



All Hazards / Defense Support to Civil Authorities SCNG Leader SMART Book



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All Hazards / Defense Support to Civil Authorities SCNG Leader SMART Book

Introduction:

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) is the military 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.

DSCA missions are not typically the primary missions of most South Carolina National Guard (SCNG) members or units. The majority of the limited training time we have is typically spent on the “war fighting” mission sets and related tasks. However, the SCNG is the primary military “force multiplier” the governor has for special events, domestic emergencies, and incident response. All members of and units within the South Carolina National Guard must be prepared to execute DSCA missions. This publication is an attempt to fight training time constraints and atrophy by “microwaving” quality DSCA information to key SCNG leaders. The intent of this All Hazards / Defense Support to Civil Authorities SCNG Leader SMART Book is to give leaders a concise executive summary reference document with numerous links to complete reference documents, operation orders, graphics, information layers, etc. for:

- DSCA related Troop Leading Procedures (TLPs)
- SCNG Operations Plans (OPLANS), annexes, briefs, and graphics for anticipated Hurricane, Winter Storm, and Rapid Reaction Force DSCA missions
- Common DSCA force multipliers such as Aviation, the South Carolina State Guard (SCSG), and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)
- SCNG’s plan for Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Integration (JRSOI) Operations
- South Carolina Common Operating Picture Enhanced (SCOPE)

This publication is third in a series of SCNG DSCA SMART Book publications. The other 2 publications are:

All Hazards / Defense Support to Civil Authorities SMART Book “Street Missions for Dummies” – This publication is designed for use by Guardsmen of all ranks from private through general. It basically has DSCA skill level “10” content. It provides a simple overview of the most common DSCA missions such as Traffic Control Points, Shelter Operations, Points of Distributions, Search and Rescue, etc. as well as a Small Unit Leader’s Planning Card for each. It also contains common information items such as DSCA packing lists, markings, Standing Rules for Use of Force, a DSCA acronym listing, and a DSCA glossary. This publication is an attempt to fight DSCA training time constraints and atrophy by “microwaving” quality information to all Guardsmen. This publication can be found at the following link:

<G:\24-7 JOC Operations\DSCA Smartbooks\10 Level SMART BOOK> (RCAS Network)

or

<http://scemd.org/index.php/resources/library> (Public Access - SCEMD Website)

All Hazards / Defense Support of Civil Authorities J4 SMART Book (FY12-13) – This publication is designed for use by SCNG logicians and maintenance personnel for DSCA operations. It provides a concept of support for each class of supply, field services, life support, and maintenance during a DSCA operation. It also provides specific guidance on cost estimates, approved vendors statewide, required expenditure audit trails, supply and service requests procedures, and key logistical and maintenance points of contact. Finally it provides examples of all required logistical / maintenance reporting formats that will be critical during a DSCA event. This publication is an attempt to fight DSCA focused logistics and maintenance support constraints by “microwaving” quality information to key SCNG logicians and maintainers. This publication can be found at the following link:

<G:\24-7 JOC Operations\DSCA Smartbooks\10 Level SMART BOOK\J4 SMARTBOOK>
(RCAS Network)

or

<http://scemd.org/index.php/resources/library> (Public Access - SCEMD Website)

SCNG Mission Partners

- SC Emergency Management Division
 - County Emergency Management organizations
- SC State Law Enforcement Division
- SC Department of Natural Resources
- SC Department of Transportation
- SC Department of Public Safety
 - SC Highway Patrol
- Department of Homeland Security
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Drug Law Enforcement Agencies
- South Carolina State Guard



FEMA



All Hazards / Defense Support to Civil Authorities – Troop Leading Procedures (TLPs)

General Unit Assessment and Preparation:

- S1**
- Maintain and test Unit Alert Rosters quarterly.
 - Maintain and test Unit E-Mail Roster / Distro List monthly (use to put out info for drill, etc).
 - Ensure all personnel anticipated for a State Active Duty Mission are “vetted properly” – immunizations up to date, medically deployable, do not have a critical civilian job that would conflict with All Hazards Mission (police officer, utility worker, etc).
 - Maintain a running PERSTAT.
 - Ensure MEDPROS is current and green.
 - Ensure Soldiers have AKO and can log on.
 - Ensure all Soldiers have an up to date CAC and ID tags.
 - Develop and review casualty reporting and tracking procedures annually. Address unique challenges of operating in a DSCA environment (i.e. media involvement increases the need for effective and accurate casualty reporting).
 - S-1 Clerk attends State Active Duty (SAD) Training within current Fiscal Year (FY)
 - S-1 has capability, permissions, etc. and can log on to the SAD System database.
 - Ensure unit has backup personnel identified and trained on the SAD System.
 - Ensure unit has an AGSC Form 7433 (EFT Acceptance) on every member in unit.
 - Ensure unit has an updated SAD binder with the following: SAD System Operating Instructions, Policy Letters for AGR and Technicians, SAD Unit Checklist, SAD Medical Procedures, Doctor’s Care Listing, Blank Workers Compensation Form (WCC-12A).
 - Ensure unit has the appropriate number of certified Combat Lifesavers and that all their CLS bags have been stocked, inspected, and are up to date.
 - Ensure unit has trained personnel in Line of Duty (LOD) system and that the unit is using a system to track LODs / those medically ineligible for SAD.
- S2**
- Develop an All Hazards Brief IAW DSCA/Hurricane OPlan.
 - Develop Rules for the Use of Force (RUF)/Rules of Engagement (ROE) for possible DSCA scenarios that are likely to be encountered.
 - Ensure S-2 personnel become familiar with DoD Regulation 5240.1-R “Procedures Governing the Activities of DOD Intelligence Components That Affect United States Persons.”
 - Develop and consolidate a list with locations of closest civilian and/or federal medical facilities.
 - Develop possible Criminal activity reports for areas in possible DSCA scenarios.
- S3**
- Develop anticipated FRAGOs to the standing OPLAN.
 - Create movement order shells that can be used by commanders.
 - Review and update Disaster Response plan quarterly.
 - Exercise communications check with Joint Force Headquarters quarterly.
 - Develop storyboard template for anticipated DSCA missions.
 - Develop battle rhythm in conjunction with JOC Battle Rhythm.
 - Conduct DSCA training with unit members annually; reflected on training schedule.
 - Conducts recon of anticipated DSCA area of operations, staging areas, TOC locations, fallback locations, etc.
 - Brief DSCA plan to key leaders; DSCA plan briefed to all unit members.
 - Is familiar with and has the capability to monitor / periodically monitors the Continuous Defense Connect Online SCNG Virtual Wall.

- S4**
- Ensure equipment is serviced / ready / maintained / fully fueled / BII is on hand / chain saws are serviceable / forklifts serviceable.
 - Maintain and update the Logistics Running Estimate.
 - Have a lodging plan that will be briefed to key leaders when Soldiers are called up for SAD.
 - Develop a transportation plan that will be briefed to key leaders when Soldiers are called up for SAD.
 - Create prescribed Convoy Movement orders to possible DSCA mission area to expedite orders.
 - Ensure Go Boxes are tested.
 - Estimate logistic support requirements for each class of supply (at least 3 days of supplies).
 - Plan for military sustainment requirements (shelter, mess, rations, water, bath, laundry, etc).
 - Maintain running LOGSTAT.
 - Unit has ensured each member has current military driver's license – i.e. civilian driver's license, Defensive Drivers Accident Avoidance Course, qualified on military vehicle they will be operating, etc.
 - Ensure fuel and water cans are properly embossed.
 - Unit has proper placards for fuel delivery systems, ammo, etc.
 - Water trailers / PODs clean and serviceable.
 - Wrecker booms properly load tested and inspected; proper documentation is on hand and follow up test dates stenciled on items.
 - Ensure field food service equipment (MKT / CKT) is serviceable; armory kitchen is clean and organized.
 - Supply rooms and weapons vaults organized; weapons accounted for and secure.

- S6**
- Test all forms of unit communication (Radios, FBCB2, etc). Radios should be PMCS'ed monthly, tested quarterly, and a CPX should be conducted annually.
 - Ensure initial communications capabilities are self sufficient and if possible, coordinate interoperability with local authorities.

- PAO**
- Develop talking points to distribute to the force.

- JAG**
- Have copies and be familiar with the Standing Rules for the USE of Force (SRUF) in Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instructions 3131.01B. Ensure the Commander reviews this and requests mission-specific RUF, if necessary.
 - Have available and be familiar with DoD Directive 3000.3 "Policy for Non-Lethal Weapons"; DoDD 5210.56, "Use of Deadly Force and the Carrying of Firearms by DOD Personnel Engaged in Law Enforcement and Security Duties"; DODD 5525.5 "DoD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials"; DODD 5240.1 "DOD Intelligence Activities"; and the current CJCS Standing DSCA EXORD.
 - Brief soldiers on SRUF and issue a SRUF card annually.

Chaplain

- In preparation of a mass casualty event, identify coordination and planning requirements for chaplain activities in coordination with Medical Officer, civilian care providers, the Red Cross, and other civilian agencies.
- Identify coordination and planning requirements between Service Components, National Guard, United States Coast Guard, and civilian chaplains and clergy.

Probable All Hazards Mission (7 to 1 day prior to State Activation): These steps will be labor intensive with a limited Full Time Unit Staff potential techniques for extra FTUS are recruiters, borrowing Soldiers from another unit, use of the State Guard, etc.

- S1**
- Test Alert Roster immediately.
 - Send out an e-mail testing the distribution list (send out packing list reminding soldiers what to bring if called to SAD, current sitrep, etc).
 - Verify / Update PERSTAT.
 - Verify / Update LOGSTAT.
 - Locate local hospitals and establish contact lists with them.
 - Establish an ALOC.
 - Prepare Appointment Orders.
 - Plan and publish personnel tracking requirements, reports and timelines.
 - Establish procedures for family members to contact military personnel.
 - Coordinate with Public Affairs Officer for media interactions.
- S2**
- Generate maps of AO marking TCP, affected areas, potential road closures, military personnel, Critical Facilities infrastructure, and/or any additional information that the soldiers will need to successfully complete the DSCA mission. (Try to obtain maps from civilian agencies, if at all possible, to ensure there is some degree of synchronization between organizations).
 - Begin preparation of a situational awareness brief that will be given upon State Activation.
 - Determine Military Area of Responsibility and Civilian Area of Responsibility and depict them on maps so they are easily identifiable.
 - Identify the population demographic of residential area to determine any specific requirements (i.e. translation requirements).
- S3**
- Begin to plan convoy routes to deployment site(s).
 - Refine Emergency Plan based on latest Intel / Sitreps.
 - Begin coordination for air movements (if necessary).
 - Determine C2 relationship in event of DSCA mission. For whom are you working and to whom are you reporting?
 - Establish a Battle Rhythm for operations and reporting.
 - Write DSCA Warning Order and prepare deployment OPORD.
 - Establish TOC.
 - Obtain the emergency operation plan for federal, state, tribal, and local organizations.
 - Begins to monitor the Continuous Defense Connect Online (DCO) SCNG Virtual Wall and/or the *Special Incident DCO Wall* created for the event/incident/probable all hazards mission.
- S4**
- Test generators (potentially move on drill hall floor)
 - Fill Water Buffalos (potentially move to drill hall floor)
 - Start all vehicles (potentially store mission critical vehicles in armory or maintenance shed; ensure all vehicles and fuel tanker are topped off with fuel.
 - Contact local Class 1 vendors and prepare State Purchase Order Requests for meals and/or other services that are needed (i.e. trash, sanitation, waste, etc).
 - Begin tracking all cost, expenditures, and Mission Assignments.
 - Determine any specialized equipment that will be needed.
 - Determine logistics supply points/distribution.
 - Procure and plan movement of food and water.

- S6**
- Ensure unit has communication with JOC, subordinate units, and civilian agencies.
 - Create telephone contact list for key leaders that will be involved in the DSCA mission.
 - Provide and Set up the following equipment as needed or available: 800mz Radio, BFT, Cell phones / Black berries, NIPR connections and Fax.
 - Develop communications plan to be briefed to key leaders.
 - Publish military phone roster and acquire important civilian POC listing.
 - Establish TOC / Area Communications Operation Center communication architecture.

- PAO**
- Establish contact with JTF/JFHQ PAO.
 - Coordinate with state/FEMA PIO to obtain consistent message/talking points if necessary.
 - Provide military units with current PA guidance prior to entry into the affected area.
 - Develop media smart cards based on PA guidance for issue to all military personnel involved in DSCA operations.
 - Train media escorts as necessary.

- JAG**
- Contact the State SJA to coordinate legal aspects of DSCA missions.
 - Maintain situational awareness of missions and execution and ensure that unit activities and preparations are consistent with the law.

CHAPLAIN

- Review Area of Responsibility (AOR) demographics to anticipate chaplain faith and denominational balance.
- Plan for Religious services.
- Plan for operations and secure deployment of liturgical supplies.

Unit Mobilized for State or Federal Active Duty:

- S1** - List of key POC's/distro list for staff coordination are sent to JOC.
- Status on Task Organization and vehicle density sent to JOC.
- Conduct daily personnel strength reporting.
- S2** - Provide In-brief for all unit members on current situation (expected timeline of events, Intel on current situation, etc).
- Post weather assessment and monitor weather conditions.
- Identify areas without utilities.
- S3** - Complete and issue OPORD.
- Conduct rehearsals on anticipated DSCA missions/TOC battle drills.
- Complete convoy request shells and submit to JOC.
- Ensure risk assessment is conducted for every phase of the operation and obtain approval.
- Receive and process RFI's.
- Receive and track all incident developments.
- Plan for reacting to escalating hazards such as fires, chemical spills, ruptured pipelines, civil disturbances, etc.
- Determine the status of lines of communication/transportation (Major Roads, Railroads, Waterways, Ports, and Airports).
- Monitors the Continuous Defense Connect Online (DCO) SCNG Virtual Wall and/or the *Special Incident DCO Wall* created for the event/incident/probable all hazards mission.
- S4** - Execute State Purchase Order Requests as needed.
- Report daily LOGSTAT.
- Begin tracking detailed mission costs and financial expenditures.
- Establish controls for use of government purchase cards.
- Determine how to process mortuary services for civilian casualties.
- S6** - Conduct synchronization meetings between all primary agencies/entities that have impact.
- Monitor status of satellite/cell phones and Internet.
- If necessary, provide communications equipment (cell phones, radios, base sets, etc) to civilian authorities.
- PAO** - Brief all personnel on media and public engagement policy; distribute Public Affairs smart cards.
- Issue guidance on personal photography, blogs, and e-mails in a DSCA environment.
- Provide PA support to the commander. Brief task force/unit commanders on their roles, responsibilities, and authorities concerning public information requests.
- JAG** - Ensure arriving soldiers under Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) agreements are briefed on State RUF.
- Ensure soldiers are briefed on their legal status and the limit of their authorities.
- Prepare the following reports to be sent to higher headquarters:
- Criminal Incidents
 - Disciplinary/administrative/prosecutorial actions
 - Claims against the U.S. Government
 - Number of personnel receiving legal assistance

- Verify that proposed Mission Assignments are legally permissible, approved, and executed according to applicable references and restrictions.

CHAPLAIN

- Maintain situational awareness of stress levels of assigned DoD personnel, first responders, and affected civilians, and take actions to provide care and mitigate stress.
- Provide stress level situational awareness reports to the Commander.
- Provide religious support to authorized DoD personnel and focus on mitigating the impact of traumatic events.

Unit Demobilization from State Active Duty

- S1**
- Track units and personnel as they depart the Area of Responsibility.
 - Out-Process personnel through JRSOI.
 - Ensure that all soldiers complete a post-deployment health assessment (DoD Form 2796) prior to leaving AOR.
 - Ensure all soldiers complete Post-Deployment Health Reassessment (DoD Form 2900) 90 to 180 days after redeployment to home station.
 - Prepare AAR comments and document lessons learned.
- S2**
- Determine and execute close-out activities.
 - Safeguard and transfer sensitive information and imagery collected IAW NORAD-NORTHCOM 14-3, "Domestic Imagery."
 - Prepare AAR comments and document lessons learned.
- S3**
- In accordance with TAG or DCO, set end-state conditions as soon as possible and recognize when the units work is complete.
 - Notify authorities of demobilization timeline.
 - Compile all data from support operation (i.e. total man hours used, number and type of equipment used, fuel usage, maintenance, etc).
 - Compile entire staff AAR comments and lessons learned and forward to appropriate agencies.
 - Prepare AAR comments and document lessons learned.
- S4**
- Complete accounting and turn-in of any unused supplies/equipment.
 - Close out all remaining contracts.
 - Submit reports and request reimbursement.
 - Prepare AAR comments and document lessons learned.
 - Create Convoy Movement orders for return to home station.
 - Conduct post-combat checks on all equipment.
- S6**
- Ensure accountability for all communication equipment loaned or borrowed.
 - Prepare AAR comments and document lessons learned
- PAO**
- Implement PA strategy for departure of military forces that places civilian responders in the forefront.
 - Develop historical record of media resources gathered during incident.
- JAG**
- Ensure all legal actions are cleared before re-deployment.
 - Close all civil/military actions prior to re-deployment.
- Chaplain**
- Be prepared to conduct critical event debriefings.
 - Conduct re-deployment religious support to assigned personnel and their families.

South Carolina National Guard Hurricane Operations Plan Overview

South Carolina National Guard (SCNG) Hurricane Mission Statement: On Order, SCNG alerts, rapidly mobilizes, and deploys forces to conduct Defense Support to Civilian Authorities (DSCA) operations in designated areas of operation to provide temporary critical life support, conduct security operations, facilitate evacuation operations, provide public information, and transition assigned missions to civil authorities, while sustaining the public trust.

SCNG Hurricane Response Concept of Operations: Hurricane operations will consist of 6 phases: Shaping, Alert & Prepare, Mobilize & Deploy, Evacuation & Security, Stabilize & Re-entry, and Transition & Redeploy. On order (O/O), Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ's) J3 will elevate the Joint Operations Center (JOC) manning up to and including complete staffing by all J-Staff. The JFHQ will become the Joint Task Force (JTF) State and will alert and activate the 3 Conglomerate Task Force (CTF) Commands (Northern, Central, and Southern) as needed to support state and local agencies emergency operations. During a hurricane, the SCNG will rapidly mobilize and deploy forward to the coastal counties in order to support civil authorities in conducting Traffic Control and Security/Law Enforcement support as part of a Mandatory Evacuation. Once the Evacuation is complete, we will safeguard personnel and equipment, focusing on personal safety and equipment accountability. Once hurricane winds subside enough for safe operations, we will deploy forward in coordination with local authorities to assess the operational environment. CTFs will be prepared to realign boundaries and shift forces post storm to meet the needs of the State. Units will be prepared to conduct Support Operations in order to stabilize the operational situation, setting the conditions for transition of requirements to the civil authorities. Once the situation has stabilized, we will assist the South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) and the South Carolina Highway Patrol (SCHP) during the Re-entry Operation into the coastal regions of South Carolina. The JTF State will have command and control over the activated CTF(s) pre-landfall and will maintain post landfall command and control based on the severity and damage caused by the hurricane. The JTF State may also include a subordinate Aviation TF as well as a Joint Reception, Staging, and Onward Integration, and Integration (JRSOI) TF. In major catastrophic events, the JTF State will deploy a cell from the JFHQ, augmented by personnel fillers from non-mobilized SCNG units, to the affected area to form JTF Palmetto. JTF Palmetto will assume command and control of the CTF(s) and will report to JTF State.

SCNG Hurricane Response Commander's Intent: The SCNG will be an engaged partner with the appropriate Federal, State, and Local agencies in preparation for potential DSCA missions. We will anticipate requirements and be prepared to provide a tiered response that is scalable, flexible, and fiscally responsible with adaptable operational capabilities to meet diverse requirements. We will obtain unity of effort through a unified command (SAD, T-32, and T-10) and we will be ready to act. Maintaining public trust is our center of gravity. Public trust is maintained through the appropriate operational readiness levels, appropriate response, and fiscal responsibility.

SCNG Hurricane Response Commander's Purpose and End State: During a hurricane, our purpose is to support the civil authorities, as requested, across the spectrum of operations. We will provide timely Traffic Control and Security/Law Enforcement support to State and Local Civil authorities as part of the Mandatory Evacuation and Reentry of the State's coastal regions at the direction of the Governor. After tropical force winds pass, we will rapidly deploy soldiers and the appropriate support structure to accomplish Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) and Emergency Management Division (EMD) tasks in the AO. If the Hurricane makes landfall or its passage causes damage, we will conduct Civil Support Operations, including deployment of Engineer units and additional resources, to assist the effected counties in their recovery. Our 'End State' will be the completion of a successful Evacuation, Recovery, Re-entry, Maintaining public trust, Transition of requirements to Civil Authorities, and the Safe return of all Soldiers to their homes.

- **For the complete South Carolina National Guard Hurricane Operations Plan, all Annexes, Supporting Documents, Command Briefs, etc. go to the following link: <G:\Common\Plans\All Hurricane\Hurricane 2012 OPORD> (RCAS Access Required)**
- **For Specific Northern, Central, and Southern Conglomerate Task Force Executive Summaries / Overviews and Broad Graphics see pages 16 - 23 of this SMART Book.**

South Carolina National Guard Winter Storm Operations Plan Overview

South Carolina National Guard (SCNG) Winter Storm Mission Statement: SCNG will assist South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS)-South Carolina Highway Patrol (SCHP) with traffic management efforts by providing heavy duty wrecker teams to designated segments of interstate highways, and will be prepared to (BPT) provide individual transportation, emergency operations center, generator, shelter, etc. support as requested by individual counties. These wrecker teams and patrols (consisting of four wheel drive equipped vehicles) will respond to traffic contingencies that include, but are not limited to collisions, disabled and stranded motorists, road closures, etc.

SCNG Winter Storm Response Concept of Operations: Winter Storm operations will consist of 5 phases: Shaping, Activation/Deployment, Traffic Control Support/County EOC Support, Recovery, and Demobilization. On order (O/O), Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ's) J3 will elevate the Joint Operations Center (JOC) manning up to and including complete staffing by all J-Staff. The JFHQ will become the Joint Task Force (JTF) State and will alert and activate the Western Conglomerate Task Force to supply the SCDPS with 14 heavy wrecker teams to be dispersed at key points along I-26, I-77, I-385, and I-85. Each wrecker team will consist of 8 Soldiers, 1 wrecker (4 Soldiers), 1 cargo HUMMWV (2 Soldiers), and 1 passenger HUMMWV (2 Soldiers). If specific counties within the conglomerate need individual transportation, emergency operations center, generator, shelter, etc. support the Major Subordinate Command (MSC) within the county or closest to the county (with capability required) will provide the support. 263rd AAMDC will support Oconee, Anderson, Abbeville, and Pickens counties. 228th SIG BDE will support Greenville, Greenwood, Spartanburg, and Kershaw counties. 218th MEB (-) will support Cherokee, Union, Orangeburg counties. JTF State will have command and control over the activated Conglomerate Task Force(s) (CTF) and any additional units providing individual county support.

SCNG Winter Storm Response Commander's Intent: In the event of a winter storm, our purpose will be to provide timely traffic control support to SCDPS-SCHP and local civil authorities as part of the South Carolina Department of Public Safety – Emergency Traffic Management Plan. We will deploy Soldiers to support civil authorities operations in affected areas of the state. The SCNG will provide wrecker assistance to SCHP and BPT provide individual transportation, emergency operations center, generator, shelter, etc. support as requested by individual counties. Upon approval, the Task Force will transition to recovery operations. Our End State will be successfully providing traffic control support along with recovery operations and the safe return of all Soldiers to their homes.

- **For the complete South Carolina National Guard Winter Storm Operations Plan, all Annexes, Supporting Documents, Command Briefs, etc. go to the following link: <G:\Common\Plans\All Winter Plans\FY13 Winter Plan> (RCAS Access Required)**
- **For Specific Western Conglomerate Task Force Executive Summary / Overview and Broad Graphics see pages 16-17 and 24-26 of this SMART Book.**

South Carolina National Guard Rapid Reaction Force Plan Overview

South Carolina National Guard (SCNG) Rapid Reaction Force Plan (RRF) Mission Statement:

The SCNG will train and maintain a RRF capable of quickly responding within 8 to 36 hours with an adequate tiered response to developing emergency situations within the state in order to provide assistance in the protection of local, state and national critical infrastructure or any other identified missions directed to promote stability and security within the state and/or nation. RRF will have both lethal and non-lethal capabilities.

SCNG RRF Concept of Operations: This operation consist of 4 Phases: Mobilize and Deploy, Decisive Operations, Transition and Refit. Not all units within the TF RRF will be in the same phase at the same time.

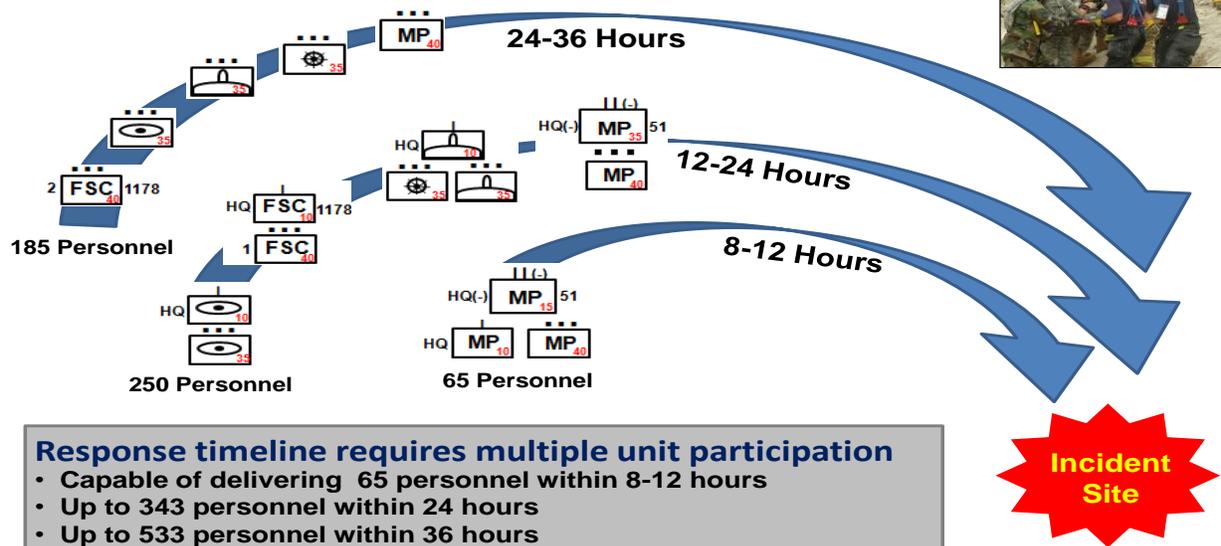
Phase 1 – Mobilize and Deploy: This phase begins when notification is given to move out in order to support civilian authorities has been received.

Phase 2 – Decisive Operations: This phase begins with TF RRF units actively begin performing missions in support of civilian authorities.

Phase 3 – Transition: This phase begins once civil order has been restored and transfer of authority back to civilian authorities begins. This phase ends when civilian authorities have regained control of all operations.

Phase 4 – Refit: This phase begins when TF RRF units initiate movement to home station. This phase ends when all units have returned to home station.

SCNG Rapid Reaction Force Tiered Response for Defense Support of Civil Authorities



Response timeline requires multiple unit participation

- Capable of delivering 65 personnel within 8-12 hours
- Up to 343 personnel within 24 hours
- Up to 533 personnel within 36 hours

SCNG RRF Commander's Intent: SCNG RRF will quickly respond with the appropriate tiered response in order to assist civil authorities within the boundaries of the State of South Carolina to emerging civil emergencies. Mission will conclude when control has been released back to civil authorities and RRF units have redeploy to home station for reconstitution and follow on missions.

Possible Mission Sets of RRF (but not limited to):

- Force Protection
 - Defend and Secure Critical Infrastructure
 - Civil Disturbance Operations
 - Law and Order Operations
 - Support Quarantine Operations
 - Assist Evacuation Operations
- **For the complete South Carolina National Guard Rapid Reaction Force Plan, all Annexes, Supporting Documents, Command Briefs, etc. go to the following link:**
<G:\24-7 JOC Operations\Rapid Reaction Force - RRF\RRF Briefing> (RCAS Access Required)
- **For Overall Conglomerate Task Force Overview and Broad Graphics of Potential Deployment Areas see pages 16 – 26 of this SMART Book**

SC Overall Conglomerate Task Force Executive Summary / Overview

Northern Conglomerate AOR Overview:

Anticipated Primary Missions: Hurricane Related

TCPs: 100

Wrecker Teams: 5

Shelters: 87

Number of Counties: 11

AOR Pop: 830,851

Major Interstates : I-95, I-20

Miles of Coastline: 71 miles

TOC Primary Location: Conway Armory

TOC Secondary Location: Conway Airport

• For Complete Northern Conglomerate Operations Plan and Annexes go to the following link: (RCAS Access Required)

<G:\Common\Plans\All Hurricane\Hurricane 2012>

<OPORD\Northern Conglomerate>

Central Conglomerate AOR Overview:

Anticipated Primary Missions: Hurricane Related

TCPs: 76

Wrecker Teams: 5

Shelters: 89

Number of Counties: 7

AOR Pop: 1,445,421

Major Interstates: I-26, I-95, I-77

Miles of Coastline: 91 miles

TOC Location: Jedburg Armory

TOC Secondary Location: TBD

• For Complete Central Conglomerate Operations Plan and Annexes go to the following link: (RCAS Access Required)

<G:\Common\Plans\All Hurricane\Hurricane 2012>

<OPORD\Central Conglomerate>

Southern Conglomerate AOR Overview:

Anticipated Primary Missions: Hurricane Related

TCPs: 110

Wrecker Teams: 5

Shelters: 44

Number of Counties: 8

AOR Pop: 458,453

Major Interstates: I-95

Miles of Coastline: 57 miles

TOC Primary Location: Beaufort Armory

TOC Secondary Location: TBD

• For Complete Southern Conglomerate Operations Plan and Annexes go to the following link: (RCAS Access Required)

<G:\Common\Plans\All Hurricane\Hurricane 2012>

<OPORD\Southern Conglomerate>

Western Conglomerate AOR Overview:

Anticipated Primary Missions: Winter Storm Related

TCPs: TBD

Wrecker Teams: 14

Shelters: 61

Number of Counties: 20

AOR Pop: 1,944,451

Major Interstates: I-85, I-77, I-26, I-20

TOC Location: TBD

.Specific MSC Assignments for County EOC Support:

- 263rd AAMDC: Oconee, Anderson, Abbeville, Pickens

-228th SIG BDE: Greenville, Greenwood, Spartanburg, Kershaw

-218th MEB (-): Cherokee, Union, Orangeburg

• For Complete Western Conglomerate Operations Plan and Annexes go to the following link: (RCAS Access Required)

<G:\Common\Plans\All Winter Plans\FY13 Winter Plan>

Northern Conglomerate Executive Summary / Overview

Anticipated Northern Conglomerate Primary Missions – Hurricane Related Missions:

- Security
- Search and rescue
- Debris clearance (the most frequently requested support)
- 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; point of distribution (POD) support
- Temporary shelter/staging base
- Transportation of first responders, evacuees, displaced personnel, injured, medically fragile, or special needs populations
- Medical health providers
- Traffic Control Point (TCP) Support
- Heavy equipment and operators
- Shoring and structural reinforcement

Typical Northern Conglomerate Task Force Organization:

Required Strength	545
HHC	64
Engineer Company	150
Engineer Company	113
Signal Company	114
Forward Support Company	141
Transportation Company	140
MP Platoon	40
Total	762
Assigned 762	70% 533

Typical Northern Conglomerate DSCA Capabilities Required:

Mission Command
 Communications
 Logistics
 Security
 JRSOI
 Power Generation
 Maintenance
 Transportation
 Engineer
 Aviation
 Medical

Northern Conglomerate AOR Overview:

TCPs: 100

Wrecker Teams: 5

Shelters: 87

Number of Counties: 11

AOR Pop: 830,851

Major Interstates : I-95, I-20

Miles of Coastline: 71 miles

TOC Primary Location:

Conway Armory

TOC Secondary Location:

Conway Airport

- For Complete Northern Conglomerate Operations Plan and Annexes go to the following link:

<G:\Common\Plans\All>

<Hurricane\Hurricane 2012>

<OPORD\Northern>

<Conglomerate> (RCAS Access Required)

NORTHERN CONGLOMERATE AOR

Horry County: POP. 276,340

Myrtle Beach Armory – Det 1, 1178 CS FSC

Conway Armory – C CO 1-118 INF

EOC – 2560 North Main St. Conway, SC 29526

Phone (843) 915- 5150

Georgetown County: POP. 59,991

Georgetown Armory – HHB 1-178 FA BN

Andrews Armory – A 1-178 FA BN

EOC – 2222-C High Market St. Georgetown, SC 29440

Phone (843) 545-3273

Williamsburg County: POP. 34,084

Hemingway Armory – 1178 CS FSC (-DET 1)

Kingstree Armory – 1053 TRANS CO

EOC – 203 N Brooks St. Kingstree, SC 29556

Phone(843) 354-9330

Clarendon County: POP. 34,726

Manning Armory – C 1-178 FA BN

EOC – 219 Commerce St. Manning, SC 29102

Phone (803) 435-9310

Florence County: POP. 137,862

Florence Armory – HHD 51 MP BN

Timmonsville Armory – 133 MP CO

EOC – 6719 Friendfield Rd. Effingham SC 29541

Phone (843) 665-7255

Marion County: POP. 32,846

Mullens Armory – HHC 4-118 IN BN

Marion Armory – D 4-118 IN BN

EOC – 137 Airport Court Mullins, SC 29574

Phone (843) 423-8270

Dillon County: POP. 31,758

Dillon Armory – D 1-118 IN BN

EOC – 205 West Howard St. Dillon SC 29536

Phone (843) 774-0330

Sumter County: POP. 107,460

Sumter Armory – HHC 351 ASB

EOC –141 North Main St. Sumter SC 29150

Phone (803) 436-2158

Marlboro County: POP. 28,509

Bennettsville Armory – 1053 TRANS CO

EOC – 205 East Market St. Bennettsville SC 29574

Phone (843) 479-5642

Darlington County: POP. 68,299

Darlington Armory – 251 ASMC

Hartsville Armory – A 351 ASB

EOC –1625 Harry Bird HWY

Darlington, SC 29532

Phone (843) 398-4450

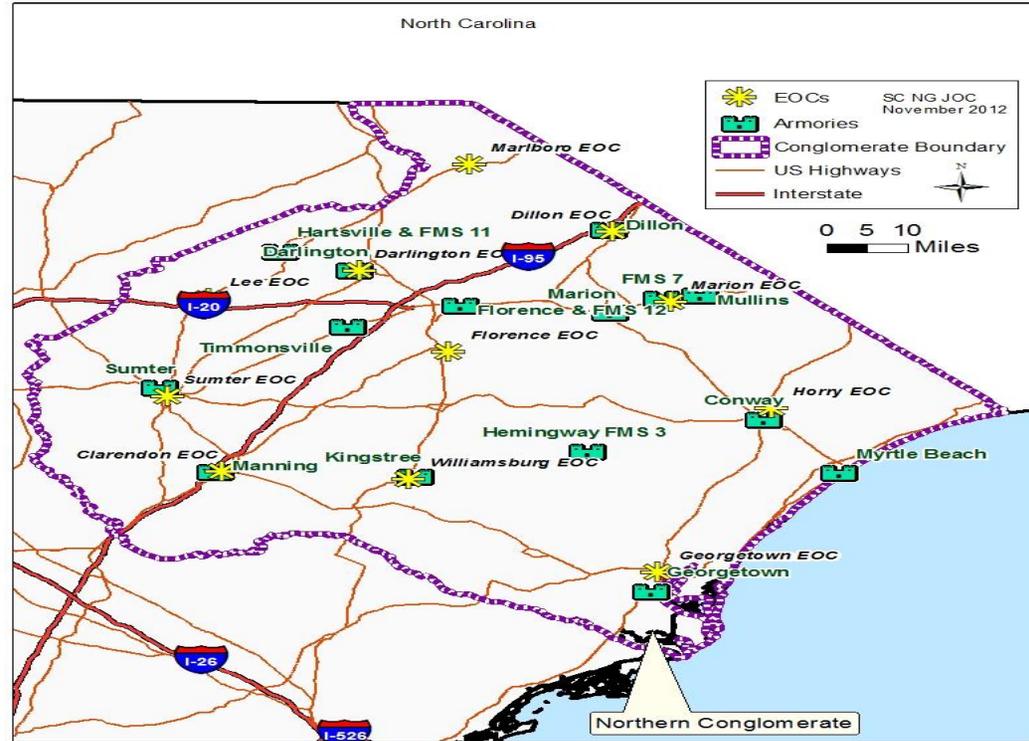
Lee County: POP. 18,976

No Armory

EOC - 119 Deschamps St.

Bishopville, SC 29010

Phone (803) 484-5274



Central Conglomerate Executive Summary / Overview

Anticipated Central Conglomerate Primary Missions – Hurricane Related Missions:

- Security
- Search and rescue
- Debris clearance (the most frequently requested support)
- 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; point of distribution (POD) support
- Temporary shelter/staging base
- Transportation of first responders, evacuees, displaced personnel, injured, medically fragile, or special needs populations
- Medical health providers
- Traffic Control Point (TCP) Support
- Heavy equipment and operators
- Shoring and structural reinforcement

Typical Central Conglomerate Task Force Organization:

Required Strength	622
BN (HHC + 3 Line Co.)	225
Signal Company	123
Forward Support Company	113
Transportation Company	150
Engineer Company	90
Engineer Company	100
CHEM Company	75
MP Platoon	50
Total	926
926 Assigned	70% 641

Typical Central Conglomerate DSCA Capabilities Required:

Mission Command
 Communications
 Logistics
 Security
 JRSOI
 Power Generation
 Maintenance
 Transportation
 Engineer
 Aviation
 Medical

Central Conglomerate AOR Overview:

TCPs: 76

Wrecker Teams: 5

Shelters: 89

Number of Counties: 7

AOR Pop: 1,445,421

Major Interstates: I-26, I-95, I-77

Miles of Coastline: 91 miles

TOC Location:

Jedburg Armory

TOC Secondary Location:

TBD

- For Complete Central Conglomerate Operations Plan and Annexes go to the following link:

<G:\Common\Plans\All Hurricane\Hurricane 2012 OPORD\Central Conglomerate>

(RCAS Access Required)

CENTRAL CONGLOMERATE AOR

Charleston County: POP. 357,704

Charleston readiness Center – 218 MEB

Mt Pleasant Armory – C 4-118 INF

North Charleston Armory – B 4-118 INF, 108TH CHEM CO

EOC – 4045 Bridge View Dr. N. Charleston SC 29405

Phone (843) 202-7400

Dorchester County: POP. 140,892

Summerville Armory – 1223 EN VERT CO

Jedburg Armory – 1118 FSC

EOC – 212 Deming Way Summerville, SC 29483

Phone (843) 832-0341

Berkeley County: POP. 183,525

Monks Corner Armory – A 4-118 INF

EOC – 223 North Live Oak Dr. Monks Corner SC 29461

Phone (843) 719- 4817

Orangeburg County: POP. 91,910

Orangeburg Armory – B 218 SPT MEB BSB

EOC – 1558 Ellis Ave. Orangeburg, SC 29118

Phone (803) 533-6265

Calhoun County: POP. 15,145

EOC – 201 Mill St. Calhoun SC 29135

Phone (803) 874-3042

Richland County: POP. 389,116

Bluff RD Armory – JFHQ

Eastover Armory – 151 AVN BN

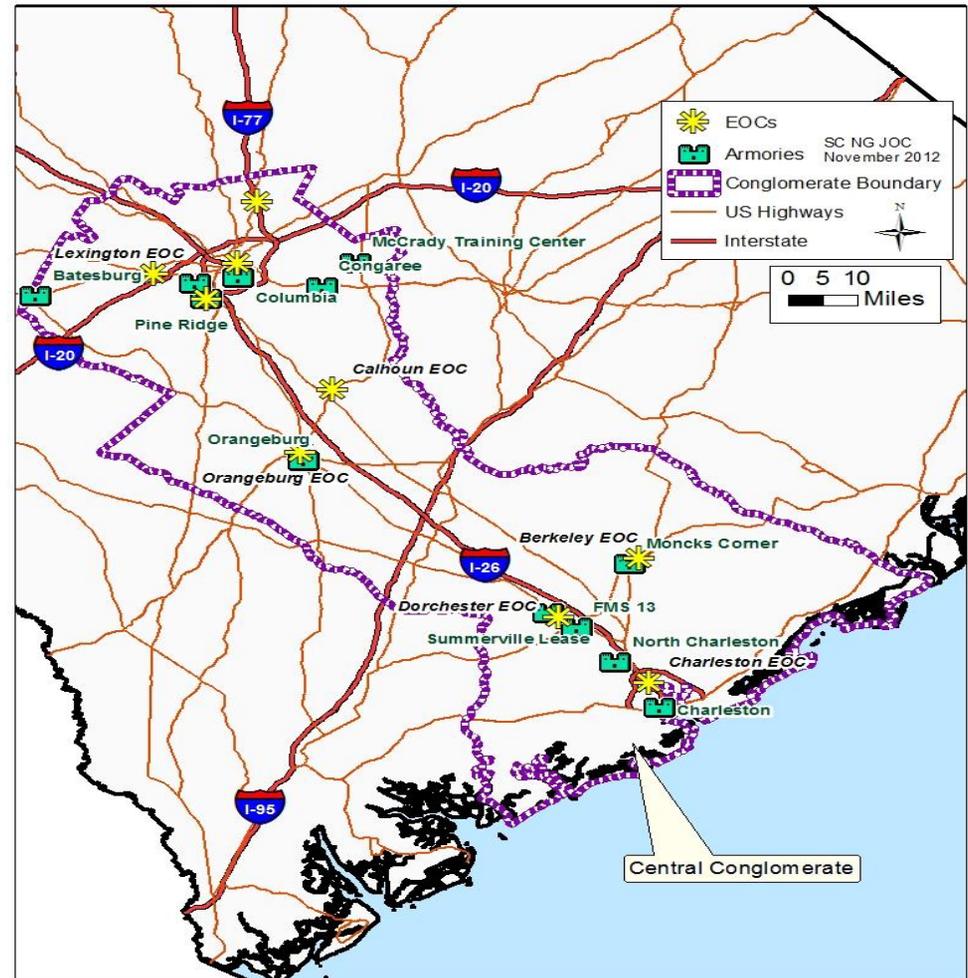
Congaree Armory – 59th AVN TRP CMD

McEntire Armory- 742 SPT MAINT CO

McCrary Training center- 218th Regiment

EOC – 1410 Laurens St. Columbia, SC 29204

Phone (803) 576- 3400



Lexington County: POP. 267,129

Pine Ridge Armory – 43 CST

Platt Springs Rd Armory – 59th TRP CMD

Batesburg Armory – 1220 EN

EOC – 212 South Lake Dr. Lexington SC 29072

Phone (803) 785-8343

Southern Conglomerate Executive Summary / Overview

Anticipated Southern Conglomerate Primary Missions – Hurricane

Related Missions:

- Security
- Search and rescue
- Debris clearance (the most frequently requested support)
- 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; point of distribution (POD) support
- Temporary shelter/staging base
- Transportation of first responders, evacuees, displaced personnel, injured, medically fragile, or special needs populations
- Medical health providers
- Traffic Control Point (TCP) Support
- Heavy equipment and operators
- Shoring and structural reinforcement

Typical Southern Conglomerate

Task Force Organization:

Required Strength	806
BN (HHC + 3 Line Co.)	257
Engineer Company	138
Engineer Company	143
Engineer Company	108
Signal Company	111
1 QM Company	140
1 Maint Co.	139
Transportation Company	150
MP Platoon	30
Total	1217
(1217 Assigned)	70% 858

Typical Southern Conglomerate

DSCA Capabilities Required:

Mission Command
 Communications
 Logistics
 Security
 JRSOI
 Power Generation
 Maintenance
 Transportation
 Engineer
 Aviation
 Medical

Southern Conglomerate

AOR Overview:

TCPs: 110

Wrecker Teams: 5

Shelters: 44

Number of Counties: 8

AOR Pop: 458453

Major Interstates: I-95

Miles of Coastline: 57 miles

TOC Primary Location:

Beaufort Armory

TOC Secondary Location:

TBD

- For Complete Southern Conglomerate Operations Plan and Annexes go to the following link:

<G:\Common\Plans\All Hurricane\Hurricane 2012 OPORD\Southern>

[Conglomerate](#) (RCAS Access Required)

SOUTHERN CONGLOMERATE AOR

Beaufort County: POP. 164,684

Beaufort Armory – 131 MP CO

EOC – 2001 Duke St. Beaufort, SC 29902

Phone (843) 470-3100

Jasper County: POP. 25,195

EOC – 1509 Grays HWY. Ridgeland SC 29936

Phone (843) 726-7607

Colleton County: POP. 38,611

Walterboro Armory – A 218 MEB BSB

EOC – 108 Simmons St. Walterboro SC 29488

Phone (843) 549-5632

Hampton County: POP. 20,821

Varnville Armory – HHC 218 MEB BSB

EOC – 703 2nd St. West Hampton, SC.29924

Phone (803) 914- 2150

Allendale County: POP. 10,181

Allendale Armory – Det 1, 741 QM CO

EOC – 426 Mulberry St. Allendale SC 29810

Phone (803)584-4081

Barnwell County: POP. 22,358

Barnwell Armory – 741 QM CO

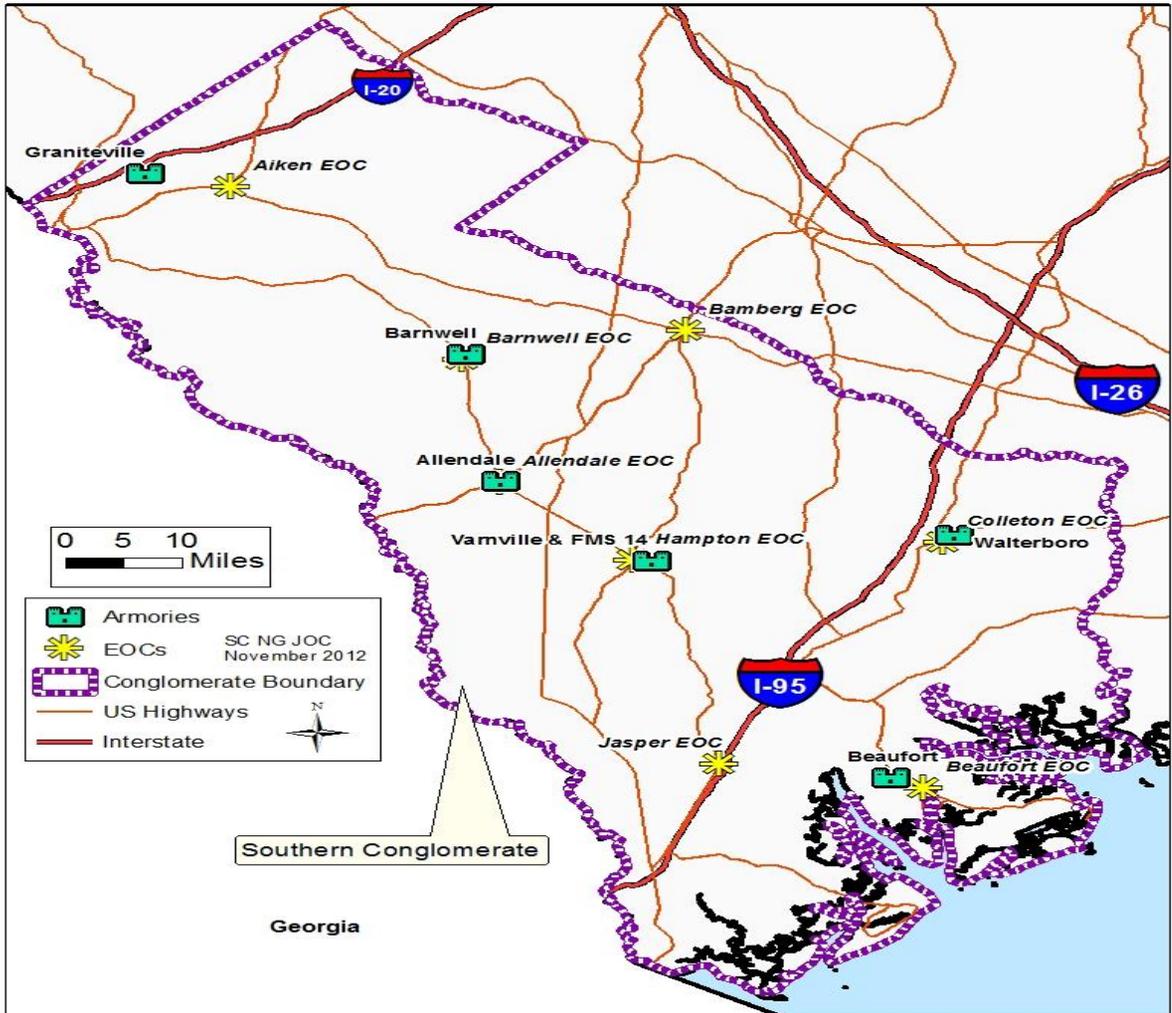
EOC –57 Wall St. Barnwell, SC 29812

Phone (803)259-7013

Bamberg County: POP. 15,975

EOC -2893 Main Hwy Bamberg, SC 29003

Phone (803) 245-4313



Aiken County: POP. 160,628

Aiken Armory – Det 1, B-198 SIG

Graniteville Armory – 1221 EN Clearance CO

EOC-420 Hampton AVE. Aiken, SC 29801

Phone (803) 642-1623

Western Conglomerate Executive Summary / Overview

Anticipated Western Conglomerate Primary Missions – Winter Storm Related Missions:

- 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

Typical Western Conglomerate Task Force Organization:

14 wrecker teams	112
LNO SC Highway Department	6
Transportation Support	TBD
Shelter Support	TBD
County EOC Support	TBD
Generator Support	TBD
Health&Welfare Check Support	TBD

Total TBD

* With the exception of the wrecker teams and SC Highway Department LNOs support all other support will come from local SCNG units as needed

Typical Western Conglomerate DSCA Capabilities Required:

Mission Command
 Communications
 Logistics
 Security
 JRSOI
 Power Generation
 Maintenance
 Transportation
 Engineer
 Aviation
 Medical

Western Conglomerate AOR

Overview:

TCPs: TBD

Wrecker Teams: 14

Shelters: 61

Number of Counties: 20

AOR Pop: 1,944,451

Major Interstates: I-85, I-77, I-26, I-20

TOC Location: TBD

Specific MSC Assignments for County EOC Support:

- 263rd AAMDC: Oconee,

Anderson, Abbeville, Pickens

-228th SIG BDE: Greenville,

Greenwood, Spartanburg, Kershaw

-218th MEB (-): Cherokee, Union,

Orangeburg

• For Complete Western Conglomerate Operations Plan and Annexes go to the following link:

<G:\Common\Plans\All Winter Plans\FY13 Winter Plan> (RCAS Access Required)

WESTERN CONGLOMERATE AOR (West)

Edgefield County: POP. 26,670

Edgefield Armory – HHC 122 EN BN
EOC – 225 Jeter St. Edgefield, SC 29824
Phone (803) 637- 4000

Saluda County: POP. 19,882

Saluda Armory – 124 HORZ EN CO
EOC – 111 Law Enforcement Dr. Saluda, SC 29138
Phone (864) 445- 2529

Newberry County: POP. 37,721

Newberry Armory – 1050 TRANS BN, 751 HHC CSSB
EOC – 520 Wilson Rd. Newberry, SC 29108
Phone (803) 321-2182

McCormick County: POP. 10,035

McCormick Armory – DET 1 125 MRBC
EOC – 212 Augusta St. EXT. McCormick, SC 29835
Phone (864) 852-2811

Greenwood County: POP. 69,835

Greenwood Armory – A CO 151 SIG BN
Hodges Armory – CO B 151 SIG BN, B 198 SIG
EOC – 528 Monument St. Greenwood, SC 29646
Phone (864) 942-8632

Abbeville County: POP. 25,161

Abbeville Armory – 125 MRBC
EOC – 394 State Hwy 28 Bypass
Abbeville, SC 2962 Phone (864) 366-2400

Laurens County: POP. 66,528

Clinton Armory- BTRY B 1-178 FA
Laurens Armory- 1055 TRK CO PLS
EOC- 321 South Harper St.
Laurens, SC 29360 Phone (864) 984-4731

Oconee County: POP. 74,418

Seneca Armory – BTRY A 2-263 ADA
EOC – 300 South Church St.
Walhalla SC 29691 Phone (864) 638-4200

Pickens County: POP. 119,574

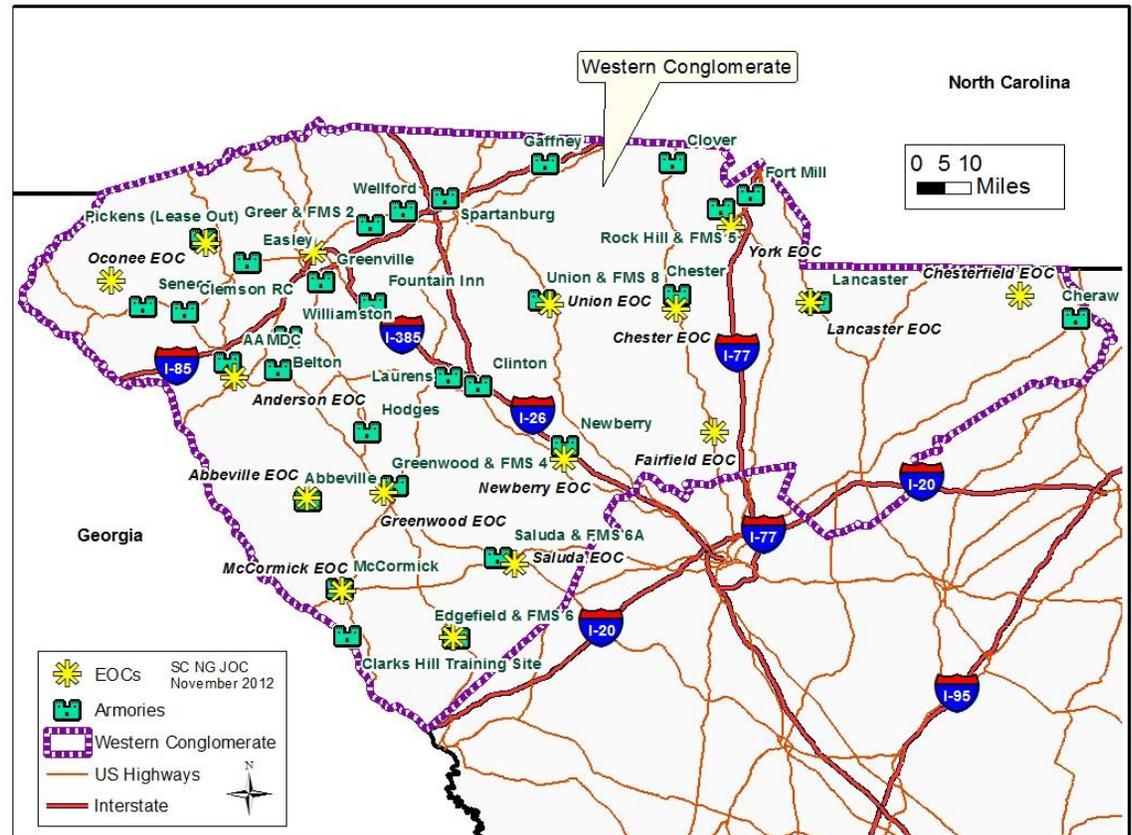
Easley Armory- BTRY B 2-263 ADA
Clemson Armory- BTRY C, D 263 ADA
EOC-1509 Walhalla HWY.
Pickens , SC 29671 Phone (864) 898-5945

Greenville County: POP. 461,299

Greenville Armory – HHC 151 SIG BN
Fountain inn Armory – CO A 1-118 INF
EOC- 206 South Main St.
Greenville, SC 29601 Phone (864) 467-2680

Anderson County: POP. 188,488

Anderson Armory – 263 AAMDC
Williamston Armory – 251 ROC
Belton Armory- 51 ROC
EOC- 213 South Towers St.
Anderson, SC 29624 Phone (864) 260-4022



WESTERN CONGLOMERATE AOR (East)

Spartanburg County: POP. 286,868

Spartanburg Armory – HHC 228 SIG BDE

Wellford Armory- 174 EN Mobility CO

Greer Armory- 1263 FSC

EOC – 9093 Fair Forest Rd. Spartanburg, SC 29301

Phone (864) 595-5365

Union County: POP. 28,679

Union Armory – HHC 1-118 INF BN

EOC – 414 South Pinckney St. SC 29379

Phone (864) 429-1620

Cherokee County: POP. 55,540

Gaffney Armory – CO B 1-118 IN BN

EOC – 1434 North Limestone St. Gaffney, SC 29340

Phone (864) 487-2590

York County: POP. 230,528

Clover Armory – DET 1 CO A 178 EN FSC

Fort Mill- 1222 EN CO

Rock Hill – CO A 178 EN BN FSC

EOC – 149 West Black St. Rock Hill, SC 29730

Phone (803) 329-7270

Chester County: POP. 32,916

Chester Armory – 172 EN HAUL PLT

EOC – 156 Columbia St. Chester, SC 29706

Phone (803) 377-4632

Fairfield County: POP. 23,571

EOC – 350 Columbia Rd. Winnsboro, SC 29180

Phone (803) 635-4444

Lancaster County: POP. 77,908

Lancaster Armory- 1782 EN SPT CO

EOC- 111 Covenant Place Lancaster, SC 29720

Phone (803) 285-7333

Kershaw County: POP. 62,273

Camden Armory – CO C 151 SIG

EOC – 515 Walnut St. Camden, SC. 29020

Phone (803) 425-1522

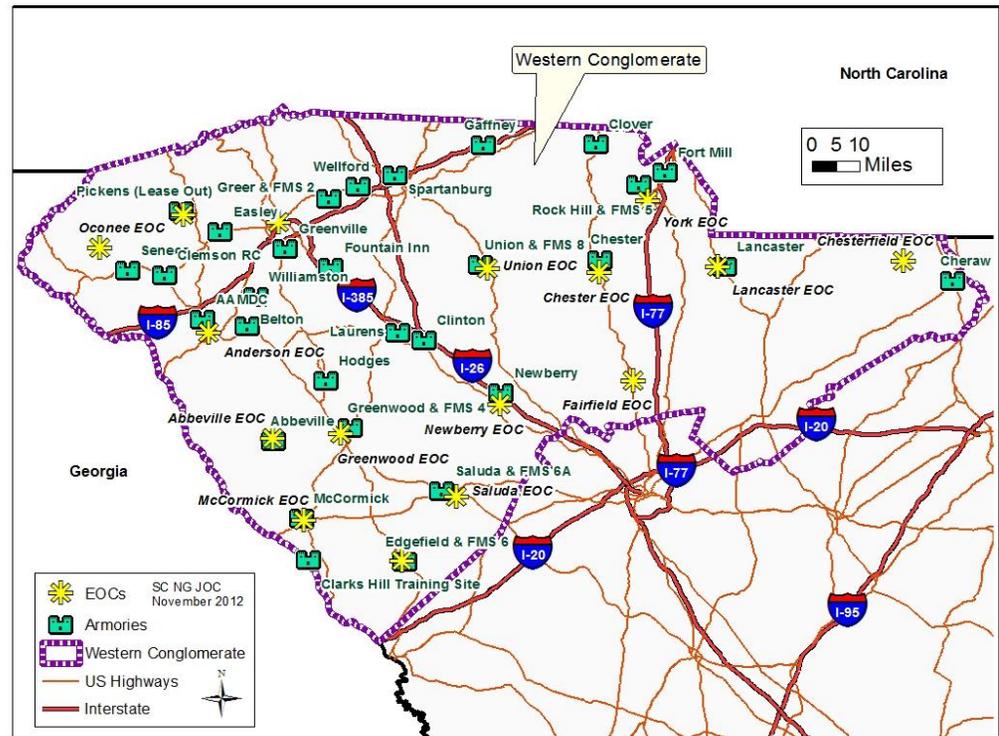
Chesterfield County: POP. 46,557

Cheraw Armory- DET 1 CO A 351 AVN SPT

Clemson Armory- BTRY C, D 263 ADA

EOC-201 North Page St. Chesterfield, SC 29709

Phone (843) 623-6837



South Carolina Common Operating Picture (SCOPE)

The South Carolina Common Operating Picture Enhanced (“SCOPE”) is the map that all South Carolina National Guard (SCNG) units, South Carolina agencies, and other Emergency Support Function (ESF) groups use for situational awareness in a domestic emergency incident. It is a mapping platform based on Google Earth.

The SCNG, South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), and South Carolina County Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) are tied into this system. SCNG Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs) and separate units such as the Civil Support Team (CST) are also tied into SCOPE. It allows users to see relevant map layers such as asset/vehicle tracking (Blue Force Tracker for land and aircraft), infrastructure layers such as the armories, and public layers such as all hospitals, police stations, and fire stations in the state. It has a dynamic layer called Significant Events. When an incident happens, it pops up in this layer. For example if a forest fire starts in Orangeburg, a point will pop up where it is happening and when a user clicks it, the situation report (SITREP) and other information will display.

The following link is a master link to all SCOPE layers. All that is required is a computer with an internet connection and Google Earth, which is free to download at <http://www.google.com/earth/index.html> . After downloading Google Earth open the link below using the username and password provided and the SCOPE layers will load into Google Earth on your computer:

Link: <http://pvision-scemd.palmettovision.sc.gov/>

Username: pvision-guest

Password: deyenomite

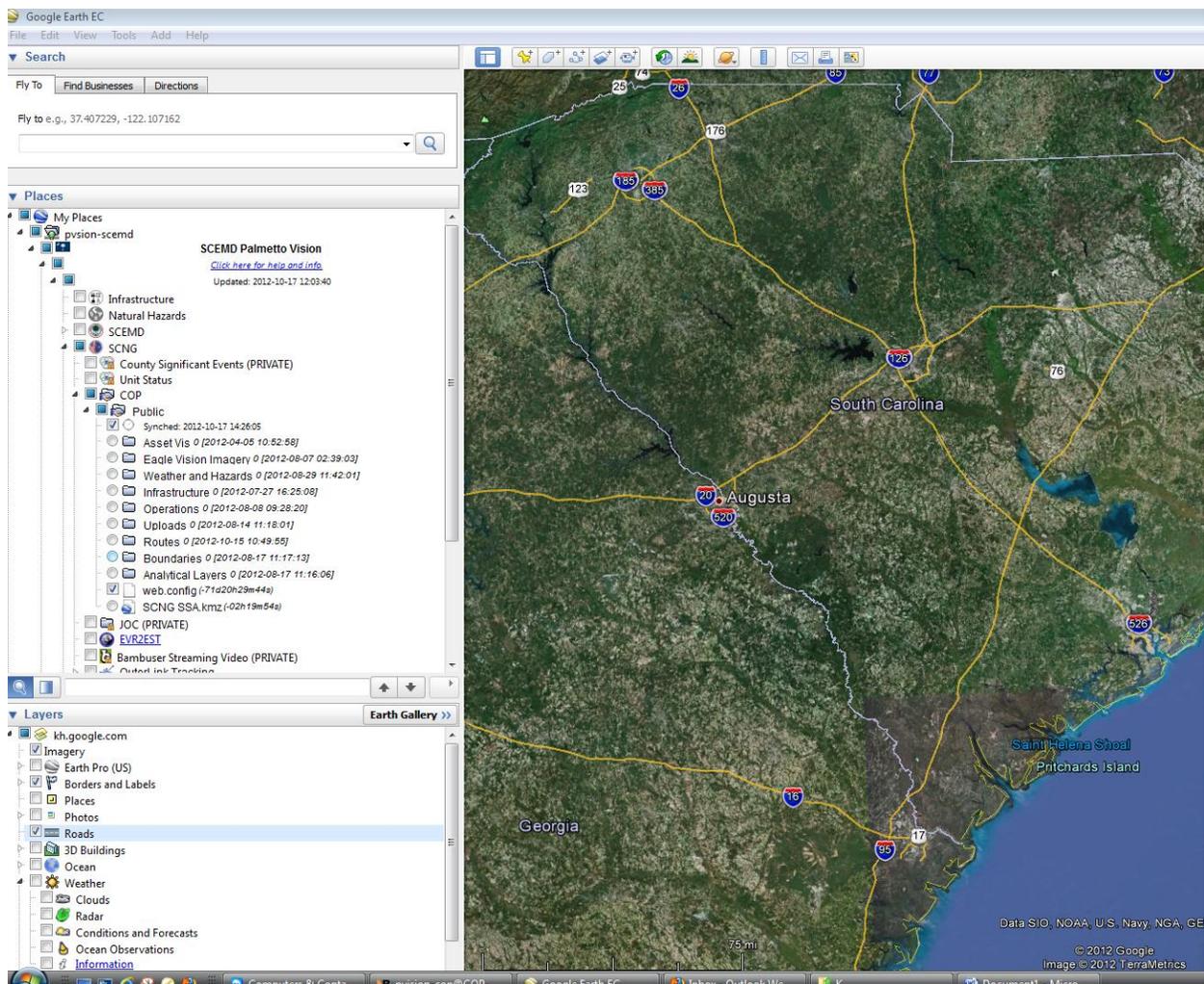
The SCOPE screen shot diagram on the next page displays what will appear once your computer connects with link and completes loading SCOPE into your Google Earth. The upper left of the screen shot shows the list of layers that will load.

SCOPE National Guard layers are in the “SCNG” folder in the upper left. SCNG map layers include armories, Blue Force Tracker, conglomerate boundaries, point of distribution (POD) locations, traffic control point locations, police stations, fire stations, hospitals, evacuation routes, airports (including small airfields), bridges (including maximum weight it carries, clearance, # lanes, length/width), state approved vendors, power provider areas, shelters, state guard armories, Red Cross and Salvation Army locations, and many more. The SCEMD map layers include many infrastructure layers as well as the SLOSH layer in Natural Hazards which shows where flooding will occur for each category of hurricane.

It is very important to note these are not just layers that display on a map; they have a large amount of dynamic information attached. Clicking on a point such as a hospital will give its address, phone number, the number of beds, and other capabilities. Clicking an SCARNG Armory will give the units stationed there, number of personnel, the address and phone number, interior info on how many sinks/showers/toilets there are in armory, how many cots can fit in drill hall, size of drill hall and parking lot, onsite fuel quantities, and more. Some layers are continuously dynamically updating. In the weather folder is a hurricane tracking layer from National Weather Service that updates automatically when you

turn it on showing the track prediction that updates every time the Weather Service updates their prediction. There is also a layer for weather Watches and Warnings that pops up weather watches and warnings on the map and outlines the area they are affecting. It goes away when the Warning ends. Clicking these will give you the standard “...THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HAS PREDICTED ¼” HAIL IN RICHLAND AND LEXINGTON COUNTIES FROM 1200 PM TO 400 PM EST FOR MONDAY NOVEMBER 5.....RESIDENTS ARE ADVISED TO MONITOR THE WEATHER SERVICE FOR FUTURE UPDATES...” weather advisories/forecasts.

Explore the list of layers to become familiar: There are many other useful layers in SCOPe and it is updated frequently, and there are many other analysis capabilities provided by Google Earth. Below is a screen shot of what the Google Earth program looks like and the top level of layers in the SCNG section. However, there are many subfolders. It is organized logically for example layers regarding operations are in the operations folder. As incidents occur or are anticipated, layers will be created real time and put in SCOPe. They will be placed into a folder specific to the particular incident (example “Hurricane Irene”). Google layers are listed in the bottom left of the screen shot. They have good general-use layers such as weather radar, traffic, streets, etc.



South Carolina National Guard Defense Connect Online Virtual Wall Overview

Defense Connect Online (DCO) is an organizational collaboration tool used by multiple entities and agencies within the Department of Defense. It is based on Adobe Flash Technology which can deliver rich, multimedia driven sessions that participants can easily join. It offers the following capabilities: Screen Sharing, Mobile Device Support, VoIP Audio, Whiteboarding, Video Conferencing, PowerPoint, Chat, and File Sharing. It can be used for collaboration with military and civilian mission / interagency partners to promote information dissemination and shared situational awareness.

The South Carolina National Guard Joint Operations Center (JOC) maintains a Continuous DCO SCNG Virtual Wall. This typically displays the South Carolina Common Operational Picture Enhanced (SCOPE), with either steady state or ongoing event layers, current J3 situational overview, current Commander's Update Brief (CUB), key file sharing, chat with JOC, etc. Below is a screen shot of the Continuous DCO SCNG Virtual Wall:

The screenshot shows the DCO interface with the following components:

- Camera and Voice:** Welcome Page with a "Start My Webcam" button.
- JOC Links:** J3 SCIP Page, Disaster Management, HSIN.
- JOC File Share:** A table listing files for sharing.
- Main Content Area:** A map of South Carolina and two document thumbnails: "13 NOV2012_J3_Story_Boards.pdf" and "JOCOPS DAILY CUB 13 NOV 12.pdf".
- JOC Attendee List (4):** Lists participants including HENDRIX, MARK CWO3 USA, SPENCER, CHRISTIAN T SPC USA, and YARBOROUGH, TRAKUS V SGT USA.
- JOC Chat (Everyone):** Shows chat history with messages from SPENCER, CHRISTIAN T SPC USA and YARBOROUGH, TRAKUS V SGT USA.

- Any SCNG unit or unit representative can access the page via the following link: <https://connect.dco.dod.mil/ngscjoc>. Once at linked URL, they must sign in as a guest and wait for approval from the SCNG JOC to enter the site; this usually takes no more than five minutes. If granted access they can view it as read only or allowed access to post reports to JOC.

Joint Operations Staffing When Special Incident Defense Connect Online Wall Is Opened

When an incident occurs the following actions will happen within the SCNG Joint Operations Center, Joint Staff, and DCO:

1. The SCNG JOC will determine if the Continuous DCO SCNG Virtual Wall will be used or if a *Special Incident DCO Wall* will be established. Depending on that decision a message will be sent to ALCON SCNG units and involved agencies directing them to log into the Continuous DCO SCNG Virtual Wall or the *Special Incident DCO Wall* with the appropriate link.

2. The following incident information will be established and displayed ASAP on DCO:

- Storyboard of the Incident(s) / Updates – via POD
- WARNOs – via POD or file share
- Appropriate SCOPe Layers / Mission SITREP / Mission Graphics – via POD
- Staff Journal (Timeline) and Chat Log
- Force Protection Condition (FPCON) Levels – via POD and word explanation in file share

3. The following Joint Operations Center positions will be staffed/dedicated/delegated ASAP:

- DCO “Maintainer” / DCO “Gate Keeper”
- Request for Assistance (RFA) and Request for Information (RFI) Tracking OIC / NCOIC
- Mission Tracking OIC / NCOIC
- Storyboard / SCOPe OIC / NCOIC
- Staff Journal (Timeline) and Chat Log OIC / NCOIC
- Battle Captain

** The J3 full time staff sections (J2, J34, J35, J7, etc.) can be used to man these positions until Joint Staff and M-Day JOC Staffs are activated or incident is resolved

4. The following incident information will be established and displayed as events develop on DCO:

- OPORDs, FRAGOs, etc. – via POD (storyboard) or file share (word document)
- Battle Update Brief (BUB) / Commander’s Update Brief (CUB) – via POD or file share
- Battle Rhythm
- RFA and RFI Tracker – via POD or file share
- Mission Tracker – via POD or file share
- Weather Update – via POD or link
- JOC File Share Established – PERSTAT, LOGSTAT, COMSTAT, pertinent documents, etc.
- JOC Links Established – DSCA SMART Books, OPLANS and ANNEXS, etc.
- Conglomerate Roll Ups – via POD

5. The following JOC positions will be staffed/dedicated/delegated as events develop:

- Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) for incident(s) occurring
- Activation (full or partial, situational dependant) of Joint Staff per Joint Manning Document (JMD)
- Activation (full or partial, situational dependant) of the JOC 24/7 M-Day Staff
- LNOs (as incident determines) report to JOC

- J3 / SCNG LNOs (as incident determines) report to supported agencies / entities such as the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, County Emergency Operations Center, etc.

** The J3 full time staff sections (J2, J34, J35, J7, etc.) can be used to man these positions until Joint Staff and M-Day JOC Staffs are activated or incident is resolved

SLING LOAD OPERATIONS

WARNINGS:

- A unit must have SLCC (Sling Load Certification Course) qualified personnel to request a sling load mission. The sending and receiving units must each have SLCC qualified personnel handling the load.
- The SLCC personnel must sign sling load request paperwork in order for it to be considered a legal Sling Load Mission.
- Inspectors must meet the following qualifications:
 - Be in the grade of E4 or above.
 - Graduate from one of the following schools: Pathfinder, Air Assault, or Sling Load Inspector Certification Course.

Responsibilities of Requesting Unit:

- Landing site selection and control (including communications).
- Rigging the cargo using procedures in the appropriate rigging manual.
- Providing qualified inspectors and inspection forms to inspect the rigged load.
- Distributing completed copies of the Sling Load Inspection Record prior to sling load mission.
- Connecting the rigged load to the aircraft cargo hook unless that responsibility has been assigned to another unit.
- Verifying the total weight of the load (including rigging equipment) and relay to flight crew.
- Providing instructions to the aviation unit on the location of the delivery point landing site.
- Providing disposition instructions to the aviation and receiving units for return of rigging equipment.
- Ensuring proper supervision of the sling load operation including load rigging.
- Providing qualified ground crews for: rigging and inspecting all loads, guiding the helicopter, hooking up the loads, and clearing the aircraft for departure.
- Requisitioning, storing, inspecting, and maintaining all the rigging equipment needed for sling load operations.
- Designating a safe rendezvous point away from the helicopter emergency landing area.

Responsibilities of Receiving Unit:

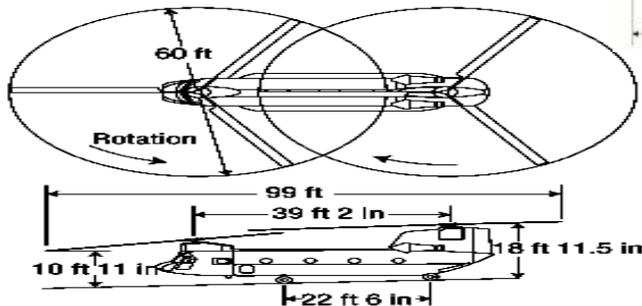
- Selecting, preparing, and controlling the landing site (to include communications).
- Receiving and de-rigging the load.
- Ensuring proper supervision of the de-rigging operation.
- Coordinate the return of lifting equipment and support personnel to the supported unit.
- Preparing, coordinating, and inspecting backloads, such as slings, cargo nets, and A-22 cargo bags, and preparing them for hookup or loading.

➤ **The Army Publication for the following information can be found at the following link:**
[G:\24-7 JOC Operations\DSCA Smartbooks\SLING LOAD](#) (RCAS Access Required)

CH-47D

Chinook

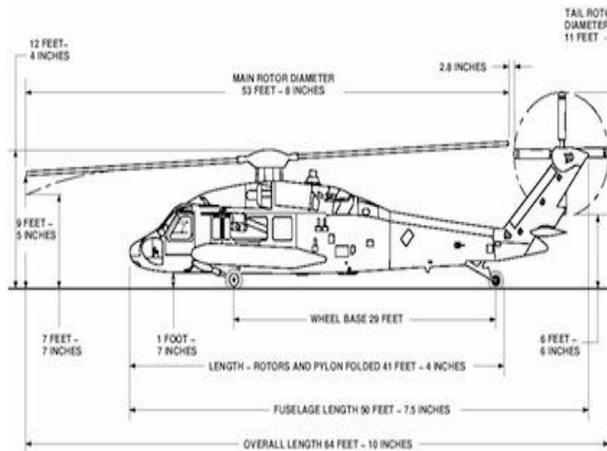
- ❑ FWD/AFT External Hook Capacity = 17,000 lbs each Max
- ❑ External Center Cargo Hook = 26,000 lbs Max
- ❑ External Tandem Load (FWD+AFT) 25,000 lbs Max
- ❑ Passenger Capacity = 33 fully equipped personnel or 24 litters Max.
- ❑ Internal Cargo Dimensions = 7' W and 6' 3.5" H Max
- ❑ Max Internal Winch Capacity:
 - 3,000 lbs straight line pulley
 - 6,000 lbs one pulley
 - 9,000 lbs two pulley
 - 12,000 lbs three pulleys
- ❑ Total Aircraft Gross Weight = 50,000 lbs Max
- ❑ Airspeed = 170 Knots (184 mph) Max
- ❑ Rescue hoist weight limit = 600 lbs Max



UH-60L

Blackhawk

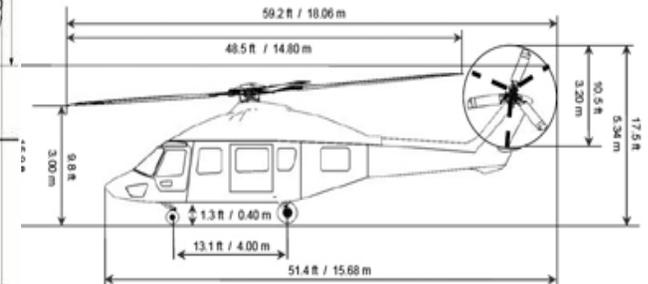
- ❑ External Hook Capacity = 9,000 lbs Max
- ❑ Internal Cargo Capacity = 2,640 lbs Max
- ❑ Total Aircraft Gross Weight = 22,000 lbs Max
- ❑ Airspeed at max capacity = 120 KIAS (138 mph) Max
- ❑ Rescue hoist weight limit = 600 lbs Max



LUH-72A

Lakota

- ❑ External Hook Capacity = 3,306 lbs Max
- ❑ Passenger Capacity = 9 PAX or 2 Litters
- ❑ Total Aircraft Gross Weight = 7,903 lbs Max
- ❑ Airspeed at max capacity = 145 KTS (166 mph) Max
- ❑ Airspeed with External Hook Load = 100 KTS (115 mph)
- ❑ Rescue hoist weight limit = 600 lbs Max



Sling Load Considerations:

- Landing site (clear area, level ground, no obstacles or loose debris)
- Weight of sling load items
- Availability of aircraft
- Distance equipment will have to travel (fuel considerations for aircraft)
- Certified Sling Load Inspectors (must have to sling load equipment)
- Weather at Pickup and Destination Site (A/C cannot fly in certain weather)

POC for Aviation Operations

Position	Name	Unit	Office #	Cell #
SC SAAO	COL Bonds, Wallace	59 th AVN TC	(803) 299-4398	
Assistant SC SAAO	CW4 Means, Barney	DET 1 CO B 642ND SPT BN	(803) 299-2014	
BDE AO	LTC Davis, Jakie R Jr.	59 th AVN TC	(803) 299-1723	
AASF Commander	MAJ Charles Lewis	2-151 AVN	(803) 299-1811	
J3	SC JOC	JFHQ-DOMS	(803) 299-4045	

The Publication for this information can be found at the following link:
<G:\24-7 JOC Operations\DSCA Smartbooks\SLING LOAD> (RCAS Access Required)

South Carolina National Guard Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration Plan Overview

South Carolina National Guard (SCNG) Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI) Mission Statement:

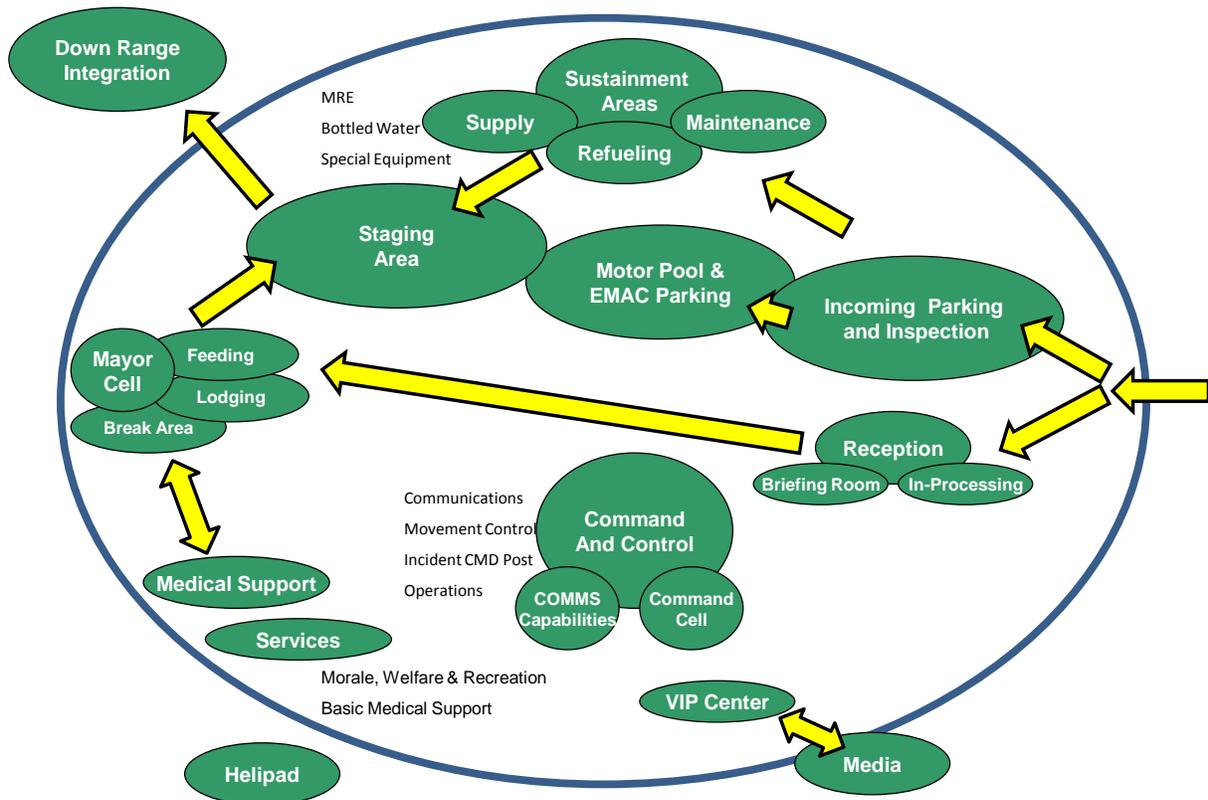
In the event of an incident occurring in the State of South Carolina in which all state assets have been exceeded, the SCNG in conjunction with the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD), will on order (O/O) deploy and conduct JRSOI operations. The ground transportation site identified at McCrady Training Center (Eastover, SC) and the air transportation site identified as McEntire Joint National Guard Base (Eastover, SC). This will be done in order to Receive, Stage, Onward Move and Integrate (RSOI) civilian and military forces arriving from both inside the state and outside the state through Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC) with other states. Incoming units will be processed within twenty four (24) hours of arrival at JRSOI site to insure timely support of ongoing state incident response operations.

SCNG JRSOI Concept of Operations: JRSOI operations consist of 6 phases:

- **Phase 1 Deployment:** The assigned lead SCNG unit (typically a company + sized unit) and an element from the SCEMD will deploy to McCrady Training Center with personnel, equipment, and vehicles.
- **Phase 2 Set Up:** Based on guidance from the SCEMD, they will establish a Type 1 site for 500 plus personnel or a Type 2 site for less than 500 personnel. In conjunction with SCEMD and contractors, establish the site with the following in accordance with unit SOP: command cell, in-processing cell, parking and inspection area, staging area, briefing room, mayor cell and lodging, maintenance, sustainment areas, communications capabilities, and medical support.
- **Phase 3 In Processing:** As EMAC units enter the state, the RSOI Officer in Charge (OIC) will begin tracking their progress. Upon arrival at the RSOI site, the unit will be directed to the parking and inspection area. Personnel will then proceed to in process and briefings. Lodging will only be provided for one night if necessary for safety reasons.
- **Phase 4 Onward Movement/Integration:** After successful completion of the in-processing checklist, inspections, briefings, and coordination with the Incident Commander (IC), the EMAC unit will be sent to link up with the IC, either through escort or point of contact.
- **Phase 5 Out Processing:** When the EMAC unit is released by the IC to return to their home state, they will return to the RSOI site to out-process. The RSOI OIC will continue to track the EMAC unit until it has left the state of South Carolina.
- **Phase 6 Redeployment:** Once all integrated personnel are out-processed and have return to home stations lead SCNG unit will tear down site and redeploy to home station.

SCNG JRSOI Commander's Intent: In the event of an incident in which state assets have become expended and more are needed the SCEMD will request additional support from local and federal agencies from in state as well as out of state through EMAC requests. The SCNG will receive and rapidly integrate responding forces into ongoing incident response support operations within twenty four (24) hours of arrival.

Typical Type I/II JRSOI Site-Function Layout



Responsibilities of the JRSOI Facility:

- Coordinate Movements.
 - Receive Advance Party and Main Body.
 - Provide Life Support to Responders.
 - Provide Medical Support to Responders.
 - Brief all Responders on Mission, Current Organization, and Rules on Use of Force.
 - Maps of the Incident Scene and Routes to/from JRSOI Facility.
 - Communications Plan (Voice and Data).
 - Points of Contact (POC).
 - Storage of Weapons and Sensitive Items.
 - Status Report as Needed.
- **For the complete South Carolina National Guard Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration Plan, all Annexes, Supporting Documents, Command Briefs, etc. go to the following link: <G:\24-7 JOC Operations\JRSOI> (RCAS Access Required)**



South Carolina Air National Guard



South Carolina Air National Guard (SCANG) Mission: The mission of the SCANG 169 Fighter Wing (FW) is to maintain wartime readiness and the ability to mobilize and deploy expeditiously to carry out tactical air missions or combat support activities in the event of a war or military emergency. The SCANG operates as part of the Total Force of the U.S. military and is fully integrated with the active duty Air Force to perform its military mission. The SCANG's state mission is to respond to the call of the governor in the event of natural disaster or domestic disturbance.

SCANG Resources for DSCA Support: The SCANG has a wide range of resources available for DSCA support to include a 24 hour Command Post, Civil Engineering assets, medical support, security forces, Air Traffic Controllers and Eagle Vision imagery.

McEntire Joint National Guard (JNG) Base recently stood up a **24 hour Command Post** in support of the Aerospace Control Alert mission. Among other duties this facility develops, maintains, and initiates quick reaction checklists supporting situations such as suspected or actual sabotage, nuclear incidents, natural disasters, aircraft accidents or incidents, evacuations, dispersal, and aerospace anomalies while maintaining operational status displays.

Eagle Vision is a mobile satellite ground terminal with an available satellite communications package. The Eagle Vision Team produces unclassified commercial imagery for use by various government agencies. Eagle Vision utilizes both optical and radar sensors to provide a wide range of satellite imagery products.

Civil Engineering can provide an assortment of resources such as generators, environmental control units, portable showers, chain saws, road sweepers, cots, and tents. A complete listing of available personnel and equipment can be found in Appendix 13 (SCANG Air Operations) to Annex C (Operations) to SCNG JOPLAN.

169th Medical Group can deploy Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS) Basic Unit Type Code (UTC) skill sets in the event of an Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) request. These skill sets can only be used in existing medical facilities or equipment brought in from an EMAC/NGB agreement. Equipment must be coordinated through EMAC/NGB in order to operate as EMEDS. All or one of these skill sets can be used in the event of an emergency.

169th Services Squadron can provide seventeen (17) services personnel for mobilization within forty-eight (48) hours to assist with food services and lodging as tasked by the South Carolina National Guard Joint Operation Center (SCNG-JOC).

245th Air Traffic Control Squadron can deploy/provide Air Traffic Control (ATC) and Navigational Aid service as tasked by the SCNG-JOC. The squadron can also provide generators with qualified operators if not tasked for ATC/Navigational Aid services.

169th Security Forces Squadron's main support function is to provide Security and other Law Enforcement Support for State Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) during evacuation, security and recovery operations.

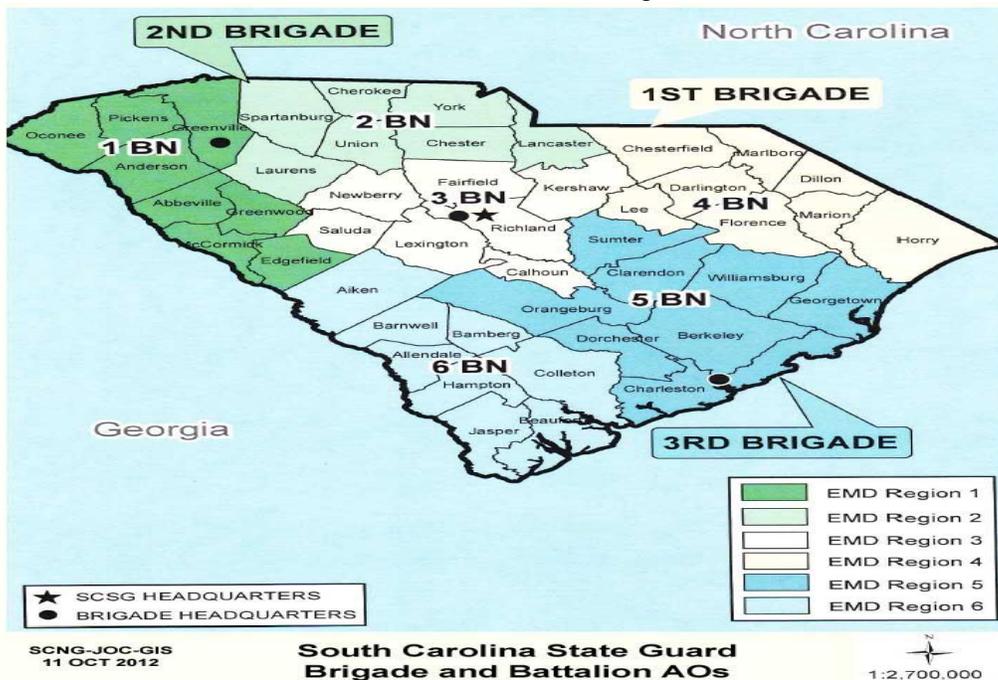
This is just a sample of the many resources the SCANG has for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) support. For more information/details you can contact the Air Liaison Officer at 803-299-0565 or the McEntire Command Post at 803-647-8238 DSN 583-8238.

For more information on McEntire JNG Base and the Air National Guard go the 169FW homepage at: <http://www.169fw.ang.af.mil>

South Carolina State Guard Overview

South Carolina State Guard (SCSG) Mission Statement: The SCSG 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. Its Commander in Chief is the Governor of the State of South Carolina. Typical SCSG missions performed during Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) events are Area Damage Assessment, County Level Emergency Operations Support, Emergency Shelter Operation Support, Health and Welfare Checks, Mass Evacuation Support, Ready Reserve, Search and Rescue, and Traffic Evacuation Assistance.

Task Organization of the SCSG: The SCSG is a uniformed, volunteer force with an approximate end strength of 750 State Guardsmen. It is comprised of a Division Headquarters and three (3) Brigades. The Division Headquarters has the typical numbered and special staff positions. In addition, the Division Headquarters has the following detachments that can be deployed to support DSCA related events: Civil Affairs, Communications, Comptroller, Decontamination Team, Information Operations, Intelligence and Security, Medical, Provost Marshal, Recruiting & Retention, and Schools. Each Brigade consists of a typical Brigade Headquarters Company and two (2) Battalions. The SCSG brigades and battalions are aligned to maximize the State Guard's effectiveness in working with the six Regional Emergency Managers (REM) of the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD). Each of the six (6) Battalions of the SCSG has an on-going relationship and will support, as a minimum one of the six (6) Emergency Management Division (EMD) Regions. Below is a map reflecting the alignment done to mirror the boundaries of SCEMD's Regions.

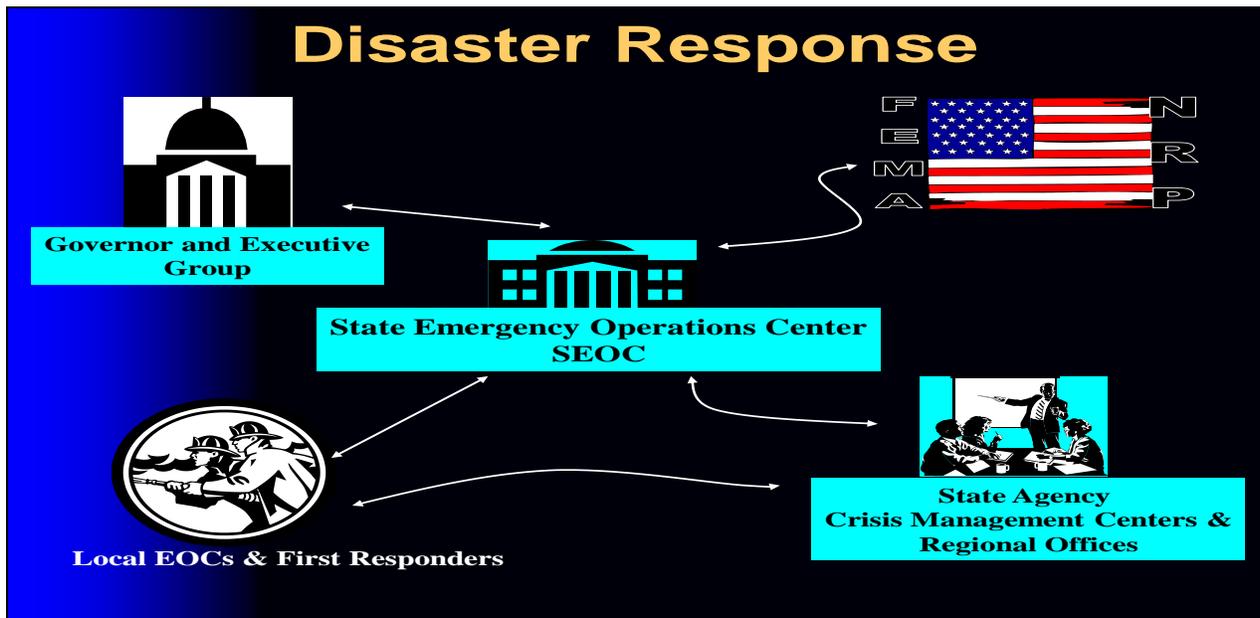


- For more information about the South Carolina State Guard, their force structure, capabilities, key points of contact, etc. visit their Web Site at: <http://sg.sc.gov/>

South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) Overview

South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) Mission Statement: The mission of the SCEMD is to develop, coordinate, and lead the State emergency management program, enabling effective preparation for, and efficient response to, emergencies and disasters in order to save lives, reduce human suffering and reduce property loss. To accomplish this mission, the SCEMD:

- Develops plans and procedures to ensure the highest levels of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Maintains a comprehensive, risked-based, multi-hazard emergency management and training program.
- Coordinates federal, state and local resources for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery operations.



South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC): The SEOC is the facility in which all members of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) coordinate the State's response to major disasters in South Carolina. Located in West Columbia, S.C., the SEOC features over 7,500 square feet of workspace for SCEMD's emergency response partners from state government, non-profit organizations, and other entities. The SERT is made up of members from various state agencies, non-profit organizations, and private organizations who have dedicated roles in emergency operations. The SERT is prepared to staff the SEOC 24 hours a day for the duration of the emergency or disaster. The SCEMD SEOC and South Carolina National Guard Joint Operation Center (SCNG-JOC) are both centrally located at the Pine Ridge Armory in West Columbia, SC.



South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs): ESFs are functional annexes within the State Emergency Operations Plan which tasks state agencies to provide and/or coordinate certain resources in response to emergencies or disasters within the state. There are 19 functional ESFs within the SCEMD Emergency Operations Plan.

- ESF 1- Department of Transportation
- ESF 2- Communications
- ESF 3- Public Works and Engineering
- ESF 4- Fire Fighting
- ESF 6- Mass Care
- ESF 7- Finance and Administration
- ESF 8- Health and Medical Services
- ESF 9- Search and Rescue
- ESF 10- Hazard Materials
- ESF 11- Food Services
- ESF 12- Energy
- ESF 13- Law Enforcement Services
- ESF 14- Recovery and Mitigation
- ESF 15- Public Information
- ESF 16- Emergency Traffic Management
- ESF 17- Animal/Agricultural Emergency response
- ESF 18- Donated Goods and Volunteer Services
- ESF 19- Military Support
- ESF 24- Business and Industry

➤ **For the complete list of all South Carolina Emergency Management Division Plans , Annexes, Supporting Documents, Command Briefs, Point of Contacts etc. go to the SCEMD website at the following link: <http://scemd.org/>**

CONGLOMERATE TASK FORCE (CTF) RELIEF IN PLACE CHECKLIST

ACTIONS

1. __ Conglomerate TF in brief done by old Conglomerate TF and J3. It is given to the new Conglomerate TF and their assigned units. The J3 brief will cover DSCA missions, Role of JOC, and state OPLAN. The old Conglomerate TF brief will cover their entire OPLAN and Annexes.
2. __ Key Leaders conduct a site visit of all EOC's, Shelters, Critical infrastructure, and important points of interest within their assigned conglomerate.
3. __ Handover of all Conglomerate Maps, OPORDS, Plans, Annexes, etc (both hard copies and digital copies).
4. __ Handover of all equipment issued to the conglomerate (Go-Boxes, TCP supplies, Sling Load equipment, SCOPe computers, etc).
5. __ New Conglomerate TF, unit representatives from each unit assigned to the Conglomerate TF, and old Conglomerate TF will brief J3 on the new Conglomerate TF OPLAN.
6. __ New Conglomerate TF will conduct collective training and individual training of personnel.

Questions

1. __ What will be our unit's role within the conglomerate?
2. __ What is the task organization that covers the conglomerate?
3. __ Who is our supporting agency? / Who do we report to?
4. __ What are major CBRN-E concern locations within the conglomerate?
5. __ What is the current and potential future mission(s)?
6. __ Where are the Traffic Control Points (TCPs) within the conglomerate?
7. __ What is the estimated population / demographic of the conglomerate?
8. __ Where are the Evacuation Routes? (Direction/ Time Estimate)
9. __ What are the Standing Rules for Use of Force?
10. __ What support is available from outside of the conglomerate?
11. __ What assets do we have at our disposal? / What assets will we need to request?
12. __ Where are the local law enforcement offices?
13. __ Where are the hospitals and medical responders located within our conglomerate?
14. __ Where are the EOC's located?
15. __ Where are the shelters located?
16. __ Where are the critical infrastructures located within our conglomerate?

Relief in Place Conglomerate Contact Information

CATEGORY	NAME (POC)	PHONE	ADDRESS	EMAIL (if applicable)
Supporting Agency				
Joint Operations Center				
Governor's Office				
American Red Cross				
State Guard				
SCNG Public Affairs Office				
Local News Media (Public Relations)				
South Carolina Highway Department				
Electric Companies (In case of outage):				
Medical Responders / Hospitals:				
Law Enforcement Offices:				
Emergency Shelter (Locations & POC's):				
Local Fire Departments:				

All Hazards / Defense Support to Civil Authorities SCNG Leader SMART Book – Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>
4WD	Four Wheel Drive
A/C	Aircraft
ACH	Advanced Combat Helmet
ALOC	Administrative and Logistics Operation Center
Ammo	Ammunition
AO	Area of Operations
AOR	Area of Responsibility
ASE	Air Support Element: 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	Aerial Port of Debarkation
AV	Audio-Visual
BPT	Be Prepared To
C2	Command and Control
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives: 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	Commander
COMMS	Communications
COP	Common Operating Picture
CST	Civil Support Team: Asses suspected Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) attacks, advises civilian responders on appropriate actions through on-site testing and expert consultation, and facilitates the arrival of additional state and federal military forces.
CTF	Conglomerate Task Force: South Carolina is broken down into four conglomerates based on geographical regions. The Conglomerate Task Force is a battalion sized element that is responsible to effectively execute DSCA mission that are specifically tailored for that region.
DA	Department of the Army
DCO	Defense Connect Online is an organizational collaboration tool (virtual wall with multiple PODs, attachments, chats, links, etc.) used by multiple entities and agencies within the Department of Defense. It can be used for collaboration with military and civilian mission / interagency partners to promote information dissemination and shared situational awareness.
DECON	Decontamination
DoD	Department of Defense
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities: 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 circumstances of the incident.

DOMS	Director of Military Support
DTG	Date Time Group
EAS	Emergency Activation System: Public address system designed to alert the general public in the event of an emergency and/or situation
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact: EMAC is a national interstate mutual aid agreement that enables states to share resources during times of disaster.
EMD	Emergency Management Department
ESF	Emergency Support Function: 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	Emergency Search and Rescue
EOC	Emergency Operation Center: The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support emergency operations normally takes place
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency:
GAL	Gallon
GIS	Geographical Information System: A system designed to capture, store manipulate, analyze, manage and present all types of geographical data
GO Boxes	GO Boxes: Emergency boxes full of helpful equipment needed for Quick Reaction Forces to take during response
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSE	Ground Support Element: Ground tactical vehicles and crews that will transport, provide security for, and potentially assist the SAT
HMMWV / HUMMWV	High Mobility Military Wheeled Vehicle
IC4U	Incident Commander's Command, Control, Communications, Unit
IC	Incident Commander: Person who has the direct tactical and operational responsibility for conducting all incident management activities. He or she is specifically responsible for ensuring incident safety, providing information services regarding incident, and establishing and maintaining liaison with other agencies participating in incident.
IPP	Individual Protective Posture
J3	Joint Operations Directorate
J4	Joint Logistics Directorate
JFC	Joint Force Commander
JFHQ	Joint Force Headquarters
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JRSOI	Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration
JTF	Joint Task Force

LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LEMA	Local Emergency Management Agency: Over-all lead agency in the area of operation
LNO	Liaison Officer
LOC	Line of Communication
LOGSTAT	Logistics Status Report
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation: The evacuation of injured personnel by medical Vehicle
MOPP	Mission-Oriented Protective Posture
MRE	Meals Ready-to-Eat: A self-contained, individual field ration in lightweight packaging for use where organized food facilities are not available
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
NG	National Guard
NLT	No Later Than
O/O	On Order
OIC	Officer-in-Charge: Civilian authority in charge of the operation
OPS	Operations
OPLAN	Operation Plan
OPORD	Operation Order
PAO	Public Affairs Officer: Office charged with the release of information from the SCNG to media outlets
PAX	Passengers/Personnel
PERSTAT	Personnel Status Report
PIO	Public Information Officer: Individual tasked with releasing information to the media and/or general public
POC	Point-of-Contact
POD	Point of Distribution: Centralized locations where the public picks up life sustaining commodities like water and food following a disaster or emergency
POD	Port of Debarkation
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QRF	Quick Reaction Force
RC	Regional Command
REM	Regional Emergency Manager
RR	Ready Reserve
RRF	Rapid Reaction Force
RIP	Relief in Place
R-SAR	Rural Search and Rescue: 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
RUF	Rules for Use of Force: Guidelines outlining the acceptable use of force
S&R / SAR	Search and Rescue: To locate and retrieve persons lost or trapped after an emergency or disaster
SAD	State Active Duty

SAT	State Assessment Team: A team of highly trained professionals task organized based upon type of event
SCDPS	South Carolina Department of Public Safety
SCDOT	South Carolina Department of Transportation
SCEMD	South Carolina Emergency Management Division: Division responsible for developing, coordinating, and leading the state emergency management program in order to effectively prepare for and efficiently respond emergencies and disasters in order to save lives, reduce human suffering, and reduce property loss.
SCHP	South Carolina Highway Patrol
SCOPE	South Carolina Common Operating Picture Enhanced
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center: The SEOC is the facility in which all members of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) coordinate the state's response to major disasters in South Carolina.
SERT	State Emergency Response Team: Made up of members from various state agencies, non-profit organizations, and private organizations who have dedicated roles in emergency operations. SERT is prepared to staff the SEOC 24 hours a day for the duration of the emergency or disaster.
SG	State Guard: 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
SITREP	Situation Report
SM	Service member
SPOD	Seaport of Debarkation
SRUF	Standing Rules for Use of Force: 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	Tactical Assembly Area
TAC	Tactical Air Command
TAG	The Adjutant General: State's top military official
TCP	Traffic Control Point: Predetermined sites to facilitate the evacuation of civilians and others from disaster areas
TF	Task Force
TLP	Troop Leading Procedures
TOC	Tactical Operations Center
TRANS	Transportation
U-SAR	Urban Search and Rescue: 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.

