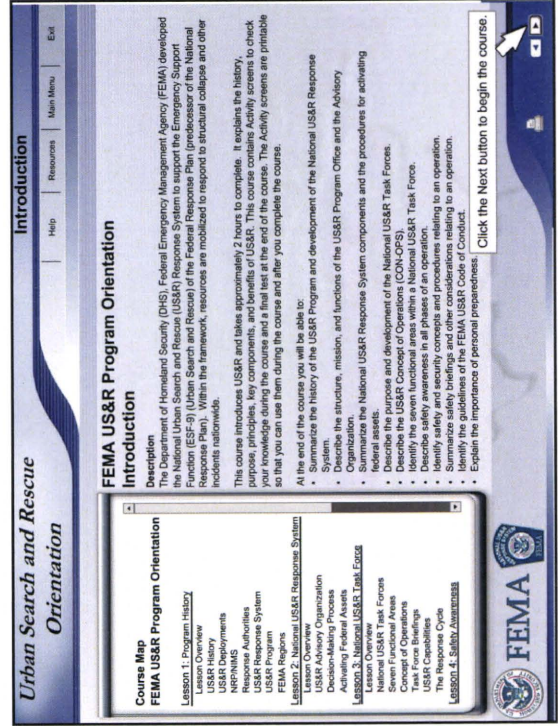
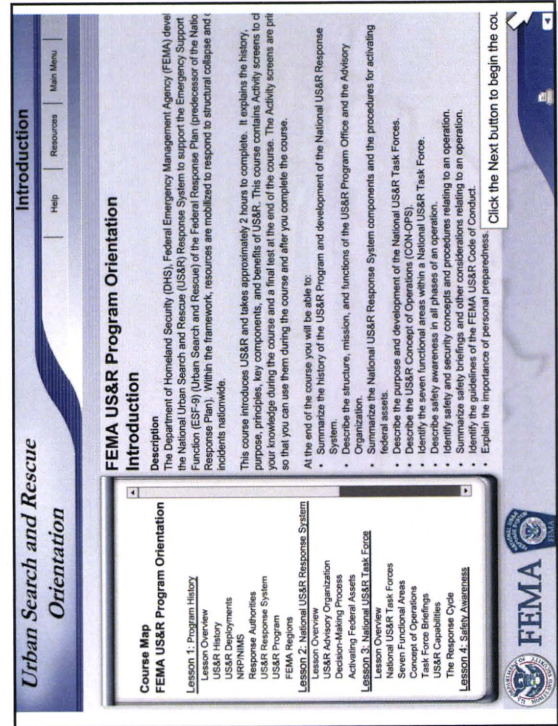
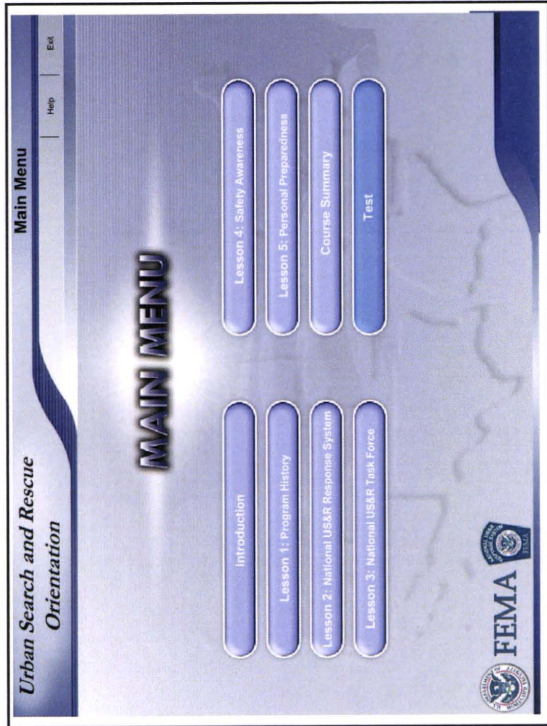
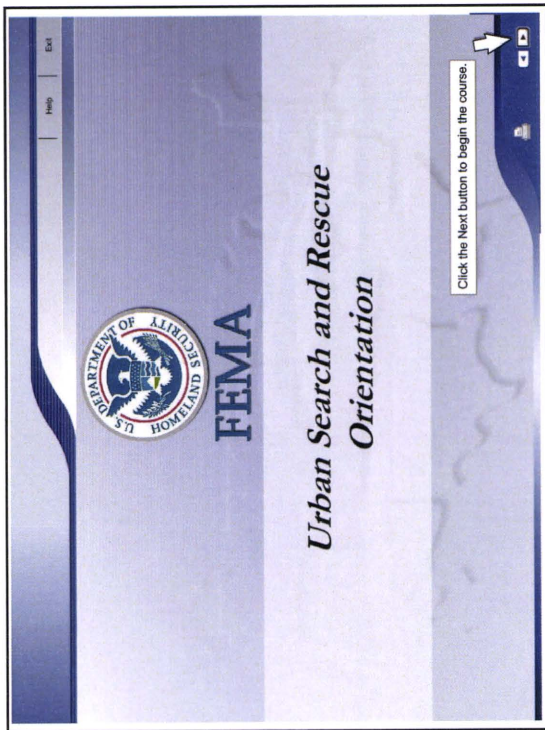


表3. DMAT CSM研修(案)

1日目	13:00-13:15	オリエンテーション	
	13:15-14:45	講義:CSRにおける医療活動安全管理、活動基本パターン、CSM各(休憩)	
	15:00-15:50	机上シミュレーション1	安全管理
	16:00-16:50	机上シミュレーション2	活動基本パターン
	17:00-17:50	机上シミュレーション3(夕食)	CSM各論
	19:00-19:50	手技実習1	患者評価、気道管理、静脈路確保、保
	20:00-20:50	手技実習2(夜間訓練)	
2日目	8:00-8:15	オリエンテーション	
	9:00-10:00	講義:消防活動	基本型:活動基本パターンを現場で確認
	10:15-11:30	想定訓練1	
	11:30-12:00	訓練振り返り	
	13:00-14:15	想定訓練2	到達困難:傷病者までの到達経路が長い想定(水平または垂直方向10m以
	14:15-14:45	訓練振り返り	
	15:00-16:15	想定訓練3	閉所狭隘空間:処置実施の難易度が高い想定
	16:15-16:45	訓練振り返り	
	18:00-19:00	想定訓練4	基本型の夜間展開
	19:00-19:15	訓練振り返り	
	19:30-20:30	想定訓練5	難易度の高い想定
	20:30-20:45	訓練振り返り	
	20:45-21:00	まとめ	
3日目	8:30-8:45	オリエンテーション	
	9:00-10:45	到達度評定	
	11:15-11:45	総合討論	
	11:45-12:00	修了式	



Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

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Lesson 1: Program History

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Lesson Overview

Disasters have occurred since the beginning of recorded time. Past responses to disasters have varied and chaotic. To understand where we are in the progression of US&R responses, we must understand where we've been.

It is your responsibility, as a task force member, to be thoroughly familiar with the history of US&R Deployments and how the National US&R Response System has developed into its current component and individual "fit in" to the organizational structure of a US&R response.

This lesson summarizes history and current status of the US&R Program and development of the National US&R Response System. At the end of this lesson, you will be able to recall the history and current status of the US&R Program and development of the National US&R Response System.

Lesson Map

- Lesson Overview
- Lesson History
- US&R Deployments
- NRP/NIMS
- Response Authorities
- US&R Response System
- US&R Program
- FEMA Regions

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US&R History

Before 1989, the national search and rescue resource for national disasters and incidents was limited to financial support of recovery efforts only.

Federal disaster response efforts began in the late 1960s as a result of a series of natural disasters and acknowledgement by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) and limited capability with large-scale structural collapse incidents with trapped victims.

These efforts resulted in the establishment of the National US&R Response System in 1989 under the authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The National US&R Response System became fully operational in 1991.

Timeline:

- 1969: Hurricane Popocatepetl Paves Technical Support Under the Authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- 1989: Added MDTF Technical Support Under the Authority of FEMA
- 1991: Task Force 65 (TF-65) established as the first US&R task force with 96 members each
- 1995: Task Force 65 (TF-65) established as the first US&R task force with 96 members each
- 1998: Added MDTF Technical Support Under the Authority of FEMA
- 2000: First National US&R Incident Support Team (NIST) established
- 2002: WMD Task Force established
- 2003: FEMA Incident Support Team (FIST) established
- 2004: FEMA Incident Support Team (FIST) established

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US&R Deployments

- Hurricanes
 - Hurricane Andrew (1992)
 - Hurricane Floyd (1998)
 - Hurricane Charle (2004)
 - Hurricane Katrina (2005)
- National Special Security Events (NSSE)
 - Atlanta and Salt Lake City Olympics (1996 and 2002)
 - Democratic and Republican National Conventions (2004)
 - G-8 International Summit (2004)
- Earthquake
 - Northridge Earthquake (1994)
- Debris Grain Elevator Explosion (1998)
- Large Commercial Building Collapse
- Humberto Vidal Building Explosion (1996)
- Terrorist attacks
 - Oklahoma City (1995)
 - World Trade Center (2001)
 - Pentagon (2001)
 - Space Shuttle Columbia Recovery (2003)

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National Response Plan (NRP)

Description

The National Response Plan (NRP) provides the national policy and coordination mechanism for responding to major domestic incidents and support states and local authorities, and is organized into 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF). ESF-9 Urban Search and Rescue is the function that provides life-saving assistance and urban search and rescue during incidents of National Significance.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Description

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a system mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive #5 (HSPD-5) that provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, and complexity.

Click on the link below to see more information about the NRP and the NIMS.
<http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/index.shtm>

National Response Plan
 December 2004
 Homeland Security

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
 March 1, 2004
 Homeland Security

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Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

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Response Authorities

Emergency Support Functions

The National USAR Response System is built around a core of task forces prepared to deploy immediately and initiate USAR operations upon activation of ESF-9.

ESF-9 is 1 of the 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF) that provide federal resources to support incident management requirements as designated by the National Response Plan (NRP).

The purpose of the Emergency Support Function 9 (ESF-9) is to provide support to state and local authorities in the event of a major disaster or emergency.

Click on the diagram to view more information about the 15 Emergency Support Functions.

Emergency Support Functions

- ESF-1 Transportation
- ESF-2 Communications
- ESF-3 Public Work and Engineering
- ESF-4 Firefighting
- ESF-5 Emergency Management
- ESF-6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF-7 Resource Support
- ESF-8 Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF-9 Urban Search and Rescue
- ESF-10 Homeland Hazards
- ESF-11 National Response and Mutual Assistance
- ESF-12 Energy
- ESF-13 Public Safety and Security
- ESF-14 Long-term Migration Recovery and Mitigation
- ESF-15 External Affairs

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Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

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Response Authorities (continued)

ESF-9 Urban Search and Rescue

The National USAR Response System comprises 28 National task forces and support resources that are available to state and local authorities in the event of a major disaster or emergency.

This assistance is provided in the form of advice, incident command assistance, management and coordination of resources, and logistical support.

FEMA serves as the primary coordinator and agency for ESF-9 activities. Other federal agencies support and assist FEMA with ESF-9 activities.

Emergency Support Function (ESF-9)

Deploys components of the National Urban Search and Rescue Task Force to provide assistance and local authorities in the event of a major disaster or emergency.

Purpose

Primary Agency
 Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

Support Agencies
 Department of Commerce
 Department of Defense, Department of Health and Human Services
 Department of Justice, Department of Labor
 Department of Transportation, U.S. Agency for International Development

Other Support
 Emergency Response Team (ERT)
 National Incident Management System (NIMS)
 National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)
 Federal Bureau of Investigation, General Division
 Western Division

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Response Authorities (continued)

Incident Command System

The National USAR Response System is composed of USAR Incident Support Teams (IST), Task Forces (TF), and technical specialists that operate under the Incident Command System (ICS) as mandated by the National Incident Management System (NIMS). ICS defines the operating characteristics, components, and structure of the response organizations throughout the duration of an incident.

Incident Command System - Basic Functional Structure

```

  graph TD
    Command[Command] --- Logistics[Logistics]
    Command --- Planning[Planning]
    Command --- Operations[Operations]
    Command --- FinanceAdmin[Finance/Administration]
  
```

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Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

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Response Authorities (continued)
Incident Support Team

The IST, mobilized by the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), coordinates with other ESFs in support of the task forces. The IST is made up of members in the US&R system who act as liaisons among the task forces, federal, state, and local jurisdictions. Upon activation by FEMA Headquarters and under the direction of the ESF-9 Leader, the IST rapidly responds to a potential incident or one that has just occurred.

Basic Functional Structure IST - Advanced

Click on the diagram to view more information about IST-A.

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Response Authorities (continued)
Incident Support Team

The IST, mobilized by the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), coordinates with other ESFs in support of the task forces. The IST is made up of members in the US&R system who act as liaisons among the task forces, federal, state, and local jurisdictions. Upon activation by FEMA Headquarters and under the direction of the ESF-9 Leader, the IST rapidly responds to a potential incident or one that has just occurred.

Basic Functional Structure IST - Advanced

Click on the diagram to view more information about IST-A.

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Response Authorities (continued)
IST Responsibilities

The Incident Support Team responds with capability for conducting a needs assessment, providing technical assistance in acquiring and using US&R resources, providing assistance to incident command, and overseeing management and coordination of task force and logistics support. The IST will manage, coordinate, and provide logistical support to the US&R task force after activation has occurred.

Incident Support Team - Expanded

Click on the diagram to view more information about IST-E.

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Emergency Support Function (ESF-9)

Click on an object to drag it.

Check, Activate, Pin, Unpin

Activity

Instructions: Read the question; then drag the correct response(s) to the box at the right.

What is the purpose of the Emergency Support Function 9 (ESF-9)?

1. Provides life-saving assistance to state and local authorities in the event of a major disaster or emergency.
2. Deploys components of the National Urban Search and Rescue Task Force to assist state and local authorities in the event of a major disaster or emergency.
3. Defines the operating characteristics, components, and structure of the response organizations throughout the duration of an incident.

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Activity

Instructions: Read the question; then drag the correct response(s) to the box at the right.

What is the purpose of the Emergency Support Function 9 (ESF-9)?

1. Provides life-saving assistance to state and local authorities in the event of a major disaster or emergency.
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3. Defines the operating characteristics, components, and structure of the response organizations throughout the duration of an incident.

Emergency Support Function (ESF-9)

Click on an object to drag it.

Check Answer Reset

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US&R Response System

In order to be effective, the National US&R Response System must:

- Be rapidly deployable (within 4 to 6 hours)
- Be self-supporting (for up to 72 hours)
- Provide "self-sufficient" medical capability
- Integrate into existing disaster management structure
- Establish clear lines of command, control, and medical responsibility
- Establish logistic protocols



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US&R Program Purpose


The purpose of the US&R Program is to rapidly deploy components of the National US&R Response System and to assist state and local authorities in the event of a major disaster or emergency.

US&R Mission Statement

The primary mission of DHS/FEMA under ESF-9 as outlined in the National Response Plan (NRP) is the coordination, development, and maintenance of the federal effort with resources to locate, extricate, provide immediate medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures, and to conduct other life-saving operations.

US&R Activities

A US&R task force deploys 70 highly trained personnel and 4 search dogs. Upon deployment, a task force is equipped to operate in a self-sustained mode for 72 hours.



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Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

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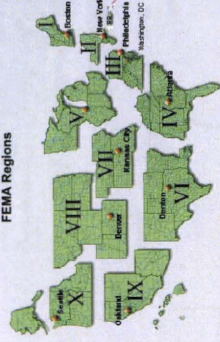
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FEMA Regions

FEMA has 10 regional offices throughout the country, with headquarters located in Washington DC.

Regional offices are located in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Illinois, Texas, Missouri, Colorado, California, and Washington, D.C. Additionally, there are regional offices in the Caribbean area, located in Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Area, located in Hawaii. Each region serves several states and facilitates in the development of mitigation programs and incident and disaster relief.



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Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

Activity


Instructions: In the space below, type the purpose of the National US&R Response System.

Enter your answer here:

[Check Answer](#)

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Lesson 1


Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

This concludes the Program History lesson. Continue by clicking on the link below or the Main Menu button above.

[Learn about National US&R Response System](#)

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Lesson 2

Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

Lesson 2: National US&R Response System

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Lesson 2

Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

Lesson Overview

The National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System, is a framework for structuring local emergency services personnel into integrated disaster response task forces.

The National US&R Response System is composed of professionals in their respective fields, whose primary objective is to "locate, extract, and medically stabilize victims of structural collapse."


This lesson will describe the structure and functions of the US&R Advisory Organization. The Advisory Organization is the primary of the National US&R Response System components and the procedures for the activation of federal assets.

Lesson Map

- ▶ Lesson Overview
- ▶ US&R Advisory Organization
- ▶ Organizational Process
- ▶ Activating Federal Assets

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US&R Advisory Organization

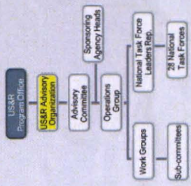
Understanding the National US&R Response System
 Within the scope of the National US&R Response System, an Advisory Organization exists, which is made up of the following entities:

- Advisory Committee
- Operations Group
- National Task Force Leaders Representative
- Twelve Functional Work Groups/ two sub-committees
- Sponsoring Agencies
- 28 National Task Forces

The Advisory Organization, together as a body, provides advice and recommendations to the Program Office on issues relating to administration, training, and operations.

US&R Program Office/US&R Section Chief directs the administration, training, and operations of the National US&R Response System.

US&R Advisory Organization



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Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

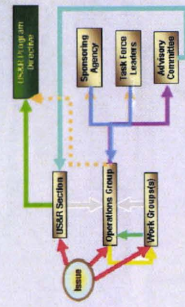
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Decision-Making Process

As stated earlier, the Advisory Organization provides advice and makes recommendations regarding administration training and/or operations-related issues.

After an issue goes through the review and approval process, a recommendation is forwarded to the US&R Section Chief for a final decision. If approved by the US&R Section Chief, a US&R Program Directive is developed and distributed throughout the National US&R Response System for implementation.



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Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

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US&R Advisory Organization (continued) Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee consists of a FEMA representative, Sponsoring Agency representatives from the East, Central, and West Regions; Operations Group Chair; National Task Force Leader representative, and representatives from the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), Law Enforcement, Emergency Management, and FEMA Headquarters.

Operations Group

The Operations Group consists of the National Task Force Leader representative, three Regional Task Force Leader representatives from East, Central, and West Regions, Functional Work Group Chairpersons, and Sub-Committee Chairpersons. The Operations Group is responsible for reviewing issues and recommendations from functional work groups and making recommendations to the Program Office.

Work Groups

There are 12 functional work groups comprised of 9 members each and 2 sub-committees comprised of 7 members each. The sub-committees report directly to their functional work groups. The functional work groups address issues relative to the 28 task forces throughout the system. These work groups and sub-committees address issues relative to their functional areas of expertise, for example, communications, logistics, or training. The functional work groups develop and submit recommendations to the Operations Group for approval.



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Decision-Making Process (continued)

The diagram illustrates the eight-step decision-making process.

Step 1: An issue relative to the Urban Search and Rescue Response System can be brought into the system from an individual member, task force, work group, or the Program Office.

Step 2: The Operations Group forwards the issue to the appropriate Functional Work Group or Sub-Committee for action.

Step 3: The Functional Work Group completes necessary work and then forwards recommendation(s) back to the Operations Group for review/approval.

Step 4: The Operations Group reviews the recommendation and approves it or rejects it. If the recommendation is rejected, it gets sent back to the Functional Work Group or Sub-Committee for further action.

Step 5: After the Operations Group approves the recommendation, it is sent to the Sponsoring Agencies and Task Force Leaders for 21-day review and comments.

Step 6: The Operations Group reviews the comments/recommendations from the Sponsoring Agency and Task Force Leaders. The Operations Group develops recommendations that are then forwarded to the Advisory Committee for review and approval.

Step 7: The Advisory Committee reviews the recommendation and approves it or rejects it. If rejected, it is sent back to the Operations Group for more work. If approved, it is forwarded to the US&R Section Chief.

Step 8: US&R Section Chief makes a final decision based on financial, procedural, and legal considerations. The US&R Program Directive is developed and distributed throughout the National US&R Response System for implementation.



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Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

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Activating Federal Assets

Activating Terminology

FEMA informs task forces of potential missions by issuing the following:

- Advisory
- Alert Order
- Activation Order
- Demobilization Order

Click on image to view more information.

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Activating Federal Assets

The next few screens will review the process of activating federal assets. The process will take you through the Local Level, State Level, FEMA Region Level, and Federal Level. There are six steps in the process.

Local Level

Step 1: An event occurs and local authorities respond, activate an Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and notify the state. The mayor or county executive will make a declaration of a "local disaster."
(Click to view interaction)

State Level

Step 2: The state notifies the FEMA Region Office. The governor makes a State Disaster Declaration, and the State EOC is activated. A State Coordinating Officer is identified to coordinate state resources. The governor may request a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact System (EMAC) allows state governors to contact each other for deployment of state resources that are not part of the National Response Resources.
(Click to view interaction)

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FEMA

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(Click to view interaction)

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Activating Federal Assets

FEMA Region

Step 3: The FEMA Region Office notifies the FEMA Headquarters, activates the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), and deploys an Emergency Response Team – Advance (ERT-A).

Federal

Step 4: The FEMA Under-Secretary evaluates the request and then makes a recommendation to the President. When the President declares a disaster/emergency, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is appointed.

Step 5: FEMA then implements the NRP and the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) is activated (ESF-9 coordinates US&R assets). The NRCC Director authorizes Advisories, Alert Orders, and Activation Orders to task force personnel.

FEMA

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Activating Federal Assets

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Activating Federal Assets

Federal (continued)

The task force ensures that there is an Appointment Affidavit on file for each deploying task force member and IST member (for legal protection). Task forces will forward passenger manifests to the NRCC for record-keeping purposes.

Step 6: The ERT-A ESF-9 Leader will coordinate the arrival of task force and IST personnel and ensure that the IST is integrated into the ERT structure.

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This concludes the National US&R Response System lesson. Continue by clicking on the link below or the Home menu button above.

[Learn about the National US&R Task Force](#)

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Lesson 3: National US&R Task Force

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Lesson Overview

This lesson will describe the purpose and development of the National US&R Task Forces and the US&R concepts of operations, the seven functional areas, and the response cycle.

The primary mission of DHS/FEMA under ESF-9 as outlined in the National Response Plan (NRP) is the coordination, development, and maintenance of the federal effort with resources to locate, extricate, and provide care to victims of disasters. US&R teams are deployed in collapsed structures, and to conduct other life-saving operations.

National US&R Task Forces are capable of responding to disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, severe storms, tornadoes, floods, dam failures, technological accidents, terrorist activities, and hazardous materials releases.

Lesson Map

- ▶ Lesson Overview
- ▶ National US&R Task Forces
- ▶ Structure of US&R Task Forces
- ▶ Concept of Operations
- ▶ Task Force Briefings
- ▶ US&R Capabilities
- ▶ The Response Cycle

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National US&R Task Forces

There are 28 National US&R Task Forces located in three divisions: Eastern, Central, and Western.

The **Eastern Division** includes those task forces in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and Florida.

The **Central Division** includes task forces in Indiana, Missouri, Utah, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nebraska, Nevada, Tennessee, and Colorado.

The **Western Division** includes task forces in California and Washington.

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US&R Capabilities

A National US&R Task Force is designed to arrive quickly and to perform US&R operations safely and effectively under the following principles:

- 6-hour deployment
- 24-hour operations
- 72-hours of self-sufficiency
- 10-day mission capability

Principles

6-hour deployment
24-hour operations
72-hours of self-sufficiency
10-day mission capability

FEMA

Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

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US&R Capabilities (continued)

A National US&R Task Force is capable of performing the following tasks:

- Conduct physical, canine, and electronic search-and-rescue procedures in collapsed buildings
- Provide emergency medical care and advanced life support to trapped victims and hazardous materials
- Assess and control gas, electric service, and structural damage
- Evaluate and stabilize damaged structures
- Operate heavy equipment and rigging
- Manage and coordinate public information
- Acquire, account for, and maintain resources
- Manage and coordinate task force operations

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Seven Functional Areas

The task force is composed of seven functional areas. These functional areas include:

- Task Force Leader/Command Staff
- Rescue
- Search
- HAZMAT/WMD
- Medical
- Logistics/Communications
- Planning

Position descriptions for each of these task force positions and their task force counterparts are maintained by FEMA.

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Functional Areas - Task Force Leader/Command Staff

Task Force Leader - The Task Force Leader is responsible for all administrative and operational functions of the task force including tactical mission assignments.

Task Force Safety Officer - As part of Task Force Command Staff, the Task Force Safety Officer is responsible for all health and safety issues related to task force operation.

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Functional Areas - Search

Search - The Search Team is responsible for tactical search activities including Canine Search Teams and technical capabilities to locate potential victims.

The organizational chart for the Search functional area is as follows:

- Task Force Leader (2)
 - Task Force Safety Officer (2)
 - Search Manager (2)
 - Technical Search Specialist (2)
 - Canine Search Specialist (4)
 - Search Team Manager (2)
 - Rescue Manager (2)
 - Rescue Officer (1)
 - Rescue Squad (6)
 - Heavy Support Specialist (2)
 - HAZMAT Manager (2)
 - HAZMAT Specialist (8)
 - Medical Manager (2)
 - Medical Specialist (4)
 - Logistics Manager (2)
 - Logistics Specialist (4)
 - Comm Specialist (2)
 - Support Specialist (6/10)
 - Planning Manager (2)
 - Technical Information Specialist (2)
 - Structural Specialist (2)

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Functional Areas - Rescue

Rescue - The Rescue Team is responsible for tactical activities including breaching and breaching, cutting, lifting, moving, and shoring of building components to extricate victims.

The organizational chart for the Rescue functional area is as follows:

- Task Force Leader (2)
 - Task Force Safety Officer (2)
 - Rescue Manager (2)
 - Search Manager (2)
 - Technical Search Specialist (2)
 - Canine Search Specialist (4)
 - Rescue Team Manager (2)
 - Rescue Squad (6)
 - Heavy Support Specialist (2)
 - HAZMAT Manager (2)
 - HAZMAT Specialist (8)
 - Medical Manager (2)
 - Medical Specialist (4)
 - Logistics Manager (2)
 - Logistics Specialist (4)
 - Comm Specialist (2)
 - Support Specialist (6/10)
 - Planning Manager (2)
 - Technical Information Specialist (2)
 - Structural Specialist (2)

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Functional Areas - HAZMAT/WMD

HAZMAT/WMD - The HAZMAT/WMD Team is responsible for conducting hazard and risk assessment including atmospheric monitoring, defensive mitigation measures, and decontamination of personnel and equipment.

The organizational chart for the HAZMAT/WMD functional area is as follows:

- Task Force Leader (2)
 - Task Force Safety Officer (2)
 - HAZMAT Manager (2)
 - Search Manager (2)
 - Technical Search Specialist (2)
 - Canine Search Specialist (4)
 - Rescue Manager (2)
 - Rescue Officer (1)
 - Rescue Squad (6)
 - Heavy Support Specialist (2)
 - Medical Manager (2)
 - Medical Specialist (4)
 - Logistics Manager (2)
 - Logistics Specialist (4)
 - Comm Specialist (2)
 - Support Specialist (6/10)
 - Planning Manager (2)
 - Technical Information Specialist (2)
 - Structural Specialist (2)

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Functional Areas - Medical

Medical - The Medical Team is responsible for the medical well-being of task force personnel and initial treatment and stabilization of incident victims.

The organizational chart for the Medical functional area is as follows:

- Task Force Leader (2)
 - Task Force Safety Officer (2)
 - Medical Manager (2)
 - Search Manager (2)
 - Technical Search Specialist (2)
 - Canine Search Specialist (4)
 - Rescue Manager (2)
 - Rescue Officer (1)
 - Rescue Squad (6)
 - Heavy Support Specialist (2)
 - HAZMAT Manager (2)
 - HAZMAT Specialist (8)
 - Logistics Manager (2)
 - Logistics Specialist (4)
 - Comm Specialist (2)
 - Support Specialist (6/10)
 - Planning Manager (2)
 - Technical Information Specialist (2)
 - Structural Specialist (2)

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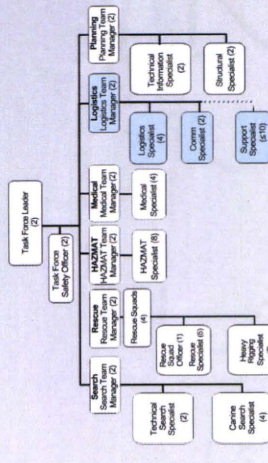
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Functional Areas - Logistics/Communications

Logistics - The Logistics Team is responsible for coordinating task force equipment, supplies, communications, and transportation to and from an incident. Support Specialists are critical to the successful performance of task force activities including driving trucks and buses, forklifts, etc. They are not considered part of the 70-person Task Force Organization.



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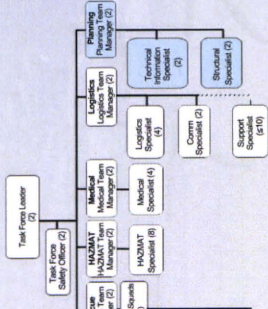
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Functional Areas - Planning

Planning - The Planning Team is responsible for collecting, processing, and providing decision making information to the Task Force Leader. They are also responsible for documenting all task force activities.



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Concept of Operations (CONOPS)

Concept of Operations is to safely deploy to the disaster site based on assignment given to locate, extricate, and provide immediate medical assistance to victims of collapsed structures. This may include hazard assessment and mitigation, structural triage, and building stabilization to allow entry.

Task Force Leaders obtain initial briefings from the IST or local jurisdiction (if the IST is not in place). A Base of Operations (BOO) is established by the Advanced Team, consisting of at least one Task Force Leader, a Safety Officer, Medical Team Manager, Rescue Team Manager, Search Team Manager, Planning Team Manager, Logistics Team Manager, and Communications Specialist.

Initial commitment of resources and length of operational period is determined by the incident scenario.



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Task Force Briefings

The IST provides operational briefings to the Task Force Leaders using the Operational Action Plan (OAP), which provides specific information including: current situation, incident objectives, division and group assignments, medical plans, safety plans, and communications plans.

The Task Force Leaders then provide operational planning and tactical briefings to the Search and Rescue Teams using the Tactical Action Plan (TAP). TAPs provide specific information regarding tactical objectives, team assignments, communication frequencies, and specific safety plans for the operational period.

Tactical Action Plan (TAP)

- Incident Tactical Goals
- Incident Tactical Objectives
- Incident Command List
- Demobilization Plan
- Incident Tactical Resources
- Incident Tactical Hazards
- Weather Report

Click [here](#) to view Plan forms.



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Plan Forms

Plan Form List

202_Incident Objectives	206_Med Plan	214A_Unit Log
204_Assign List	215A_Safety Analysis	TF Code of Conduct
221_Demob Checklist	TF Safety Plan	TF Plan Meeting Checklist
TF Demob Plan	TF IAP-Briefing Matrix	
TF Plan Meeting Agenda	TF Shift Brief Format	
TF TAC Plan Inputs	205_Comm Plan	

Click the Back button to return to the previous screen.

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Tactical Action Plan (TAP)

- Incident Tactical Goals
- Incident Tactical Objectives
- Organization Assignment List
- Incident Comm. Plan
- Medical Plan
- Demobilization Plan
- Incident Tactical Flowchart(s)
- Incident Tactical Map(s)
- Weather Report

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Task Force Briefings (continued)

Incident-specific information consists of the following:

- Incident situation
- Shift assignments and rotations
- Task force safety and security issues
- Emergency evacuation signals
- Medical treatment and evacuation
- Communications frequencies

Task Force Briefings may also include discussions about managing incident stress, process of ordering supplies, equipment tracking and accountability, and any other pertinent information.

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The Response Cycle

The Response Cycle consists of 10 situations:

- Preparation
- Activation/Callout
- Task Force Mobilization/Assembly
- Departure to the Incident
- Arrival at the Incident Site
- Establish Base of Operations
- On-Site Operations
- Demobilization
- Return to Point of Departure
- Post Mission Activities

Click [here](#) for description of cycle elements.

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This concludes the National US&R Task Force lesson. Continue by clicking on the link below or the Main Menu button above.

[Learn about Safety Awareness](#)

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Lesson 4: Safety Awareness

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Lesson Overview

Urban search and rescue is one of the most dangerous types of emergency response activities that can be performed. The most current Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) techniques and safe methods of operation are vital to the accomplishment of the US&R mission. Safety and security are very situation-dependent issues. Safety is most important an attitude. It becomes a balance between accomplishing a task in the shortest possible time and minimizing the risk associated with the task.

This lesson will characterize safety and security awareness in all phases of an operation from preparedness to post-mission activities. The lesson will identify the Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (LCES) concepts in relation to safety and security during an operation. The lesson will also summarize safety briefings and other considerations relating to an operation.

Lesson Map

- ▶ Lesson Overview
- ▶ Safety in All Phases
- ▶ Safety Concepts
- ▶ Safety Briefings
- ▶ Safety Equipment

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Safety in All Phases

The safety and security of team members has to be top priority during all phases of the US&R mission, from preparedness to post-mission activities.

Keep in mind that when the task force deploys, it may face the probability of being engaged in a high-risk environment during the initial and final periods. Assessment of risks and hazards must continue throughout the response to ensure the health and safety of all task force members.



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Safety Concepts

A multi-hazard safety plan provides a guide to basic elements of safety during operations. Addressing these areas will aid in ensuring the health and safety of all team members. One component of a safety plan is LCES. The acronym LCES stands for Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safe Zones.

Lookouts – Lookouts are normally the function of the Safety Officer(s) and/or his/her designee who watches over the operation, identifying potentially dangerous situations and appropriately addressing them.

These safety officers should not become directly involved with hands-on tasks. They should observe and monitor the entire operation in order to provide observability to identify existing and predictable hazards before they become a problem.

LCES

Lookouts
Communications
Escape Routes
Safety Zones

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Safety Concepts (continued)

Communications – A formal Communications Plan is developed by the Task Force Communications Specialist. The plan, which is part of the Tactical Action Plan (TAP), identifies the Command, Tactical, and Special radio channels used during the operation.

During the Safety Briefing and before beginning the operational period, it is critical to identify the specific radio frequency teams are operating on and the emergency signaling that will be used at the work site, should a problem arise during the operation.

In the event of problems at the work site, the following Emergency Alerting System will be used:

Evacuate: 3 short blasts (1 second each)
Cease Operations: 1 long blast (3 seconds duration)
Resume Operations: 1 long and 1 short blast

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Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

Safety Concepts (continued)

Escape Routes – These routes are pre-established paths to an area of safety. Remember, the safest method of exiting an area may not be the most direct route. The most direct route to safe refuge may lie directly in the path of a collapse zone.

The Emergency Evacuation Plan including Escape Routes should be designed to reflect changes in the situation. As this new plan is developed, team members should be trained to understand the change in their understanding of the change in plan, or risk the chance of injury or death if emergency evacuation from the site is necessary.

Escape Routes

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Safety Concepts (continued)

Safe Zones – These zones, referred to as "safe havens," are pre-designated areas outside the collapse or hazard zone, or agreed upon safe areas within the collapse or hazard zone.

If the Safe Zone is within the collapse or hazard zone, rescuers may have to construct a safe haven of shoring around the victim and themselves.

Part of the Safety Plan should provide for a designated Safe Zone where a Personnel Accountability Report (PAR) is taken.

Safe Zone

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Activity

Instructions: Read the statement and question; then click the correct answer.

You are working at an incident site and you hear the Emergency Alert signal (3 short blasts (1 second each)). What action should you take?

A. Resume Operations
 B. Evacuate
 C. Cease Operations

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Safety Briefings

Safety Briefings provide essential safety information to the US&R task force members.

The Safety Officer will brief personnel on information regarding hazards in the area and possible mitigation from the previous operational period's Safety Officer.

Other briefing considerations that are reviewed include emergency communications, methods of rescue, and methods of accountability, stress and fatigue, reporting and documentation of injuries, equipment, and the LCES Safety Plan.



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Safety Equipment

Another important aspect of safety is the equipment that is used. All response team members must take personal responsibility to ensure that when they are deployed they have appropriate safety equipment assigned to them.

You are responsible for the accountability, care, and proper use of such equipment. The equipment cache may have additional safety equipment and supplies for expendable items.



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Safety Equipment (continued)

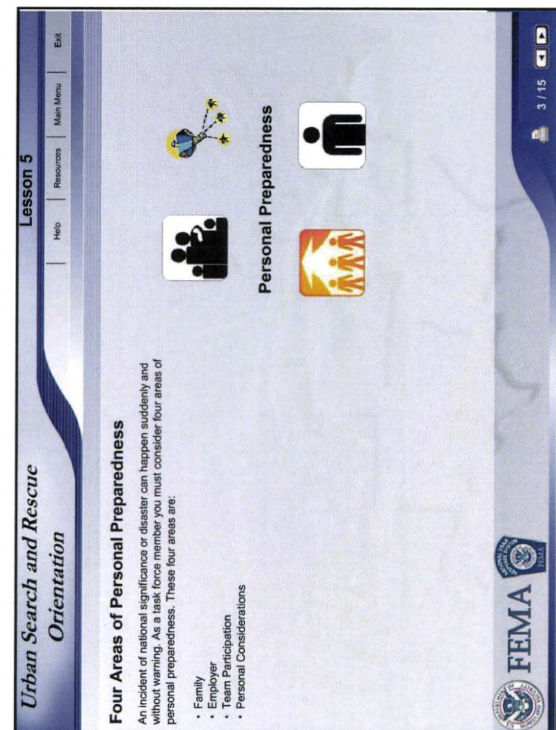
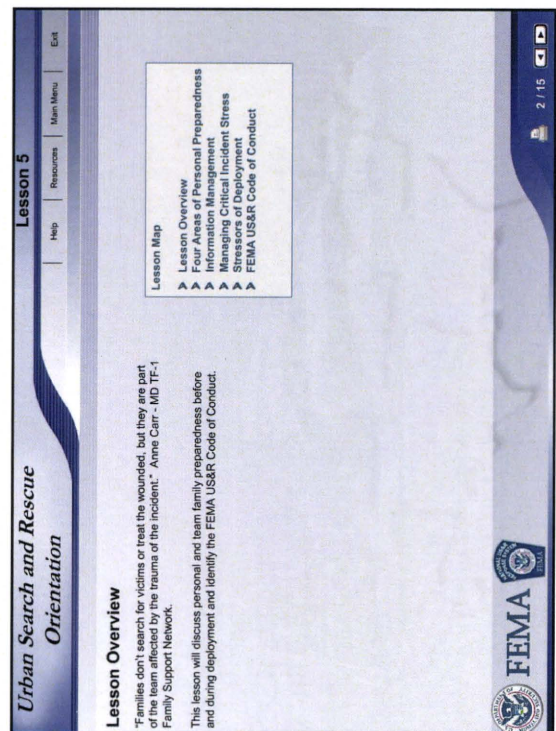
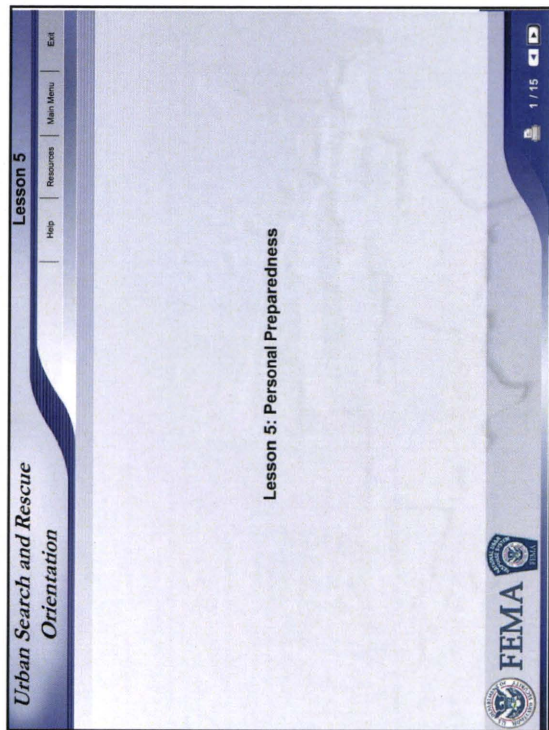
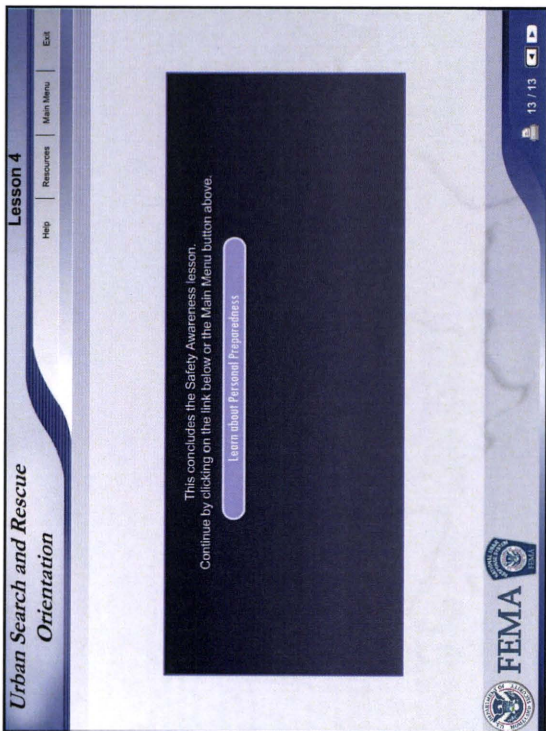
At a minimum, the following items should be with a team member at all times:

- Safety boots
- Headlamp with headlamp
- Spare batteries
- Ear and eye protection
- Gloves
- Protective clothing
- Two-way radio



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Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

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 Family

Four Areas of Personal Preparedness (continued)


Family

To reduce family members' stress, team members must discuss their job duties and tasks with their family members before activation.

Plan on being away from your family for a maximum of 10 days.

Expect limited communication due to austere conditions — phones may be unavailable. Updates of team activity may be sent home by e-mail or phone messages or the Task Force Family Support Network.


Members should consider including their family members in Critical/Extended Incident Stress debriefings.



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Urban Search and Rescue Orientation

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 Employer

Four Areas of Personal Preparedness (continued)


Employer

Members should discuss and receive permission to participate in the USAR program.

Ensure your organization understands what their responsibilities are, what the task force's are, and what yours are.

Educate supervisors and co-workers about your role with the task force and how your participation allows for recognition that might not otherwise be available.


Ensure your participation does not impact your employer, you, and your family in a negative manner.



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 Team Participation

Four Areas of Personal Preparedness (continued)


Team Participation

Training: Participate in available and required task force sponsored events and training opportunities. Also, take advantage of outside training opportunities that may be available. The best way to learn is through training and practice.

Team effort: The USAR Task Force relies on a team of administrators and individual team members who work together to develop and maintain operational readiness.

Administration: The task force administration maintains all records including personnel, medical, equipment, and financial accounting.


Equipment: Task force members should advise their areas of responsibility. Members should assist in the maintenance and upkeep of equipment.



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 Personal Considerations

Four Areas of Personal Preparedness (continued)

Personal Considerations

Conditioning: Get or stay in good physical shape. Urban search and rescue work is very physical and demanding. Make sure you are mentally prepared for this type of work.

Environment: Expect anything, hot, cold, wet, or dry conditions.

Personal Protection: Keep current with immunizations; wear appropriate personal protective equipment; maintain hazard awareness at all times.

Foods and Fluids: To ensure personal health and safety, eat and drink regularly. Do not eat or drink until you maintain proper fluid intake. Eat only food known to be safe and free of contamination. Some members bring personal snack items such as candy bars, hot sauce, and freeze-dried and canned foods.

Clothing: Each task force maintains a list of required clothing and personal items. All personal items should not exceed the personal gear allowance and be packed to maintain security and availability of these items.

