



**Tennessee Fire Service
Emergency Response Plan
Field Response Operations Guide**

Administrative Job Aide

May 2008

Version 1

2. Plan Activation Check List

Responsibility: Responsibility for activation of this plan shall remain with the person or persons with incident management authority in the event of a disaster within that jurisdictional area.

Actions:

- _____ In the event of an emergency/disaster and local/regional mutual aid systems have been exhausted, the local jurisdiction shall determine the type and amount of additional resources required. Requests shall be in accordance with the Resource Inventory guidelines of this Plan.
- _____ The local/regional dispatch center of the affected jurisdiction establishes contact with TEMA EOC at 1-800-262-3300 or 1-800-262-3400 and requests additional resources.
- _____ During any major incident, interagency coordination is essential. Upon the activation of the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), requests for assistance shall be channeled through the local EOC.
- _____ The local/regional dispatch center shall then contact and notify the County Coordinator and the local County Emergency Manager to inform them of activation of the Plan.
- _____ The TEMA EOC dispatches the requested resources, contacts the requesting dispatch center to verify the response, and advises the State Coordinator of activation of the Plan.
- _____ The State Coordinator notifies the Assistant State Plan Coordinator and the Regional Coordinators of activation of the Plan
- _____ The State Coordinator will establish an appropriate contact with the State Fire Marshall Office operating within the State EOC if the State EOC is activated.

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4. ACTIVATION OF THE PLAN

When a disaster situation or other emergency locally affects a Fire Department, the Incident Commander will initially request additional assistance using the local mutual aid system. The Plan does not replace or inhibit the development of any local or regional mutual aid system. When a local jurisdiction is no longer able to obtain additional assistance through the area mutual aid system, the jurisdiction may activate this plan by requesting additional assistance from the TEMA EOC. During any major incident, interagency coordination is essential. Upon the activation of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Multi-Agency Coordination Entity (MAC), requests for assistance shall be channeled through the local EOC/MAC. The TEMA EOC will attempt to fill all requests using the resource inventory.

4.1. Request for Assistance

A jurisdiction cannot submit a request for assistance until local mutual aid has been exhausted or a specialized team is needed. All requests for assistance will be processed through the TEMA EOC. Upon receiving a request for assistance, the TEMA EOC will complete the Request for Assistance Form (Appendix E) listing exactly what resources are being requested, what area(s) resources have already been used, the anticipated duration of the mission and nature of the mission to which those resources will be assigned. The TEMA EOC will then fill the request based upon the information given. Once the TEMA EOC has committed to filling a request, the State Plan Coordinator shall be contacted and advised of the Plan activation.

4.2. Resource Inventory

Each region shall maintain an updated inventory of the equipment, vehicles, and personnel that are available for response within the scope of the Plan. The participating agencies will review the resource inventory section for completion and submit to their County Coordinator, who will gather the resource sheets and pass them on to the District Coordinator. If a department receives a request that they cannot fill, the department has the right to refuse.

The TEMA EOC and the Regional and District Coordinators will use the resource inventory as a guide to track available resources.

5. Response Levels – Time Frame for Deployment

5.1. Scramble Response

In many emergencies, a more rapid deployment may be deemed necessary and authorized as a scramble response. Time frame for deployment of these missions shall be as soon as possible but preferably within thirty (30) minutes of notice from the TEMA EOC. Unless otherwise stated, the anticipated duration of the deployment will be up to 24 hours. Deployed resources shall respond to the designated Staging Area or assigned location. The Staging Area shall be under the direct supervision of a Staging Area Manager. It is anticipated that Immediate Need responses will peak rapidly and will terminate within a shorter time frame, thereby allowing for a shorter preparation time.

5.2. Standard Response

Unless specified otherwise at the time of request, the standard for deployment of fire service resources shall be within three (3) hours of notice from the TEMA EOC. Unless otherwise stated, the anticipated duration of the deployment will range from 24 hours to a maximum of 72 hours. Deployed resources shall respond to the designated Staging Area or assigned location. The Staging Area shall be under the direct supervision of a Staging Area Manager.

5.3. EMAC Response

Unless specified otherwise at the time of request, the standard for deployment for an EMAC response shall be within twenty-four (24) hours of notice from the TEMA EOC. Unless otherwise stated, the anticipated duration of the deployment will range from 3 days to a maximum of 14 days. Deployed resources shall respond to the designated Staging Area or assigned location. The Staging Area shall be under the direct supervision of a Staging Area Manager.

6. Contacting TEMA to Activate the Plan

How to request Intrastate Mutual Aid when you need help.

1. Make your request directly to the TEMA EOC.
2. Use the following numbers:
TEMA EOC at 1-800-262-3300
TEMA EOC at 1-800-262-3400
3. Say the following things:

This is an emergency.

This is _____ (your name, agency and role or rank).

I have a _____ (structure fire, wildland fire, hazardous materials spill, etc.) emergency. I request activation of the Tennessee Fire Service Mutual Aid Plan.

I need the following resources (engines, trucks, personnel, Hazmat units, etc.).

My callback number is _____ and this is a _____ (land line, cell phone, etc.).

The staging area is located at _____.

The manager is _____ and his contact number is _____.

4. Wait for the TEMA dispatcher to give you an incident number and code word
Write down the incident number and code word _____.

7. Purpose of Plan & Scope of Field Response Operations Guide

The purpose of the Tennessee Fire Service Emergency Response Plan (hereafter known as the Plan) is to provide local fire chiefs access to large quantities of fire service resources that may be needed in a large fire, disaster or other major emergency. Based on a series of observed occurrences and shared experiences during recent disasters and major emergencies, the plan is also an evolution of our past experiences in dealing with the day-to-day incidents that continually challenge our resources and competencies. It is a practical approach to provide fire service resources in quantities beyond the means of any single fire department.

The Plan provides for the systematic mobilization, deployment, organization, and management of fire service resources to assist local agencies in a large fire event, disaster, or other major emergency. The local fire service agency is the first line of defense in responding to the aftermath of a disaster. No community has the resources sufficient to cope with all emergencies.

The effective management of emergency response personnel during the early stage of any major incident and throughout its extended operations will have the most significant impact on reducing life loss and the severity of injuries to the affected population. The Plan provides for the rapid activation and response of aid to a community in the event of any localized disaster or other events that overwhelm the local fire department serving the community and its normal mutual aid resources.

The Plan enhances disaster management at the local, county, and state level of government by:

1. Providing a simple method to immediately activate large quantities of fire service personnel and resources.
2. Establishing the positions, roles, and responsibilities necessary to activate and maintain this plan.
3. Complimenting other disaster plans at the local and state level.
4. Using the Incident Command System as outlined in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The Field Response Operations Guide (FROG) is a quick reference for the incident commander. The FROG does not replace the plan and does not contain all of the information in the plan. The FROG is a job aid: it is not a training manual on the Plan, but a job aid to assist responders already properly trained on all aspects of the Plan. The FROG is a resource available to the incident commander to assist in activation of the Plan. Every incident is different, and the incident commander must act accordingly to manage the situation at hand.

8. Code of Conduct

Guest: Get an invitation. Bring it with you.	Host: Extend invitations thoughtfully.
Guest: Accept the plan of the host Chief. The host Chief should have a plan to use or demobilize the help that has arrived. Tell the hosting Chief what you need to do your work (hopefully, you brought most of what you need with you.)	Host: Have a plan (notes, maps, known hazards, etc.). Provide easy access to your system.
Guest: Be nice. Make suggestions politely, but keep working while you are talking. Play your role.	Host: Be nice. Know what you want. Listen to suggestions. Evaluate suggestions quickly: implement, modify, or discard.
Guest: Operate safely or, please, stay home.	Host: Have a safety system in place or get build a safety system with the first capable people to arrive.
Guest: Come to work. Be good at the work you represent yourself as capable of doing.	Host: Know what work you want done. Work inside the Risk Management Plan in the procedures (part of the deal). Ask yourself, "Am I capable of managing this incident?" if not get some command help coming early.
Guest: Bring your own stuff to support your work and your basic needs while you are here. Use the pre-deployment checklist when you pack.	Host: Provide as much as you can.
Guest: Show up, listen, learn, and help. Be understanding.	Host: Be ready to receive and assign the help you ask for, Have a plan, and communicate it succinctly. Manage the work and the responders. Listen and learn from responders. Be easy to help. Be understanding.
Guest: Come prepared to translate. Translate guest to local (host).	Host: Be ready to translate from host to guest, and between guests.
Guest: Appreciate the opportunity to serve.	Host: Appreciate the assistance you got.
Guest: Be considerate of the conditions under which the hosting Chief is operating.	Host: Be cognizant of what the responder is giving up to come and help you.
Guest: Recognize the hosting entity and understand their situation.	Host: Understand your situation and explain it concisely.
Guest: Listen a lot. Help quietly.	Host: Know what you want, ask for it. Listen for feedback.

Guest: Accept whatever assignment you are given and capable of. Do not bitch about being assigned whatever might be your not favorite role.	Host: Accommodate the strengths and preferences of guests where/when you can.
Guest: Do not talk to the media unless the host specifically asks you to.	Host: Make clear who the PIO is. Ask media to work through that role.
Guest: Friends do not let friends run incidents when they are too tired to be effective. If you have to deliver this news, do so in private.	Host: Manage yourself. Take a hard look in the mirror. Listen when you are so tired you cannot. Do not wreck your support system.
Guest: You have an absolute obligation to get along with whomever else the host has asked to come and help. Manage your past, present and future. If you cannot go along with the host, ask the host for a note allowing you to leave. Try to find your own replacement if select yourself out of the response.	Host: Try not to invite mortal enemies. If you need the enemies, brief in the enemies to their new relationship (at your incident), ask them to cooperate and not make it hard on the host.
Guest: Leave when its time. If you cannot tell when it is time, ask.	Host: When the incident is at the point that you no longer need mutual aid, let them go home.

9. Mutual Aid Plan Activation Process

Refer to the Plan Activation Check List (Section 2) and Contacting TEMA to Activate the Plan (Section 4) in this guide for a quick reference procedure to activate the plan.

When a Fire Department is affected by a disaster situation locally, the Incident Commander will initially request additional assistance using the local mutual aid system. The Plan does not replace or inhibit the development of any local or regional mutual aid system. When a local jurisdiction is no longer able to obtain additional assistance through the area mutual aid system, they may activate this plan by requesting additional assistance from the TEMA EOC. During any major incident, interagency coordination is essential. Upon the activation of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Multi-Agency Coordination Entity (MAC), requests for assistance shall be channeled through the local EOC/MAC. The TEMA EOC will attempt to fill all requests using the resource inventory.

All requests for assistance will be processed through the TEMA EOC. Upon receiving a request for assistance, the TEMA EOC will complete the Request for Assistance Form listing exactly what resources are being requested, what area(s) resources have already been used, the anticipated duration of the mission and nature of the mission to which those resources will be assigned. The TEMA EOC will then fill the request based upon the information given. Once the TEMA EOC has committed to filling a request, the State Plan Coordinator shall be contacted and advised of the Plan activation.

10. State Organization & Structure



11. Mutual Aid Concept of Operations

11.1. Request Procedures and Timelines

All requests for assistance under the Plan shall follow the procedures outlined in the Plan. All requests shall go through TEMA. No agencies shall self-deploy.

All responding agencies must have a mission number and code word prior to deploying or will not be allowed into the secured or operating area.

11.2. Deployment Increments/Operational Periods

There are three levels of response and related operations periods. Unless specified otherwise at the time of request, the standard for deployment of resources shall be within three (3) hours of the mission assignment from TEMA. Responding agencies should be prepared to commit to a minimum 72-hour deployment.

Scramble	Standard	EMAC
En route in 30 minutes or less	En route within 3 hours	En route within 24 hours
On site up to 24 hours	On site up to 72 hours	On site up to 14 days

11.3. Self-sustainment

Excluding Immediate Need responses, responding personnel shall bring food, water, clothing and personal hygiene items to support up to a 72 hour mission.

11.4. Documentation

Once requested resources arrive in the designated Staging Area, it is critical that the documentation process begin. Documentation is important in order to receive funds should the incident become eligible for reimbursement at the State or Federal level. The primary reason that local governments fail to receive reimbursement is the lack of properly documented disaster costs.

11.5. Who Pays, What Costs

Upon the activation of this Plan, this Reimbursement Procedure found in the Plan document will be applicable to all on-scene and responding agencies. The requesting organization will reimburse the responding organization for all deployment and operational costs to include those related to personnel, use of equipment, and travel, as provided by TCA 58-8-101.

To meet eligibility requirements for FEMA reimbursement, an item of work must:

- 1. Be required as the result of the major disaster event**
- 2. Be located within a designated disaster area**
- 3. Be the legal responsibility of the eligible applicant**

Any reimbursement, either state or federal, is based on the supporting documentation. The same documentation procedures are applicable to both state and federal claims. The documentation must be able to stand the test of audit. The Documenting Disaster Costs section in the Plan documents provides the guidelines and tools needed to set up files and document costs. Failure to properly document costs may result in part or the entire claim being ineligible for reimbursement. It is very important to document the request for mutual aid in addition to documenting costs.

Refer to the Plan document for more information regarding reimbursement and cost recovery.

11.6. Insurance Coverage/Liabilities

11.6.1. Workers' Compensation Coverage

Per T.C.A. § 58-8-109(b), for the purposes of the Tennessee Worker's Compensation law, employees of the responding party will be considered as the responding party's employees at all times while performing their duties and will be considered as acting within the scope of their employment with the responding party. Each participating organization shall comply with the Tennessee Workers Compensation laws.

11.6.2. Automobile/Vehicle Liability Coverage

Each participating organization shall be responsible for its own actions and those of its employees and shall comply with the Tennessee vehicle financial responsibility laws.

11.6.3. General Liability, Public Officials, and Law Enforcement Liability

Per T.C.A. § 58-8-109(c), for liability purposes only, employees of the responding party are considered employees of the requesting party while performing their duties as part of their response under this plan while at the scene of the occurrence or emergency or other locations necessary for the response while under the supervision of the requesting party. At all other times in the response, including traveling to the scene and returning to the employing jurisdiction, such employees are considered, for liability purposes, employees of the responding party.

11.6.4. Tennessee Governmental Tort Liability Act

Per T.C.A. § 58-8-110, no part of this plan affects any immunity from, defenses to, or limitation on liability provided by the Tennessee Governmental Tort Liability Act or other law.

11.7. Equipment Breakdown Costs

Each department may be eligible for reimbursement of equipment owned by the department used in disaster work. To assist in the reimbursement process, FEMA has developed an equipment rate schedule. The Finance Section Chief should obtain the most recent version of the FEMA equipment rate schedule before submitting for reimbursement.

Each request for reimbursement of department owned equipment must contain the following information:

- 1. Mission Number as issued by TEMA**
- 2. Type and description of equipment**
- 3. Location equipment was used**
- 4. Number of hours used each day (show dates)**
- 5. Total hours actually used (no standby time allowed)**
- 6. Category of work performed**

11.8. Logistical Support

Logistical support of mutual aid resources is critical in the management of a major emergency response. Initial mutual aid resources should be self-sufficient for a minimum of 72 hours or be able to return home each day, unless otherwise advised by the requesting jurisdiction that logistical support has been established for responding resources. The requesting jurisdiction must establish full logistical support as soon as possible and maintain this support throughout the incident (Refer to Section 12.2.1 of the FROG)

11.9. Management System

An incident command system shall be used. All responses made under this plan and all scene operations shall comply with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

12. Key Positions

12.1. State Plan Coordinator (SPC)

Nominated by the President of the Tennessee Fire Chiefs Association, and approved by the Executive Board is responsible for chairing and directing the Emergency Response Committee. The State Plan Coordinator shall be either an active or retired fire service official, preferably with experience in the coordination of local/regional mutual aid systems. The State Plan Coordinator shall be a member of the Tennessee Fire Chiefs Association. The State Plan Coordinator shall recommend to the TFCA President candidates for the positions of Assistant State Plan Coordinator and Regional Plan Coordinators. The State Plan Coordinator is responsible for training and exercising of the Plan on the state level.

12.2. Assistant State Plan Coordinator (ASPC):

Nominated by the President of the Tennessee Fire Chiefs Association, and approved by the Executive Board to serves as vice-chairperson of the Emergency Response Committee. The Assistant State Plan Coordinator shall be either an active or retired fire service official, preferably with experience in the coordination of local/regional mutual aid systems. The Assistant State Plan Coordinator shall be a member of the Tennessee Fire Chiefs Association. The position is responsible for coordinating all grants and training programs in support of the Plan. The Assistant State Plan Coordinator functions as the liaison to external agencies and associations.

12.3. Regional Plan Coordinators (RPC):

The three RPCs shall be selected from among the fire consultants employed by the University of Tennessee's MTAS or CTAS. Nominated by the Plan Coordinator and approved by the Executive Board, coordinates the plan maintenance at the regional level and inventories resources with the assistance of the District Plan Coordinators. The Regional Plan Coordinators shall be a current member of the Tennessee Fire Chiefs Association preferably with experience in the coordination of local/regional mutual aid systems. The Regional Plan Coordinator is responsible for training and exercising of this plan on the regional level.

12.4. District Plan Coordinators (DPC):

District Coordinators are appointed by the Plan Coordinator upon recommendation and consultation with the Regional Coordinators. District Coordinators manage the plan maintenance at the District level and inventories resources with the assistance of the County Plan Coordinators. The District Plan Coordinators shall be current member of the Tennessee Fire Chiefs Association preferably with experience in the coordination of local/regional mutual aid systems. Approves the County Coordinator selection process. There are nine District Plan Coordinators, one per District, with at least one alternate per District. The District Plan Coordinator is responsible for training and exercising of this plan on the District level.

12.5. County Plan Coordinator (CPC):

County Coordinators must be selected by a consensus of their peers from each county in a method approved by their District Coordinator. There are ninety-five (95) persons identified, one per county. Rural areas may identify one person to handle more than one county. This position liaisons between the Emergency Management Director of each county and the Regional and State Plan Coordinators for this plan. This person shall maintain a county

inventory of available fire resources. The County Plan Coordinator (CPC) is responsible for training and exercising of this plan on the county level.

A checklist for each key position with roles and responsibilities is identified in Appendix A.

13. Training Credentials & Minimum Qualifications

The following training credentials and qualifications ensure a minimum standard of compliance with NIMS training guidelines and help provide a base public safety profile for the communities receiving assistance under the Plan.

All personnel responding under this Plan must meet these minimum requirements:

- Introduction to ICS (ICS-100)
- National Incident Management System (IS-700)
- Meets minimum training requirements in Appendix F of the Plan

First line supervisors, including single resource leaders, field supervisors, and other emergency response personnel requiring a higher level of ICS training, must meet these minimum requirements:

- Introduction to ICS (ICS-100)
- Basic ICS (ICS-200)
- National Incident Management System (IS-700)
- Meets minimum training requirements in Appendix F of the Plan

Middle managers, including strike team leaders, task force leaders, unit leaders, division/group supervisors, branch directors, and multi-agency coordination system/EOC staff must meet these minimum requirements:

- Introduction to ICS (ICS-100)
- Basic ICS (I-200)
- Intermediate ICS (ICS-300) [by September 30, 2008]
- National Incident Management System (IS-700)
- National Response Framework (IS-800)
- Meets minimum training requirements in Appendix F of the Plan

Command and general staff, including department heads, area commanders, emergency managers, and multi-agency coordination system/EOC managers, must meet these minimum requirements:

- Introduction to ICS (ICS-100)
- Basic ICS (I-200)
- Intermediate ICS (ICS-300) [by September 30, 2008]
- Advanced ICS (ICS-400) [by September 30, 2008]
- National Incident Management System (IS-700)
- National Response Framework (IS-800)
- Meets minimum training requirements in Appendix F of the Plan

14. Deployment

Critical to the success of this deployment plan is the concept of efficient timeframe for deployment. In concert with this concept, it is critical that all resources deployed are adequately documented and tracked.

14.1. Deployment Checklist

A major event causes extensive damage to community resources, and the amount of mobilized resources will cause more of a drain on the local community resources. To ensure essential personnel needs, mobilized personnel should prepare themselves for a multi-day operation without relief. Personnel will need to bring adequate work clothing based on the weather and plan to be self-sufficient for three days. This is a basic checklist. The team leader should add to this list as appropriate based upon the mission and prevailing conditions.

14.1.1. Personal Items for Each Responder

- _____ **Food / Water (at least three day supply)**
- _____ **Full set of NFPA compliant protective Structural Firefighting gear including SCBA (coat, pants, helmet, fire fighting gloves, suspenders, boots, protective eyewear, and flash hood).**
- _____ **Full set of wildland fire PPE (including fire shelter) [for wildland response only]**
- _____ **Infectious disease control kit, with basic body substance isolation items (gloves, goggles, pocket mask, etc.)**
- _____ **Shirts appropriate for the weather (at least three)**
- _____ **Sweat shirts (at least three, based on weather)**
- _____ **Long pants (at least three; no shorts in the field, shorts OK in camp)**
- _____ **Socks (at least three pair)**

- _____ **Boots - consider bringing an extra pair**
- _____ **Jacket (based on weather)**
- _____ **Under clothing (at least three sets)**
- _____ **Personal toiletry items (soap, shampoo, deodorant, toilet paper, shaving kit, towels, etc.)**
- _____ **Medicines (at least a weeks supply)**
- _____ **Bed roll & pillow (cot optional)**
- _____ **Eye glasses / Contact lens (extra set)**
- _____ **Money**
- _____ **Identification materials**
- _____ **Sunscreen**
- _____ **Rain gear**
- _____ **Heavy-duty work gloves (not to be used for fire fighting)**
- _____ **Cell phone**

14.1.2. General Items for the Team

- _____ **Invitation (the number given to the team by TEMA)**
- _____ **Radios with batteries, spare batteries, and chargers**
- _____ **Flashlights – all shapes and sizes**
- _____ **Extra batteries for flashlights and battery tools**
- _____ **Tools – hand, power, and extrication as appropriate to the mission**
- _____ **Compressed breathing air**
- _____ **Generator, lights, extension cords, adapters**
- _____ **Thermal imagers, gas meters**
- _____ **Fuel for power tools, oil, spare parts**
- _____ **Tool kit (wrenches, pliers, screwdrivers, etc.)**
- _____ **Shelter, tents, etc. for Base of Operations**
- _____ **Cash, credit cards, or purchase orders for team expenses**

14.2. Self-sustainment

Excluding Scramble responses, responding personnel shall bring food, water, clothing and personal hygiene items to support a 72-hour mission.

14.3. Predeployment Processes

Assemble personnel at station

Determine which personnel and other resources that will be sent

Brief responding team

Safety briefing

14.4. Deployment Check-in Sheet

Mission number and code word written and onboard apparatus

Staging area address and contact person

15. Miscellaneous

15.1. Dispatch Orders

The strike team leader or the person in charge of an individual/single resource will receive dispatch orders before responding to the incident. The orders will clearly identify:

- 1. The incident number and code word.**
- 2. Call back telephone number of the TEMA EOC.**
- 3. Contact name, telephone number, and radio frequency of the jurisdiction requesting assistance.**
- 4. Staging area location in affected area.**
- 5. Directions to staging area (maps are always helpful).**
- 6. Any special instructions or relevant information.**

15.2. Status Updates

Effective communications and the sharing of information between all participants are critical to the successful operation of the various resources in a mutual aid operation. It is realistic to assume that following a major disaster, the existing communication system in the affected area will be inoperable or severely compromised. Strike Team and/or Task Force Leaders must keep the incident commander advised of any mission changes that may occur after the mission has begun in order for appropriate documentation to take place.

15.3. Logistical Support

The logistical support of mutual aid resources is critical in the management of a disaster effort. Logistical support will be established as soon as possible and will be maintained by the agency requesting the resources. Excluding Immediate Need responses, responding personnel shall bring food, water, clothing and personal

hygiene items to support up to a 72 hour mission.

The size of the response sent to the area, the severity of the disaster, the extent of the area involved, and the infrastructure that is still functional within the affected area are factors affecting the extent to which logistical support is required. Items to consider include:

1. Transportation to and from the area:
 - a) Staging areas, within and outside, the disaster area
 - b) Overnight storage for vehicles
 - c) Maps and directions for responding personnel
 - d) Emergency towing and repairs
 - e) Designating fuel, oil, and water depots
2. Food supplies and preparation:
 - a) Self contained mobile food preparation units
 - b) Personnel to prepare/distribute meals
 - c) Sanitation and clean up
 - d) Food supplies/utensils
 - e) Bottled water
3. Overnight shelter and rehabilitation areas:
 - a) Provide suitable (secure) overnight shelter
 - b) Environmental considerations (rain, sun/heat, insects)
 - c) Bedding
 - d) Transportation to and from shelter
 - e) Parking and security of apparatus
 - f) Electricity/generator power
 - g) Water and sanitary facilities
4. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing considerations
5. Affected worker support/assistance

15.4. Communications

The key to the successful operation of the various resources into a region will depend heavily upon the ability of these agencies to communicate effectively with other agencies. It is practical to assume that in the wake of a major disaster, the existing communication system in the affected area will be inoperable or severely compromised. Until an all-inclusive disaster communications network is in place, the requesting jurisdiction is responsible to arrange for effective communications. Common terminology shall be used for all voice transmissions.

Responding units shall identify themselves on the radio by using the name of their home jurisdiction and unit number. For example, Germantown Fire Department Engine 91 would be "Germantown Engine 91" on the radio.

The requesting jurisdiction should provide the responding agencies with a list of incident frequencies.

15.5. Force Protection

Protection of responders will be coordinated with Emergency Services Function 13 (Law Enforcement & Security) based on the nature of the mission and extent of risk to those responders. This protection shall include but not be limited to: protection of personnel and

equipment while in transit, security at the Base of Operations (BoO), protection during search & rescue operations, and protection during rescue operations.

The primary mission of the force protection resources is to assess and detect hostile activity before it becomes a risk to operations. The law enforcement officer must assess, evaluate, and then advise the Leader or the senior operations officer, regarding risk associated with criminal or hostile individuals or groups.

The responding agency shall not bring firearms or other weapons to the incident. Force protection is not allowed unless authorized.

15.6. Demobilization

Demobilization from incidents will be relayed through appropriate dispatch channels to notify home units of the release of their resources. All assigned resources must follow established incident demobilization procedures. The Incident Command System is in use until demobilization is complete.