. RUF issue will follow.
4. Supply need (i.e. food, shelter, fuel) after the 72 hr. time-frame will be coordinated with the local authority POC.
5. Report civilian property damage using DA Form 285-AB-R.
6. Soldiers are not to take part in major law enforcement tasks traditionally defined as use of force, apprehension, and detention.
7. Medical attention for Guard personnel is to be coordinated with local authority POC.
8. Report to local POD OIC _____ at _____ time.
9. Unit roles at POD are: _____

*** The POC OIC is a highly trained civilian authority and typically the Guard is involved in supporting role, providing equipment and manpower.**

REFERENCES: JOC J3 15-002-Rxx (UNIT)

TASK ORGANIZATION: (UNIT)

1. SITUATION: Civilian authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC have requested military assistance with _____ as needed.

Potential Threats:

Weather:

2. MISSION: NLT _____ Unit _____ will provide personnel and equipment to assist local authorities with conducting a **Point of Distribution** at _____. They will provide requested support for 48hrs or until properly relieved.

4. SUSTAINMENT: Must be able to self sustain for up to 72 hrs.

Food and Water:

Fuel:

Ammo:

Medical Supplies:

Misc Supplies:

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

Unit POC: (Assigned Unit)

JFHQ : (JOC / JOC Battle Captain)

Requesting Agency: (POC at local EOC)

Ready Reserve (RR) / Security, Support, and Manpower Generic Information

Description:

The JOC will receive requests from the State Emergency Operations Center(SEOC) and assign TFs with missions to provide assistance to civil authorities in response to the consequences of civil emergencies or attacks, including natural disasters and national security emergencies by providing personnel for a Ready Reserve (RR). A RR can be activated during any phase of an emergency.

Ready Reserve Missions:

- Traffic Control
- Wildfires
 - Typically support not fire fighting unless qualified
- Transportation Support
- Site and Area Security
- Communications Support
- Debris Clearing
- Distributing Humanitarian Aid
- Flood SPT / Sandbag Operations
- Civil Disturbance Operations
 - Crowd Control Formations
 - Entry Control Procedures

Knowledge:

- Be sure to know where your unit's link-up point and/or sleeping/eating points are.
- Make sure your team is together and have rides to RR destination.
- Know how long your shift is and how long your mission will last.
- Teams need to be prepared to stay longer if mission requires.
- Know what your unit's role will be with the RR
 - i.e. passing out food, water, maps, directing traffic flow, providing security, assist law enforcement, filling/placing sandbags, etc.
 - Supports, not replaces civil authorities.
- Know what to do if you come into contact with the media.
 - Direct all media to SCNG PAO.
 - Contact SCNG PAO at 803-299-2908.
- Know reporting procedures.

Chain of Command:

- Once assigned to your RR ensure your Chain of Command is aware of all or any changes.
 - i.e. You are asked to go to another area or patrol.
- Who does the Guard Member work for?
 - The NG/SG is not in charge of emergency OPS but works for the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
 - The SEOC can assign troops to work for counties.
 - i. The Guard Member reports to his/her Chain of Command who works directly for a civilian agency.
 - ii. Keep Chain of Command informed of your location at all times.

Communications:

- Find out who provides 800 MHz Radios, Batteries and Chargers for each RR Team.
- Find out your Primary, Alternate, and Emergency lines of communications.
- Get a list of all call signs, channels, and frequencies for the mission.
- Don't rely on cell phones, but bring them as a back up.
 - Maintain a list of cell phone numbers.

Equipment:

- Carry and check "Rules of Use of Force" (RUF) cards. RUFs are situationally dependent, and if needed, will be determined by TAG.
- Build and store GO Boxes to be stored at Armories
 - i.e. Road guard vests, traffic cones, flashlights, extra batteries, food (MREs), tow straps, maps and EVAC Directions to hand out to travelers, work gloves, pioneer tools, batons, civilian GPS, etc.
- Know what supplies and equipment to bring:
 - Personal Hygiene Products, Cold and Wet Weather Gear, extra socks, underwear, uniforms, ACH/Kevlar, sleeping bag system.

Ready Reserve (RR) / Security, Support, and Manpower Mission Small Unit Leader Worksheet



3. EXECUTION

a. CDR's INTENT:

To provide support to local authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC with RR capabilities.

b. Coordinating Instructions:

1. Coordinate with Local Authority contact _____ (name) at _____ - _____ - _____.
2. Pickup local area maps from POC.
3. Issuance of batons, arms, and ammunition and wear of body armor will be situationally dependent and done only upon TAG approval. RUF issue will follow.
4. Supply need (i.e. food, shelter, fuel) after the 72 hr. time-frame will be coordinated with the local authority POC.
5. Report civilian property damage using DA Form 285-AB-R.
6. Soldiers are not to take part in major law enforcement tasks traditionally defined as use of force, apprehension, and detention.
7. Medical needs for Guard personnel are to be coordinated with local authority POC.
8. Report to local POC at _____ on _____ (DTG).
9. Unit's roles for ready reserve mission are: _____

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

POC:

Unit POC: (Assigned Unit)

JFHQ : (JOC / JOC Battle Captain)

Requesting Agency: (POC at local EOC)

REFERENCES: JOC J3 15-002-Rxx (UNIT)

TASK ORGANIZATION: (UNIT)

1. SITUATION: Civilian authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC have requested military assistance with _____ as needed.

Potential Threats:

Weather:

2. MISSION: NLT _____ Unit _____ will provide personnel and equipment to assist local authorities at _____. Be prepared to assist civil authorities with a designated area of responsibility in order to assist civil authorities with the protection of life/property, and restoration of peace, order, and public safety. Maintain this security posture for 48hrs or until relieved.

4. SUSTAINMENT: Must be able to self sustain for up to 72 hrs.

Food and Water:

Fuel:

Ammo:

Medical Supplies:

Misc Supplies:

Search and Rescue (SAR) Generic Information

Search and Rescue is the use of aircraft, surface craft (land/water), submarines, specialized rescue teams, and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or sea. The majority of search and rescue is performed in the initial minutes and hours of a disaster by untrained, average citizens, who include victims' friends, family members, and neighbors.

How does a typical SAR mission begin?

A natural or manmade disaster occurs such as collapsed building or tornado where there is obvious potential for missing persons **OR** a friend or family member of the lost / missing person will call 911 to report an overdue or missing person. A Law Enforcement Officer will be dispatched to get initial information. If there are profile indicators that the person is in a category that would require a Search and Rescue effort, the Law Enforcement Agency will call out the ESAR Team. ESAR Members will be directed to stage and set up an Operations Base at a specific location. Field Planning will then commence based on the time of day, weather, condition and age of the lost person and other factors.

Three Components of Search & Rescue:

- Rural – typically in open wooded, swamp, lake, and field areas
- Urban – typically conducted in built up areas involving collapsed structures
- Aerial - via air; large coverage areas with limited access to responders

Tasks:

- Search collapsed buildings for victims, and rescue them.
- Locate and rescue victims buried in earth, snow, and other debris.
- Rescue victims from swiftly moving or high water.
- Locate and rescue victims from damaged or collapsed mines.
- Locate and rescue victims lost in wilderness areas.
- Provide emergency medical care to trapped victims.
- Provide dogs trained to locate victims by sound or smell.
- Assess and control gas, electric service, and hazardous materials.
- Evaluate and stabilize damaged structures.
- Locate downed aircraft.

When the mission is received:

- Review current situation, planned activities (24-72 hours) and critical issues.
- Understand tactics for functional and geographic boundaries.
- **Determine Task Organization for unit pairing unit members with trained SAR personnel; the Crew Leader of a Search and Rescue Team is highly trained and typically a Guard unit provides additional manpower or support and should not conduct searches independently.**
- Plot functional and geographic boundaries.
- Determine resources needed.
- Specify operations facilities and reporting locations. Plot on map.
- Discuss requirements for:
 - Communications / Reporting Procedures
 - Medical
 - Traffic
 - Other logistical issues (MEDEVAC)
 - Feeding
 - Billeting
 - Chain-of-Command

Pre-Planning:

- What military/personal equipment is required for individuals?
- What type of SAR missions can individuals expect?
- To whom will NG/SG assets report?
- Who is in charge of mission?
- How long will mission last?

Search and Rescue (SAR) Mission Small Unit Leader Worksheet



3. EXECUTION

a. CDR's INTENT:

To provide support to local authorities in _____ (City),
 _____ (County), SC with QRF capabilities.

b. Coordinating Instructions:

1. Coordinate with Local Authority contact _____ (name)
 at _____ - _____ - _____ (phone).
2. Pickup local area maps from POC.
 - Our unit boundaries will be from _____
 to _____
3. Our unit's primary role will be _____

4. Supply needed(i.e. food, shelter, fuel) after the 72 hr. time-
 frame will be coordinated with the local authority POC.
5. Soldiers are not to take part in major law enforcement tasks
 traditionally defined as use of force, apprehension, and
 detention.
6. Medical attention for Guard personnel is to be coordinated
 with local authority POC.
7. Report to local Search and Rescue OIC / Crew Leader
8. Unit's roles during the SAR are: _____

REFERENCES: JOC J3 15-002-Rxx (UNIT)

TASK ORGANIZATION: (UNIT)

1. **SITUATION:** Civilian authorities in _____ (City), _____
 (County), SC have requested military assistance with _____
 _____ as needed.

Potential Threats:

Weather:

2. **MISSION:** NLT _____ Unit _____ will provide personnel and
 equipment to assist local authorities with conducting a **Search and
 Rescue mission** at _____. They will provide
 requested support for 48hrs or until properly relieved.

DTG for execution : _____

4. **SUSTAINMENT:** Must be able to self sustain for up to 72 hrs.

Food and Water:

Fuel:

Ammo:

Medical Supplies:

Misc Supplies:

5. **COMMAND AND CONTROL:**

POC:

Unit POC: (Assigned Unit)

JFHQ : (JOC / JOC Battle Captain)

Requesting Agency: (POC at local EOC)

Urban Search and Rescue (U-SAR) Overview

Urban search-and-rescue (U-SAR) involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces such as structural collapse, transportation accidents, mines, and collapsed trenches. It is considered a "multi-hazard" discipline, as it may be needed for a variety of emergencies or disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, severe thunderstorms including tornadoes, floods, dam failures, technological accidents, terrorist activities, and hazardous materials releases.

U-SAR Task Force Typical Four Areas of Specialization:

1. Search: To find victims trapped after a disaster.
2. Rescue: The extraction of potentially non ambulatory victims from dangerous or restrictive environments.
3. Technical: Structural specialists who make rescues safe for the rescuers.
4. Medical: Cares for the victims before and after a rescue.

Profile of a Typical Urban Search and Rescue:

- While every urban search-and-rescue assignment is unique, a rescue might go something like this:
- Response always begins at the local level
 - Fire departments
 - Emergency management
 - Local and state law enforcement
- Structural specialists, who are licensed professional engineers provide
 - Direct input to the task force members about structural integrity of the building
 - The risk of secondary collapses
- Heavy equipment is used to remove large rubble and debris
- Rescuers venture around/into the collapsed structure using the following while attempting to locate trapped victims
 - Electronic listening devices
 - Extremely small search cameras
 - Specially trained search dogs
- Once a victim is located:
 - The search group begins breaking and cutting through thousands of pounds of concrete, metal, and wood to reach the victims.
 - They stabilize and support the entry and work areas with wood shoring to prevent further collapse.
- Medical teams, composed of trauma physicians, emergency room nurses and paramedics, provide medical care for the victims as well as the rescuers. A fully stocked mobile emergency room is part of the task force equipment cache. Medics may be required to enter the dangerous interior of the collapsed structure to render immediate aid.

Rural Search and Rescue (R-SAR) Overview

Search and rescue activities in rural wooded, swamp, lake, and field areas. These include, but are not limited to emergency incidents involving locating missing persons in wooded / field areas, locating boats lost in or around coastal or inland waters, water rescue, locating downed aircraft, extrication if necessary, and providing first-aid medical treatment of victims.

Operations Base Team:

The Base Team operates to support field teams by providing search parameters and coordination as well as establishing areas for rest and feeding of field teams. The Base Team includes:

- Operations Manager
- Communications Officer
- Logistics Officer
- Medical Officer
- Other Support Personnel needed for base, staging area, and field team support.

Rural Search Teams:

These teams typically consist of 3-to-4 personnel and are trained to conduct search and rescue in rural wooded and field areas. These teams return to the Operations Base after completing an operational cycle and are replaced by other teams for the next cycle. Rural teams are dispatched with light equipment and consist of the following personnel:

- Crew Leader
- One Field Medic
- 2 to 3 Searchers

Wilderness Search Teams:

The wilderness search teams are trained to be self-supporting in the field away from the operations base which may include overnight stays in the field to re-commence searches the next day. They are also trained in wilderness survival skills. Wilderness teams carry more complex and complete field packs than the rural search teams.

Mounted Search & Rescue Teams:

Expert horsemen trained to conduct search and rescue operations in rural and wilderness areas. Generally, each mounted team consists of 2-to-3 persons and carry all equipment and supplies needed to be self supporting in the field. The Operations Base provides staging and logistical support.

Traffic Control Point (TCP) Generic Information

Traffic Control Point: Predetermined site to facilitate the evacuation of the local population from disaster areas. The Guard typically provides assistance to Department of Public Safety (DPS) and South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) with lane reversal by providing personnel for Traffic Control Points (TCPs), providing Security Support as requested, and Aerial Reconns.

Knowledge:

- Be sure to know where your link-up point and/or sleeping/eating points are.
- Make sure your team is together and have rides to TCPs.
- Know how long your shift is and how long your TCP is required.
- Teams need to be prepared to stay longer if road networks are too congested for transport.
- Know what your role will be at the TCP
 - i.e. passing out food, water, maps, directing traffic flow
- Know what to do if you come into contact with the media (reporters).
 - Direct all media to SCNG PAO at 803-299-2908.
- Know reporting procedures.

Chain of Command:

Once assigned to your TCP make sure your Chain of Command is aware of any and all changes.

- i.e. You are asked to go to another TCP or patrol
- Who does the Guard Member report to?
- The NG/SG is not in charge of emergency OPS but works for the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
 - The SEOC can assign troops to work for counties.
 - The Guard Member reports to his/her chain of command that works directly for the civilian agency assigned to.
 - **The Law Enforcement Officer is a highly trained civilian authority in charge of the TCP.**
 - Know who the lead Law Enforcement Officer is.

Communications:

- Find out who provides 800 MHz Radios, batteries and chargers for each TCP Team.
- Find out your primary, alternate, and emergency lines of communication.
- Get a list of call signs, channels, and frequencies for the mission.
- Don't rely on cell phones, but bring them as a back up.
 - Maintain a list of cell phone numbers.

Equipment:

- Carry and check "Rules of Use of Force" (RUF) cards. RUFs are situationally dependent, and if needed, will be determined by TAG .
- Build and store GO Boxes to be stored at Armories.
 - i.e. Road guard vests, traffic cones, flashlights, extra batteries, Food (MREs), tow straps, maps, and EVAC Directions to hand out to travelers, civilian GPS, etc.
- Know what personal supplies and equipment to bring:
 - Personal Hygiene Products, Cold and Wet Weather Gear, extra socks, underwear, uniforms, ACH/Kevlar, sleeping bag system

Traffic Control Point (TCP) Mission Small Unit Leader Worksheet



3. EXECUTION

a. CDR's INTENT:

To provide support to local authorities in _____ (City),
_____ (County), SC with QRF capabilities.

b. Coordinating Instructions:

1. Coordinate with Local Authority
contact _____ (name).

at _____ - _____ - _____.

2. Pickup local area maps from POC.

3. Issuance of batons, arms, and ammunition and wear body
armor will be situationally dependant and only done upon TAG
approval. RUF issue will follow.

4. Supply needed (i.e. food, shelter, fuel) after the 72 hr. time-
frame will be coordinated with the local authority POC.

5. Report civilian property damage using DA Form 285-AB-R.

6. Soldiers are not to take part in major law enforcement tasks
traditionally defined as use of force, apprehension, and
detention.

7. Medical attention for Guard personnel is to be coordinated
with local authority POC.

8. Report to local POC

9. Unit's roles at the TCP are: _____

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

POC:

Unit POC: (Assigned Unit)

JFHQ : (JOC / JOC Battle Captain)

Requesting Agency: (POC at local EOC)

REFERENCES: JOC J3 15-002-Rxx (UNIT)

TASK ORGANIZATION: (UNIT)

1. SITUATION: Civilian authorities in _____ (City),
_____ (County), SC have requested military assistance with
establishing Traffic Control Points (TCPs) and roving patrols as needed.

Potential Threats:

Weather:

2. MISSION: NLT _____ Unit _____ will provide personnel
and equipment to assist local authorities with establishing Traffic
Control Points at _____. They will maintain this
security posture for 48hrs or until relieved by civil authority.

4. SUSTAINMENT: Must be able to self sustain for up to 72 hrs.

Food and Water:

Fuel:

Ammo:

Medical Supplies:

Misc Supplies:

Winter Storm Generic Information

Winter Storm Missions: Winter storms typically involve snow and ice that can damage or cause inability to use road networks, loss of utilities, damage to infrastructure, danger to farms and livestock, inability to get goods and services to local populations, etc. Winter storms may require military support with specific skills and equipment.

Knowledge:

- Typical Type of Winter Storm Missions:
 - Transporting civilians who are critical (e.g., medical personnel) and/or in danger (e.g., elderly without power) using military vehicles that are better equipped for mobility.
 - Assessing damage to roads, bridges, structures, utilities, etc.
 - Supporting search and rescue operations with personnel / equipment, usually through house-to-house surveys in immobilized areas.
 - Overprinting of maps to depict damage, key facilities, search and rescue activities, etc.
 - Opening roadways for emergency and medical traffic through snow removal and debris clearance, in coordination with local authorities.
 - Providing emergency power and/or restoring power to critical facilities.
 - Assisting law enforcement in security operations in accordance with the Posse Comitatus Act.
 - Supporting evacuation of seriously ill or injured patients to medical care locations.
 - Supporting points of distribution for food, water, and medical supplies.
 - Assisting with the transportation of equipment, response personnel, and affected animals.
 - Assisting in feeding snowbound livestock.
- Know your unit's role and area boundaries during the winter storm operation / mission.
 - i.e. Transporting critical civilians; providing traffic control points (TCPs); supporting search and rescue missions; etc.
- Be sure to know your team's assigned location and arrangements for sleeping and eating.
- Make sure your team is together and has transportation.
- Know how long your shift is and who your relief is.
- Direct all media (reporters) to SCNG PAO at 803-299-2908.
- Know reporting procedures.

Chain of Command:

- Once assigned to a Winter Storm operation/element, make sure your Chain of Command is aware of any and all changes.
 - i.e. You are asked to go to another location or mission parameters / requirements change.
- The Guard Member reports to his/her Chain of Command that works directly for the agency assigned. The local governing body's Office of Emergency Management / Emergency Operations Center is usually the civilian agency the NG / SG will be assigned to support. Know the names of the assigned civilian agency OIC and his/her support staff.

Communications:

- Find out who provides 800 MHz radios, batteries, and charger.
- Find out your Primary, Alternate, and Emergency lines of communications.
- Don't rely on cell phones, but bring them as a backup.
- Produce a list of cell phone numbers, channels, and radio frequencies for all involved in the winter storm operation and your military Chain of Command.

Equipment:

- **TRANS** - 4WD Vehicles (HMMWV), Road Flares, Sand Bags, Traffic Cones, Reflective Vests/Belts, Snow Chairs
- **COMMS** - Hand Held Radios, Cell Phones, Back-Up Batteries
- **Data Collection** - Clipboard, Paper, Pencil/Pen, Tape Measurer, Laptop Computer for C2 Element
- **Cold Weather / Wet Weather Gear** - Gore-Tex Top/Bottom, Rubber Pull-Over Boots, "Snivel Gear"/Multiple Layers, Field Jacket, Gloves, Sleeping Bags, Emergency Blankets
- **Recovery Equipment** - Axe, Shovel, Tow Straps, Fuel Can
- **Additional** – Flashlight, Extra Batteries, Whistles, Maps; Emergency Water and Food, First Aid Kit, GPS

Winter Storm Mission Small Unit Leader Worksheet

Example Winter Storm Shift Change Brief:

- Roll Call / 100% Accountability for All Units
- Current Task Organization
- Weather Outlook (Next 12, 24, and 36 Hours)
- Current Situation Reports / Significant Activities/ Road Conditions
- Key Operations Last / Next 24 hours
- Current Equipment Maintenance and Accountability Status
- Class of Supply Status (Food, Water, Fuel, Ammo, etc.)
- Reporting Status / Audit Trail / Mission Tracking Up to Date
- Next EOC/Storm/Council Update Brief
- Next Shift Change Brief

REFERENCES: JOC J3 15-002-Rxx (UNIT)

TASK ORGANIZATION: (UNIT)

1. SITUATION: In response to a winter storm civilian authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC have requested military assistance with _____ as needed.

Potential Threats:

Weather:

2. MISSION: NLT _____ Unit _____ will provide personnel and equipment to assist local authorities at _____ in response to a winter storm. Be prepared to assist civil authorities within designated area of responsibility with:

- transportation of civilians
- protection of life/property
- restoration of infrastructure, life support, peace, order, and public safety

4. SUSTAINMENT: Must be able to self sustain for up to 72 hrs.

Food and Water:

Fuel:

Ammo:

Medical Supplies:

Misc Supplies:

3. EXECUTION

- a. CDR's INTENT:

To provide support to local authorities in _____ (City), _____ (County), SC with NG capabilities needed in response to a winter storm.

- b. Coordinating Instructions:

1. Coordinate with Local Authority

contact _____ (name)

at _____ - _____ - _____.

2. Pickup local area maps from POC.

3. Issuance of batons, arms, and ammunition and wear of body armor will be situationally dependent and done only upon TAG approval. RUF issue will follow.

4. Supply needed (i.e. food, shelter, fuel) after the 72 hr. time-frame will be coordinated with the local authority POC.

5. Report civilian property damage using DA Form 285-AB-R.

6. Soldiers are not to take part in major law enforcement tasks traditionally defined as use of force, apprehension, and detention.

7. Medical needs for Guard personnel are to be coordinated with local authority POC.

8. Report to local POC at _____ on _____ (DTG).

9. Unit's roles for "Winter Storm" mission are: _____

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

POC:

Unit POC: (Assigned Unit)

JFHQ : (JOC / JOC Battle Captain)

Requesting Agency: (POC at local EOC)

Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)

JRSOI: is the essential process that transitions incoming personnel, equipment, and materiel into the Area of Operations (AO). It includes receiving personnel (pax) and cargo at the Port of Debarkation (POD), assembling them into units at designated staging sites, moving these units to destinations within the area of concern, and integrating them into the South Carolina forces. One primary goal of JRSOI is to achieve flow balance, meaning the flow of pax and cargo is directed at a rate that can be accommodated at every stage of the process from arrival at a POD to final integration within a unit. Developed to doctrinally combine, into a single, formalized process, the tasks of the receiving and organizing of incoming troops and equipment at PODs, moving them to Tactical Assembly Areas (TAA), and integrating them with existing units. JRSOI was designed to eliminate much of the confusion associated with people and cargo arriving in disorganized pieces and to break down the bottlenecks that have historically existed in large-scale joint operations.

Knowledge:

Reception operations include all those functions required to receive and clear personnel, equipment, and materiel through the POD.

Reception is the process of receiving, offloading, and marshalling pax and cargo at a port of debarkation and then transporting them to a staging area. The server sequentially receives, offloads, marshals, and transports these entities to the staging area where they await transport by bus, train, or other mode of transportation.

Staging assembles, temporarily holds, and organizes arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel into forces and capabilities and prepares them for onward movement and tactical operations.

Staging is the process of assembling pax and cargo into mission ready units and preparing them for onward movement. The staging node represents an Intermediate Staging Base (ISB). Entities arrive in bulk from the reception node and from other Aerial Ports of Debarkation (APOD) and Seaports of Debarkation (SPOD). Upon arrival, these packets of entities form a queue awaiting service. The server assembles these entities into mission-ready units, prepares them for onward movement, and places them in a holding area to await transportation.

Onward Movement is the process of moving forces, capabilities, and accompanying materiel from reception facilities, marshalling areas, and staging areas to tactical assembly areas (TAAs) and/or operational areas or other theater destinations.

Onward movement is the process of moving units and accompanying materiel from the staging area to Tactical Assembly Areas (TAA) or other final destinations in the AO. The onward movement node represents various modes and routes of transportation. The queue is the holding area at the staging node.

Integration is the synchronized transfer of capabilities into an operational Task Force commander's force prior to mission execution.

Integration is the process of transferring mission-ready units into the Task Force commander's force. The integration node represents the TAAs, taken collectively. Entities arrive in bulk from the onward movement node and external sources. Once units complete processing at this stage, the entities are assumed to exit the RSOI system.

Chain of Command:

- Once assigned to a Winter Storm operation/element, make sure your Chain of Command is aware of any and all changes.
 - i.e. You are asked to go to another location or mission parameters / requirements change.
- The Guard Member reports to his/her Chain of Command that works directly for the agency assigned. The local governing body's Office of Emergency Management / Emergency Operations Center is usually the civilian agency the NG / SG will be assigned to support. Know the names of the assigned civilian agency OIC and his/her support staff.

Communications:

- Find out who provides 800 MHz radios, batteries, and charger.
- Find out your Primary, Alternate, and Emergency lines of communications.
- Don't rely on cell phones, but bring them as a backup.
- Produce a list of cell phone numbers, channels, and radio frequencies for all involved in the operation and your military Chain of Command.

Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)

JRSOI support organizations can consist of one or more combinations of the following:

National Guard (NG), State Guard (SG), Active Duty Military, Army Reserves, Out of State National Guard Units, Contractors, Donated Goods and Services/Charitable Organizations or Multinational forces. These organizations are a force multiplier because they provide the means to expedite buildup of forces in the Area of Responsibility (AOR). Normally, US forces are deployed to support JRSOI operations if the required capability does not exist in the AOR. The necessity to deploy US forces may be reduced if reliable support can be obtained through one of the other sources. To execute JRSOI operations, planners should consider, and integrate required forces and capabilities early into the deployment process. As units arrive in the AOR, they are in a deploying status with little or no operational capability and will most likely require support. Their requirements should be met until the units assemble and become operational and have been integrated into the gaining command; however, other Services encompass life support requirements such as meals, water, shelter, sanitation, trash removal, and support elements for operating marshalling and staging areas. Another important consideration is that organizations with JRSOI support functions may perform other functions simultaneously (e.g., sustainment, retrograde).

Economy of Resources:

JFHQ/Task Force Commander's should tailor their reception operations to provide efficiency and economy as well as eliminating duplication of limited resources among the Services. The decision by the JFHQ to establish a joint reception center maximizes use of scarce resources. Efficient resource management of limited transportation assets and reception facilities assists in optimizing reception throughput. Discharge workload should not exceed POD throughput capacity. An option that may accomplish this is a time-phased build-up of reception capabilities. At the same time, however, reception forces must be configured in such a way that they are capable of handling potential surge capacities of strategic deployment and provide intermodal services for transshipment of arriving cargo and supplies.

Transportation:

All three elements of a transportation system (mode operations, terminal operations, and movement control) should be integrated early to provide adequate reception capabilities for the deploying forces. These elements may be RC assets that must be mobilized and transported early. Essential to any JRSOI mission is an executable plan that facilitates transportation between nodes.

Command and Control:

C2 functions are essential to the successful reception of forces into an operational area and are the responsibility of the supported JFHQ/TF Commander. Prior to commencement of deployment and reception operations, the JFHQ should develop an in-theater structure for executing C2 of JRSOI operations. This structure must address the integration of assets into the overall C2 for JRSOI to be an efficient operation. Some C2 assets may be pre-positioned, geographically in close proximity to the region. Successful execution of a reception operation involves a centralized C2 structure (unity of command), a decentralized execution strategy, and disciplined (synchronized and balanced) movement control.

Supply and Services:

Supply and services compete for limited strategic lift resources as the priority is on receiving and moving the force forward. However, sustainment of the force while transitioning cannot be forgotten, and neither can the resources that will be required to sustain reception. The JFHQ/TF Commander must provide arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel with required life support and field services until unit personnel are reunited with their supplies and equipment and become self-sufficient.

Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)

Communications:

Effective communications and collaboration, vertically and horizontally, is essential for JRSOI due to the complexity of the operation. Timely and reliable communications should be continuous among all JRSOI participants, both supporting and supported. The following communications functions may be required to successfully execute JRSOI operations:

- a) Establish links between Lines of Communication (LOC) nodes.
- b) Use automation technology.
- c) Communications should utilize advanced technologies that will be both an enabler and force multiplier of the reception process. The automated information systems and the Common Operating Picture (COP) are crucial to ensure that the commander has access to interactive decision quality information (integrated, real-time, AV, etc.) on personnel, installations, finances, and equipment/material. The entire JRSOI process, especially reception, should leverage the power of automation.
- d) **Provide Liaison Officers (LNOs)**
 - Effective liaison among the Service components is paramount in order for effective communication to occur during the entire reception operation.
 - Provide for reliable and compatible two-way communications between joint forces.

ELEMENTS OF JOINT RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT, AND INTEGRATION

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

Communication Systems
Force Protection
Support Organizations and Structures

ENABLING ELEMENTS

Host Nation Support
Multinational Support
Contract Support

PORT SUPPORT ACTIVITY AND PORT OPERATIONS GROUP FUNCTIONS

- **Receiving** and Staging Unit Equipment in Marshaling Areas
- **Correcting** Configured Equipment and Cargo Deficiencies
- **Serving** as Vehicle Operators
- **Assisting** in the Servicing of Self-Deploying Aircraft
- **Providing** Necessary Maintenance and Recovery Capability
- **Assisting** the Port Commander with Cargo Accountability
- **Providing** for Security of Sensitive and Classified Cargo

AERIAL PORT OF DEBARKATION SUPPORT FUNCTIONS



APOD Aerial Port of Debarkation

Standing Rules for Use of Force

National Guardsmen while in State Active Duty (SAD), or Title 32 Federal Active Duty status in Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) in South Carolina will adhere to the following Standing Rules for Use of Force (SRUF).

- The Adjutant General (TAG) may authorize the issue of weapons and ammunition to individuals ordered to duty.
- Unit Commanders will insure subordinates are familiarized with and adhere to the Standing Rules for the Use of Force. Unit commanders will provide Guard Members a SRUF Brief and a hard copy of the SRUF.
- * It is important to note that these are the SRUF. Depending on specific missions and circumstances specific or modified Rules for Use of Force (RUF) may be issued by the TAG.***
- The condition Guard Members carry the issued weapons and ammunition will be in the form of “Arming Orders.”

Application of Force:

- At all times, Guard Members have the right to use reasonable and necessary force to defend themselves from personal attack.
- The following limitations do not infringe this right, but are intended to prevent indiscriminate use of force.
 - Use minimum force necessary.
 - Non-deadly force may be used to control disturbances, prevent crimes, and apprehend or detain persons who have committed crimes.
 - When possible, arrests and searches should be conducted by civilian law enforcement, or under their direct supervision, provided it does not contradict military orders.

Ammunition:

- Positive control of ammunition is critical to civil disturbance operations.
- Ammunition will be issued at the Assembly Area or Staging Area.
- Individual soldiers will not have ammunition chambered in any firearm until given the, verbal command: “Lock and Load” issued, in their actual presence by the Officer in Charge (OIC) or Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge (NCOIC) if no OIC is present.
- Strong command supervision, to include frequent weapons inspections, will be exercised to prohibit improper loading.
- All weapons and ammunition will be inspected for safe condition when a de-escalation of force is required to a lesser AO.

Use of Deadly Force:

Deadly force may be used *ONLY WHEN*:

- Lesser means of force are exhausted or unavailable.
- The risk of death or serious bodily harm to innocent persons is not significantly increased by its use.
- The purpose of the use is :
 - Self defense, to avoid death or serious bodily harm.
 - Prevention of a crime involving death or serious bodily harm.
 - Protection of weapons, ammunition or mission essential property as defined by the Adjutant General.
 - Detention or prevention of escape of persons presenting clear threats to loss of life or serious bodily harm to others.

When possible, the use of deadly force should be preceded by a clear warning.

Discharging Firearms.

When justification exists for use of deadly force, the following rules will govern the application of firearms:

- 1) Warning shots will not be used.
- 2) M-16's will not be fired in 3 shot burst or automatic mode, only in semi-automatic.
- 3) If available, units will use shotguns in preference of rifles or pistols.

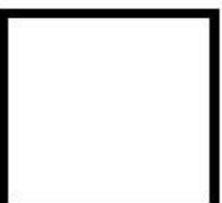
STRUCTURE/HAZARDS MARKINGS

Make a large (2' x 2') square box with orange spray paint on the outside of the main entrance to the structure. Put the date, time, hazardous material conditions and team or company identifier outside the box on the right-hand side. This information can be made with a lumber-marking device.



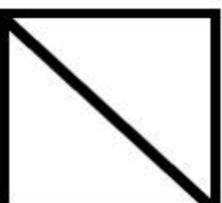
9/12/93
1310 hrs.
HM – nat. gas
SMA – E-1

Structure is accessible and safe for search and rescue operations. Damage is minor with little danger of further collapse.



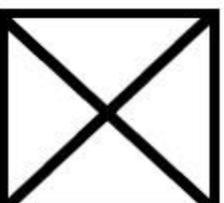
9/12/93
1310 hrs.
HM – none
SMA – E-1

Structure is significantly damaged. Some areas are relatively safe, but other areas may need shoring, bracing, or removal of falling and collapse hazards.



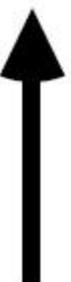
9/12/93
1310 hrs.
HM – nat. gas
SMA – E-1

Structure is not safe for search or rescue operations. May be subject to sudden additional collapse. Remote search operations may proceed at significant risk. If rescue operations are undertaken, safe haven areas and rapid evacuation routes should be created.

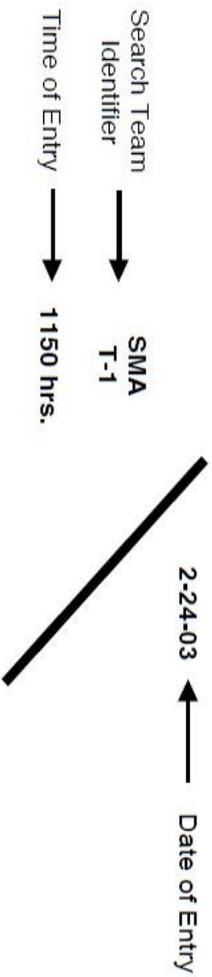


9/12/93
1310 hrs.
HM – nat. gas
SMA – E-1

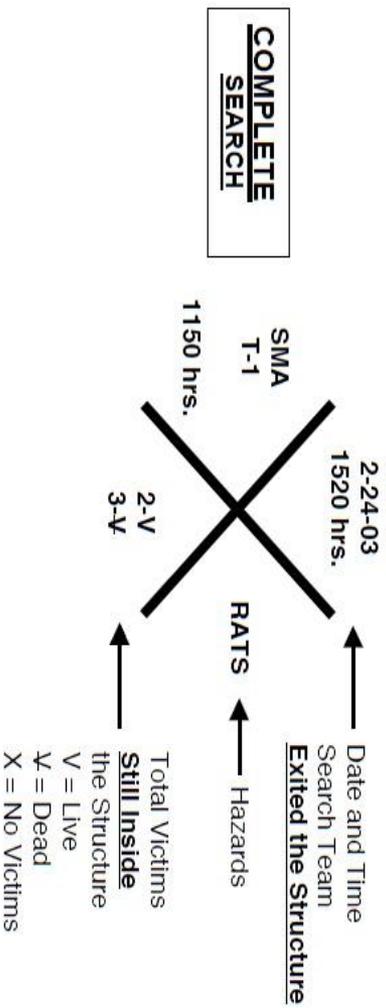
Arrow located next to a marking box indicates the direction to a safe entrance into the structure, should the marking box need to be made remote from the indicated entrance.



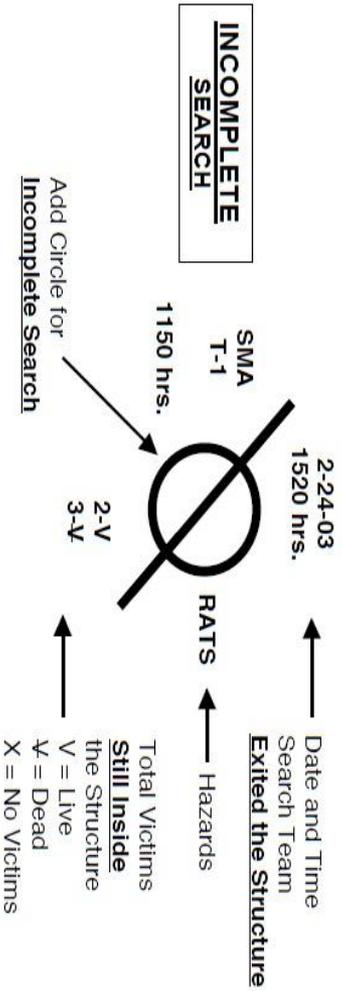
Main Entrance Search Marking- WHEN YOU ENTER



Main Entrance Search Marking- WHEN YOU EXIT



Main Entrance Search Marking- WHEN YOU EXIT

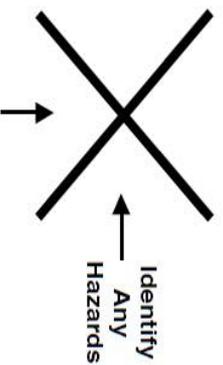


Interior Search Markings - EACH ROOM, AREA OR FLOOR

WHEN YOU ENTER

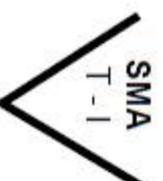


WHEN YOU EXIT

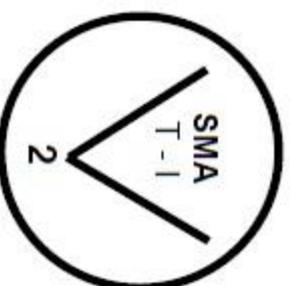


VICTIM MARKING SYSTEM

Make a large (2' x 2') "V" with orange spray paint near the location of a **potential** victim. Mark the name of the Search Team or Crew identifier in the top part of the "V" with paint or a lumber marker type device.



Paint a circle around the "V" when a potential victim is **confirmed** to be **alive** either visually, vocally, or hearing specific sounds that would indicate a high probability of a live victim. If more than one confirmed live victim, mark the total number of victims under the "V".



Paint a horizontal line through the middle of the "V" when a **confirmed** victim is determined to be **deceased**. If more than one confirmed deceased victim, mark the total number of victims under the "V". Use both the live and deceased victim-marking symbols when a combination of live and deceased victims are determined to be in the same location.



Paint an "X" through the confirmed victim symbol after **all** victim(s) have been removed from the specific location identified by the marking.



An arrow may need to be painted next to the "V" pointing towards the victim when the victim's location is not immediately near where the "V" is painted.



DSCA Missions Executive Summary

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Synopsis of Defense Support of Civil Authorities and Possible Missions Performed Under Different Disaster Situations

Hurricane and Tornado Missions

Regardless of preparation and advance notice, a hurricane or large tornado in a populated area will quickly overwhelm the ability of local government to respond. The commander may receive MAs to provide the following resources in support of civil authorities for hurricane or tornado response:

- Debris clearance (the most frequently requested support)
- Transportation of first responders, evacuees, displaced personnel, injured, medically fragile, or special needs populations
- Medical health providers
- Air assets for search and rescue, personnel transport/recovery, Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC), logistics transport, or aerial structural damage assessment
- Logistical support such as bedding, food, water, generators, and medical supplies
- Temporary shelter/staging base
- Key infrastructure assessment (United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) qualified personnel)
- Heavy equipment and operators
- Shoring and structural reinforcement
- Personnel to support Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTS)
- Security
- Search and rescue

Earthquake Missions

Regardless of preparation by local government, a major earthquake will quickly overwhelm the ability to respond. The commander who has been tasked to support civil authorities may receive the following resource requests:

- Transportation of first responders, evacuees, displaced personnel, injured, medically fragile, or special needs populations
- Medical health providers
- Air assets for search and rescue, personnel transport/recovery, Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC), logistics transport, or aerial structural damage assessment
- Logistical support such as bedding, food, water, generators, and medical supplies
- Temporary shelter/staging base
- Key infrastructure assessment (United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) qualified personnel)
- Heavy equipment and operators
- Shoring and debris clearing
- Personnel to support Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTS)

DSCA Missions Executive Summary (Continued)

Flood Missions

Flood missions that may require military-specific skills and equipment include the following:

- Assessing damage to roads, bridges, structures, utilities, etc.
- Supporting search and rescue operations with personnel and equipment
- Conducting topographic surveys for the extent of flood damage
- Overprinting maps to depict damage, water levels, key facilities, search and rescue activities, etc.
- Opening roadways for emergency and medical traffic
- Constructing temporary bridges
- Clearing debris, mud, etc.
- Restoring critical facilities, services, and utilities
- Demolishing unsafe structures
- Providing emergency power and/or restoring power to critical facilities
- Providing expedient repair of critical distribution systems
- Law enforcement in security operations
- Supporting evacuation of seriously ill or injured patients to locations where hospital care or outpatient services are available
- Moving animal carcasses for burning or burial when all other private and public resources have been exhausted, and providing heavy equipment for burial sites
- Assisting with transportation of equipment, response personnel, and affected animals
- Assisting in disposal of diseased animals based upon guidance from United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Assisting with cleaning/disinfecting of vehicles, equipment, and facilities
- Assisting in set-up of temporary staging areas (indoor and outdoor) and temporary storage areas
- Assisting in constructing temporary shelter for disaster responders; displaced, affected civilians; and emergency services personnel
- Assisting in constructing temporary sites in proximity to the disaster site for medical support or evacuation transfer, communications node set-up/operation, electrical power generation, and logistical support operations
- Supporting points of distribution for food, water, and medical supplies

Winter Storm Missions

Winter storms may require military support with specific skills and equipment to include the following:

- Transporting critical civilians (e.g., medical personnel) and civilians in danger (e.g., elderly without power) using military vehicles that are better equipped for mobility
- Assessing damage to roads, bridges, structures, utilities, etc.
- Supporting search and rescue operations with personnel and equipment, usually through house-to-house surveys in immobilized areas
- Overprinting of maps to depict damage, key facilities, search and rescue activities, etc.
- Opening roadways for emergency and medical traffic through snow removal and debris clearance, in coordination with local authorities
- Providing emergency power and/or restoring power to critical facilities
- Law enforcement in security operations in accordance with the Posse Comitatus Act
- Supporting evacuation of seriously ill or injured patients to locations where hospital care or outpatient services are available
- Supporting points of distribution for food, water, and medical supplies
- Assisting with transportation of equipment, response personnel, and affected animals
- Assisting in feeding snowbound livestock

DSCA Missions Executive Summary (Continued)

Wildland Fire Missions

In general two kinds of military support may be provided to aid civil authorities in wildland firefighting efforts: Aerial Fire Suppression and Ground Wildland Fire Fighting Battalions. Each of these support efforts require training and cannot be performed ad hoc.

Military Aerial Fire Suppression Capabilities

- DoD routinely provides military personnel, equipment, aircraft, and helicopters to support ground and aerial fire suppression efforts.
- The U.S. Air Force and Air National Guard own eight C-130 aircraft equipped with aerial suppression systems, owned by the United States Forest Service (USFS), called Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS). Annually National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) certifies C-130 and crews and aircraft to perform the MAFFS mission.
- The MAFFS, owned and maintained by the USFS, is a modular unit designed for insertion into modified C-130E/H aircraft. It is capable of dispersing up to 3,000 gallons (27,000 pounds) of fire retardant or an equivalent amount of water.
- There are eight MAFFS positioned at three Air National Guard airlift wings (California, North Carolina, and Wyoming) and one United States Air Force Reserve airlift wing (Colorado). These NIFC-certified aircraft and crews are normally committed to support wildland firefighting throughout the fire season, which generally runs from May to November.
- Normally, the Air Force will deploy an Aero Expeditionary Group (AEG) to oversee MAFFS operations.
- In addition, select units across the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps are equipped with water buckets to support fire suppression operations. Buckets can be collapsible or rigid and vary in capacity from 72 to 2,600 gallons (275 to 9,840 liters). The size of each bucket is determined by the lifting capacity of the helicopter. Extensive standardized training is required for both helicopter pilots and crew chiefs prior to executing water bucket/fire suppression operations.

Ground Wildland Firefighting Battalions

- NIFC may request DoD personnel to serve as ground firefighting crews in support of wildland fires that exceed local, state, and regional capabilities.
- DoD resources for ground firefighting are normally requested in battalion strength, equivalent to twenty-five 20-person crews, plus their command and control elements. Each battalion fields approximately 550 personnel.

Acronym Listings for GTAS

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Standards For</u>
4WD	<u>Four Wheel Drive</u>
ACH	<u>Advanced Combat Helmet</u>
AMMO	<u>Ammunition</u>
AO	<u>Area of Operations</u>
AOR	<u>Area of Responsibility</u>
ASE	<u>Air Support Element</u>
APOD	<u>Aerial Port of Debarcation</u>
AV	<u>Audio-Visual</u>
C2	<u>Command and Control</u>
CBRNE	<u>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives</u>
CDR	<u>Commander</u>
COMMS	<u>Communications</u>
COP	<u>Common Operations Picture</u>
DA	<u>Department of the Army</u>
DECON	<u>Decontamination</u>
DPS	<u>Department of Public Safety</u>
DSCA	<u>Defense Support of Civil Authorities</u>
DOMS	<u>Director of Military Support</u>
DTG	<u>Date Time Group</u>
EAS	<u>Emergency Activation System</u>
EMD	<u>Emergency Management Department</u>
ESF	<u>Emergency Support Function</u>
ESAR	<u>Emergency Search and Rescue</u>
EOC	<u>Emergency Operation Center</u>
EVAC	<u>Evacuation</u>
GAL	<u>Gallon</u>
GIS	<u>Geographical Information System</u>
GPS	<u>Global Positioning System</u>
GSE	<u>Ground Support Element</u>
HMMWV	<u>High Mobility Military Wheeled Vehicle</u>
IC4U	<u>Incident Commanders, Command, Control, Communications, Unit</u>
IPP	<u>Individual Protective Posture</u>
J3	<u>Joint Operations Directorate</u>
JFC	<u>Joint Force Commander</u>
JFHQ	<u>Joint Incident Site Communications Capability</u>
JISCC	<u>Joint Operations Center</u>
JOC	<u>Joint Reception, Steaging, Onward Movement, and Integration</u>
JRSOI	<u>Local Emergency Management Agency</u>
LEMA	<u>Liaison Officer</u>
LNO	<u>Line of Communication</u>
LOC	<u>Medical Evacuation</u>
MEDEVAC	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
MISC	<u>Mission-Oriented Protective Posture</u>
MOPP	<u>Meals Ready-to-Eat</u>
MRE	<u>Major Subordinate Command</u>
MSC	<u>Non-Commissioned Officer In-Charge</u>
NCOIC	<u>National Guard</u>
NG	<u>No Later Than</u>
NLT	<u>Officer-In-Charge</u>
OIC	<u>Operations</u>
OPS	<u>Public Affairs Officer</u>
PAO	<u>Passengers/Personnel</u>
PAX	<u>Public Information Officer</u>
PIO	<u>Point-of-Contact</u>
POC	<u>Point of Distribution</u>
POD	<u>Port of Debarcation</u>
PPE	<u>Personal Protective Equipment</u>
QRF	<u>Quick Reaction Force</u>
RC	<u>Regional Command</u>
RR	<u>Ready Reserve</u>
R-SAR	<u>Rural Search and Rescue</u>
RUF	<u>Rules for Use of Force</u>
S&R	<u>Search and Rescue</u>
SAD	<u>State Active Duty</u>
SAT	<u>State Assessment Team</u>
SCDOT	<u>South Carolina Department of Transportation</u>
SEOC	<u>State Emergency Operations Center</u>
SG	<u>State Guard</u>
SM	<u>Service member</u>
SPOD	<u>Seaport of Debarcation</u>
SRUF	<u>Standing Rules for Use of Force</u>
TAA	<u>Tactical Assembly Area</u>
TAG	<u>The Adjutant General</u>
TCP	<u>Traffic Control Point</u>
TF	<u>Task Force</u>
TRANS	<u>Transportation</u>
U-SAR	<u>Urban Search and Rescue</u>

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>
4WD	<u>Four Wheel Drive</u>
ACH	<u>Advanced Combat Helmet</u>
Ammo	<u>Ammunition</u>
AO	<u>Area of Operations</u>
AOR	<u>Area of Responsibility</u>
ASE	<u>Air Support Element</u> : Rotary wing aircraft that may be used to transport SAT, allows SAT to do assessment from aerial platform or perform video damage assessment from air for SAT
APOD	<u>Aerial Port of Debarcation</u>
AV	<u>Audio-Visual</u>
C2	<u>Command and Control</u>
CBRNE	<u>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives</u> : CBRNE operations detect, identify, assess, render-safe, dismantle, transfer, and dispose of unexploded ordnance, improvised explosive devices and other CBRNE hazards. These operations also include decontaminating personnel and property exposed to CBRN materials during response.
CDR	<u>Commander</u>
COMMS	<u>Communications</u>
COP	<u>Common Operating Picture</u>
DA	<u>Department of the Army</u>
DECON	<u>Decontamination</u>
DPS	<u>Department of Public Safety</u>
DSCA	<u>Defense Support of Civil Authorities</u> : Support provided in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for special events, domestic emergencies, designated law enforcement support, and other domestic activities. These categories, in many cases, can overlap or be in effect simultaneously, depending on the particular circumstances of the incident. DSCA may be provided by U.S. Federal military forces, National Guard forces performing duty under Title 32, DoD civilians, DoD contract personnel, and/or DoD units.
DOMS	<u>Director of Military Support</u>
DTG	<u>Date Time Group</u>

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>
EAS	<u>Emergency Activation System</u> : Public address system designed to alert the general public in the event of an emergency and/or situation
EMD	<u>Emergency Management Department</u>
ESF	<u>Emergency Support Function</u> : Structure for coordinating interagency support for a State and Federal response to an incident. They are mechanisms for grouping functions most frequently used to provide support to States and Federal -to-Federal support, both for declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act and for non-Stafford Act incidents
E-SAR	<u>Emergency Search and Rescue</u>
EOC	<u>Emergency Operation Center</u> : The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support emergency operations normally takes place
GAL	<u>Gallon</u>
GIS	<u>Geographical Information System</u> : A system designed to capture, store manipulate, analyze, manage and present all types of geographical data
GO Boxes	<u>GO Boxes</u> : Emergency boxes full of helpful equipment needed for Quick Reaction Forces to take during response
GPS	<u>Global Positioning System</u>
GSE	<u>Ground Support Element</u> : Ground tactical vehicles and crews that will transport, provide security for, and potentially assist the SAT
HMMWV	<u>High Mobility Military Wheeled Vehicle</u>
IC4U	<u>Incident Commander's Command, Control, Communications, Unit</u>
IPP	<u>Individual Protective Posture</u>
J3	<u>Joint Operations Directorate</u>
JFC	<u>Joint Force Commander</u>
JFHQ	<u>Joint Force Headquarters</u>
JOC	<u>Joint Operations Center</u>
JRSOI	<u>Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration</u>
LEMA	<u>Local Emergency Management Agency</u> : Over-all lead agency in the area of operation
LNO	<u>Liaison Officer</u>

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>
LOC	<u>Line of Communication</u>
MEDEVAC	<u>Medical Evacuation</u> : The evacuation of injured personnel by medical Vehicle
MOPP	<u>Mission-Oriented Protective Posture</u>
MRE	<u>Meals Ready-to-Eat</u> : A self-contained, individual field ration in lightweight packaging for use where organized food facilities are not available
MSC	<u>Major Subordinate Command</u>
NG	<u>National Guard</u>
NLT	<u>No Later Than</u>
OIC	<u>Officer-in-Charge</u> : Civilian authority in charge of the operation
OPS	<u>Operations</u>
PAO	<u>Public Affairs Officer</u> : Office charged with the release of information from the SCNG to media outlets
PAX	<u>Passengers/Personnel</u>
PIO	<u>Public Information Officer</u> : Individual tasked with releasing information to the media and/or general public
POC	<u>Point-of-Contact</u>
POD	<u>Point of Distribution</u> : Centralized locations where the public picks up life sustaining commodities like water and food following a disaster or emergency
PPE	<u>Port of Debarcation</u>
QRF	<u>Personal Protective Equipment</u>
RC	<u>Quick Reaction Force</u>
RR	<u>Regional Command</u>
R-SAR	<u>Ready Reserve</u>
RUF	<u>Rural Search and Rescue</u> : Involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces such as structural collapse, transportation accidents, mines, and collapsed trenches in an undeveloped area
	<u>Rules for Use of Force</u> : Guidelines outlining the acceptable use of force

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>
S & R	<u>Search and Rescue</u> : To locate and retrieve persons trapped after an emergency or disaster
SAD	<u>State Active Duty</u>
SAT	<u>State Assessment Team</u> : A team of highly trained professionals task organized based upon type of event
SCDOT	<u>South Carolina Department of Transportation</u>
SEOC	<u>State Emergency Operations Center</u>
SG	<u>State Guard</u> : Uniformed volunteer force that acts in a support role for the National Guard, law enforcement and other state, county and municipal agencies during times of emergency. The State Guard is managed by the South Carolina Military Department under the direction of the Adjutant General
SM	<u>Service member</u>
SPOD	<u>Seaport of Debarkation</u>
SRUF	<u>Standing Rules for Use of Force</u> : TAG established/predetermined guidelines outlining the acceptable use of force for National Guardsmen while in State Active Duty (SAD), or Title 32 Federal Active Duty status in Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) in South Carolina. * It is important to note that the SRUF may be modified for specific missions and circumstances and subsequently specific or modified Rules for Use of Force (RUF) may be issued by the TAG.
TAA	<u>Tactical Assembly Area</u>
TAG	<u>The Adjutant General</u> : State's top military official
TCP	<u>Traffic Control Point</u> : Predetermined sites to facilitate the evacuation of civilians and others from disaster areas
TF	<u>Task Force</u>
TRANS	<u>Transportation</u>
U-SAR	<u>Urban Search and Rescue</u> : Involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces such as structural collapse, transportation accidents, mines, and collapsed trenches in a developed area