



Hurricane/Flood SmartBook Overview Brief

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Joint Force Headquarters, J35 Future Operations

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TEXAS MILITARY DEPARTMENT



Hurricane/Flood Response

Smart Book



TEXAS MILITARY DEPARTMENT

V20.1

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QR codes are used within this booklet and can be used with a smart phone camera to link to referenced website/email address. To suggest changes to this book: Turn suggestions in with the event after action review (AAR) or contact the JOC at 512-782-5544 / ng.tx.txarng.mbx.joc@mail.mil.

What is this? >>



Introduction.

The Texas Military Department's (TMD) hurricane/flood response standard operating procedure (SOP) provides leaders in charge of mission ready packages (MRPs) a "Smart Book" to aid in the successful conduct of their mission(s) and assist them in integrating into a potentially complex command structure. TMD concept plan (CONPLAN) 3500 and operation order (OPORD) 3500, provides details on command and control (C2) for small-, medium- and large-scale responses. This SOP is applicable to all Texas Air National Guard (TXANG), Texas Army National Guard (TXARNG), and Texas State Guard (TXSG) units responding to a hurricane or flood event in Texas. This SOP is not applicable to aviation nor Homeland Response Force (HRF) units who have their own SOPs. This SOP includes a generic checklist which will be useful to TXANG, TXARNG and TXSG.

TMD forces operate as MRPs for most disaster events. The MRP concept was developed from flood and hurricane response experiences in Texas since 2005, as well as observations and interagency input during state-level exercises. MRPs allow TMD to focus on specific mission requirements more efficiently by exercising economy of force, helps mitigate the stress on Service Members (SM) and TMD resources, as well as secondary effects on local, regional or state logistics. It is a capabilities approach to a problem set intended to replace previous practices of personnel saturation of a joint operating area (JOA) who were not utilized efficiently. Additionally, this design helps reduce the impact to employers and the tax payer. Furthermore, it is more expedient to deploy a MRP tailored to a particular type of response than to muster an entire company under its modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE) or flight on short notice.

The MRP concept enables a number of different types of units to provide the same type of response. With a few exceptions, MRPs are designed to operate with little pre-event training. Wildfire fighting, shelter operations, ground search and rescue, and other MRPs designated for high water operations require pre-event training.

This smart book is a Joint Forces Headquarters – Texas (JFHQ-TX) Task Force document. Its purpose is to assist planners and MRP leadership, and it is based on AARs from past hurricanes. It was designed to chronologically provide the MRP Officers-in-Charge (OIC)/Non-Commissioned Officers-in-charge (NCOIC) with the actions necessary to safely stand-up, deploy, operate, and redeploy an MRP in support of hurricane/flood operations.



U.S. Hurricane Landfalls – 2017

[CONPLAN 3500.](#)

The TMD concept plan (CONPLAN) 3500 is the domestic plan for interfacing with federal, state, and local agency partners during an emergency. It is governed by applicable joint doctrine, federal law, state law, and state/local plans. TMD Joint Forces Headquarters (JFHQ) staff updates the base plan biannually and CONPLAN 3500 with accompanying annexes routinely throughout the fiscal year. The complete plan can be found on the eLSP JFHQ-TX J3 and J5 portal page:

<https://portal.tx.ng.mil/dom/dom004/SitePages/Home.aspx>



This SOP nests with State, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Guard Bureau (NGB), and Department of Defense (DoD) plans. This SOP takes an all-hazards approach, in order to limit the number of branch plans associated with it, and provides a flexible foundation for responding to any contingency. Regardless of type, branch plans follow the construct of the base CONPLAN.

[OPORD 3500.](#)

This OPORD provides an operational framework for TMD National Guard Civil Support (NGCS) operations or Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) within the state (Texas), region (FEMA Region VI), and United States (federal). This OPORD provides a general framework for TMD to provide support to another lead state or federal agency when tasked. This OPORD addresses annual manning, operating, and reporting requirements for units tasked with maintaining MRPs.

Storm Behavior.

Texas can be effected by Atlantic and Pacific hurricanes and tropical storms. Of the two, Atlantic storms are by far the most common and most destructive. A variant is the “pop up” storm. This type of storm gives the least warning and often does not allow for a methodical implementation of a response. Atlantic hurricane season is from 1 June to 30 November. Most storms that effect Texas occur between 15 August and 30 October. However, hurricanes are possible outside of hurricane season. Prior to hurricane Harvey in August 2017, Texas had gone nearly 10 years without a hurricane or major tropical storm. It is common to have four or more tropical storms in a year with at least one of them being a major hurricane.



August & September 2017 Atlantic Hurricanes: Harvey, Irma, José, Katia, Lee, and Maria.

Atlantic storms.

Atlantic storms usually form off of the west coast of Africa and, if wind, current and water temperature conditions are conducive, move across the Atlantic gaining strength. In some years the ocean current directs them north into the mid-Atlantic, thus sparing Texas any of its ill effects. However, when the conditions are right, currents and winds move the storms due west to the warm waters of the Caribbean Sea, where they become stronger and can curve north, hitting the south eastern U.S., cross Florida into the Gulf of Mexico, pass between Cuba and Florida and enter the Gulf, or (most dangerous for Texas) pass over or just south of Cuba into the southern Gulf of Mexico. In general, when a storm approaches the island of Puerto Rico, it is approximately 120 hours from a possible landfall in Texas.

Pacific Storms.

Generally Pacific storms form off of Mexico or southern California and move west. Only very occasionally will they move east across southern California or

Mexico and arrive in the Gulf as a weakened storm where they could gain strength and strike Texas or other Gulf States.

Pop Up Storms.

These storms form in the Gulf of Mexico or the bay of Campeche, often with little notice. They allow the State very little time to develop a response and offer no time to begin an organized pre-landfall evacuation.

Effects on Different Regions of the Gulf Coast.

Different regions of the coast have different hurricane vulnerabilities. The Beaumont/Port Arthur area has good road networks for evacuation and a relatively small population. It has a large chemical plant and oil refining infrastructure built on the coast that can increase the complexity of the response. The Houston/Galveston area has the same chemical and oil plant vulnerability, but this area has a large population. Most of this population resides in low lying barrier islands. The Houston/Galveston area also has a large transportation infrastructure; however, not large enough to adequately handle a full scale evacuation of the area's population. The Victoria/Matagorda Bay area has a much lower population and a good road network, as does the Corpus Christi area. The lower Rio Grande Valley area has low lying terrain, both in the valley and on the highway approaches to the North, is fairly isolated from other populated regions, and has only one highway to the north that is on high enough terrain to withstand extensive rainfall. For potential human suffering and loss of life, it is by far the most vulnerable portion of the coast.



A TXARNG Soldier carries a resident stranded by flooding from Hurricane Harvey.
August 2017

Saffir-Simpson Scale.

Tropical Weather is broken down into several categories:

Tropical depression: Cyclonic Storm with wind speeds ≤ 33 Knots / 38 MPH

Tropical storm: Cyclonic Storm with wind speeds 34-63 Knots / 39-73 MPH

Category One: Cyclonic Storm with wind speeds 64-82 Knots / 75-95 MPH

Category Two: Cyclonic Storm with wind speeds 83-95 Knots / 95-110 MPH

Category Three: Cyclonic Storm with wind speeds 96-112 Knots / 111-129 MPH

Category Four: Cyclonic Storm with wind speeds 113-136 Knots / 130-156 MPH

Category Five: Cyclonic Storm with wind speeds ≥ 137 Knots / ≥ 157 MPH

Damaging Effects of a Hurricane.

While it is obvious the high winds of a hurricane are destructive, [redacted] causes most of the damage and loss of life. Inland and coastal flooding is caused by the intense rainfall that can easily drop over 10 inches of rain in an hour. The most damaging flooding is caused by storm surge. If we set the direction of movement of a hurricane as 12 o'clock, and remember that it rotates [redacted] in the Northern Hemisphere, water is pushed by the wind from the 12 to 9 o'clock quadrant, around the storm all the way to the 3 to 12 o'clock quadrant. This lowers the sea level on the left side of the storm and raises it on the right side. The highest storm surge is usually in the 12 to 3 o'clock quadrant. Interactions with land can increase storm surge even higher. Our last hurricane, Harvey in the summer of 2017 was the first major hurricane since Hurricane Ike in 2008. Hurricane Harvey by comparison was the Nation's costliest tropical cyclone on record due to catastrophic rainfall-triggered flooding. In four days, many parts of southern and southeastern Texas received in excess of 40 inches of rain which accumulated along river planes to its highest peak of 60.58 inches. Hundreds of thousands of homes were damaged at an estimated cost of \$125 billion. Additionally, 30,000 Texans were displaced and a total of 108 Texans lost their lives; 69 directly and another 39 indirectly attributed.

Hurricane Response Timeline without Pre-Landfall Evacuation

Presently, storm tracking is not reliably predictable and evacuation orders are not historically timely. TMD forces are constrained to respond to requests as they come from the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM). These will generally follow the below timeline. H-hour is defined as 39 mph (35 knot) winds on the leading edge of the storm. That is the point where aviation based evacuation ceases and aircraft must shelter. This timeline is for planning purposes only. Actual execution timeline depends on many factors, including the storm itself and partner agency response.

Phasing for a NO NOTICE Incident				
Phase 1 Pre-Incident		Phase 2 Response		Phase 3 Recovery and Transition
Phase 1a Normal Operations	Phase 1b Elevated Threat	Phase 1c Credible Threat	Phase 2a Initial Response	Phase 2b Deployment of Resources and Personnel
Phase 2c Sustained Response	Phase 3 Recovery and Transition			
Start	Develop plans and procedures, conduct training and exercises	Revise plans	TMD receives a STARIRFA from TDEM/DD	Evacuees are being sustained through mass care and recovery efforts
Start	COMPLIANT/OPORD 3500 updated per review cycle	Continue to update plans	TMD ABS level (2) or in sync with SOC activation level.	Life-saving and life-sustaining stabilized to point where civilian authorities can continue without TMD
	TMD		Star received from SOC	Support OPS cease.
	Rehearsals/Exercises		JOA entry planning initiated R-0	Retrograde of forces (ADMIN, Medical, LOGS, Maintenance)
	Ongoing coordination with partner agencies, NGOs		JTF codified R-6	Requirements complete.
	Interagency joint training		Publish OPORD R-12	Begin post-OP review and AAR process
			JRSOI MRP deployed	
			TMDs and SOCE/DDDC support deployed R-12-24	
			EVAC MRPs deploy (if tasked) R-24	
			AOC/IX commences operations NLT R+12.	
			FIC when all interagency partners arrive.	
			RSIs achieve FIC R+12	
			Force review for ENA/JEE	
			Considerations R-8	
			Identify daily (OIB) R-24	
			Identify medical assets (S)	
			Identify medical EVAC	
			HUB (S). Up to 72 hrs. to FIC.	
			If included in STAR.	
Ends	Additional stakeholders being identified to contribute to existing planning effort	Pre-positioning of selected response forces	Movement to home station	Survivors have been sheltered or given approval to return home
			Forces deployed with sufficient capability to support civil authorities	TMD has been relieved and redeployed, operations transitioned back to civil authorities

State of Texas Organization for Large-Scale Disasters.

Federal (minus Department of Defense) state, county, and local agency partners organize for disasters, in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF) at the operational-level and the Incident Command System (ICS) at the tactical-level.

Operational-Level.

? is the lead agency for the State's disaster response and coordinates the response from the State Operations Center (SOC) located at the DPS headquarters in Austin. These include functions such as search and rescue, public health, and mass care. TMD **?** **?** lead agency **?** are a supporting agency for all of them.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is also organized by ESFs. They integrate with, and maintain LNOs in the SOC. FEMA's regional operations center is located in Denton, TX and has the capability to establish a joint field office for forward operations in Austin or San Antonio in the event of a large-scale disaster.

Tactical-Level.

Important MDC Info:

All requests for support, except for a few pre-scripted missions, originate with a mayor or county judge. County judges are the senior emergency response officials in the county and only county judges and mayors, not the Governor, have the authority to order an evacuation. If the county cannot handle an incident, then they forward requests for support to their designated disaster district chair (DDC) for response. County officials request support from the DDC when county resources are or will be exhausted. If the request for resources exceed the DDC capacity, then the DDC, a highway patrol Captain or Lieutenant, submits the request to the TDEM regional coordinator. If the region cannot handle the request, then it is forwarded to the SOC for support.

Any request the State cannot support may be passed to another state through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or to FEMA at the federal level. All requests for TMD support come from the State, specifically from SOC. Requests for resources from TMD cannot, by law, come directly from local or county officials. Local officials will appoint an incident commander (IC) for an event and an IC, director, supervisor, or leader for portions of an event. As an example, a county may have a county IC, a shelter leader, evacuation director, ground evacuation hub (GEH) leader, air evacuation hub leader, search and rescue supervisor, and point of distribution (POD) leader. ICS is very flexible and focuses on objectives toward accomplishing the mission. ICS breaks time up into operational periods. For each operational period (OP) an incident action plan (IAP) is written and briefed to the leaders. MRP commanders may be asked to attend these plans meetings and/or briefings.

For widespread events such as hurricanes, the disaster district chair is the IC. They are assisted by the district coordinator and facilitates support from outside agencies. MRP commanders will, very likely, coordinate through the district coordinator. To facilitate this coordination, TMD provides Military District Coordinators (MDC) to interface with the DDC and the district coordinator, as well as provide liaison with the MRP commanders. The MDC assists in shaping the MRP's direct support relationship with the IC/DDC during the mission. MRPs do not receive tactical tasking from the TMD JOC, the MDC, or higher mission command headquarters. MRPs receive tactical tasking from the IC or other designated civil authority.

Requests for assistance are received by TMD from the SOC via a State of Texas Assistance Request (STAR). The STAR authorizes funding needed to mobilize the

MRPs. MRPs will not mobilize unless a STAR or vocal order (VOCO) approval for a STAR is received from the Governor or TDEM by JFHQ-TX or the JFHQ-TX J3. MRPs cannot self-mobilize. **Receipt of a written or VOCO FRAGORD from the JOC is authorization for a mobilization** as the JOC will not issue such an order without the appropriate authority.

Command Relationships.

Upon receiving a tasking and while generating operational power at home station a MRP remains OPCON to the parent chain of command until deployment (defined as departure from home station). Once tasked, the JOC/JTF has DIRLAUTH with the unit forming the MRP. **Upon deployment, employment, and redeployment the MRP is OPCON to the JTF-TX, or a task-organized headquarters MRP which is also OPCON to JFHQ-TX.** Headquarters MRPs are deployed based on the size and complexity of the incident. Normally, **MRPs are Direct Support to the supported civil authority IC.** The organic, parent unit retains ADCON responsibility of the MRP throughout the event. Communications-specific MRPs assigned to TF Signal will pass reports to the J6/Communications Coordination Group (CCG) at 512-782-1020.

TMD Organization for Hurricanes.

CONPLAN 3500 spells out three different organizations for TMD forces responding to any incident/event. These are based on the span of control for subordinate functions and are broken down as small-, medium-, and large-scale responses. A branch plan exists for a complex catastrophe event that exceeds a large-scale response and are defined in the Appendices (Branch Plans) to Annex C (Operations) to CONPLAN 3500. See CONPLAN 3500 on eLSP <https://portal.tx.ng.mil/dom/dom004/SitePages/Home.aspx>.



MRP Commander's Checklist for hurricane/flood missions.

Use this checklist to prepare for and execute hurricane and tropical storm missions.

- Receive the mission.
- Identify mission point of contact (POC) from the FRAGORD.
- Identify necessary equipment and personnel required for your MRP (as per MRP catalog in effect).
- Identify vehicle bumper numbers, if applicable.
- Turn on TMD JFHQ-J6-issued smartphone, (TXANG and TXSG MRPs may not require one), and send a test text to the JOC.
- Issue an alert order to potential members of the MRP.
- Unit commanders may bring in personnel in lieu of (ILO) IDT/AT status to ready equipment and personnel if their higher commander approves.
- Full-time staff begins preparing vehicles and equipment.
- PMCS vehicles.
- Vehicles fueled/topped off (record mileage, driver and co-driver in Equipment Tracking Module, all vehicles should be full prior to a State Active Duty (SAD) mission).
- Using subdued tape, mark the front, rear, and sides of all vehicles with a maximum fording depth (HMMWV, 24 inches; LMTV, 30 inches for any flood operation).
- Radios installed, ready to operate, and COMS check performed.
- Self-recovery equipment, BII and MRP specific equipment (spare tires, tow rope/cable, slave cables, PPE, etc.) loaded as indicated in load plans.
- Get a state fuel card (each BN HQ, Wing Logistics, and RGMT HQ has one).
- Stage/line up vehicles to ensure immediate/expedient departure.
- Prepare 3-day logistics load to include food/water/MREs and overnight/environmental field gear (initial conditions are expected to be austere).
- Identify location of Flood PPE (personal floatation devices (PFD), helmets, whistle, etc.) if MRP is tasked to Support Texas A&M Task Force 1 (TX-TF1). **WARNING: ACHs and LBVs are not authorized for wear in water operations due to extreme risk of being weighted down or caught on debris while in the water.**

At this point you have met the requirement for “be prepared to” (BPT). If tasked, then BPT, but do not proceed further in the checklist until you receive a “deploy tasking.”

DEPLOYMENT: ICS 213/STAR received by the JOC/deployment order is issued. (FRAGORD or VOCCO).

- Personnel notified to report to armory/wing assembly point.
- Validate the mailing addresses for service members is updated in SIDPERS/MILPDS (incorrect mailing addresses delay payroll payments).
- Any equipment shortages identified? If yes:
 - Report to JOC any shortfall causing the MRP to be non-mission capable (NMC).
 - Execute plan coordinated by JOC to fill shortages (may include a link-up point at a location en-route to secure personnel, equipment, or vehicles).
- Call the JOC, 512-782-5544

- Give the JOC the MRP commander's:
 - Rank.
 - Full name.
 - Cell phone number.
 - Military email address.
- Provide the JOC with:
 - Distinct MRP ID (i.e., GTC 10 or MFC 08) and assigned cell phone number if MRP is using J6-provided phones.
 - Unit full-time POC's full name and rank, cell phone number, and military email address.
- Receive from the JOC/JTF a confirmation of the 5 Ws of your mission.
- Receive from the JOC/JTF a confirmation of the POC for the mission and his/her contact number (names / numbers should also be in the FRAGORD).
- Receive from the JOC/JTF your component's JOC LNO rank, name, military email, and desk phone number.
- Receive from the JOC/JTF the call sign(s) for SOC phone(s) to be issued.
- Verify with the JOC that you have a copy of a convoy clearance request (if needed, the JOC is able to tell you if you need to complete one), OPTEMPO report, and JPERSTAT from Annex R to CONPLAN 3500.
- Contact the incident POC and the MDC from the FRAGORD.
- Inform the POC of your mission and pass your contact information.
- Provide MRP contact information and mission brief.
- Determine route and link-up point.
- Establish special equipment (PPE, commo, spot lights, etc.) requirements.
- Gather additional contact information (DDC, MDC, etc.).
- Dispatch vehicles to drivers.
- Create trip tickets for vehicles (with bumper number), personnel, and sensitive items (per your service organization's SOP and regulations)
- Complete deliberate risk assessment worksheet (DA form 2977) (or your service organization's equivalent).
- Complete the JRSOI checklist (in the FRAGORD or Annex) for each service member. TXANG units will use the TXANG SAD out-processing checklist for all Airmen.
- Verify all personnel expected to operate in high water areas (MRPs tasked to Support TX-TF1) have completed the Online Swift Water Awareness course and their certificates are on file.
<https://teex.org/Pages/Class.aspx?course=TNG80A&courseTitle=Swiftwater%20Awareness%20On-Line%20Training>
- Create a primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency (PACE) plan for communications with the JOC or higher assigned headquarters as well as internally. Examples:
 - **Internal:**
 - P – Radios
 - A – Cell phones
 - C – DSCA handheld radios
 - E – Runner
 - **JOC:**
 - P – DSCA smartphones
 - A – personal cell phones
 - C – HF radios
 - E – TICP VOIP phones
- Gather cell numbers of all unit members (personnel/alert roster).



- Request additional communication assets through the JOC if needed.

DEVELOP A PLAN:

If ordered to achieve an initial operating capacity (IOC) then:

- Prepare to report to the supported POC or organization with a minimum of:
 - Two (2) vehicles.
 - Two (2) FM radios and one (1) civilian-capable radio (from your previously issued J6 commo package).
 - Self-recovery assets (tow chains/cables, spare tires).
 - Two (2) drivers, one (1) co-driver, and OIC (all must be licensed for vehicle type operated).
 - Remainder of the MRP departs under the OIC/NCOIC leadership NLT 24 hours from notification.
- Plan route while considering hazards:
 - Expect slow or rapidly moving water.
 - Determine route(s).
 - <http://conditions.drivetexas.org/current/conditions.asp> has real time tracking of road conditions.
- Establish timeline to Initial Operating Capacity (IOC) and main body movement.
- Provide timeline to the JOC.
- Submit planned route to the JOC.
- Designate an NCO to serve as the logistics POC. She/he will maintain all transaction receipts (i.e., food, water, lodging, fuel using Voyager STATE fuel cards, etc.) for mission close out (WEX federal fuel cards are not authorized for SAD missions).
- Brief troops/airmen prior to departure, this will include at a minimum:
 - Mission (OPORD or FRAGORD).
 - Route.
 - Risk assessment.
- ADVON element is ready to depart.



IOC Movement:

- Prior to starting movement, send **JPERSTAT, Initial MRP Status Report,** and **OPTEMPO** report to the JOC (or the full time unit staff can forward this).
- IOC/ADVON departs and reports SP time to the JOC or their assigned higher headquarters (MRP if applicable).

NOTE: If ADVON is used, 2IC/NCOIC executes preparation for main body deployment.

EXECUTION:

- Complete main body muster and preparations.
- Submit required reports from Annex R to the appropriate authority (JOC, JTF, or Higher HQ).
- Report SP to the JOC and assigned MRP higher headquarters (if any).
- OIC/2IC/NCOIC briefs updated mission (from POC updates) and safety briefing to all service members upon complete MRP arrival at incident location.

- OIC submits additional asset requirements through JOC or assigned higher headquarters MRP, if any, (special equipment, commo, SAR teams, etc.).
- Develop a work/rest plan. Unless other guidance is received, plan for at least 25% of the MRP to conduct night operations.
- Initial OPTEMPO report is due to the JLOC or assigned MRP higher headquarters (if any) within the first 24 hours of the mission with the equipment listed and beginning mileage/hours.
- Initial PERSTAT due IAW ANNEX R to CONPLAN 3500.

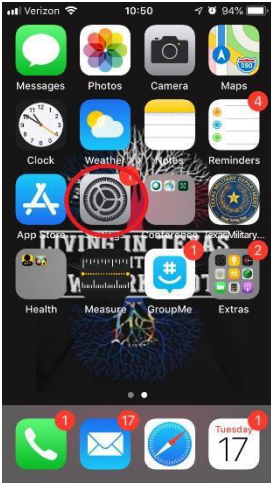
DEMOBILIZATION:

NOTE: If more time is needed than the “close out NLT” time specified in the FRAGORD, then call the JOC to request an extension.

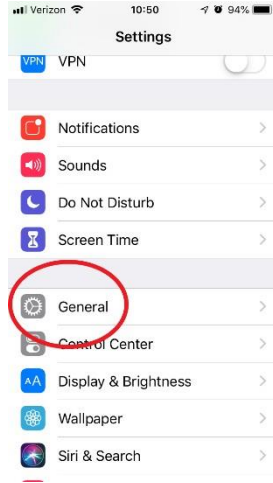
- Obtain a mission release notification from the POC identified in the FRAGORD.
- Call the JOC, or assigned MRP higher headquarters (if any), and report the release from the mission. Check to see if the MRP is re-missioned or released from the incident.
- Plan return-to-home-station movement.
- Submit planned route and movement timeline to the JOC.
- Conduct safety briefing.
- Update and EOM all vehicles in the Logistics Tracking Module to OPTEMPO report (mileage usage) to the JOC.
- Fuel card log and receipts (Voyager usage spreadsheet). When returning to home station motor pool, top off all fuel tanks using the **Voyager (State) fuel card**.
- Inventory all unit equipment.
- Submit rental, ration, and lodging receipts to the JFHQ-TX J4/JLOC.
- Submit MRE usage log (DA 5914).
- Submit all CLII, CLIII, CLVII, CLVIII, and CLIX purchase receipts to the JFHQ-TX J4/JLOC.
- Conduct after OPS PMCS on all vehicles, trailers, and generators. Turn in 5988s on each piece of equipment. Annotate “high water usage” on 5988-E on any vehicle that was hub deep or deeper in water.
- Submit an estimated cost of damage (ECOD) report on all damaged vehicles.
- Develop and turn in to the JLOC a list of all damaged clothing and individual equipment by service member. Include service member sizes and names.
- Account for and turn in all sensitive items, radios, and flood specific equipment to parent unit supply.
- Wash all vehicles, tie down tarps, emplace drip pans and chock blocks, secure all vehicles.
- Turn in vehicle log books.
- Provide injured Soldiers/Airmen with workers' compensation or line of duty (LOD) forms prior to de-mobilization. Only mission-related conditions are covered.
- Submit final JPERSTAT.
- Submit AAR notes to the next higher HQ or JFHQ-TX J7 as directed.
- Submit state awards through organic chain of command for approval.

Programming Call Sign into SOC Phone.

Select settings on home screen:



Select General from Settings screen:



Select About from General screen:



Select Name from About Screen:



Change name to identifier provided:



JOC Checklist for MRP Reception.

BN/BDE/SQN/FLT OICs: Use this checklist as an aid for getting subordinate MRPs mobilized.

1. Classification: UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO	2. As Of Date: 01 March 2019	3. Page Number: Page 01 of 02
4. Checklist #: OP08	5. Checklist Title: MRP CDRs Checklist	

PURPOSE: This checklist is used to communicate the requirements that MRP CDRs must complete prior to departing home station. FTUS JOC personnel and/or JOC liaison Officers are required to call the identified MRP CDR and ensure that he/she understands these requirements and submits the required reports and documentation prior to departing home station.

✓	Checklist Steps
	<p>1. Obtain MRP CDRs:</p> <p>Rank and full name: _____</p> <p>Cell phone number: _____</p> <p>Military email address: _____</p> <p>Add contact information to the MRP tracker. Add the email address to the TMD Event 1 and JFHQ-TX Event 1 distro lists.</p>
	<p>2. Confirm the MRP Distinct ID _____ and User Name (ATAK or HHTS) _____ that is associated with the MRP. Add this information to the MRP tracker.</p>
	<p>3. Obtain Unit Readiness NCOs contact information for the deploying MRP:</p> <p>Rank and full name: _____</p> <p>Cell phone number: _____</p> <p>Military email address: _____</p>
	<p>4. Provide MRP CDR with an overview (5 <u>Ws</u>) of assigned mission. See STAR.</p>
	<p>5. Provide MRP CDR with Civil Authority address and POC information. See STAR. Instruct MRP commander to make contact with the Civil Authority POC ASAP to make necessary coordination.</p>
	<p>6. Provide MRP CDR with JOC Liaison Officer contact information:</p> <p>Rank and full name: _____</p> <p>VOIP phone number: _____</p> <p>Military email address: _____</p>
	<p>7. As applicable, have MRP CDR <u>log</u> into mobile application (ATAK or HHTS). MRP icon will populate on the map in AMD Explorer. JOC personnel validate that the MRP icon is at the MRP home station. Assign call sign per standard Army convention according to position and echelon for all issued devices. E.g., GTC 1 CDR: GTC 1-6; 1ST PL: GTC 1-16, 2ND PL: GTC 1-26 etc.</p>
	<p>8. Provide MRP CDR and Unit Readiness NCO of the deploying MRP with a copy of the following reports. These reports must be submitted to the assigned JOC Liaison Officer prior to departing home from station.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When required – Tab C (Request For Convoy Clearance) to Appendix 2 to ANNEX R to CONPLAN 3500 (All Hazards) • Tab E (OPTEMPO Report) to Appendix 2 to Annex R to OPLAN 3500 (All Hazards) • Tab I (JPERSTAT) to Appendix 2 to ANNEX R to CONPLAN 3500 (All Hazards)
	<p>9. Ensure MRP CDR has full access to all reports in ANNEX R to CONPLAN 3500 and submits reports IAW Tab H (Report Sync Matrix) to Appendix 1 to ANNEX R to CONPLAN 3500 (All Hazards).</p>

JOC Checklist (continued).

1. Classification: UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO		2. As Of Date: 01 March 2019	3. Page Number: Page 02 of 02
4. Checklist #: OP08	5. Checklist Title: MRP CDRs Checklist		
	10. All personnel mobilized on SAD orders are required to complete and be in compliance with Tab J (Short Term SAD RSOI Checklist) to Appendix 2 to ANNEX R to CONPLAN 3500 (All Hazards). MRP CDR validates this requirement prior to departure from home station.		
	11. CDR validates the following MPR requirements prior to departing from home station: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All required equipment is on-hand and FMC. • All personnel have the required individual, mission specific, and personal protective equipment (PPE) required to execute the assigned mission. • All vehicles and equipment have a valid dispatch. • All vehicle and equipment operators have valid military and civilian drivers/operators licenses. 		
	12. Specific MRPs require certification by the State agency they support. If required, MRP CDR validates that personnel deploying with the MRP have the proper certification to execute the assigned mission.		
Completed By: _____ Verified By: _____ Date: _____			

TXSG Specific Checklists and Reports.

Although this SOP applies to TXSG, TXARNG, and TXANG there is supplemental guidance applicable only to TXSG. Guidance and documents may be found on the “Mission Readiness” site on the TXSG SharePoint server.



<https://txsgstatex.sharepoint.com/MissionReadiness/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

Mission Cards for Most Likely Tasks.

Since Hurricane Ike in 2008, Texas state agencies, as well as county and city governments, have made vast improvements in their planning for hurricane responses. This planning has been reinforced by annual interagency hurricane exercises. The planning also includes integrating the various layers of government to test the Incident Command, the Emergency Operation Center, ground and air evacuations, shelters, points of distribution, temporary fuel locations, and staging area operations, to name a few. These exercises have revealed that different regions of the Texas coast have different strengths and areas for improvement. A ground evacuation hub (GEH) in Port Aransas may require different support from TMD than one in Houston, for example. Since it cannot be predicted what TMD's role will be in each of these missions, TMD developed mission cards that reflect the entire operation. MRP leaders must be flexible in executing their mission orders. They may be required to cover for other agencies or simply lessen their span of influence over certain tasks. In this section there are mission cards for every major ground task that TDEM has asked TMD to fulfill. Aviation tasks have been purposely omitted as they have an entirely different set of safety rules and mission requirements that are not covered in this SOP. **These cards include the entirety of the mission, not just the TMD portion.** They include:

- State Staging Area or Area Resource Center (ARC)
- Regional Staging Area
- Ground Evacuation Hub (GEH)
- Temporary Fuel Location (TFL)
- Point of Distribution (POD)
- Resource Staging Area (RSA)
- Mass Care Strike Team (MCST)
- Ground Search and Rescue (SAR-G or G-SAR)

STATE STAGING AREA MISSION SET (ARCC)

<p>The mission of the State Staging Area is to receive buses, both contract and school and prepare them to transport evacuees. Buses undergo a safety inspection, are fueled, have GPS installed (if required) and are loaded with water and snacks if available.</p> <p>TXMF responsibility: Task: Install GPS receivers on commercial and school buses.</p> <p>Purpose: Provide tracking mechanism for the evacuee transportation.</p> <p>Key Tasks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GPS receiver and cell phone charging ▪ GPS receiver installation <p>Concept: Draw tracking equip from storage on Kelly USA and ensure all units are charged. When installing equipment, input bus ID along with cell phone number and GPS serial number into handheld Texas-ETN scanner. Load water and move bus on to staging area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum Personnel and Vehicles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 48 PAX working three shifts of 16 - 8 PAX command post two shifts - Total 56 PAX - 1 ea 5 ton - 1 ea HMMWV <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 ea tent (Air mobile) for over head cover on assembly line • 4 ea tables • 16 ea chairs • 1 ea laptop • 1 ea wireless card for computer • 1 ea printer • 4 ea SNETS scanners • 1 ea 5 k generators • 4 ea generator-light sets (TXDOT) • Road guard vests • Flashlights w/ cones • 1 ea forklift • 2 ea mule/gator/golf cart • Trash bags <p>Communications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 ea cell phone • 2 ea (800 mhz) radios w/ extra batteries
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REGIONAL STAGING AREA MISSION CARD (Vehicle)

<p>Task: Receive buses from pre staging at the ARCC, and dispatch to ground evacuation hubs.</p> <p>Purpose: Provide a single point for collection, preparation and formation of evacuation bus serials in close proximity to the evacuation hubs.</p> <p>Key Tasks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fueling ▪ Inspect for GPS receiver presence ▪ Convey serial construction ▪ Load water and rations (as needed) ▪ Dispatch buses to Ground Evacuation Hubs as called forward <p>Tasks to Subordinate Units:</p> <p>Command and Control (C2)</p> <p>Establish CP</p> <p>Maintain situational awareness and report</p> <p># Buses received</p> <p># Serials formed but not committed</p> <p># Serials dispatched by location</p> <p>Coordinate w/ Local Authorities; augment IC staff, coordinate with partners</p> <p>Movement Control Im</p> <p>Build bus serials</p> <p>Communicate to CP status of serials</p> <p>Dispatch serials to a Ground Evacuation Hub when communicated from CP</p> <p>Traffic Control Im</p> <p>Establish perimeter</p> <p>Control entry and exit from facility</p> <p>Control movement within perimeter</p> <p>Inspection Im (COACHUSA)</p> <p>Safety inspection of buses</p> <p>Installation Im</p> <p>Install GPS receivers on certified buses</p> <p>Fuel Im (Sun Coast)</p> <p>Soldiers support safety, i.e. ground guides</p> <p>Man fire extinguishers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum Personnel and Vehicles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 96 PAX - 8 X HMMWV - 3 X 5 ton <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 ea sat phones ▪ 2 ea cell phones ▪ 1 ea cell card for computer ▪ 2 ea SINGARS ▪ 1 ea HF Radio ▪ 6 ea tents (Air mobile) ▪ 2 ea 5 k generators ▪ 8 ea construction/ generator-light sets (TXDOT), 200x Cones, 8x barriers, 20x port-a-cans ▪ 10 ea fire extinguishers ▪ Engineer Tape <p>Communications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ J6 provided commo equipment set.
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TAB C (MISSION SETS) to APPENDIX 01 (OPERATIONAL GRAPHICS) to ANNEX C (OPERATIONS) to CONPLAN 3500 (ALL HAZARDS)

<p>LOCATION: MGRS: LAT/LONG: Address/Crossroads</p>	<p>Regional Staging Area</p>	<p>CONCEPT OF THE OPERATION: Staging area is established and ready to receive buses NLT H-84. Buses are inspected to verify presence and proper operation of GPS receivers. If all equipment present, buses and ambulances sent to fuel point and then to serial staging area. Buses are formed into 5 vehicle serials with one bus receiving a cell phone. As requirements come to movement control strip maps are issued and buses and ambulances are sent forward.</p>
<p>Task: Receive buses from pre staging at the ARCC (San Antonio), and dispatch to ground evacuation hubs. Purpose: Provide a single point for collection, preparation and formation of evacuation bus serials in close proximity to the evacuation hubs. Key</p> <p>Tasks: 1. Establish Movement Control Teams and Traffic Control Teams for operations 2. Receive state contracted buses, school buses, and ambulances 3. Assist partner teams inspect buses 4. Assist partner teams fuel buses 5. Install GPS receivers as needed End state: Constant supply of safe, properly outfitted buses provided to the Ground Evacuation Hubs.</p> <p>Coordinating Instructions CJR: Injury to personnel Accidents in immediate vicinity Low supply of buses Absence of local partners POC info RLO— EOC DDC Facility POC</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Serial Staging for departure to Hub</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fuel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE: Ambulances bypass GPS receiver installation station</p>	<p>Task to Subordinate Units: IC (C2) • Establish CP • Maintain situational awareness; report # Buses received # Serials formed but not committed # Serials dispatched by location • Coordinate w/ Local Authorities, augment IC staff, coordinate with partners</p> <p>Movement Control Tm • Build bus serials • Communicate to CP status of serials • Dispatch serials to a Ground Evacuation Hub when communicated from CP</p> <p>Traffic Control Tm • Establish perimeter • Control entry and exit from facility • Control movement within perimeter</p> <p>Inspection Tm (COACHUSA) • Safety inspection of buses</p> <p>Installation Tm • Install GPS receivers on certified buses</p> <p>Fuel Tm (Sun Coast) • Soldiers support safety i.e. ground guides • Man fire extinguishers</p>
<p>Service Support - Rations – MRE unless contracted A's or multi-agency feeding, such as Salvation Army. - Class III for Buses – Partner Agency - Class VIII for Passengers– Partner Agency</p>	<p>MISSION: Establish and operate Regional Staging Area at the location designated by TDEM NLT H-84 to prepare buses and ambulances for movement to evacuation hubs.</p>	<p>TIMELINE H-96 Arrive and begin establishment of staging area H-94 Establish COMMO with higher HQ H-92 Perimeter established H-90 All stations established (lane markings, signs, equipment in place) H-88 Rock drill complete with all agency partners H-85 Rerearsals complete H-84 FMC</p>
<p>MINIMUM EQUIPMENT & PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS: 86 soldiers/airmen 8 X HIMMWW 3 X 5 ton</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">5</p>	

GROUND EVACUATION HUB MISSION CARD

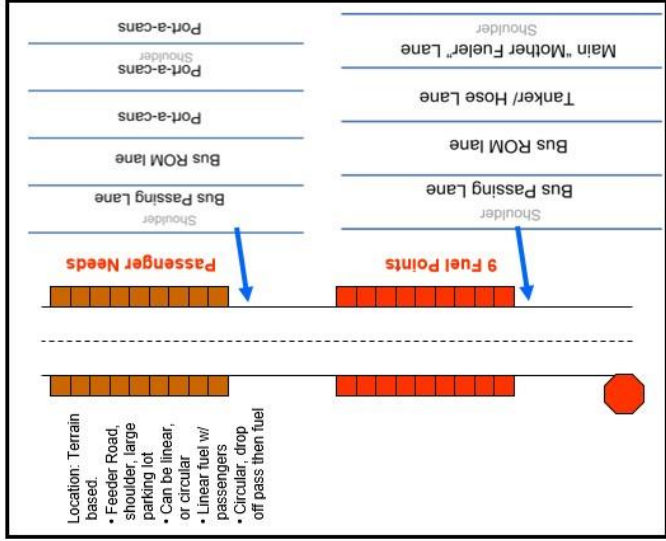
<p>Task: Conduct processing (manifesting) of evacuees at Ground HUB. Purpose: Facilitate loading of bus serials ensuring smooth throughput of serials and accountability of evacuated personnel.</p> <p>Key Tasks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Briefing and in processing ▪ Create manifest ▪ Form evacuees into chalks ▪ Load buses <p>▪ Concept: Under the control of the Marshalling Area Control Officer, passengers are brought into the briefing area and briefed on the entire process up to the point they arrive at the Reception Center or Shelter Hub. From the briefing area evacuees are taken to the in-processing area where they are separated into proper categories. (Single child, family, ID, pet, etc.) and assigned to a bus. Pets are taken to the pet area but not willing to give personal info. Pets and data is entered into the ETN system for manifesting and RFID tags are attached. Then evacuees move to the Departure Area and under the control of the Departure Area Control Officer are formed into chalks of 35 PAX and loaded onto buses. Buses are dispatched in serials of five at 20 minute intervals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement Control Tm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage flow of buses between local staging area and Hub passenger loading area • Communicate to IC-CP status of buses • Traffic Control Tm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Control entry and exit from facility ▪ Control movement through area • Marshalling Area Control Officer (MACO) • ID and process Special Needs and Pets • Departure Area Control Officer (DACO) • Check and manifest buses as loaded • Notify movement control tm when ready for new serial of buses. • PARTNERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide and issue water and rations for passengers ▪ Provide pet cages ▪ Provide local Law Enforcement ▪ Provide cones and barriers <p style="text-align: right;">- Manifest Report: » Five copies of all manifests: 2x for bus driver // 1x for DACO // 1x for Staging</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Large Hub</p> <p>MACO -150 PAX</p> <p>DACO -90 PAX</p> <p><u>Movement Control Team</u> -30 PAX</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Small Hub</p> <p>MACO -50 PAX</p> <p>DACO -30 PAX</p> <p><u>Movement Control Team</u> -10 PAX</p> </div> </div> <p>Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 ea Generator – 5KW or larger w/fuel cans ▪ 5 ea Air Mobile Tents ▪ 20 ea 6ft tables ▪ 20 ea rolls White Eng tape ▪ 4 ea rolls Red/Blue/Orange/Green Eng Tape ▪ 1 case Zip Ties <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ J6 issued Commo equipment sets.
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FUEL POINT MISSION CARD

<p>Task: Operate refueling point along evacuation routes.</p> <p>Purpose: Provide fuel for evacuation buses and providing for passengers' personal needs.</p> <p>Key Tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C2 ▪ Passenger Management ▪ Fuel Point Support ▪ Traffic Control <p>Operational Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 24hrs after notification, initiate movement of force package(s) ▪ 48hrs after notification, force package(s) close on designated site(s) ▪ 72hrs after notification, force package(s) operational at designated site(s) <p>Concept: Fueling, personal needs, medical supply replacement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C2 ▪ Passenger Management Tm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish passenger/pet areas • Maintain water availability • Maintain passenger control ▪ Fuel Point Tm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help establish fuel area w/ partners • Guide convoys into point • Provide fire extinguisher support ▪ Traffic Control Tm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish safety fencing • Establish Traffic Control Points • Maintain Traffic flow and access <p>Limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C2 ability degraded without proper communication equipment. 	<p><u>Large Fuel Point</u> 9 Lanes — 9 x PLT</p> <p><u>Personnel</u> Total: 273 ea personnel</p>	<p><u>Small Fuel Point</u> 3 Lanes • 3 x PLT</p> <p><u>Personnel</u> Total: 85 personnel</p>	<p>Equipment / Support from other agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signage from TXDOT for exiting for buses ▪ Port-a-cans from TXDOT ▪ Local EMS and Fire ▪ Commercial size Fire Extinguishers (State) ▪ Orange Fencing for Alice (TXDOT) ▪ Barriers (TXDOT) ▪ Cones (TXDOT) ▪ Local ISD Support (TXDOT) ▪ Trash dumpsters ▪ 48" Stakes for lanes and marking (State Purchasing)
<p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vehicles for movement of personnel and equipment ▪ 2 sat phones, 2 cell phones, 1 air card for computer ▪ Engineer Tape – 30 Rolls ▪ Card stock multi color for signage ▪ Extension Cords ▪ 10 flashlights w. Cones ▪ Fire Extinguishers ▪ 2 - 5 K generators ▪ 5 Rolls Duck Tape ▪ Portable chairs ▪ Chem Lights, 100 ea. Red and Green ▪ 10 Hammers for stakes ▪ Tents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Small Fuel Point- 5 Air Mobile – Large Fuel Point- 10 Air Mobile <p>Communications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ J6 provided commo equipment set. 			

FUEL POINTS

Generic



Key Tasks:

- Establish CP
- Establish Control Points
- Establish Passenger Management areas

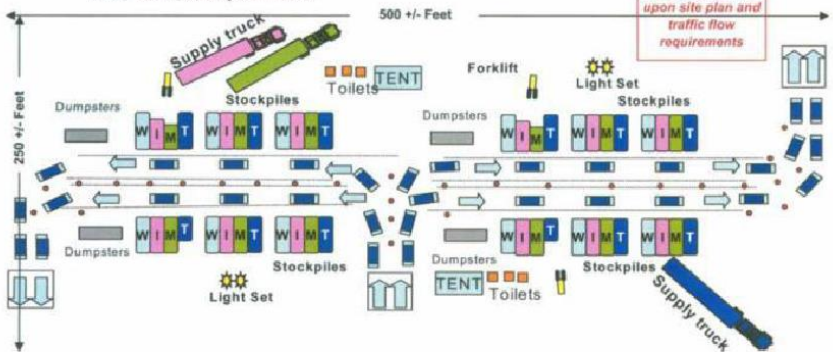
End state: Bus Fuel Point established and ready for operations to support onward movement of state evacuees.

POINT OF DISTRIBUTION MISSION CARD

<p>TASK: Conduct Point of Distribution (POD) operations.</p> <p>PURPOSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish service station re-supply points for the general public ▪ Distribute life sustaining emergency relief supplies until power is restored and/ or other relief/ social service programs are in place <p>Limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Personnel requirements increase for POD operations if no Material Handling devices are available; reduces capacity to push product ▪ Limited on-hand power generation equipment and operators for force package ▪ Light sets needed for 24/7 operations; road work generator/ light set (TXDOT/ County or City usually provide) 	<p>Type I POD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serves 20,000 citizens per day ▪ 12 distribution points ▪ 1 Multi Function Company MRP <p>Type II POD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serves 10,000 citizens per day ▪ 6 distribution points ▪ 2 Multi Function Platoon MRPs <p>Type III POD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serves 5,000 citizens per day ▪ 3 distribution points ▪ 1 Multi Function Platoon MRP
<p>Coordinating Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial Distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 gallon (4 liters) of water per person, per day • 8 lbs. of ice per person, per day • 2x MREs (or equivalent) per person, per day • 1x 20' x 25' tarp ▪ PODs are continuous drive-through, the public does not get out of their cars ▪ Maintain distribution records ▪ Report destination and volume of supplies distributed as required 	<p>Equipment.</p> <p>Military:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MRP Organic Equipment ▪ Possibly 1x 5k Generator ▪ J6 provided commo equipment <p>Contracted / Provided by other agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forklift Extended Reach ▪ Light sets ▪ Pallet Jackets ▪ Dumpsters ▪ Traffic Cones

TYPE I - DISTRIBUTION POINT

Serves 20,000 persons per day
560 vehicles per hour



Note: Individual vehicles drive through and ice & water is loaded into their trunks. Recommend One case water, 2 or 3 bags of ice per vehicle and 6 MRE's.

Supply trucks for ice, Water, MRE's and Tarps are to be off-loaded promptly and returned for re-supply.

Maximum Loads per Day - Type I

Water	4
Ice	4
MRE	2
Tarp	2

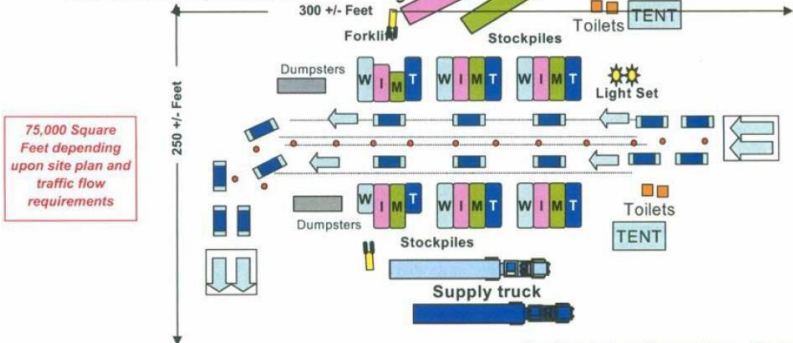
Type I Distribution Point

		Manpower		Equipment		
		Type	Day	Night	Type	Number
Local Responsibility	Manager		1	0	Forklifts	3
	Team Leader		2	1	Pallet Jacks	3
	Forklift Operator		2	3	Power Light Sets	2
	Labor		57	4	Toilets	6
	Loading Point	36			Tents	2
	Back-up Loading PT	18			Dumpsters	4
	Pallet Jacks Labor	3			Traffic Cones	30
	Totals		70	9	Two-way radios	4
Others	Law Enforcement		4	1		
	Community Rel.		4	0		
Grand Total			78	10		

- Examples only
- Adjust personnel and distribution based on METT-TC
- Provided by local authorities
 - Law Enforcement support
 - Community Relations Representative
 - Material Handling Equipment (if available)

TYPE II - DISTRIBUTION POINT

Serves 10,000 persons per day
280 vehicles per hour



Note: Individual vehicles drive through and ice & water is loaded into their trunks. Recommend One case water, 2 or 3 bags of ice per vehicle and 6 MRE's

Supply trucks for Ice, Water, MRE's and Tarps are to be off-loaded promptly and returned for re-supply.

Maximum Loads per Day – Type II

Water	2
Ice	2
MRE	1
Tarp	1

Type II Distribution Point

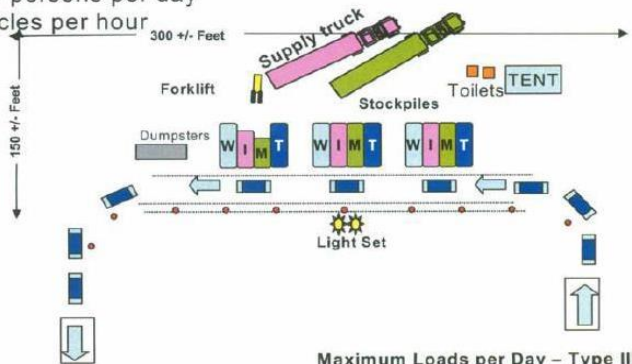
Manpower				Equipment	
Type		Day	Night	Type	Number
Local Responsibility	Team Leader	1	0	Forklifts	2
	Forklift Operator	1	2	Pallet Jacks	2
	Labor	28	3	Power Light Sets	1
	Loading PT	18		Toilets	4
	Back-up Loading PT	9		Tents	2
	Pallet Jacks Labor	1		Dumpsters	2
	Totals	30	5	Traffic Cones	15
Others	Law Enforcement	2	1	Two-way radios	0
	Community Rel.	2	0		
Grand Total		34	6		

- Examples only
- Adjust personnel and distribution based on METT-TC
- Provided by local authorities
 - Law Enforcement support
 - Community Relations Representative
 - Material Handling Equipment (if available)

TYPE III - DISTRIBUTION POINT

Serves 5,000 persons per day
140 vehicles per hour

45,000 Square Feet depending upon site plan and traffic flow requirements



Note: Individual vehicles drive through and ice & water is loaded into their trunks. Recommend One case water, 2 or 3 bags of ice per vehicle and 6 MRE's

Supply trucks for ice, Water, MRE's and Tarps are to be off-loaded promptly and returned for re-supply.

Maximum Loads per Day - Type III

Water	1
Ice	1
MRE	1/2
Tarp	1/2

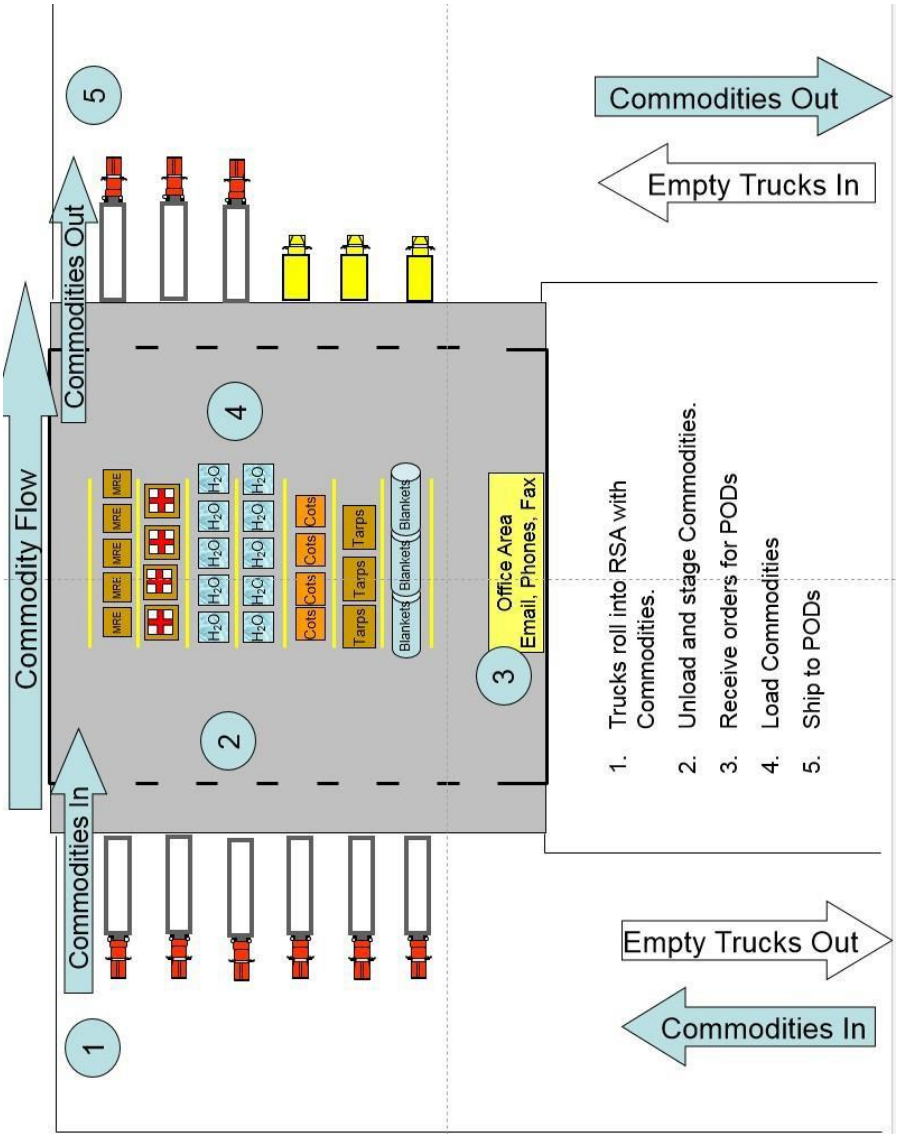
Type III Distribution Point

		Manpower		Equipment		
		Type	Day	Night	Type	Number
Local Responsibility	Forklift Operator		1	1	Forklifts	1
	Labor		15	2	Pallet Jacks	1
	Loading PT	9			Power Light Sets	1
	Back-up Loading PT	5			Toilets	2
	Pallet Jacks Labor	1			Tents	1
	Totals		16	3	Dumpsters	1
Others	Law Enforcement		2	1	Traffic Cones	10
	Community Rel.		1	0	Two-way radios	0
Grand Total			19	4		

- Examples only
- Adjust personnel and distribution based on METT-TC
- Provided by local authorities
 - Law Enforcement support
 - Community Relations Representative
 - Material Handling Equipment (if available)

RESOURCE STAGING AREA MISSION CARD (Commodity)

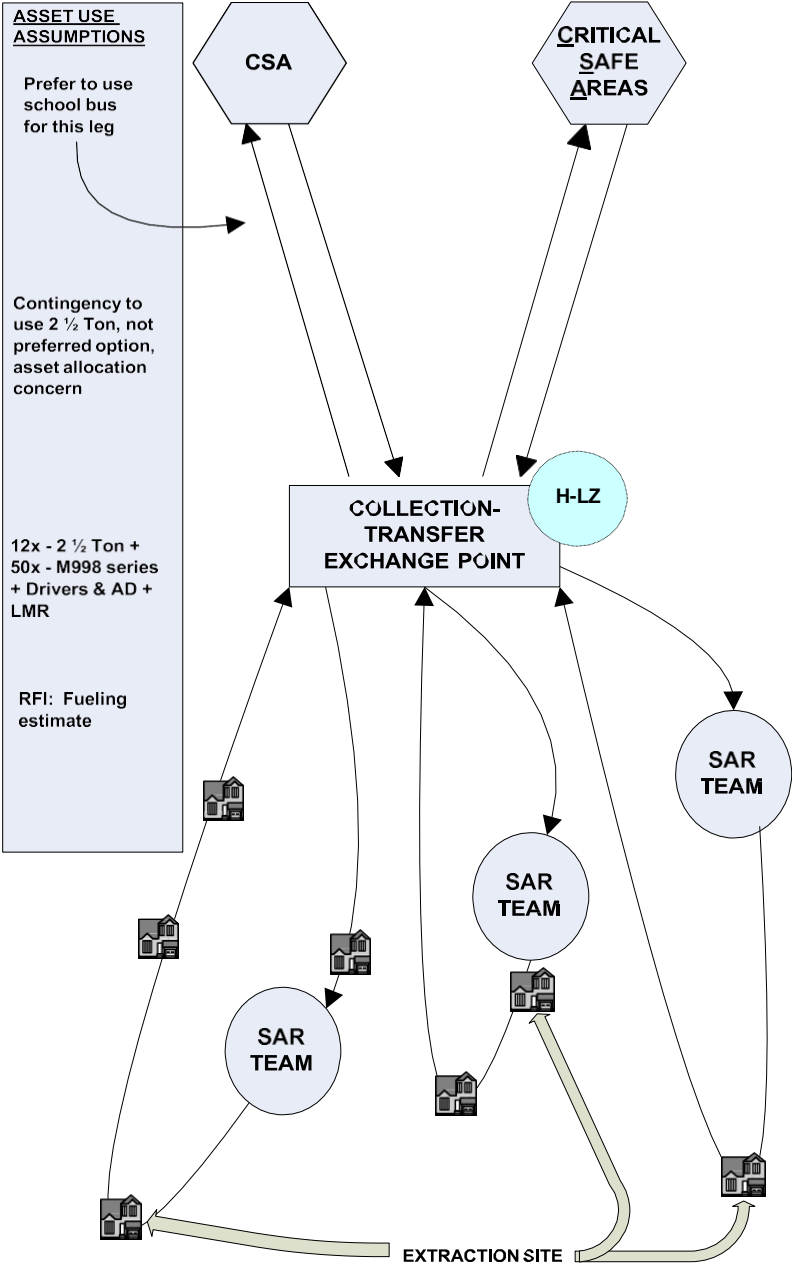
<p>TASK: Conduct Resource Staging Area operations.</p> <p>PURPOSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish wholesale re-supply operations ▪ Distribute (wholesale) Commodities to shelters ▪ Distribute (wholesale) Commodities to Points of Distribution (PODs) ▪ Distribute (wholesale) Commodities to other locations as needed <p>• Coordinating Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Capable of receiving resources 24 hours a day – BPT receive and push supplies (no-offloading) – BPT off-load and temporarily store supplies – BPT transport temporarily stored supplies on organic vehicles or provided vehicles – Assist in maintaining distribution records – Assist in reporting destination and volume of supplies distributed as required. – BPT operate an offsite overflow area for tractor trailer parking or unloaded Commodities 	<p>Personnel</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Warehouse</td> <td style="width: 30%;">day/night</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gate guard</td> <td>2/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dock master</td> <td>1/1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drivers</td> <td>18/10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Admin & staff</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table> <p>Overflow lot (for cargo trucks to park if no room in warehouse facility) gate guards 2/2 ground guides 2/2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TOTAL = 45</p>	Warehouse	day/night	Gate guard	2/2	Dock master	1/1	Drivers	18/10	Admin & staff	3																				
Warehouse	day/night																														
Gate guard	2/2																														
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<p>EQUIPMENT</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">From unit</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Printer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer</td> <td>Engineer tape</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Road guard vests</td> <td>Flashlights (with cones)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 hand held radios</td> <td>Spray paint</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chem-lites</td> <td>5K generator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Signage</td> <td>Ext cords & power strip</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equipment to operate gate guard activities</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>From other agency partners or contract</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barrier material</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 ea Pallet jacks</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Showers</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latrines</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 ea forklifts all terrain or not depending of facility</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 ea mules/gators/golf carts</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 ea Light sets</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		From unit	Printer	Computer	Engineer tape	Road guard vests	Flashlights (with cones)	6 hand held radios	Spray paint	Chem-lites	5K generator	Signage	Ext cords & power strip	Equipment to operate gate guard activities		From other agency partners or contract		Barrier material		4 ea Pallet jacks		Showers		Latrines		4 ea forklifts all terrain or not depending of facility		1 ea mules/gators/golf carts		4 ea Light sets	
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4 ea Light sets																															



Ground SAR Mission Card

<p>Task: TXMF provide personnel and vehicles TACON to TX TF-1 for pre and post-landfall urban SAR.</p> <p>Purpose: TXMF conduct ground transportation support to ensure constant flow of at-risk citizens to critical safe areas (CSA) for temporary shelter.</p> <p>Key Tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low/High water search and rescue operations. • Collect and transfer citizens to CSAs. <p>Time line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – H-96 SAR Commander calls TX-TF1 Commander to coordinate link up – H-72 SAR Company LNO reports to TX-TF1 CP. <p>Concept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – C2: Maintain and report status. – SAR Team- Rapid assembly within the target area to ensure that an expedited assembly of ground transport is available as TX-TF1 elements arrive in the target area well ahead of most other disaster response elements. – Must match assembly rate of TX-TF1 in the target area. – This operation will likely occur between H-72 and H-10 and will cease when sustained ground winds reach 40 mph or a safety call is made by those executing operations. Operations will resume once winds drop below 40 MPH or TX-TF1 commander determines it is feasible to resume operations (Usually R+10 to MC) 	<p>Personnel & Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SAR-G trained MRPs with equipment ▪ Supported by Ground Transportation PLT or Company MRPs ▪ PPE as stated in the Safety Portion of this SOP. <p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force Package communications equipment provided by J6.
	<p>Coordinating Instructions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical Safe Areas Criteria and Intent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 40-50 miles from coast, out of inundation zone – Brick and Mortar – Intent to shelter for not more than 24-30 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • > H2O only. • No comfort items. • Physical safety is only concern. • Collection-Transfer-Exchange Point Criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Out the flooded area. – Highly preferred to co-locate with Evacuation HUB pick up points in cities. – Positioned so SAR Tms would drive for only 30-40 min. to extraction site (citizens in need) spend <10 min. at site and move to next extraction site. – May be an intermediate transfer point. Must carefully select locations to provide coverage. – Used as assembly point for SAR Tms and additional transportation needs.

GROUND CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS



Sustainment and Support.

All MRPs depart home station with no less than a three Day of Supply (DOS) of Class I and III and a seven (7) day supply of clothing and Class VI.

Joint Logistic Operations Center (JLOC) is the single point for all logistics and maintenance support.

Call the JLOC at 512-782-1455 or 512-782-1464 or email at ng.tx.txarng.list.i4-jloc@mail.mil for any sustainment support needs.



Depart home station with all vehicles topped off with the Federal Fuel. A state fuel card is issued and used for mission fuel. Vehicles are refueled with the state fuel card upon return to home station. **No federal fuel cards are authorized once the MRP departs home station to begin the mission.**

GPC cards are not authorized for SAD missions.

Ensure an NCO is designated to serve as the LOG POC. She/he must **keep all receipts** to turn in at end of mission.

Call the JLOC prior to any purchase from any vendor. Provide the JLOC with the following vendor information:

- Vendor name.
- Vendor Phone Number.
- POC at vendor.

As the hurricane response matures, the state will set up its own logistics infrastructure. Units will probably be required to draw Class I and III from the LOGBASE if it is feasible.

Class I:

- MREs consumed must be accounted for on a headcount sheet (DA Form 5614).
- Home station and en route to the JOA, JLOC supports with hot breakfast and dinner, all lunch meals are MRE.
- In the JOA, the MRP is required to use the IC's ration plan.
- When contract meals are provided, individuals are limited to \$10 for breakfast, \$12 for lunch, and \$14 for dinner. These amounts do not roll over to the next meal if underspent or meal skipped. **GRATUITY is NOT authorized to add to the bill.**

Class II:

- MRP departs home station with the basic Class II supplies for the MRP (trash bags, cots, batteries, etc.).

Class III:

- When available, HEMTT fueler is the primary fuel support.
- Fueler refueling is coordinated through the JLOC.
- State Voyager Fuel cards are issued to BN/SQN level across the state and are utilized during SAD missions: **Access Code is "OSTATE" (078283)**. Voyager log and all fuel receipts maintained and turned in to the JLOC at the end of mission.

Class VI: Personal Demand items:

- Insect repellent and sun screen are authorized items for purchase by the JLOC.
- No personal hygiene items such as shampoo, body wash, toothbrushes, etc. are authorized for purchase.

Class VII:

- MRP deploys with all equipment listed in MRP catalog and/or additional equipment authorized in the FRAGORD.
- Tow bars, tow straps, and/or tow chains should be brought from home station for self-recovery.
- Tactical vehicles with winches are highly encouraged if available.
- If wreckers are not available and recovery is needed, then contact the JLOC for coordination.

Class VIII:

- Combat lifesaver bags are authorized if MRP have certified personnel.
- Resupply of CLS and IFAK items used during a mission may be purchased locally through the JLOC.

Class IX:

- JLOC coordinates maintenance through unit maintenance facilities. For TXARNG, these are the FMS shops.
- Replacement vehicles are coordinated through the JLOC and **NOT** the organic units or their supporting FMS.

Class X:

- Home station lodging support is not authorized unless there is a valid operational requirement coordinated through the JLOC.
- Hotel lodging may be available in the operational area if there is no LOGBASE established by the Incident Commander.
- All contracted lodging is double room with the exception of the Commander and 1SG, female\male or when odd number will not allow (exceptions are authorized by the J3.)
- **Once contracted lodging is provided, service members must vacate the room every day as if they were not going to return to the hotel; however, do NOT check out of the hotel unless the MRP is ordered to another location.** If ordered to move, then the OIC notifies the JLOC of relocation and personnel in the JLOC make arrangements with the hotel for close-out.
- Rental vehicles must be requested and approved through the JLOC who provides specific rental vehicle instruction.
- All receipts must be maintained and then turned-in to the JLOC at the end of mission.

Safety.

Risk Analysis. All MRP commanders, to include platoon or flight level, must complete their daily risk assessment(s) as prescribed by their headquarters according to applicable regulation and policy. Any changes in mission requires additional risk analyses be completed.

Safety Briefing. All MRPs conduct a daily safety briefing prior to any operations.

PPE Requirements for non-water operations. Component's regulations and policies apply at all times unless safety or mission accomplishment dictate otherwise.

PPE Requirements for water operations. Only units designated for SAR or attached to SAR-G MRPs and equipped with the appropriate equipment will operate in high water. High water is defined as stationary water over 12 inches deep. Personnel are not authorized to operate in moving water without direct supervision of TX-TF1. During a response that takes an MRP to high water, TX-TF1 PPE rules apply to all units. All TMD personnel must wear a PFDs when within 10 feet of the water, to include vehicle operators. Inflatable vests are available if drivers find the non-inflatable vest restricts their movement. TMD members operating in water, or driving a vehicle in water must wear a TMD J4 provided high water rescue helmet. **WARNING: ACHs and LBVs are not authorized for wear in water operations due to extreme risk of being weighted down or caught on debris while in the water.** Service members in the water or driving through the water will un-blouse their trousers to allow water to drain out. Once out of the water, trousers must be re-bloused and an ACH must be worn when operating military vehicles on dry land in excess of 5 mph. Seatbelts must be worn at all times when operating a vehicle. Eye protection and gloves are worn unless a specific mission requirement precludes it. Sleeves are worn down when conducting water operations. When in doubt on PPE, refer to guidance from TX-TF1.

High Water Awareness Training. Prior to any operations within 10 feet of high water, all involved personnel must complete the Texas High Water Awareness Training available at:



<https://teex.org/Pages/Class.aspx?course=TNG80A&courseTitle=Swiftwater%20Awareness%20On-Line%20Training>

The certificate must be placed in the SM's personnel file. This course takes approximately one (1) hour to complete.

Vehicle Requirements. During vehicle movements, all personnel, including civilians must be seated. Drivers and passengers occupying a seat equipped with a seat belt must be belted in. In addition, the tailgate must be up and the troop strap must be in place. **NOTICE: When operating in water,** use subdued tape to mark the front, rear, and sides of all vehicles with a maximum fording depth (24 inches for HMMWV and 30 inches for high profile vehicles). This depth will not be exceeded, as doing so introduces water into the transmission and engine, thus causing damage. Headlights and marking lights are on at all times during operations. Any exception to the above must be approved by the JOC. TXARNG Policy P16-02 requires tarps with sides rolled down on all vehicles carrying

personnel. However, the mission of transporting persons in high water or during emergency response, may require rolling up the sides or removing the tarp entirely. This is the OIC's decision, but must be made inside of a risk analysis.

Moving water. **CAUTION: Never stand, walk in, or drive in fast moving water (water moving at a speed in excess of 1 MPH).** Even 12 inches or less of fast moving water can sweep away a vehicle. Six (6) inches of fast moving water can sweep away a person.

Wildlife Hazards. Hurricanes displace and create breeding opportunities to various forms of dangerous wildlife. Rattlesnakes, water moccasins, and alligators are forced out of their homes and can be seen looking for food and cover. Be very careful moving on foot at night and picking up objects on the ground. Livestock may have been forced to drink salt water which can cause them to behave very aggressively. Mosquito populations rapidly increase within a couple of days after a storm passes; they spread Zika, Dengue Fever, and other diseases. Ensure sleeves stay down and insect repellent is worn by all TMD members.

Medical Guidance. In the event of service member injury or serious illness, call 911 or transport to nearest emergency room. Service members reporting minor illness or ailments should be seen by TMD medical personnel if available. If medical personnel are not available, utilize the chain of command to determine the appropriate course of action. Note: when on SAD orders, Workman's Compensation insurance covers service members sustaining an injury while on duty.

Policy.

Be Prepared To (BPT). The unit identified initiates their personnel roster phone tree, identifies available personnel, prepares vehicles, makes note of equipment and PPE shortfalls and then reports their status to the JOC. All of the above is in accordance with the requirements of the MRP catalog. **No movement of resources or personnel can be placed on State Active Duty orders until a STAR or OPORD/FRAGORD is received.**

Dealing with Helpful Civilians. Do not allow civilians to integrate into daily operations unless they are from TX-TF1 or the IC directs it. This may endanger the civilians and risk potential liability to TMD. Civilians may not operate state or federally owned equipment including vehicles.

Dealing with local officials who want to increase mission. Only accept additional taskings/missions from the person who is identified in the FRAGORD or from a person that he/she designates. When in doubt, clear with the DDC or the JOC.

Dealing with Reporters. PAO guidance is in the FRAGORD. Should a reporter approach and ask for an interview, clarify what he/she would like to discuss and when she/he needs it by. If possible, contact the State PAO, or the PAO on the ground, for guidance prior to setting up an interview. Should an interview take place, then be brief. Mention that the MRP is there in support of state or local authorities. Do not discuss political issues, policy, specific operational details, or sensitive information. Do not use the term "no comment." Do not lie or make any "off the record" comments, and do not report anything to the media before leadership authorizes it. Following any engagement with the media, back brief the State PAO, the PAO on the ground, or the JOC. For additional guidance, call the PAO office or the JOC (see [contact roster](#) in the rear of this booklet for contact information).

Do Not Drive on Toll Roads. The U.S. Army, the TMD, and the State do NOT cover tolls. If a military vehicle is driven on a toll road, then the convoy commander is responsible for paying the toll for **all** vehicles. However, the Governor, in emergency situations, may authorize the use of toll roads. If this is the case, the usage of toll roads will be specifically addressed in the mobilization or a daily FRAGORD. Some MRPs, such as the CST, operate vehicles that are considered emergency vehicles by state law. They are authorized to use toll roads.

Requests for Information (RIs) from parent unit. Upon departure from home station, the MRP is OPCON to JTF-TX or a mission command headquarters. All reports are sent as directed in the FRAGORD to OPCON headquarters (JOC or Designated HQ MRP). All components have an LNO in the JOC. Parent units obtain information from their LNO. Contact the JOC for guidance on changing out personnel or equipment

Movement Routes. If not given a route by the JOC, or in the FRAGORD, check route with the JOC before moving. Highways may be flooded, jammed with traffic, or contra-flowed (all lanes moving in one direction away from the coast on divided highways). Picking a route without clearing it can lead to mission failure.

Highway conditions may be checked at: <http://conditions.drivetexas.org/current/>



Disaster District Chairs.

TEXAS Disaster District Chairs - as of January 2020

District 1: Capt. Ricky White, DDC-2, Lubbock

District 2: Lt. Ramiro Rodriguez, DDC-1, Midland

District 3: Capt. Jeremy Grange, DDC-1, Amarillo

District 4: Lt. Kyle Taylor, Victoria Falls

District 5: Capt. Jeremy Sherman, DDC-4A, Hurst

District 6: Capt. Kevin Gray, DDC-4B, Garland

District 7: Lt. Robert McDonald, DDC-22, Sherman

District 8: Capt. David Verasaguire, DDC-10A, Houston

District 9: Lt. Richard Hoover, DDC-2B, Mireen

District 10: Lt. James Brock Jr., DDC-7, Lufkin

District 11: Lt. Charles Brock Jr., DDC-1B, Bryan

District 12: Lt. Richard Hoover, DDC-2B, Mireen

District 13: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 14: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 15: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 16: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 17: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 18: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 19: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 20: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 21: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 22: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 23: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 24: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

District 25: Lt. Richard Adkins, Texas City

Other Chairs:

- Capt. Shanandiah Webb, DDC-6, Tyler
- Capt. Tyler Riggins, DDC-11, Waco
- Capt. Michelle McConnel, DDC-14, Beaumont
- Capt. David Verasaguire, DDC-10A, Houston
- Capt. Steven Telic, DDC-10A, Houston
- Capt. Henry Scarrough, DDC-16C, Conroe
- Capt. Dierek Rodriguez, DDC-16D, Rosenberg
- Capt. Arturo DelaGarza, DDC-17, Westbrook
- Capt. Steven McQuagge, DDC-20, Corpus Christi
- Capt. Victor Soballo Jr., DDC-20, Laredo
- Capt. Joel Stewart, DDC-24, Del Rio
- Capt. Matthew El Prado, DDC-3, El Paso

Logos:

- Texas Department of Public Safety
- Louisiana State Police
- Emergency Management

NOTE: This document is continually updated. For most recent version see. http://ticc.tamu.edu/Documents/IncidentResponse/AHIMT/SOC/DDC_Area_Map.pdf



Regional Coordinators



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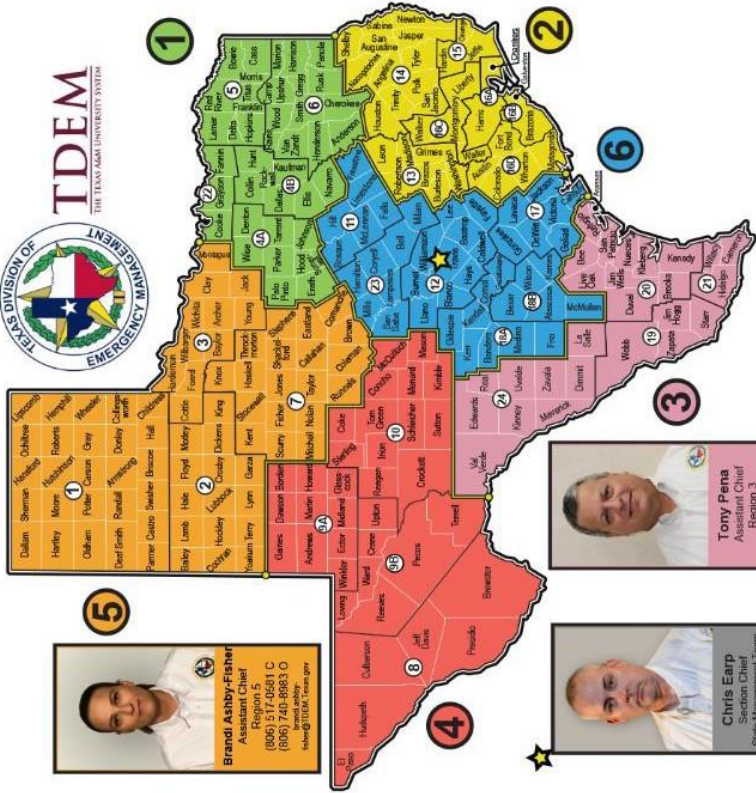


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Texas Division of Emergency Management - as of September 2019




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NOTE: This document is continually updated. For most recent version see: <https://www.dps.texas.gov/dem/FieldResponse/RegStateCoordMap.pdf>



Military District Coordinators.

TEXAS MILITARY DEPARTMENT
Military District Coordinators (MDC)
MDC Providers: TXARRNG, TXANS, TXASG
 *As of: 11 December 2019

Contact TMD JOC at 512-782-5544 or
 Email: ng.bx.txarrng.mbx.joc@mail.mil

176th EN EMB IBC T SB IBC T FW

71st EN EMB IBC T SB IBC T FW

136th EN IBC T SB IBC T FW

148th EN IBC T SB IBC T FW

176th EN EMB IBC T SB IBC T FW

71st EN EMB IBC T SB IBC T FW

136th EN IBC T SB IBC T FW

148th EN IBC T SB IBC T FW

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DOC 17: HARRIS
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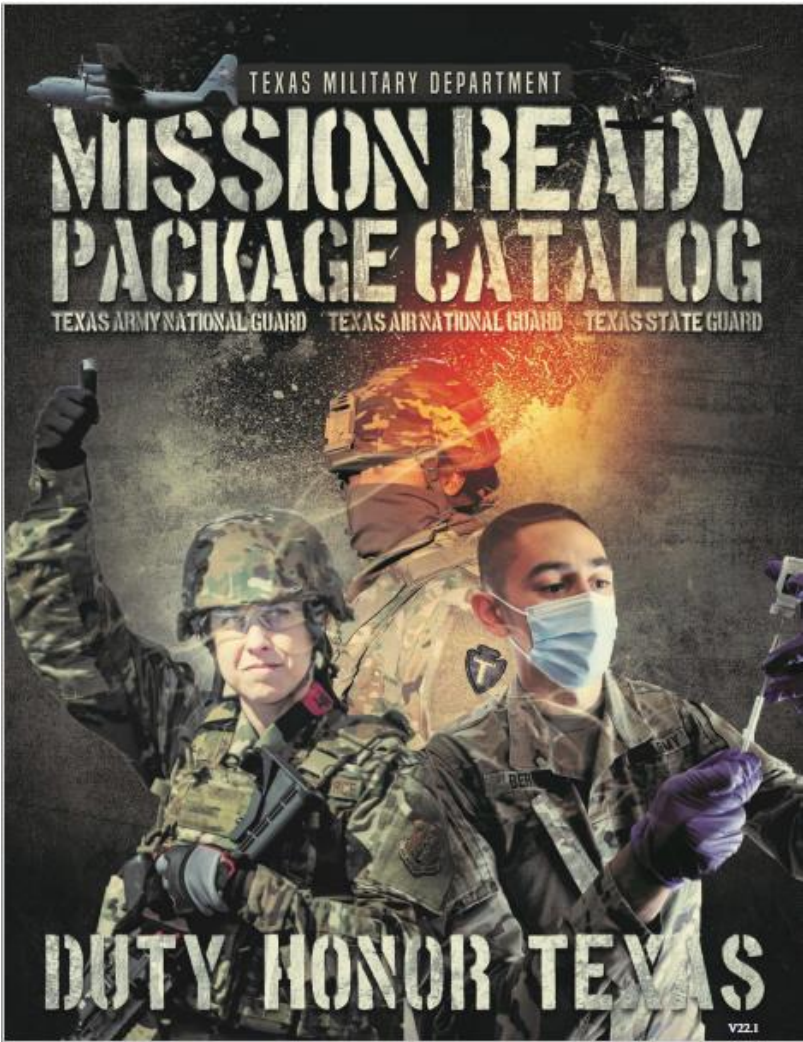
DOC 18: HARRIS
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NOTE: This document is continually updated. For most recent version see:
https://portal.tx.ng.mil/dom/dom001/J33CUOPS/Shared%20Documents/Staff%20Du ty%20Officer/MDC%20Contact%20Roster/20190917_TEXAS_MAP_MDC_PDF_20191211.pdf?Web=1





MRP deployment depends on the needs of the state. Mission ready package catalog available at: [Microsoft PowerPoint - Presentation6 \(texas.gov\)](https://www.texas.gov)



Signal.

JFHQ-TX J6 provides [most] MRPs with a communications package tailored to meet their communications needs (see Annex A, CONPLAN 3500). Some TXANG and TXSG MRPs do not require communications packages. It is the MRP CDR's responsibility to sign for, receive, and maintain the equipment in operational condition. Equipment distribution is completed by the first week of June annually. This requires the battalion or company commander to submit a signature card designating who is authorized to sign for the equipment. Units must be proactive and can seek out issue of this communications equipment. They should not wait on a FRAGORD tasking them to do so. As they are designated to be responsible for an MRP per the currently published Annex A of CONPLAN 3500, then they should sign for the communications package equipment. Signature cards are required for Phase III (response) distribution.

Signature cards can be emailed to the J6 at ng.tx.txarng.mbx.j6-ops@mail.mil

The J6 pre-programs the appropriate frequencies into the equipment. The frequencies are found in J6 SOP 614. These frequencies are coordinated with the appropriate federal and state agencies and nest with the state's communications plan. At a minimum, MRPs are issued a smartphone (for communications with the JOC, MDC, higher HQ MRP, etc). They may use organic radios with some restrictions IAW J6 SOP 614.



The FRAGORD mobilizing the MRP contains an abbreviated Signal Operating Instruction (SOI) or a list of frequencies. They are found in Annex K of the FRAGORD.

If long range or interagency communications are required and the MRP has not been pre-issued them, then the FRAGORD will direct a link-up point where appropriate pre-programmed radios are issued. Some MRPs are issued MSAT or Iridium Satellite phones.

If frequencies are not assigned, then using SINCGARS or other tactical FM radios is authorized. All SINCGARS used for NGCS missions (such as floods) must be non-encrypted and single channel as HOPSETs and Key will not be available in a timely manner.

For Convoys to and from the event use:

TMD statewide convoy frequency: 34.900

For Tactical Operations during the incident, use one of the following:

- TMD Tactical Channel 14: 34.825
 - TMD Tactical Channel 15: 34.850
 - TMD Tactical Channel 16: 34.875
- } These are FM frequencies for tactical radios only.

Only use the TMD Tactical Channel frequencies if the FRAGORD does not assign a frequency or does not contain a signal operating instructions (SOI). All use of these channels are unsecure, single channel only.

If units are assigned under a headquarters MRP, then communicate with higher through issued smartphones, SINCGARS, HF radio, or a J6 long-range communications device such as MSAT or Iridium Satellite phones.

Battle Rhythm.

Before departing Home Station submit the following:

- JPERSTAT, OPTEMPO report with beginning mileage, and MRP Status Report. These are email only for the first submission. Changes are forwarded using the 9 Line report in this SOP. The JPERSTAT is included in the activation FRAGORD and Annex R, TMD CONPLAN 3500. Unit Readiness NCOs/BN OICs will help get these reports submitted.
- Submit an MRP Status Report (9 Line SITREP) to the JOC prior to departure from home station (submit by phone, TACSAT, or email).

Submit Daily:

- 0800 – Mission tracker spreadsheet and consolidated MRP status report due to JOC (from company or higher HQ units; only available from the FRAGORD).
- 0800 – 9 Line MRP status report (email or phone for changes from original report).
- 0800 - JPERSTAT, OPTEMPO report with beginning mileage, and MRP status report.
- If running 24 hour operations. Submit 9 Line MRP status report (email or phone for changes from original report) for your Operating Period as prescribed for the incident's battle rhythm.
- Daily – JOC Publishes Daily FRAGORD, (this should be received via email, if not received by 1700 daily, then call the JOC to verify no changes in the MRP's mission).
- 1730 – End of Day 9 Line status report (phone, TACSAT, or email).

**** Submit an MRP status report (9 Line SITREP Report) to the JOC anytime there is a change in personnel or activity. ****

All reports can be delivered to the HHC LNO or LNOFST via phone.
Reports to the JOC must be in stipulated format, generally electronically.

MRP Status Report (MRP SITREP).

Line 1: _____(mm/dd/yyyy)

Line 2: _____(Unit name – Ex: Co C, 1-141 IN Bn, 149 FW)

Line 3: _____(Present Location – Ex: Hondo/en-route)

Line 4: _____(What is MRP doing – Ex: SAR-G, transportation, etc.)

Line 5: _____(Supply class status overall – identify shortages)

Line 6: _____(No. of personnel on mission)

Line 7: _____(No. and type of vehicles on mission)

Line 8: _____(Commo, number and type on hand – cell/SINCGARS/etc.)

Line 9: Remarks: _____(Free text)

Terms.

Air Evacuation Hub. Centralized location at an aviation facility where ground transportation delivers air evacuees for accountability, triage, manifesting and loading into long range air transportation. Or where air transportation debarks evacuees for further movement to hospitals or shelter locations.

Air Operations Center (AOC-TX). The Texas Air Operations Center (AOC-TX) is a federal, state, and local multi-agency air coordination center hosted and managed by Texas Military Department (TMD) under the authority of the State Operation Center (SOC). The AOC-TX coordinates the participating air effort of a response according to SOC priorities, including, but not limited to aerial evacuation (medical and general), airlift, and SAR. The AOC-TX is scalable, based on the magnitude of the response.

Area Resource Center (ARC). Located vicinity Quentin Roosevelt road, San Antonio, TX on the former Kelly AFB. Staging area for the post landfall reentry task force and for state resources moving to the impacted area.

CONPLAN 3500. The TMD plan for responding to disasters. This plan takes an all-hazards approach to building a response framework.

County Judge. Elected official who is responsible for all emergency management in a county. He/she may have an emergency management coordinator to assist him/her.

Disaster District (DD). Corresponds to highway patrol districts. Geographic area, generally of several counties identified for the coordination of training for and execution of disaster response and sharing of resources.

District Coordinator (DC). A Texas Department of Public Safety official. Coordinates the outside agency emergency response for the disaster district chair.

Disaster District Chair (DDC). Chairman of a disaster district committee. A Texas Highway Patrol Captain. Senior emergency response state official in a disaster district.

Disaster District Committee. Consists of all county judges or their emergency management coordinators and the Highway Patrol district Captain. Responsible for coordinating disaster training and response in their district.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF). Established by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF). These are the 15 response areas designated for the organization of response at the operational and strategic levels.

Full Operational Capacity (FOC). Entire MRP has reported to the mission location and has reported in to the Incident Commander or designated local official with all required personnel and equipment.

Ground Evacuation Hub (GEH). Centralized location where local evacuation transportation delivers human and pet evacuees for accountability and manifesting on long range transportation or where long range transportation unloads evacuees for further movement to shelters.

Incident Command System (ICS). Standardized approach to the command, control, and coordination of emergency response providing a common hierarchy within which responders from multiple agencies can be effective.

Incident Commander (IC). Responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics, the ordering and the release of resources and has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations. This is the tactical level commander. Appointed by the mayor, county judge or DDC.

Initial Operational Capacity (IOC). MRP advanced party or command element has preceded the MRP main body and has conducted link up with the incident commander or designated local official.

Joint Forces Headquarters – Texas (JFHQ-TX). Higher Headquarters for Texas Military Forces.

Joint Air Ground Coordination Team. Joint coordination team consisting of TX-TF1 personnel with TMD LNOs. Responsible for coordinating high water and swift water rescue with air assets.

Joint Personnel Statistics (JPERSTAT). Uniform report utilized to capture daily personnel statistics for accountability and payroll purposes.

Joint Reception Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI). Process of transforming arriving personnel and materiel into forces capable of meeting operational requirements.

LOGBASE. Similar to an Army Brigade Support Area (BSA). Temporary location set up to house, feed, and provide logistics support for responders, does not provide logistical support for victims.

Military District Coordinator (MDC). A TMD officer or NCO assigned to assist the DDC in coordinating an emergency response. MRP commanders communicate with the DDC or district coordinator through the MDC.

National Incident Management System (NIMS). a standardized approach to [incident management](#) developed by the [United States Department of Homeland Security](#). The program was established in March 2004, in response to [Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5](#).

Point of Distribution (POD). Centralized locations where the public picks up life sustaining commodities following a disaster or emergency. Commodities usually include shelf stable food, ice, and water.

Reentry Task Force. A multi-agency task force, normally formed at the ARC, which reenters a strike zone immediately after post landfall wind speeds drop below 35 knots to reinforce search and rescue and to begin stabilization efforts.

Regional Commander. Highway Patrol commander responsible for a region. Coordinates emergency response between the districts in his or her region.

Regional Coordinator. A Texas Department of Public Safety official. Coordinates the outside agency emergency response for the regional commander.

Resource Staging Area (RSA). Staging area, usually in the strike zone, used for staging and life support of responders.

(Fill in the blanks from the FRAGORD) STAR # (from FRAGORD):

POC name (from FRAGORD): _____

Link up address (from FRAGORD): _____

Phone (from FRAGORD): _____

Joint Operations Center (JOC): 512-782-5544

Email:



State Public Affairs Office (PAO): 512-782-5620

Email: ng.tx.txarng.mbx.pao@mail.mil



Joint Task Force – Texas (JTF-TX) – 512-388-6329 x7974351

Email: ng.tx.txarng.list.136th-meb-j3@mail.mil

JOC component LNO desks (only active during events):

- Texas State Guard: 512-782-1371
- Texas Army National Guard: 512-782-1373
- Texas Air National Guard: 512-782-1372
- 36ID LNO: 512-782-1374
- Aviation LNO: 512-782-1375
- 136 MEB LNO: 512-782-1376
- 176 EN BDE LNO: 512-782-1377

Joint Logistics Operations Center (JLOC):

- Primary – 512-782-1455
- Alternate – 512-782-1464
- Contingency – ng.tx.txarng.list.j4@mail.mil



Military District Coordinator (MDC) – _____

Organic Command POC – _____

Readiness NCO (RNCO) – _____

Public Affairs Officer (PAO) – 512-782-5620

DUTY

BEAR TRUE FAITH & ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE AND NATION. CULTIVATE AN ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL TO EXCEL. PREPARE MENTALLY, PHYSICALLY AND SPIRITUALLY TO DEPLOY AT HOME AND ABROAD. BE READY WHEN CALLED.

HONOR

HOLD THE PUBLIC TRUST IN THE HIGHEST REGARD. EXCEED STANDARDS AND EXPECTATIONS. ACT WITH UNDERSTANDING, INNOVATION, RESOURCEFULNESS, FLEXIBILITY AND COURAGE. TAKE YOUR CARE WHERE IT MATTERS MOST. WHAT YOU DO & HOW YOU DO IT WILL FACE THE WEATHER OF THOSE YOU LEAD THROUGH.

TEXAS

EMBRACE THE COURAGEOUS SPIRIT OF OUR PEOPLE, HISTORY & CULTURE.