



IN KATRINA'S WAKE: THE NATIONAL GUARD ON THE GULF COAST 2005

By William B. Boehm, Renee Hylton
and Major Thomas W. Mehl
Edited by Julie Zeitlin

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CPT Mark Anderson (L.) and SPC Timothy Mapp of Company C, 1st Battalion, 185th Armor, California Army National Guard, maneuver evacuees through a flooded New Orleans neighborhood. Photo by SGT Eddie Siguenza, 69th Press Camp HQ, CA ARNG.



“... we have been operating ... under the protective operations of the California National Guard. They patrol our area and have given us their MREs (the beef ravioli is to die for), and they have generally treated us with more respect, grace and kindness than one has a right to expect ...

Fact is, everyone that we have come in contact with—and there are plenty of them—has been a Good Joe. Back home in California, these men and women are cops and teachers and businessmen who were given about twelve hours notice to tie up any loose ends in their lives, say good-bye to their families and come to New Orleans to bring some serious heat and restore order on our streets.

And they’re doing a helluva job ...”

Chris Rose of the *Times-Picayune* newspaper, from *1 Dead in Attic* (Simon and Schuster, New York, 2005), a collection of his post-Katrina columns that became a *New York Times* bestseller.

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MG Harold Cross, the Adjutant General for the state of Mississippi, holds a briefing regarding Hurricane Katrina operations.



From an address delivered via videotape to attendees from every state and territory at the National Guard Association's 2005 General Conference, Honolulu, Hawaii

"I'm here on the Mississippi Gulf coast, on what used to be Long Beach, Mississippi. You can see behind me some of the massive devastation. The devastation is complete, all across the Mississippi Gulf coast, from the Louisiana line to the Alabama line ... the devastation of Hurricane Katrina.

We put out a call for help, once we saw the magnitude of the destruction. It was almost unimaginable as we did ground and aerial surveillance ... By the end of the week, we had almost Light Division strength down here, about 14,000 troops ...

We had National Guardsmen doing almost every task. Communications had gone down, and we had to act on our own. We had to send people to the sound of the gunfire, not unlike April 19th, 1775.

You would be just as proud of these National Guardsmen as you would have been of the Minutemen of Lexington and Concord. They came to the sound of the gunfire, not just from Mississippi, but from all of the states ..."

**Major General Harold A. Cross
The Adjutant General, Mississippi
September 2005**

CHAPTER ONE

THE STORM

When the National Weather Service announced on August 24, 2005, that the next named storm would be “Katrina,” it didn’t seem to jolt the citizens of south Florida. The state’s residents had grown all too accustomed to this kind of interruption of everyday life: an oncoming storm had been upgraded from a tropical depression to a hurricane. In 2004, the state had experienced four named hurricanes in six weeks, so the 2005 warning didn’t seem unusual, nor raise many alarms.

TROUBLED WATERS

Hurricane Katrina made landfall in Florida on August 25 as a Category 1 on the Simpson-Saffir hurricane scale. It produced 80 mph winds near North Miami Beach, and then declined slightly in speed as it traveled southwest over land into more rural reaches.

The Florida National Guard activated 800 personnel. Seventy-five members were to prepare high-clearance vehicles in the event of flooding in the southern part of the peninsula.

From there, the storm entered the Gulf of Mexico, enabling it to regain strength. Atmospheric conditions gave the rejuvenated hurricane still stronger wind speeds—about 95-100 mph—which quickly upgraded it to a Category 2.

The storm’s predicted impact area was also growing at an alarming rate, as was its unpredictability. Florida called up 130 more National Guard personnel in case the hurricane changed direction. The governors of Louisiana and Mississippi declared states of emergency.

By August 28, the areas under watch contained approximately 753,000 households, with a population of slightly over 2 million. Of those, about 1.3 million lived in Louisiana, and about 700,000 in Mississippi, areas for which the worst damage was being predicted.



A crew chief from Louisiana's Company D, 1st Battalion, 244th Aviation watches as evacuees line up to board his helicopter. Company D, known as "Mad Dog Maintenance," is responsible for the upkeep of the battalion's UH-60A Blackhawks. Photo courtesy of National Guard Bureau.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST

As Hurricane Katrina gained strength crossing the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, Texas appeared to be the only Gulf Coast state that would escape serious damage.

Governors began activating disaster preparation plans on August 26. Past storms had wreaked havoc on the coast, but this one seemed to be veering toward New Orleans, home to nearly 450,000 residents, with a metropolitan area of around 1.3 million. Since the city was below sea level, storm surges would threaten the stability of the levee system, which held back the waters of the Mississippi River itself, Lake Pontchartrain and the canals that crisscrossed the city.

Gulf Coast residents became even more alarmed on August 28 when the force of Katrina accelerated and it was upgraded to a Category 5 hurricane. Its wind speeds exceeded 170 mph.

THE GULF COAST





FLORIDA

With the possibility of Katrina heading for the Florida Panhandle, the Florida National Guard activated nearly 1,000 personnel on August 26. By the next day, 777 Guard Soldiers were on duty.



Weather forecasters predicted that the storm would head west/southwest, minimizing the likelihood that it would affect Florida, but putting pressure on Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama to prepare for its arrival.

ALABAMA

Viewing the weather reports while the hurricane hovered over the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf Coast of Alabama and the city of Mobile were predicted targets.



On August 28, Alabama Governor Bob Riley declared a state of emergency and placed 181 National Guard troops on state active duty. At that point, the state's Emergency Operations Center moved into full operational mode, with the 711th Signal Battalion and the 226th Area Support Group made available to assist affected Alabamans. As well as those already on duty, 9,000 more Alabama troops were available to the governor.

MISSISSIPPI

With the first indication of a tropical storm forming in the Caribbean Sea on Wednesday, August 24, the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency activated the state Emergency Operations Center at Camp Shelby, north of the coast at Hattiesburg.



Task Force (TF) Magnolia, the operative joint task force in Mississippi, was formed on August 27, 2005, in anticipation of the storm. Here, the Mississippi National Guard pre-positioned an Emergency Operations Center for the three Gulf Coast counties. This center consisted of a hurricane "strike-force"—10 MPs, 15 engineers and five trucks. The Guard also placed nine additional units on alert.

Two days later, the Mississippi National Guard set up a Liaison Officer Team to coordinate with other federal, state and private organizations, in anticipation of the hurricane's arrival.

Governor Haley Barbour declared a state of emergency.

His executive order allowed Maj. Gen. Harold Cross, Mississippi's Adjutant General, to alert nine military police and engineer units.

Late on Friday, the National Hurricane Center projected Katrina to strike landfall near the Mississippi-Alabama border as a Category 4 storm. The next day, local governments along the Mississippi coast issued Proclamations of Local Emergency, which alerted state and federal agencies that preparations for the storm might overwhelm local responders.

Katrina grew into a Category 5, prompting decisive measures. Governor Barbour placed 180 more National Guard troops on state active duty, an acknowledgement that the storm had become more menacing.

For Mississippi's National Guard, these days of preparation before the storm hit were used to organize. Task Force (TF) Magnolia, the operative joint task force in Mississippi, was formed on August 27, 2005, in anticipation of the storm.

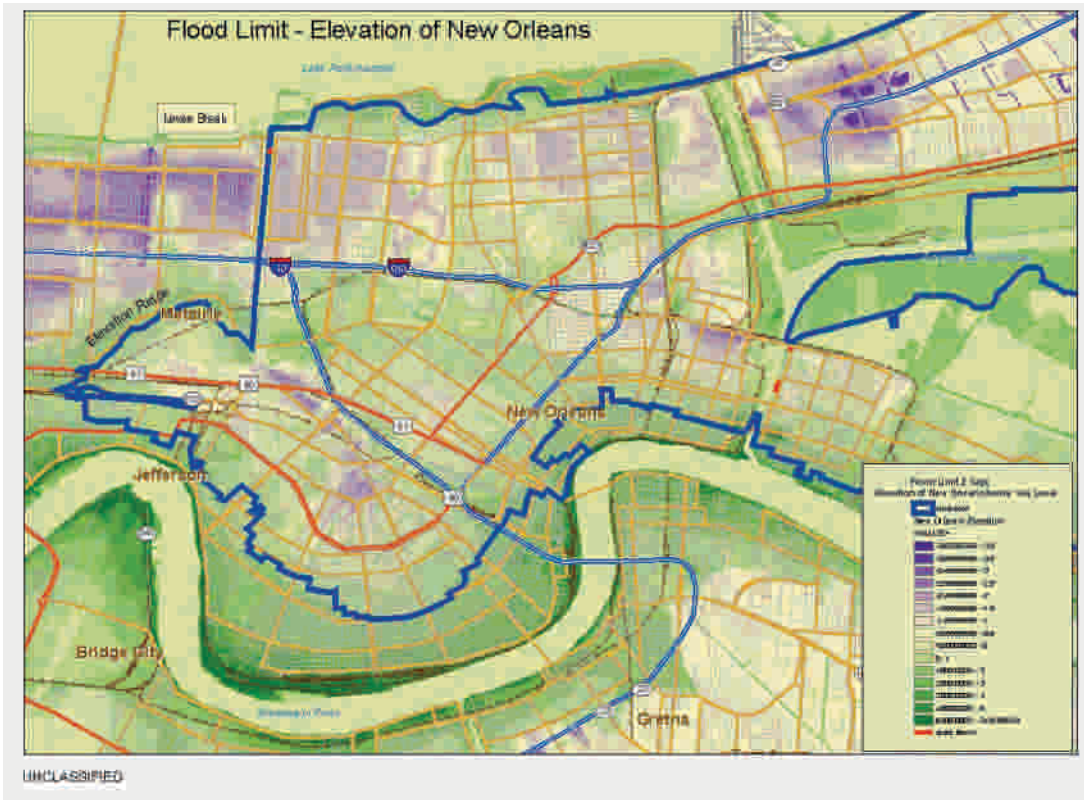
The state's Comprehensive Emergency Plan was based on the notion that emergency response would be accomplished in an area without power, and which had great physical damage. It provided for deployment of high-clearance vehicles and engineering units in flooded and damaged areas, where they could also serve as practical vehicles to conduct search and rescue operations. Three engineering units were in place when the storm reached landfall.

The Mississippi Guard requested seven helicopters, including four UH-60s with hoist and three CH-47D (Chinook) aircraft. By noon on Sunday, August 28, National Guard units and the state's emergency response team were positioned in anticipation of the storm's passage through the area.

LOUISIANA

The Louisiana National Guard started planning as early as August 25 for Katrina's predicted arrival. This included positioning fuel tankers at the Hammond Airport northwest of New Orleans, and initiating the first round of Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs) with other states. EMACs, in use since the early 1990s as a vehicle for states to help one another during crisis situations, proved to be a critical element in the National Guard's response to Hurricane Katrina. EMACs allowed a state's National Guard to remain under the governor's control while deploying out of state to support another governor's National Guard.





Map of New Orleans showing the level of flooding within the city limits (Orleans Parish), and adjacent municipalities and parishes. Darker shades show the highest level of flooding in the area. Courtesy of MAJ James Worley, 159th Fighter Wing, Louisiana Air National Guard.

As reports of the storm’s growing strength continued, the National Guard set about protecting its assets. The Louisiana Air National Guard evacuated the 159th Fighter Wing from the New Orleans Naval Station near Belle Chasse due to anticipated damage.

With the hurricane now heading west/southwest, Louisiana Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco declared a state of emergency. She activated the Louisiana National Guard, placing 1,675 Soldiers on state active duty. This number would expand to 2,000 by Saturday.

On Friday, August 26, Blanco also started working with state emergency management officials. One of the first details was to arrange contraflow evacuation procedures with the Louisiana State Police. Contraflow evacuation is the reversal of interstate highway lanes in emergency situations to facilitate mass evacuations.

Blanco also informed Mississippi Governor Haley Barbour that evacuation traffic from the New Orleans metropolitan area would be heading northeast, and asked that Barbour make similar arrangements for Interstate 59 through Mississippi to accommodate the large number of people leaving southern Louisiana.

On August 26 at 3:58 p.m., COL Stephen Debadie of the Louisiana National Guard made special note of the storm

through an email: *Katrina is getting stronger and larger. The National Hurricane Center predicts landfall on or about Monday a.m. as a Category 4 hurricane. The projection continues to move westward. The projection cone now includes portions of southeast Louisiana. With the current projected path, tropical storm winds or worse could affect portions of southeast Louisiana to include the New Orleans metro area.*

Preparations moved feverishly on Saturday, August 27. The Louisiana National Guard established a Joint Operations Center at its headquarters, Jackson Barracks, on the edge of New Orleans, and appointed two backup bases, Camp Beauregard in the middle of the state, and the former leprosy treatment center at Carrville, which the Louisiana Guard had taken over about 10 years before, after the last patients left. The governor also established an operations center in the capital city of Baton Rouge that morning, but spent the better part of Saturday and Sunday shuttling to the New Orleans area to survey evacuation preparations.

Governor Blanco knew that a mandatory evacuation order for all the coastal parishes was necessary, but realized that the exercise would be seen as a mistake if the storm was not as strong as predicted. But residents of coastal Louisiana were long familiar with the destructive power of hurricanes, and in these parishes, as counties are called in Louisiana, local officials needed no prompting to order mandatory



Lieutenant General H. Steven Blum, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, discusses how best the Guard can offer assistance to southern Louisiana with commanders of several different units stationed in the area.

evacuations—and the people needed little prompting to leave. After the storm, some localities reported outstanding evacuation rates of close to 95%, which undoubtedly saved hundreds of lives in these low-lying Gulf communities.

NEW ORLEANS PREPARES

On Friday, August 26, New Orleans Mayor Ray Nagin announced that officials were monitoring Hurricane Katrina. With conditions growing worse the next day, Nagin joined Governor Blanco in urging all residents to evacuate quickly from the city. At the time the voluntary announcement was made, Louisiana began its “contraflow” traffic program, which made all major roads out of the coastal areas one-way. No vehicles were allowed to re-enter the evacuated areas. State police and National Guardmembers lined Interstate 10, monitoring traffic flow and distributing maps showing routes and locations of shelters.

Nagin encouraged citizens leaving the area to check on elderly neighbors and assist those unable to leave on their own. New Orleans Police Chief Eddie Compass announced that a mandatory curfew would be imposed in response to the evacuation order.

The strengthened storm alarmed the National Hurricane Center in Miami. Conditions relayed by the center through director Max Mayfield cast a picture so grim that Mayfield personally contacted both Blanco and Nagin at home on Saturday night to warn of winds measured at about 155 mph.

Finally, urged on by many aides, Mayor Nagin on Sunday issued a mandatory evacuation order for the city of New Orleans. It was the first mandatory evacuation order in the history of the historic city, and Nagin would later be criticized for not making it on Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS' EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The city of New Orleans had drafted a comprehensive emergency management plan in the year 2000, and revised the initial edition in 2002. The plan specifically defined the response to hurricanes, including the issuance of official warnings, evacuations and sheltering. Within these three subject headings, the plans set out how the relief process should unfold in an emergency.

Well-intentioned as this document was, it openly acknowledged facts that doomed it to failure from the start. The plan's section on shelter, for instance, stated that nearly 100,000 citizens in New Orleans did not own or have access to a personal vehicle. Another sticking point was the issue of whether or not to exempt hotels, hospitals and nursing homes from mandatory evacuation. In fact, hotels and hospitals were not subject to evacuation orders, and, in deference to the tourism industry, the city's largest employer, neither were hotels.

THE TOUGHEST DECISIONS

Friday, August 26 and Saturday, August 27 were days of critical decision-making. The hurricane's severity had become painfully apparent to emergency administrators and political leaders. It was also apparent that tens of thousands of citizens had not—or could not—obey the order to evacuate.

Mayor Nagin announced that residents unable to leave could go to the Superdome—the “shelter of last resort.” The Superdome was, and still is, New Orleans' massive multi-purpose sports and exhibition center. Although it had been used as a shelter during previous hurricanes, the Superdome had never been tested to see if its roof could withstand the high-level winds and wind-driven rain of a storm like Katrina. And it was never envisioned as a long-term shelter for an emergency that might last days.

On the other hand, in the emergency planners' defense, the Superdome had several plusses. In addition to its size, it was located on high ground—important in a city largely below sea level—and its downtown location, next to New Orleans' Central Business District, made it accessible from many parts of the city.

CHAPTER TWO

THE DAMAGE

When Katrina hit southern Alabama on August 29, Alabama National Guard troops were ready; they rescued and evacuated nearly 500 people within 24 hours. Some of these citizens were on Dauphin Island, south of Mobile, which had suffered a great deal of damage.

Mobile suffered as well. The storm surges measured approximately 10 feet, and high water caused noticeable flooding inland. The wind and rain also caused considerable beach erosion. The port of Mobile was closed due to debris.

Though there was significant damage in the area, there was much less than in neighboring Mississippi. Given that fact, Alabama Governor Bob Riley announced that he was sending 1,600 Alabama National Guard troops to the neighboring state. These included the 231st Military Police Battalion of Prattville and the 877th Engineer Battalion of Hamilton.

LANDFALL - MISSISSIPPI

Summarizing the damage along the Mississippi shore after Hurricane Katrina, Governor Haley Barbour stated that the state's 80 miles of coastline were destroyed, and that some towns no longer had any inhabitable structures. Katrina had generated waves as high as 30 feet in some places, and in their wake was total devastation.

What distinguished this hurricane from others, including 1969's Camille, which had killed 139 people, was its strength and magnitude. Its radius measured 25-30 nautical miles from its center, and its strongest winds extended out at least 75 nautical miles eastward from its center. Altogether, the storm enveloped an area the size of Great Britain, and included in that area was the entire length of Mississippi's frontage on the Gulf of Mexico.



"Defending and Protecting" - SFC James Miracle, Battery A, 3-139th Field Artillery, Indiana Army Guard, surveys the wreckage left in the wake of Hurricane Katrina in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, 12 September 2005. This unit has been running 24-hour operations in the area, providing presence patrols and supplying the residents with food, water and ice. Photo by MSGT David W. Elmore, HHC 38th ID.



Water tower in Buras, Louisiana, taken near where Hurricane Katrina first hit landfall in Louisiana on 29 August 2005. Photographer unknown, Louisiana Air National Guard photograph.

There was damage from the fierce hurricane winds as Katrina moved farther inland, reaching hundreds of miles northward, but on the coast, Katrina's tidal surge had caused total ruin. In Bay St. Louis, local residents, their homes destroyed and with no food, no water and no electricity, were allowed to take what they wanted from local businesses in order to subsist.

Highway bridges—crucial transportation links for citizens of Mississippi's three coastal counties—were destroyed by the storm. Interstates 10 and 110 were heavily damaged, and the winds and storm completely destroyed U.S. Highway 90 near Bay St. Louis.

There was little or no communication with the outside world. According to U.S. Congressman Gene Taylor, the Mississippi National Guard had the only working phone in his district after the storm hit. This was at the Hancock County Emergency Operations Center in Bay St. Louis, where Guard troops were staged.

Describing the scenario, Taylor said:

There was a horrible lack of communication. Picture it—you're someone people look to, to solve problems for them, and you can't talk to anyone. You can't call your own governor. You can't call the [military] bases just 20 miles away.

The bridges between my county and the adjoining counties were knocked out. So what used to be a 20-minute drive, with all the trees being down and the power lines being down, you don't know that you can get there at all. And there's no electricity for 180 miles. There's no fuel because the evacuees have used up most of it leaving. And now they are trying to get fuel to come back.

LANDFALL - LOUISIANA

By August 29, Hurricane Katrina was downgraded to a Category 3 storm. It reached land southeast of New Orleans, near the town of Buras in Plaquemines Parish, at 6:10 a.m. Louisiana's low-lying parishes east of New Orleans were flooded by Katrina—just as expected. But New Orleans lay within an elaborate system of levees, designed to protect the city from rising water.

At first, it appeared that the city had dodged the hurricane bullet as usual. The severe winds that accompanied the hurricane caused major damage to high-rises in downtown New Orleans and for almost 100 miles inland. But it was water that the city had always feared.

On August 29, the huge river levees, more than 24 feet high, held. It was the smaller levees from the various canals and ship channels, and those around Lake Pontchartrain, which failed under the onslaught of the storm surge generated by Katrina.

Late into the night of August 28 and the early morning hours of August 29, southeastern Louisiana endured tremendous rainfall. By 3 a.m. on Monday the 29th, the National Guard relayed information that the 17th Street Canal, in the western part of the city, had suffered a breach. This was the city's first critical water conveyance to fail. To make matters worse, the London Avenue and Orleans Avenue Canal also suffered major breaches, allowing the waters of Lake Pontchartrain to flow into city neighborhoods to the south.

Although some reports seemed to indicate that the storm surge and floodwaters were responsible for the damage,



U.S. Army Guardsman Spc. James Meidl, heavy equipment operator, from the 890th Engineer Battalion, Columbia, Mississippi, operates a D-7 Dozer to help clear the roads while in Pass Christian, Mississippi, during humanitarian relief efforts in support of Joint Task Force Katrina, 4 September 2005. U.S. Air Force photo by Master Sgt. James M. Bowman.

later analysis showed that the levees suffered from subpar construction. One post-flood investigation, underwritten by the National Science Foundation, discovered that the foundation soils were composed of a peat material characterized as weak, and that the levee walls fell because they were unstable.

Further post-storm examination indicated that the levee walls were not topped by the storm surge. Rather, it was the bottom sections that did not hold during this Category 3 storm, despite the fact that the levees were originally built to withstand exactly this category of storm.

Water levels in the city continued to rise, and would not stop until four days later, when the waters in Lake Pontchartrain and within the flooded city were equal. When that happened, 80% of metropolitan New Orleans was under water. Only the oldest areas of the city, built on the highest ground—the French Quarter, the residential Garden District and the neighborhoods immediately surrounding them—were not submerged.

THE FLOODING OF JACKSON BARRACKS

Nowhere in greater New Orleans was the flooding worse than in St. Bernard Parish, which lies to the east of Orleans Parish. Crossed by several canals large enough to carry ocean-going cargo ships, the Parish's western boundary was the city's Industrial Canal, which separated it from the Lower 9th Ward. When the Industrial Canal was breached, it sent water gushing into both the Lower 9th Ward and St. Bernard Parish. St. Bernard was hit from both sides when the storm surge sent water over the top of both the Intercoastal Waterway and the Mississippi River ship channel, both of which flowed through the parish.

Over the next few days, New Orleans' Lower 9th Ward, mostly poor and African-American, became a symbol of New Orleans' misery. Right over the parish line, St. Bernard, its partner in misery, sustained the highest flood levels in the metropolitan area, over 20 feet in some cases.

On the line separating the Lower 9th Ward from St. Bernard Parish stood Jackson Barracks, the headquarters of the Louisiana National Guard. Jackson Barracks contained not only office buildings and armories, but also various types of housing for hundreds of full-time staff and their families.

Completed in 1835 for the Army and transferred to the Guard in 1922, the white-columned brick buildings of the Barracks

surround a parade ground where both Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee once marched. The fourth side of the parade ground quadrangle is formed by the Mississippi River levee. The Barracks was built on high ground, and in its 170-year history had never experienced any significant flooding. Even 1965's Hurricane Betsy, which put large parts of the neighboring Lower 9th Ward under water, resulted in only a few inches of water in the Barracks.

On the morning of August 29, Sergeant Robbie Schmidt, up all night monitoring the storm in the Guard's Joint Operations Center, was on his way to a 7:30 a.m. meeting with Adjutant General Bennett Landreneau. He had just enough time to check on his parents' house (his mother had evacuated along with the other Guard family members). The house faced the parade ground, and as he crossed it, SGT Schmidt saw out of the corner of his eye a strange sight: water lapping at the edge of the grass. He thought it was a puddle, but in the minute or so it took him to reach his parents' house and walk down the hall to the kitchen, water was rising against the kitchen's glass doors, as Robbie later told his mother, "like a fish tank being filled with a hose."

Robbie Schmidt raced out of the house to spread the alarm, but stopped at his parents' open-bay garage to free the small fishing skiff kept there, knowing that if the water rose high enough, the boat would be wedged under the roof—and knowing that a boat was about to become very useful. Other Jackson Barracks residents who owned boats raced to do the same as the waters rose and staff were evacuated by helicopter. These small motorboats, meant for weekend fishing trips on Lake Pontchartrain, began the hundreds of rescue missions that would continue for the next five days.

The Louisiana Guard's Joint Forces Headquarters building, completed in the mid-1990s, was behind the Barracks' 1835 quadrangle on relatively high ground. Unfortunately, however, the Joint Operations Center was housed on the first floor and quickly flooded. Guardmembers moved to the building's upper floors, but their communications equipment was gone. Newer parts of the post, north of the river, were on lower ground, and personnel in these buildings had more difficulty escaping the rapidly rising waters. Chief Master Sergeant John Harris of the 122nd Air Support Operations Squadron described the scene where his unit was positioned:

Two days prior to the storm, when it was entering the Gulf, and looked like it might head for New Orleans, the 122nd ASOS sent us up. So, we got in the Humvees and headed south from Alexandria, Louisiana. Historically, [when



GEN Pershing reviews troops at Jackson Barracks 1920.

hurricanes have threatened] we've lined up along the coast— New Orleans, Jackson Barracks, south of Lafayette ...

When we first drove down to Jackson Barracks, we weren't thinking flood—we were thinking debris, wind damage and stuff like that. So we needed a place where we could park the Humvees and not be impacted by flying branches and that kind of stuff.

As we drove into the parking lot, the 214th Engineering and Installation Squadron were leaving. We passed each other going out the gate, and they said, "You don't want to be here!" I said, "I have to be here!"

He was right—we didn't want to be there. There were four of us, and we were watching the wind. Things were flying and there were little puddles here and there.

Then the Adjutant General called one of the guys' cell phones and said, "Look, I want updates every 10 to 15 minutes. Let me know how the facility looks, and if the weather is deteriorating. If a significant change happens, call me right away. What does it look like right now?"

"Well, we're standing in the front of the building, looking out there at the grass. There are some puddles, and the wind's blowing a little bit, but it's not too bad."

"OK, just remember every 10-15 minutes I'm going check in with you."

As soon as he said that, all those puddles formed into one puddle. It was only about four to five inches deep, but it was now one big puddle. You could watch it getting deeper and deeper. Before we got off the phone with him, it went from "There are puddles everywhere," to "It's one big puddle," to "We're fixing to get wet." The whole 214th building was going to flood.

By the time we made it to the 214th building, it was about two-and-a-half feet deep outside, and about six inches deep inside. It was getting deeper and deeper due to water from the Industrial Canal.

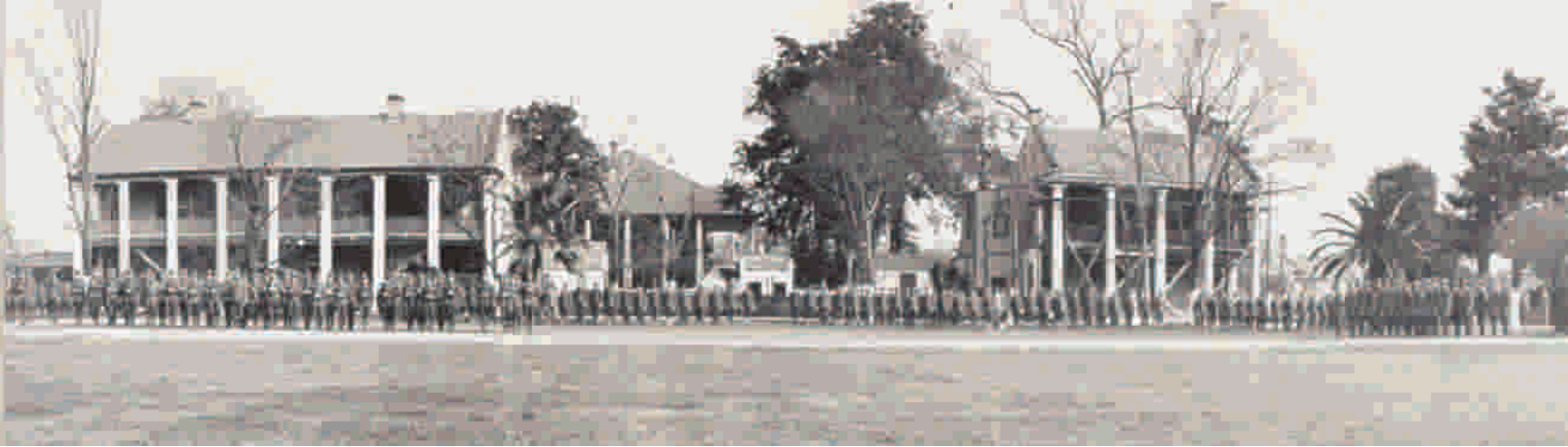
I realized we had all of our gear in the bed of the Humvee. I told the guys, "Anything you don't want to get wet, you need to put on top of the Humvee." Then I'm looking at the Humvee



View of Jackson Barracks at the height of the hurricane, 29 August 2005. Courtesy of MAJ James Worley, 159th Fighter Wing, Louisiana Air National Guard.



Views of damage inflicted at Jackson Barracks after the arrival of Hurricane Katrina, 29 August 2005. Courtesy of MAJ James Worley, 159th Fighter Wing, Louisiana Air National Guard.



and realizing the top of the Humvee isn't going to be high enough. So we stood on top of the Humvees and started knocking out ceiling tiles and throwing our bags up there in the ceiling area.

When we jumped down off the Humvee, the water was hip-deep. We jumped down into it. Soon, it was about chest high inside the building and way above our head outside the building. I said, "You know what? I don't think we can get out of here."

Soon, Harris and his colleagues were trapped by rising floodwaters. Without working vehicles, they decided to swim from their building to the Joint Operations Center near the Mississippi River.

All of our radios went underwater and the cell phones didn't work. So we all jumped out of the window, into the water and started swimming.

We tried to follow the main road, because it went down the center of the post. The problem was that the current was just

BELOW THE RIM: NEW ORLEANS' LEVEE AND PUMPING SYSTEM

From the time of its founding on a small mound on a natural levee in 1718, New Orleans grew as a trading center and port because of its location near the mouth of the Mississippi River, adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. A French colony for most of the 18th century, the city became part of the United States under the terms of the Louisiana Purchase of 1804, and by the Civil War, as raw materials from America's rapidly-growing interior were floated down the Mississippi, had become one of the nation's great ports.

As America industrialized in the last decades of the 19th century, the port grew larger, and the city, which had seen thousands of immigrants from Ireland and Germany arrive in the 1840s and 1850s, needed room to expand. The high ground on which New Orleans' older neighborhoods

were built was surrounded by bayous and natural cypress swamps. The original French settlers had established plantations on this low-lying land, but the fact that it flooded after every heavy rain made it unsuitable for urban development.

Then in 1915, Tulane University engineer A. B. Wood invented what is commonly called the Wood screw pump. This important invention allowed the extraction of rain water from the "bowl" of greater New Orleans, which lies below sea level; at its height, the Wood pump system could move more than 47,000 cubic feet of water per second via 21 pumping stations. Its introduction made possible the development of new residential neighborhoods around the older parts of the city, which were built on the naturally high ground next to the Mississippi River. It was these newer neighborhoods, as opposed to those settled earlier on higher ground, which flooded when the waters from the breached canals overwhelmed the pumping system.

unbelievable. As we tried to stay on a path going south, the current kept pushing us east.

I don't know how long we swam, but we left in the morning, and didn't finish until the afternoon. It looked like rapids down there on St. Claude Avenue, the main street in front of Jackson Barracks.

Everywhere, there were people on their roofs, screaming for us to help them. But we had to make it back to the Operations Center to let them know that we were alive.

After about five hours, we were getting closer to the river. The ground was higher, so the water wasn't as deep. We were swimming across what looked to be solid water, but right underneath the waterline was this concertina razor wire [note: left over from the years when Jackson Barracks hosted "trusties" from Angola State Prison who were confined at night after workdays on the post]. We got chewed up pretty good. We saw bubbling, like the water was boiling. When we got to Headquarters, they didn't have any electricity.



CMSgt John Harris, 122nd Air Support Operations Service, Louisiana Air National Guard, swims through murky water toward the headquarters of the Louisiana National Guard at Jackson Barracks, which flooded on 29 August 2005 after the nearby Industrial Canal levee failed. Courtesy of MAJ James Worley, 159th Fighter Wing, Louisiana Air National Guard.

It had gone out shortly before we got there. Everyone was looking around, asking, "Why isn't the generator kicking on?" It turned out that the generator ran on natural gas. All those little bubbles we passed were the natural gas lines where the houses had floated off their foundation.



Jackson Barracks' Post Support Center becomes inaccessible due to rising flood waters from the Industrial Canal.

CHAPTER THREE

THE FIRST RESPONSE

In coastal areas with relatively low population densities and no large cities, Katrina's major blow had been the huge storm surge that swept ashore, destroyed whole communities and receded. This was the case in Alabama and Mississippi and in Louisiana's Plaquemines Parish. There, the first out-of-state Guard responders were aviators who assessed damage, airdropped supplies and rescued stranded residents.

Arkansas' 149th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) was flying rescue missions in Mississippi on August 29; the next day they were joined by three aircraft from the 148th Air Ambulance, based in Georgia and the District of Columbia.

The first National Guard unit to undertake rescue and recovery operations in Plaquemines Parish was Detachment 1 of the 717th Medical Company (Air Ambulance), part of Oklahoma's 245th Aviation Battalion. Nine personnel with two UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters flew from the unit's headquarters outside Oklahoma City, arriving over Plaquemines at around 5 p.m. Most parish residents had evacuated, but the Oklahoma aircraft began rooftop rescues of those who had not, in addition to moving in critical supplies and personnel.

INSIDE THE SUPERDOME

The situation in New Orleans was different. Unlike the tidal surge that devastated the coast itself, the floodwaters inundating the city were not receding—in fact, until Thursday, September 1, they continued to rise. Thousands more New Orleans residents made their way through flooded neighborhoods to the Superdome, where a core of about 200 Louisiana Guardmembers were working to keep very bad conditions from becoming even worse.

National Guard and Coast Guard helicopters kept those inside supplied with thousands of cartons of bottled water and packaged MREs (military “meals ready to eat”). But the complete loss of toilet facilities when the water system failed

made conditions inside horrible—but not as horrible as they might have been. For throughout its ordeal, the enormous building still had dim emergency lighting—thanks to the Louisiana Air National Guard's Lieutenant Colonel William Aldridge and his crew:

The first huge issue was that the fuel tanks that powered the emergency generators were underground, so they were underwater, and the fuel was contaminated. So, we had to devise a plan using some Guard refueling trucks to pump fuel directly into the Superdome's emergency generator.



A CH-47 moves into position to drop a sling-load at the break in the 17th Street Canal, 10 September 2005. The 149th Aviation Support Battalion, Texas Army National Guard airlifted and strategically dropped bundles of rock and sand at the break in the 17th Street Canal, which collapsed when Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans, Louisiana. U.S. Air Force photo by Master Sgt. Scott Reed.



Stranded citizens waiting for rescue on Interstate Highway 10, 1 September 2005. Photo by CMSgt Gonda Moncada, Texas National Guard Public Affairs.

The generator was on the ground floor, at street level, and when the levees broke, all of the electrical power, and the generator itself, were affected by the floodwaters. We had to immediately begin sandbagging and trying to keep the electrical switchgear and the generator from going underwater. The sandbagging operation was not 100% successful in keeping water out; the exterior walls were a kind of metal panel, and water seeped in from everywhere.

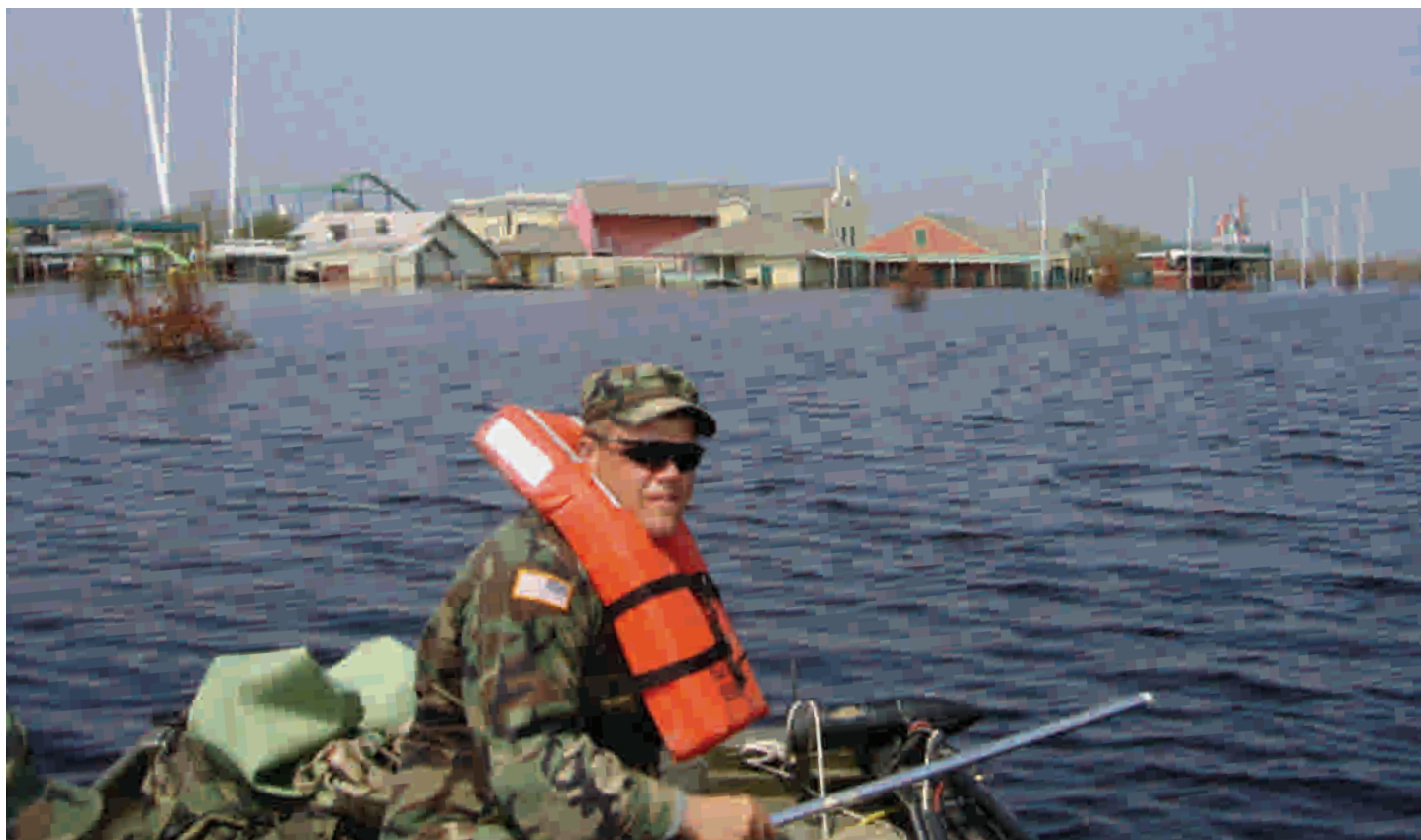
We had to keep up with ways to keep the water out. We came up with some sources—some military, some Army Corps

of Engineers—for obtaining sump pumps to try and pump the water out.

Over the course of about 12 hours, the water had risen 21 inches in the floor where the generator was, and had gotten within three to four inches of the bottom of the generator before we were able to make an impact with all the sump pumps. I think we had seven or eight large commercial trash pumps, which were pumping the water out. Probably by the third night, we were able to sustain a level of about eight to nine inches.

To this day, they still have the marks on the Superdome wall where we were tracking that. They said they weren't going to paint it because those marks make a living history of the Superdome.

Desperate to evacuate the Superdome, Governor Blanco sent her staff to find school buses elsewhere in the state—which they did. A convoy commanded by Adjutant General Landreneau left Baton Rouge for the Superdome on Tuesday evening, August 30. But as they neared New Orleans, they ran into thousands of citizens who had evacuated to the Interstate-10 overpass, which rose above the flooded city. These people were totally without shelter or rations, and so



SSG Matthew G. Paxson, from Company "B", 1st Battalion, 148th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, patrols the areas flooded in New Orleans East, near the Six Flags Amusement Park. Photographer unidentified; courtesy of the 1-148 Infantry, Ohio National Guard.

instead of continuing to the Superdome, the convoy picked them up and turned around for Baton Rouge.

The next day, Governor Blanco issued an Executive Order giving her the authority to commandeer buses throughout the state. But by the time the buses were gathered, reports of rampant crime in flooded New Orleans and in the Superdome itself made it almost impossible to find drivers willing to drive into the city.

CRIME AND PUBLICITY

These often-unconfirmed reports of crime were fanned by the glare of round-the-clock media coverage made possible by the advent of the 24-hour news cycle. If the attacks of September 11, 2001, had been cable news' first "24/7" moment, Hurricane Katrina was its second, and New Orleans got the lion's share of the media's attention.

New Orleans is not only the region's major metropolis, it was and is a city famous for its architecture, its world-class cuisine and its "laissez le bon temps rouler" ("let the good times roll") attitude, exemplified by Bourbon Street and by its freewheeling annual Mardi Gras celebration. The city's role as an incubator of jazz music, considered by some to be America's greatest contribution to world culture, had made it known to jazz fans around the globe. The setting for countless novels and films, the city was known even to those who had never visited.

The city's fame and the scope of the disaster created a huge television audience, and Americans (including Louisianans in the parts of the state unaffected by the storm) watched as television turned looters and a few carjackers into violent mobs roaming the flooded city. With telephone communications virtually nonexistent (only satellite phones were reliable), and flooded streets making visual inspection difficult, the media reported whatever information they were given, verified or not.

But these reports had a negative effect on relief operations. On September 9, the head of the American Red Cross, Marsha Evans, told a Cable News Network reporter that her agency, ready to open shelters in the city, was denied entry into New Orleans by state officials because of security concerns.

These security concerns did not arise out of thin air. New Orleans traditionally had a high crime rate; during the two decades before Katrina struck, its murder rate

"THE PERFECT STORM" IN NEW ORLEANS: NEW YORK'S 106TH RESCUE WING

Most of the people affected by Hurricane Katrina were stranded in the New Orleans area, including Orleans, St. Bernard, Jefferson and Plaquemines parishes.

With water rising to over 20 feet in some areas, ground-level rescues were often impossible. The cascading floodwaters forced stranded residents to seek shelter in their attics or on their roofs. The Air National Guard sent a specialized unit for an often-perilous mission—airborne rescue.

The 106th Rescue Wing, based in Westhampton Beach, Suffolk County, New York, is one of the Air National Guard's most storied units, its lineage tracing back to 1915 as the National Guard's first officially recognized aviation unit. The 106th's pararescue swimmers were made famous by the book (and later the movie) "The Perfect Storm" by Sebastian Junger.

The 106th left New York on August 29 and arrived at the Air Guard base in Jackson, Mississippi, home of the 172nd Airlift Wing. Jackson, some 200 miles inland, nevertheless suffered heavy wind damage, and local officials made their way to the base, where emergency generators provided power.

MAJ Kevin Fennell remembers what happened after it became apparent that New Orleans was flooding:

The first time we got launched, we got a tasking that was well east of New Orleans, where people needed to be evacuated. We ended up landing, only to find that they didn't want to be evacuated.

From there, we went into the New Orleans area, where there was nothing but people on roofs. We were pulling people off of roofs, and bringing them to a transition place along the highway, offloading them and then going back.

—Cont'd on next page.

“THE PERFECT STORM” IN NEW ORLEANS: NEW YORK’S 106TH RESCUE WING —*Cont’d*

This basically went on for days. Then the transfer point on the highway got closed down because it became very unsanitary. There were thousands of people there eventually.

They couldn’t move out those who weren’t being taken care of quickly enough, and they transferred those to the triage point at the airport, which worked out pretty well. That was probably day two or three when we were down there.

There were literally hundreds of helicopters there, with limited air traffic control. We were very fortunate that the weather was good. The night shift had a much greater challenge because they were on night-vision goggles.

When we needed fuel, we came in, got fuel from the other side of the airport, and then went back out. As we headed back [to base], we would pass the other aircraft coming down, because it was an hour flight from Jackson down to the New Orleans area.

Evacuating flood victims in the New Orleans area was not only difficult—it often required multiple missions to the same house. Master Sgt. Keith Lyman explained it this way:

I’m sure a lot of people were thinking, “This is just a hurricane—the water will go down.” And days later, when the water wasn’t moving, I don’t think people knew the deal with the levees, and that the water wasn’t going to subside anytime soon.

So, we’d go to a home one day, and they didn’t want anything to do with being picked up. And then two days later, they would say, “OK, I’ve had enough. I want to get out now.”

had several times been the highest in the country. As the floodwaters rose, television news filmed stores and shopping centers being looted (although one commentator did note that there was a difference between carrying out a wide screen TV vs. carrying out armloads of disposable diapers and bottled water). And soon there were televised reports of armed gangs roving inside the Superdome, committing rapes and murders.

These reports proved to be false: although bodies were filmed outside the Superdome, they had died of “natural” causes, and no reports of rape or murder were ever verified. But Mayor Nagin believed them and repeated them in media interviews, and they were also believed not only by the TV-watching public, but by local, state and federal officials. On Wednesday afternoon, Governor Blanco ordered state responders, including the National Guard, to cease rescue operations in order to concentrate on restoring order.

MISSION OF MERCY

The misperception of a city in the hands of criminals did as much as anything to delay aid to New Orleans. But the fact that crime reports were later proved to be exaggerated did not mean crime did not exist in the flooded city. About 25 percent of the city’s police force did not report after the hurricane, and other members of the department were overwhelmed by the situation and by exhaustion. There were large numbers of armed citizens, some of them looters and potential carjackers, but others who had stayed behind with their firearms to protect their homes and businesses from these very elements. Traveling around the flooded city was not for the faint-hearted, as three members of the Louisiana Air Guard experienced first-hand on a mission of mercy to Charity Hospital.

New Orleans’ hospitals were in a desperate state. Many patients whose conditions were not critical had been picked up by their families to evacuate with them. But the critically ill and the dying had been left to weather the storm, the rationale being that in their condition, evacuation was a greater danger than remaining in place.

Unfortunately, disaster planners had not considered that these patients might have to remain in place for days without essential supplies and services. As hospital generators and water systems failed, heat and humidity inside the buildings soared. Without electricity, doctors, nurses and staff carried patients up flights of stairs, and as emergency generators gave out, operated life-saving



A National Guard multi-purpose utility truck fords the floodwaters left by Hurricane Katrina to bring supplies to the Superdome in downtown New Orleans, Louisiana, on 31 August 2005. Tens of thousands of displaced citizens sought shelter at the dome but are now being evacuated as floodwaters continue to rise throughout the area. Department of Defense units mobilize as part of Joint Task Force Katrina to support the Federal Emergency Management Agency's disaster-relief efforts in the Gulf Coast areas devastated by Hurricane Katrina. Department of Defense photo by Airman Jeremy L. Grisham, U.S. Navy.

mechanical systems by hand.

The Air National Guard at Naval Air Station Belle Chasse received an urgent call for gasoline to operate Charity Hospital's backup generators. Built in the 1930s by legendary Louisiana Governor Huey Long to serve the city's poor, Charity was New Orleans' largest hospital. Lieutenant Colonel George Wilson of the 159th Fighter Wing took on the mission of getting 700 gallons of literally

life-saving gasoline through the flooded central city. Months after the mission, Wilson described the arduous conditions:

... Charity Hospital had flooded and their emergency generators were running out of gas. But word was that it was in close proximity to a prison riot.

Whether or not the riot happened, there was definitely violence nearby. One or two police officers had been shot, and there was significant looting. The reports were already on TV, so the situation downtown had gotten pretty bad. I volunteered to go, and so did two other Airmen, SSGT Broussard and SSGT Dutree, [who in civilian life was] a law enforcement officer.

By this point, we had a fuel truck, which is designed to operate on the [flightline]—not for highway use. We had one radio.

It was very surreal, with nobody on the road—no traffic ... There were a lot of downed power lines and trees ... Nothing was working, no communications.

We rolled up ... to a highway where there were a lot of evacuees coming from the opposite side. We tried to get some escort into the city, because of the violence, but we couldn't get anyone to go with us, any law enforcement. I didn't understand what was going on with the New



Utilizing the rescue crane in their UH-1 Huey helicopter, members of the 832nd Medical Company, Wisconsin Army National Guard, hoist a Hurricane Katrina survivor from an apartment building completely surrounded by flood waters, 5 September 2005. Air National Guard photo by TSgt Paul Gorman.



Capt. Erika Smith talks to a patient that is being transported from an airport in New Orleans, Louisiana, on 1 September 2005, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. Patients were taken to awaiting medical personnel in Texas aboard a West Virginia Air National Guard C-130H from the 130th Airlift Wing based in Charleston. Photo by SMSgt Rick Ware, West Virginia Air National Guard.

Orleans Police Department. I felt exposed in the vehicle. Because we had so much gas, we were a target.

I talked to a tactical response team that was en route to downtown New Orleans. They basically said that things had broken down and we [were on our own] to do what we had to do to get the mission done. It was a very fluid situation. There was little information, a lot of chaos and a lot of scared law enforcement officials not really knowing quite what to do.

So we decided to go without escort. But we couldn't get in from the north. We were surrounded by upset, disgruntled individuals. It was a very tense situation. A lot of obscenities were being thrown around and people began climbing on our vehicle—at which point, Dutree drew his sidearm and told people to get off the truck.

My credit goes to Broussard and Dutree for keeping a level head, and to the good people in the crowd, because I was able to communicate with one or two guys who were able to calm everybody down.

There was gunfire reported in the vicinity. We got word from the command post that we need to return to the base. I decided that as long as Broussard and Dutree were willing, we weren't going back to the base. We were going [to try to get in] from the middle of town, since we hadn't tried that route yet.

We got to a vantage point where we could see the hospital, but there was a big, stalled vehicle in the way. We didn't

know if we could make it, but we decided to go for it, because the last known situation was that the hospital desperately needed the gas.

Broussard put the vehicle on the Emergency Room ramp. Nurses and doctors came out—they were real happy to get the gas.

As Lt. Col. Wilson delivered his fuel, Louis Armstrong International Airport, in the adjoining parish of Jefferson, was about to be transformed into a giant casualty clearing operation, as hospital patients and the sick and elderly were brought in for priority evacuation. Operations got off to a shaky start on August 31, when Mississippi's 183rd Aerial Evacuation Squadron arrived to find no command and control structure and a lack of critical supplies. But after the scope of the mission and the primitive conditions under which it would have to be conducted became apparent, the military units involved, the majority from the Air National Guard, used what they could find on hand to improvise the largest humanitarian airlift of people ever conducted. Two days later, an emergency hospital was operational, and ANG security forces from Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia had arrived to help.

As patients arrived in greater and greater numbers, the airport terminal itself became a casualty clearing station, with baggage carousels serving as patient litters. As patients being evacuated from the Superdome were added to those from hospitals and nursing homes, the crowd swelled, with patients eventually covering the floor of



LTG H. Steven Blum, chief of the National Guard Bureau, joined President George Bush and Michael Chertoff, secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, during a 2 September 2005 tour of the recovery mission in the New Orleans region ravaged by Hurricane Katrina. Photo by Master Sgt Bob Haskell, National Guard Bureau.

most of the terminal area as military doctors, nurses and medics moved among them to provide treatment and prioritize evacuations. Baggage-loading carts filled with patients and their families crisscrossed the runways to the waiting military transports, with Air Guardmembers typing into laptop computers the names and destinations of those about to be flown away.

DEBATE IN WASHINGTON

By Wednesday, August 31, conditions in New Orleans had worsened. With temperature and humidity readings over 90, uncounted thousands had escaped high water—or been deposited by rescue helicopters—on highway overpasses; 20,000 were in the Superdome with no running water or cooling system; and in a new development, tens of thousands more were now crowding the city’s convention center, opened as a shelter without conferring with FEMA or the Louisiana National Guard. The Guard was managing to keep the Superdome supplied with water and military meals, but no plans had been made for those in the convention center.

At the National Guard Bureau, the DoD agency that oversees the funding and operations of the National Guard in the 54 states and territories, Katrina had been closely watched since August 24, when the first storm warnings were issued. NGB’s operations centers in Arlington, Virginia, and Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, sent liaison teams to Alabama and Louisiana on Sunday, August 28, and they were in place to help coordinate the first Army and Air Guard deployments into the stricken region the next day. As New Orleans began to flood and the Louisiana National Guard was forced to abandon its operations center at Jackson Barracks, the Guard Bureau’s Public Affairs office, now operating on a 24-hour clock, sent a senior Public Affairs officer to Baton Rouge to help the Louisiana National Guard respond to the huge number of media inquiries about the increasingly dire situation in New Orleans.

The National Guard has always been the nation’s “first responder” during times of natural or man-made disaster, and in the decades before Katrina struck, the Guard’s response capabilities had become increasingly sophisticated, and increasingly national in scope. The development of the



LTG H. Steven Blum, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, LTC Dan Stoneking, Assistant Chief, National Guard Public Affairs and MG Bennett Landreneau, Louisiana Adjutant General, along with other Louisiana National Guard officers, discuss strategy during Operation Katrina, 1 September 2005. Photograph by MSgt Bob Haskell, National Guard Bureau.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact concept in the 1990s meant that multiple states could “lend” their National Guards for large-scale operations, while still under command of their respective governors. The airport and critical infrastructure security missions in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks, which put Guardmembers on duty in all 54 states and territories, demonstrated that the National Guard Bureau had the capability to distribute funding and monitor operations for missions that were truly national in scale—and which the active-duty military, legally barred from performing law enforcement functions, could not undertake without special presidential authority.

Thus, as the military and civilian employees assigned to the National Guard Bureau assessed the worsening situation on the Gulf Coast, especially in New Orleans, they saw a relief mission tailor-made for the Army and Air National Guard. At 7:15 a.m. on Wednesday, August 31, Lieutenant General H.



Soldiers from the Nevada Army Guard's 72nd Military Police Company file past the Ernest N. Morial Convention Center after assisting more than 4,000 people in evacuating Monday from the area around the convention center. Photo by SFC Erick Studenicka, Nevada National Guard Public Affairs Office.

Steven Blum, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and the Director of the Army National Guard, Lieutenant General Clyde A. Vaughn, spoke with Louisiana Adjutant General Landreneau, who requested 5,000 additional troops for operations in his state. Later that morning, LTG Blum held a teleconference with Adjutants General from most of the states and territories, who had been monitoring NGB's operations reports and were expecting just such a call.

The NGB Joint Operations Center, working with the Army and Air National Guard Readiness Centers, began laying the groundwork to orchestrate a flow of forces into Louisiana and Mississippi. Army and Air Guard personnel and equipment from Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia and Oklahoma were already providing “boots on the ground”; now, thousands more were awaiting orders to join them.

On Thursday, September 1, LTG Blum met with President Bush and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld to discuss legal and operational aspects of the DoD response to the crisis. The president was not pleased with FEMA's handling of the crisis, and Director of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff was being urged to hand over the logistics of the relief operation to the military.

What form would the military response take? The active-duty military is governed by the provisions of Title 10 United States Code, and when called into active federal service by the president, so is the National Guard. However, the National Guard can also operate under the provisions of Title 32, which covers the Guard as a state force. Under the terms of Title 32, the National Guard can be called to service while remaining under the command and control of their governors; when governors enter into Emergency Management Assistance Compacts with other governors, National Guard troops can deploy to those states and still remain under command and control of their respective governors.

This gives the National Guard a huge advantage in disaster relief operations. The Posse Comitatus Act of 1878, meant to ensure that the Union Army's post-Civil War role in occupying the states of the former confederacy would never be repeated, bars the active-duty military from participating in civilian law enforcement. Those rules do not, however, apply to the National Guard when under their governor's control.

President Bush had the authority to federalize National Guard troops on the Gulf Coast, placing them on a Title 10 active duty status and under the command of LTG Honore of Task Force Katrina, rather than leaving them under the governors'



Walkway around the Louisiana Superdome shows Texas Air and Army National Guard Security Forces Squadron and Military Police guarding the safety of people stranded at the Superdome and coordinating their rescue via buses lining up on Loyola Street, the only street only partially submerged in water. Photo by SMSgt Rick Ware, West Virginia Air National Guard.

command. Letting the federal government take over military relief operations was discussed, but in the end Louisiana Governor Blanco took the advice of many to retain command of her National Guard. She also rejected the solution of employing a “dual hat” commander, a National Guard officer who, if authorized by the president, could serve in a dual Title 32 and Title 10 status, and thereby command both National Guard and active duty troops.

This was no doubt one of the topics discussed by LTG Blum and Governor Blanco when he met with her in Baton Rouge



SPC Gardner of the 1-148 Infantry, Ohio National Guard, negotiates through flooded areas near the Louisiana Superdome, 16 September 2005.

at 9:30 Wednesday night. Meanwhile, at the National Guard Bureau and in states that had been identified for early deployment to the disaster zone, staffs worked through the night. The next morning, the National Guard Bureau legal office continued brokering Emergency Management Assistance Compacts between affected states, if they were not already in place.

At Naval Air Station New Orleans, south of the city in the suburb of Belle Chasse, the Louisiana National Guard was making feverish preparations to receive the additional troops that the Adjutants General of Louisiana and Mississippi had requested. Home of the 159th Fighter Wing, which had evacuated its aircraft and high-dollar equipment before the storm, the base suffered wind damage and lost power and communications. But it did not flood, and was quickly reoccupied by Louisiana Army and Air Guardmembers forced from Jackson Barracks.

The high-tech equipment of the Louisiana Air Guard's 236th Combat Communications Squadron provided precious communications capability. On September 3, a crew of four West Virginians led by Army Guard CPT Patrick Chard arrived by road from the state's JFHQ and 130th Airlift Wing, both located in the capital city of Charleston, with vital Internet and telephone equipment. In the days to come, NAS Belle Chasse would become one of the nation's busiest airports in terms of cargo operations, as tens of thousands of National



U.S. Army National Guard Soldiers from 1-204th Air Defense Artillery Battalion, Newton, Mississippi, distribute Meals Ready to Eat and ice to locals while at Pascagoula, Mississippi, during humanitarian relief efforts in support of Joint Task Force Katrina, 3 September 2005. U.S. Air Force photo by Master Sgt. James M. Bowman.

Guard personnel from all over the country prepared to pour into the Gulf Coast region.

On Thursday evening, Homeland Defense Secretary Michael Chertoff formally asked the Department of Defense to take over the logistics of the Katrina relief mission. By the next morning, with the option of a “dual hat” commander still being discussed within the Department of Defense, National Guard troops were in place to enter New Orleans.

CITIZEN-SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE

Many of the first out-of-state National Guard troops to enter the city were from Ohio’s 1st Battalion, 148th Infantry, assigned to Louisiana’s Joint Task Force Pelican. Whether they were in a Title 10 or Title 32 status was not of paramount importance to the Ohioans: they had come to help fellow citizens in obvious need. Like most Americans, they had seen the devastation on TV; unlike most Americans, they were in a position to provide direct, hands-on help.

The Ohio National Guard launched Operation Buckeye on September 1, 2005. The 350 Ohio troops of Joint Task Force Buckeye included 300 Soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 148th Infantry, who, within 12 hours of notification, departed from Springfield Air National Guard Base on KC-135 and C-130

aircraft bound for New Orleans.

Task Force Ellis, named for the battalion commander, LTC Gordon Ellis, hit the ground running late that night at Belle Chasse. LTC Ellis recalls, “... We started arriving in the evening hours of the first and into the morning hours of the second. Basically we were gathering all of our Soldiers and equipment by flashlight; nothing was functional on the base...”

The morning of September 2, the battalion received orders to move to the Superdome amid reports of rioting there. Armed with the shotguns they had deployed with, the Soldiers made their way from their bivouac site in a gymnasium to the airfield, where UH-60 Black Hawks would transport them to the Superdome.

“We went ahead and loaded weapons. Although we kept the magazines, we put shotgun rounds in them,” Ellis said. “Chambers were empty ... Every Soldier had a shotgun so each one of them had eight rounds of buckshot loaded into the shotguns. We went through the loading process, ensured that all weapons were on safe...” In about 30 minutes, the entire battalion was loaded into helicopters and en route to the Superdome.

The Buckeyes of the 1-148th Infantry were the first out-of-state unit inside the Superdome on their arrival, and the Ohio Guardsmen were a welcomed sight to the Louisiana troops, many of whom had been there for more than five days. After conducting a leader's recon inside the Dome, LTC Ellis briefed his company commanders and explained the situation to his battalion staff. "Specifically, I told them that I want you to focus our attention inside," Ellis said. "We are going to be professional, courteous and direct . . . weapons slung, muzzles down, but slung in front of you so you could bring them up when necessary."

In civilian life, LTC Ellis was a veteran police officer with extensive experience as a police chief. His understanding of the legal issues regarding potential use of force made him the logical choice to lead the security mission at the Superdome. His men, many of them veterans of a recent European peacekeeping tour in Kosovo, were well trained and prepared for just such an assignment. Within 90 minutes, the 300 Buckeyes had taken over security inside the Superdome.

What the Soldiers found inside the Dome were approximately 6,000 – 8,000 people in various states of medical emergency. The 1-148th had deployed to New Orleans with their Battalion Aid Station, which included an assigned surgeon and 20 of 28 medics.

"We were confronted with a host of serious medical issues, such as heart attacks, insulin shock, exhaustion and heat exposure. It was a significant issue. Fortunately, we had medical assets there that could deal with it and we could do a triage. We located a FEMA medical team which was in the area and moved the people who were in critical need over to them."

As Task Force Ellis was organizing the Superdome for evacuation, other National Guard troops, including more Ohioans from the 1-148th, were arriving in central New Orleans in a long convoy of high-water vehicles. This was the military to the rescue, and television networks broadcast dramatic footage of U.S. Army LTG Russell Honore, JTF Katrina commander, directing traffic as the National Guard trucks chugged through the murky water.

Many television commentators, unfamiliar with the differences between active-duty troops under provisions of Title 10 U.S. Code, and National Guard troops operating under command of their governors under Title 32, made the assumption that the colorful, cigar-chomping Honore was in charge of the relief mission, when in fact it was Governor Blanco who commanded the National Guard troops. Because they were legally forbidden to perform law-enforcement duties, units of the 82d Airborne Division, the first active-duty troops to arrive in New Orleans, were sent to patrol the unflooded



Rooftop in New Orleans, Louisiana, photographed by helicopter pilots from the 106th Rescue Wing, New York National Guard, in September 2005. This kind of scene typified the desperation of residents often forced to the highest points in their residences to escape floodwaters released by levee breaks in the New Orleans area, who sought to gain the attention of rescue helicopters flying in the area. Photographer unknown; courtesy Maj. Emily J. Desrosier, Public Affairs Officer, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard.



Members of a New Orleans family, after being rescued from the rooftop of a flooded home by a New York Air National Guard helicopter, September 2005. Photographer unknown; courtesy Maj. Emily J. Desrosier, Public Affairs Officer, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard.

French Quarter, which was not a law enforcement problem. It was the National Guard, serving in a Title 32 status, which was legally authorized to assist civilian law enforcement.

And so it was National Guard troops who were sent to clear the Superdome. During the 72-hour period it took to empty the huge building, the Ohioans of the 148th Infantry manned checkpoints and conducted patrols inside. As more buses arrived to evacuate people, the Guardsmen began receiving varied, short-fused missions. “We’d get a call to send 10 troops into the city to extract someone that needed to get to a hospital,” LTC Ellis said. “We received a mission to post a security element at the Central Intelligence Agency building while they came and removed some items.” For these missions, transportation was provided by a Louisiana National Guard dump truck, the only vehicle available that could navigate the flooded streets.

HELPING MISSISSIPPI

Although Alabama suffered significant damage to its coast near Mobile, its coastline was short, and Alabama was able to offer help to its harder-hit neighbor to the west. With Mississippi’s entire coast completely devastated, Alabama Governor Bob Riley immediately dispatched his 231st Military Police and 877th Engineer Battalions.

In the next two days, 800 more MP and engineer troops, along with 450 troops from the Alabama Army Guard’s 167th Infantry, were also helping to maintain order and clear debris. Stockpiled food and rations, not needed when Katrina spared Florida, arrived from that state.

Governor Barbour wasted no time in calling for National Guard aid from other states via EMAC, and many of the first to respond were aviation units. By Tuesday, August 30, 64 Army National Guard aircraft were supporting relief operations in Louisiana and Mississippi. They recorded 49 food and water transportation missions, 91 cargo missions, 1,107 patients transported and another 1,910 people removed from harm’s way. Two days later, the Army Guard was reporting 111 aircraft engaged in relief missions.

In the absence of working communications systems, aircraft were important as a means of conveying messages and information, for both the military and for civilians. One enterprising Mississippi homeowner attracted a California Army National Guard chopper by scrawling “help” on her roof; when the pilot landed, she informed the crew that her devastated town needed every kind of assistance, which began arriving after the crew returned to base and delivered the message.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE AFTERMATH

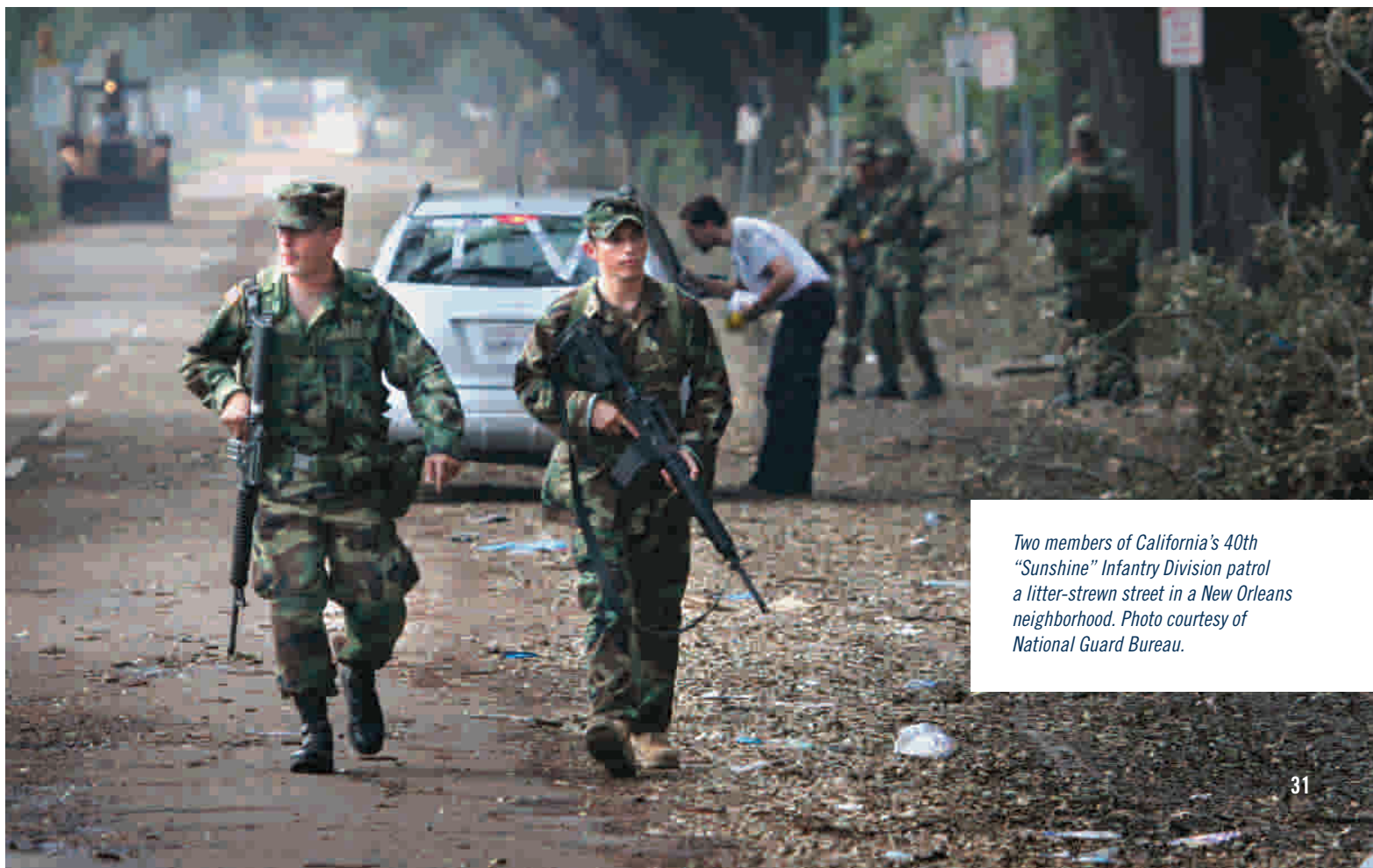
On August 27, 2,633 National Guard personnel were operating on the Gulf Coast, and by August 31, their numbers had more than tripled to almost 11,000. In the next four days, 19,000 more Guardmembers were deployed for rescue and relief operations, and by September 7, 50,000 were on duty. Included in that number were Guard personnel from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the territories of Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. It was the largest humanitarian response force in history, with troops deployed over an area the size of Great Britain.

The size of the operation was matched by its logistical complexity. The devastation wrought by the hurricane in Louisiana and Mississippi meant that deploying Guard units had to be totally self-sufficient from the moment they arrived.

This meant that everything—water, food, items for personal use, weapons and ammunition, required equipment, and even vehicles had to be convoyed in with the units, or flown in by National Guard aircraft.

The Guard aircraft that flew in with military personnel and equipment sometimes returned loaded with civilian evacuees. The state of Texas had agreed to take the tens of thousands marooned at the Superdome and Convention Center, and Governor Rick Perry's generous offer set in motion a flurry of activity as various state agencies, the Texas Red Cross and a horde of volunteers rushed to set up Houston's Astrodome as a model shelter to receive busloads of evacuees from New Orleans.

But it quickly became obvious that adjacent states could not



Two members of California's 40th "Sunshine" Infantry Division patrol a litter-strewn street in a New Orleans neighborhood. Photo courtesy of National Guard Bureau.

handle the influx, and other governors, their National Guards already deployed or about to deploy to the region, volunteered to help. Aircraft from Arkansas' 189th Airlift Wing flew a group of evacuees to Little Rock, where they were taken to Fort Chaffee. West Virginia's 130th Airlift Wing, which had members deployed to NAS Belle Chasse early in the relief operation, were instrumental in getting West Virginia Governor Joe Machin to personally offer help to Governor Blanco. C-130 aircraft flew 300 New Orleans evacuees to Charleston, where the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources and the Red Cross took over. The evacuees were provided with a hot shower and change of clothing, and then put on buses for a five-hour ride to the West Virginia Army National Guard's main training facility, Camp Dawson, where they were housed for the next three months.

Although a majority of Gulf Coast evacuees remained in the South, they nevertheless spread across the United States from California to Maine. It was the largest population dispersal, in response to a single event, in the history of the United States. The vast majority, some 70,000 were transported by the Air National Guard.

HOUSE TO HOUSE

Back on the Gulf Coast, arriving Guard units were setting up improvised headquarters all over the region. In Mississippi,

troops set up camp on the foundation slabs of churches and community buildings that had been swept away by the storm surge. In New Orleans, Oregon's 186th Infantry bivouacked on the campus of Delgado Community College.

There they joined other Guard units in combing through the city's inundated neighborhoods. Their first mission was to assist and evacuate residents, enforcing the mayor's order to clear the city. As soon as the Army Corps of Engineers could repair the levees and drain the city, cleanup could begin.

Units searching house to house developed a shorthand system for documenting their searches and what they had found. All over the city, large spray-painted circles bisected by lines and filled with abbreviated bits of critical information—the date a house had been searched, who searched it, what had been found and where—began appearing.

After three days spent evacuating the Superdome, Ohio's 148th Infantry found themselves assigned to a 3-by-10-square-mile area of East New Orleans, adjacent to Lake Pontchartrain, which before the flood was home to more than 100,000 people. The Ohioans went house to house and apartment to apartment. In two-and-a-half weeks, they searched more than 1,500 homes in East New Orleans, rescuing 52 people and identifying 21 bodies that would later be picked up by mortuary affairs specialists under contract to FEMA.



Specialist Ryan Klein of Dayton, Oregon, uses spray paint to mark an apartment building, indicating that no survivors were seen or heard during a door-to-door external search by boat in northern New Orleans on 15 September 2005. Members of the 2nd Battalion, 162nd Infantry and the 41st Brigade, Oregon Army National Guard, deployed to New Orleans to participate in the search and recovery efforts in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. U.S. Air Force Photo by TSgt Roger M. Dey.

Guardmembers going house to house quickly discovered an entire group of people who had refused—and continued to refuse—to evacuate: pet owners, often elderly and alone, sometimes just devoted to their companion animals, these people would not leave their pets to a grim fate. Red Cross policy, and that of most other relief agencies, was a firmly-enforced “no pets.”



Task Force Cyclone commander, MG Gregory J. Vadnais, talks with Soldiers from the Alliance, Ohio-based “B” Battery, 1-134th Field Artillery Battalion during a visit to their temporary headquarters at the Mississippi National Guard Armory in Poplarville, Mississippi, 6 September 2005. U.S. Air Force Photo by Sgt. Kimberly Snow.

Exactly how firmly the policy could be enforced was illustrated by TV footage shown over and over to shocked Americans. A young African-American family who had escaped their flooded neighborhood to a highway overpass and waited in squalid conditions for days before rescue buses finally arrived, had, through it all, managed to keep their pet with them. As the young son reached the head of the line to board the bus, he was cradling the small white dog. A callous relief worker told the family “no dogs allowed,” snatched the animal out of the child’s arms and threw it to the ground. The already-traumatized little boy’s anguished screams of “Snowball!! Snowball!!” were heard by millions of pet-loving Americans as they sat in front of their televisions, and the next day Red Cross switchboards across the U.S. were swamped with calls. The Red Cross reversed its no-pets policy, and other relief agencies followed.

Immediately, Guardmembers conducting rescue searches began adding dated messages to the houses they searched: “2 cats in attic” or “1 dog under house.” Army Guardsmen from New Mexico’s 200th Infantry, deployed to Louisiana’s Plaquemines Parish and already busy clearing debris and repairing the parish’s water treatment plant, now began rescuing dogs, cats and even livestock.

Private animal rescue organizations poured into the Gulf Coast, rounding up individual pets, setting up shelters and running websites to reunite evacuees with their pets. Some of the animal rescue organizations, along with other private relief groups, were informally attached to Guard units, sharing housing and MREs, and sometimes accompanying the Soldiers and Airmen on their rounds.

TO THE RESCUE IN MISSISSIPPI

The 38th “Cyclone” Infantry Division, a multi-state National Guard division from Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, took the lead in relief efforts in Mississippi. Its commander, MG Gregory Vadnais, and members of his joint staff arrived at Camp Shelby on August 31 to begin planning for the deployment of follow-on troops. Eventually, 9,000 Army National Guard troops from 11 states would serve under “Task Force Cyclone.” General Vadnais and the advance elements of the task force were flown in; the rest arrived by convoy from their respective states, and were in place by September 5.

Among the first Cyclone Division Soldiers to arrive in Mississippi was a company from Ohio’s 1st Battalion, 148th Infantry. Company B arrived at Camp Shelby on September 2 while others from their regiment were clearing the Superdome. The company commander, CPT Christopher Call, was ordered to the Mississippi town of Lumberton, north of the coast. The unit set up operations around the National Guard armory, and were immediately met by a local citizen who began unloading cans of juice and snacks from his pickup truck. CPT Call shook his hand and told the man, “We’re here to help you—not the other way around.”



Members of the New Mexico National Guard, 200th Infantry, dressed in waders and protective gear, start cleanup duty in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, September 2005. Photographer unknown; courtesy of the 1st Battalion, 200th Infantry, New Mexico National Guard.

Company B coordinated directly with the town's chief of police to provide help where most needed. The unit set up a distribution point to hand out water, ice and food; when medical personnel assigned to Task Force Cyclone arrived, they assisted a local nurse in manning a health clinic at the distribution point.

On September 8, Company B was airlifted by Ohio Army National Guard CH-47 Chinook helicopters to the Gulf Coast towns of Bay St. Louis and Waveland, both beachfront towns completely destroyed by Katrina's initial storm surge. There they linked up with a Florida Guard unit to help local residents and begin cleanup operations.

CPT Call later remembered,

Seeing the devastation firsthand was sobering to say the least. Houses had been ripped from their foundations, boats were hanging from power lines, cars were stacked like Legos, debris and personal belongings were strewn everywhere. It was overwhelming for us as Soldiers ... hard to imagine how the residents were dealing with their losses. One of my Soldiers came upon a woman who was sifting through the wreckage of what used to be her house. She came over and handed him a tattered American flag. She asked him to take it and care for it since she had nowhere to display it. It was a pretty emotional moment for him and the woman.

Indiana's 3rd Battalion, 139th Field Artillery, also part of Task Force Cyclone, worked directly under the command of the Mississippi National Guard. The 139th's 3rd battalion was given the critical mission of supplying food and water to the area stretching from Bay St. Louis to Waynesboro, Mississippi. In military parlance a "distribution quick reaction force," the Indiana artillerymen and their trucks soon got the nickname "Meals on Wheels." Between September 5 and 19, the "Hoosiers" delivered more than 28,000 individual meals, 169,000 bottles of water and 8,250 bags of ice.

Statistics for Task Force Cyclone itself are even more impressive. In Hancock and Pearl River counties alone, troops distributed a half-million meals to civilians, and more than 650,000 gallons of water. And as in New Orleans, they searched houses and businesses for survivors and for casualties.

RETURNING HOME

Almost two weeks after Katrina struck, the Louisiana National Guard was given a weekend "stand down," so that Guardmembers and employees who had been on continuous duty could have time off to check on their own families and homes. Those who lived on and around Jackson Barracks, most of whom had been working out of other, unflooded Guard installations since the waters began to rise on August 30,



Mississippi Army National Guard helicopters, located at the Mississippi National Guard Combat Readiness Training Center, Gulfport, Mississippi, ferrying supplies around the state. U.S. Army photo.

already knew that their homes and possessions were gone. But it was still a shock to actually see the devastation, and to pick through a lifetime of possessions now covered with toxic mold. (So bad was the smell inside the houses that in the coming weeks, insurance adjustors arriving to settle claims learned to bring a gas mask.)

The Louisiana Army Guard's 256th Infantry Brigade was preparing to return home from Iraq when the hurricane struck. With telephone service and email both cut off, many Guardmembers were frantic for news of their families, and the National Guard Bureau set up a hotline to provide individual Soldiers and their families with information. Nevertheless, when the Brigade arrived at Camp Beauregard after their return, at least one Soldier was informed that he had lost a family member to Katrina. For those who had lost their jobs to the hurricane, the Department of Defense offered another year of active duty service and an opportunity to take part in the recovery effort.

By the first week in October, with initial cleanup completed and the way cleared for civilian relief agencies to provide long-term help, National Guard units were returning home. The 139th Field Artillery began arriving back at Home Station on October 8. In Kempton, Indiana, two ladder trucks from the fire department hoisted a huge American flag over the road as Battery B's convoy made the final leg of its journey back to Home Station.

By mid-October, the number of National Guard personnel deployed for relief operations had dropped from 50,000 to just over 20,000—still an impressive number. With the initial cleanup completed, and rebuilding underway except in the most devastated sections of New Orleans, it was time for the National Guard to return to its home states. By early December, only a handful of Guardmembers remained in the region.

ONE FOR THE RECORD BOOKS

In terms of property damage, Hurricane Katrina was the greatest natural disaster in U.S. history. Katrina destroyed over \$125,000,000,000 in property, and flooded 80 percent of a major American city. The storm killed two in Alabama, 14 in Florida, 238 in Mississippi and 1,577 in Louisiana.

The National Guard's share of the rescue and recovery efforts on the Gulf Coast—by far the largest of any organization, military or civilian—represented, at the time and probably for years to come, the largest single humanitarian relief mission



A touching sign of pride and optimism found along Mississippi's Gulf Coast.

in history. The Army National Guard rescued more than 17,000 people; the Air National Guard evacuated more than 70,000 from the stricken region.

The use of Emergency Management Assistance Compacts, and the coordination provided by the National Guard Bureau, proved that the National Guard could remain under command and control of the state governors and still operate as a national military force in times of domestic crisis. The Guardmembers from literally every state and territory who deployed to the Gulf Coast for the crisis truly put the “united” into “United States.”

The size of the National Guard's response to Katrina, more than 50,000 personnel at its height, is even more striking in light of the 80,000 Guardmembers who were not available to respond because they were deployed overseas, most of them for combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan—the National Guard's largest combat role since World War II. Hurricane Katrina provided a real-life test of the National Guard's ability to carry out its constitutional role as both a state and federal military force. The National Guard passed the test with flying colors.



An interesting chain of events took place when Colorado National Guard Soldiers assisted Food and Drug Administration agents in their attempt to capture an alligator at a construction site, displaced due to high water from the storm. The contingent was assisted by Soldiers of the 3rd Battalion, 139th Field Artillery, Indiana Army Guard. A six-foot cage on hand for the troops was inadequate for the 10-foot long beast, so alternative means were deemed necessary. After the animal was hogtied and then secured into a HMMWV, it was transported from the site to a marshy area, where it swam away into peaceful bayou waters.





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APPENDIX A, TABLE 1. NATIONAL GUARD UNITS DEPLOYED TO HURRICANE KATRINA

LOUISIANA

DAY	STATE	UIC	UNIT	MODE	"ARN PAX"	DEPARTURE TIME	ETA	"TIME ARR."	RSOI SITE	ESF #	"SUP STATE"
31-Aug	AL	WPGHFF	20 SFG	Drive	74	311200AUG05	311800AUG05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	AL		RAID / 1 OH-58	Fly	4	020800SEP05	031600SEP05	Arrived	Baton Rouge	9	LA
3-Sep	AL		Chaplain Team	Drive	4	020800SEP05	031700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	8	LA
3-Sep	AL	WQF1AA	711 SIGNAL BN	Drive	317	021000SEP05	032000SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	AL		AL RAID / 1 OH 58	Fly	4	030900SEP05	041400SEP05	Arrived	Baton Rouge	13	LA
13-Sep	AL	WPGHFF	20th SFG	Drive	-56	131000SEP05	132000SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	13	LA
15-Sep	AL	WQF1AA	711th Signal BN	Drive	-243	151000SEP05	151800SEP05		Home Station	2	LA
15-Sep	AL		UMT #2	Drive	-2	151000SEP05	151800SEP05		Home Station	8	LA
23-Sep	AL	WPGHFF	20th SFG	Drive	-24	230700SEP05	231500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
25-Sep	AL		TF-AL	Drive	1500	250700SEP05	252000SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
1-Sep	AR		JTF ARKANSAS	Fly	289	011800SEP05	012330SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1, 13	LA
2-Sep	AR	W7MEAA	61st CST	Drive	3	020800SEP05	021200SEP05	Arrived	Carville	2	LA
2-Sep	AR	WQNUFF	JTF AR (39th)	Drive	289	020800SEP05	021700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	AR		RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	8	030900SEP05	041400SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	9	LA
7-Sep	AR		JTF AR	Drive	58	070100SEP05	070700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1, 13	LA
10-Sep	AR		RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	-8	100900SEP05	101800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	9	LA
13-Sep	AR		875th ENG	Drive	-96	130900SEP05	141500SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	3	LA
15-Sep	AR		TF AR (2-114TH AV)	Drive	-19	150800SEP05	161800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
16-Sep	AR	WQNUFF	JTF AR (39th)	Fly	75	161000SEP05	161200SEP05		Belle Chasse	13	LA
16-Sep	AR	WP26AA	JTF AR 142nd BDE	Fly	40	161000SEP05	161200SEP05		Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Oct	AR		188 MDG	Drive	-5	030700OCT05	031200OCT05		Home Station		LA
3-Oct	AR		189 MDG	Drive	-5	030700OCT05	031200OCT05		Home Station		LA
3-Oct	AR	WQNYT0	39th SPT BN	Drive	-16	030700OCT05	031200OCT05		Home Station		LA
3-Oct	AR	WQNYC0	39th MED TM	Drive	-20	030700OCT05	031200OCT05		Home Station		LA
3-Oct	AR	WP39AA	1/142d	Drive	-113	030700OCT05	031200OCT05		Home Station		LA
3-Oct	AR	WYEXAA	2/114th ATC	Drive	-37	030700OCT05	031200OCT05		Home Station		LA
2-Sep	AZ	WQQAAA	855MP CO AP	Fly	5	021000SEP05	021715SEP05	Arrived	Beauregard	13	LA
5-Sep	AZ	WQQAAA	855 MP CO	Drive	90	040700SEP05	051600SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	-13	LA
7-Sep	AZ	WQQAAA	855 MP CO	Drive	160	060700SEP05	071600SEP05	Arrived	Beauregard	13	LA
28-Sep	AZ	WQQHAA	2220 Trans Co	Drive	136	270700SEP05	281500SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
28-Sep	AZ	WQBVC0	C/111 Med	Fly	20	280700SEP05	281500SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
4-Oct	AZ	WQQAAA	855th MP CO	Drive	-120	030700OCT05	041300OCT05		Home Station		LA
1-Sep	CA		JTF-CA	Fly	11	010800SEP05	011830SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1, 13	LA
2-Sep	CA		140 SERV BN	Fly	19	020800SEP05	021615SEP03	Arrived	Belle Chasse	6	LA
2-Sep	CA	WPCNAA	HHC 2-185 AR	Fly	121	020800SEP05	021615SEP04	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	CA		100 JCSC	Fly	126	020800SEP05	021615SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	CA	WTP9AA	A 5/19th SFG	Fly	20	020800SEP05	021615SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	CA	WTDWAA	69th PAO	Fly	4	020800SEP05	021615SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	15	LA
5-Sep	CA	WTSCAA	240th SIG BN	Fly	32	041830SEP05	050030SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	2	LA
6-Sep	CA	W8AY42	2-185 AR BN	Fly	220	061200SEP05	061600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
12-Sep	CA	WTSCAA	240th SIG BN	Fly	-21	121200SEP05	142000SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	2	LA
13-Sep	CA	WTSMAA	870th MP	Fly	-27	131000SEP05	131600SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
15-Sep	CA	WTSMAA	870th MP	Fly	-16	151000SEP05	151600SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
16-Sep	CA	WTSMAA	870th MP	Fly	-61	161000SEP05	161600SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
25-Sep	CA	WPCEAA	1-144 FA BN	Fly	400	250700SEP05	251530SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
27-Sep	CA	W8AY42	2-185 AR	Fly	-354	270800SEP05	270900SEP05		Home Station		LA
2-Sep	CO	WP2YAA	169 FA	Fly	4	020800SEP05	020230SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	CO	WXA0A2	169th/220th MP	Drive	33	030800SEP05	052028SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	CO	WXA0A2	220th MP CO	Drive	67	030900SEP05	052100SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	CO	WXA0A2	220th MP CO	Fly	64	050900SEP05	052100SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
6-Sep	CO	WP2YAA	169th FA	Drive	55	030800SEP05	062028SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA

DAY	STATE	UIC	UNIT	MODE	"ARN PAX"	DEPARTURE TIME	ETA	"TIME ARR."	RSOI SITE	ESF #	"SUP STATE"
6-Sep	CO	WP4WTO	HHB 1-157th FA BN	Drive	154	050600SEP05	062100SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
6-Sep	CO	WP2YAA	TF 169 FA/711 SIG	Drive	645	030800SEP05	062100SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
6-Sep	CO	WQRLA1	E-168 / 1 CH-47	Fly	15	030800SEP05	062100SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
7-Sep	CO	WQFXAA	140th SIGNAL	Drive	14	050800SEP05	071400SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	2	LA
7-Sep	CO		TF 169 / 157 / 220 /	Drive	570	061600SEP05	071600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
8-Sep	CO	WQC7AA	3650 Maint Co	Drive	61	071200SEP05	081600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
11-Sep	CO	WQRLA1	E-168 / 1 CH-47	Fly	-15	110800SEP05	122300SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
15-Sep	CO		193rd ARSST	Drive	6	150630SEP05	161600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	2	LA
23-Sep	CO		TF Colorado	Drive	-645	230900SEP05	2432300SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
24-Sep	CO		(169th/220th MP/157th) 193rd ARSST	Drive	-6	240700SEP05	241800SEP05		Home Station		LA
3-Sep	CT	W7LQAA	14th CST	Drive	2	020700SEP05	031400SEP05	032015SEP05	Carville	2	LA
3-Sep	CT	WTVLAA	143MPs & 134 MP	Fly	82	030900SEP05	031400SEP05	031400SEP05	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	CT	WPS1AA	143MPs & 134 MP CO	Fly	18	030900SEP05	041400SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	CT	WPFDA2	I-185 AVN / C-23	Fly	3	050900SEP05	052100SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
9-Sep	CT		CT Security Force	Fly	85	091300SEP05	091700SEP05	Arrived	Bradley ANGB	13	LA
11-Sep	CT	WPJLAA	1048th Truck Co	Drive	45	090800SEP05	112400SEP05	Arrived	Baton Rouge	1	LA
19-Sep	CT	WPJLAA	1048th Truck Co	Drive	-45	190800SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
2-Sep	DC		Task Force DC	Fly	32	021330SEP05	021630SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
27-Sep	DC			Drive	60	250800SEP05	271600SEP05		Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Oct	DC	WTJ9AA	273d MP CO	Drive	-101	050700OCT05	061300OCT05		Home Station		LA
4-Sep	DC		JTF-DC	Fly	53	030900SEP05	041400SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
8-Sep	DC	WPI399	148 MED AA /3 UH-1	Fly	17	051000SEP05	081400SEP05	Arrived	Baton Rouge	1	LA
1-Sep	DE	WQJAAA	261st Sig BDE	Fly	3	011400SEP05	011700SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	2	LA
2-Sep	DE	WQJAAA	261st Sig BDE	Fly	1	021000SEP05	021400SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	2	LA
7-Sep	DE		TF-DE	Fly	10	062400SEP05	070700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
19-Sep	DE	WQJAAA	261st Sig BDE	Fly	-4	190800SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station	2	LA
5-Oct	DE		TF - DE	Fly	-10				Home Station		LA
30-Aug	FL	WQREAA	1-111 AVN / 1 CH-47	Fly	20	300800AUG05	301200AUG05	301200AUG05	New Orleans	1	LA
30-Aug	FL	WTPEAA	3-20th SF	Drive	19	300800AUG05	301200AUG05	301200AUG05	New Orleans	9	LA
30-Aug	FL	WP1BC1	171st AVN / 2 UH 60	Fly	26	300800AUG05	301200AUG05		New Orleans	1	LA
3-Sep	FL		JFHQ	Fly	8	030700SEP05	031100SEP05	031100SEP05	Baton Rouge	2	LA
3-Sep	FL		TF AVN	Fly	20	030800SEP05	031200SEP05	031200SEP05	New Orleans	1	LA
3-Sep	FL		JEOC SPT	Fly	2	030800SEP05	031200SEP05	031200SEP05	Baton Rouge	5	LA
4-Sep	FL	WP1BC1	171st AVN / 4 UH 60	Fly	20	030900SEP05	041400SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	1	LA
10-Sep	FL	WQREAA	1-111 AVN / 1 CH-47	Fly	-20	100900SEP05	101800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	LA
10-Sep	FL	WP1BC1	171st AVN / 6 UH 60	Fly	-46	100900SEP05	101800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	LA
12-Sep	FL	WTPEAA	3-20 SF	Drive	-19	120830SEP05	121800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	13	LA
30-Aug	GA	WZFG98	F 131 AVN / 2 CH-47	Fly	32	300800AUG05	301200AUG05	Arrived	Alexandria	1	LA
1-Sep	GA	WP13AA	148 AA / 3 UH-1	Fly	16	011400SEP05	011700SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	8	LA
1-Sep	GA	WP1BAA	1-171 / 3 UH-60	Fly	12	011400SEP05	011700SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	1	LA
2-Sep	GA	WQVDAA	190 MP CO	Drive	83	021530SEP05	021600SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
3-Sep	GA	WQVAAA	178 MP CO	Drive	86	021500SEP05	031800SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
4-Sep	GA	WP13AA	148 AA / 1 UH-1	Fly	4	030800SEP05	041600SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	8	LA
7-Sep	GA		190th / 178th MP	Fly	65	070200SEP05	070700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
10-Sep	GA	WZFG98	F 131 AVN / 2 CH-47	Fly	-32	100900SEP05	101800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	LA
11-Sep	GA	WP13AA	148 AA / 1 UH-1	Fly	-4	110900SEP05	111800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	8	LA
17-Sep	GA		178 & 190 MP ADVON	Fly	-10	171000SEP05	171220SEP05		Home Station		LA
17-Sep	GA	WP1BAA	1-171 AVN	Fly	-58	171500SEP05	171800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
18-Sep	GA	WQVAAA	178 MP CO	Fly	-72	181200SEP05	181320SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
18-Sep	GA	WQVDAA	190 MP CO	Fly	-69	181615SEP05	181720SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
18-Sep	GA	WP1BAA	1-171 AVN	Fly	-12	181200SEP05	181500SEP05		Home Station		LA
27-Sep	GU		TF Guam	Fly	100	260700SEP05	272100SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
3-Sep	IA		JTF Iowa	Drive	13	030800SEP05	031600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	5	LA
13-Sep	IA		JTF Iowa	Drive	-13	130800SEP05	131600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	5	LA
13-Sep	IA	WJMJ71	72d CST	Drive	21	131700SEP05	141800SEP05		Belle Chasse	2	LA
27-Sep	ID			Fly	200	260800SEP05	271600SEP05		Belle Chasse	13	LA
29-Sep	ID			Drive	50	260800SEP05	291600SEP05		Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	IL	WQTSAA	232FSB	Drive	310	030800SEP05	032330SEP05	Arrived	England AFB	7	LA
8-Sep	IL	WPEDAA	33 ASG	Fly	147	080800SEP05	081825SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	7	LA

DAY	STATE	UIC	UNIT	MODE	"ARN PAX"	DEPARTURE TIME	ETA	"TIME ARR."	RSOI SITE	ESF #	"SUP STATE"
9-Sep	IL	WPCSAA	634TH FSB Main Body	Drive	266	070730SEP05	092000SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	7	LA
21-Sep	IL		TF Illinois	Fly	-59	211000SEP05	211530SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
1-Oct	IL	WPL3AA	2-122 FA	Drive	310	300700SEP05	012100OCT05		Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Oct	IL	WQTSAA	232FSB	Drive	-310	010700OCT05	031600OCT05		Home Station		LA
7-Oct	IL	WPCSAA	634TH (School Personnel)	Fly	-60	070800OCT05	071530OCT05		Home Station		LA
7-Oct	IL	WPCSAA	634TH FSB Main Body	Drive	-206	070800OCT05	091530OCT05		Home Station		LA
7-Oct	IL	WPEDAA	33 ASG	Fly	-147	070800OCT05	071530OCT05		Home Station		LA
24-Sep	IN		TF OSBOURNE - IN	Drive	900	240800SEP06	241700SEP06		Belle Chasse		LA
1-Sep	KS	WV21AA	35th ID Advon	Fly	6	010800SEP05	011700SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	5	LA
2-Sep	KS	WV21AA	35 ID	Drive	41	021530SEP05	021900SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	5	LA
6-Sep	KS	WV21AA	35 ID Main	Drive	82	040800SEP05	061000SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	5	LA
8-Sep	KS	WV21AA	35 ID Support	Drive	17	061400SEP05	081200SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	5	LA
8-Sep	KS	WQHAHA	1-108 AVN / 2 UH-60	Fly	6	080800SEP05	081800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
13-Sep	KS	WVL9AA	102 MH DET	Drive	3	130800SEP05	131700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	8	LA
27-Sep	KS			Drive	400	250800SEP05	271200SEP05		Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	KY	WXFMAA	438th MP Co	Fly	46	020900SEP05	021315SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	KY		Det 11 OSAA / C-12	Fly	2	051000SEP05	051400SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	1	LA
5-Sep	KY		RAID Det / 3 OH-58	Fly	6	051000SEP05	051400SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	9	LA
7-Sep	KY		123d MED Group	Fly	9	071400SEP05	071800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	8	LA
11-Sep	KY		JAG SUPPORT	Drive	1	100800SEP05	112400SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	5	LA
14-Sep	KY	WXFMAA	438th MP Co	Fly	-4	140800SEP05	141500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
20-Sep	KY		149th Comp Co #2	Fly	76	200800SEP05	201100SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
21-Sep	KY		Det 11 OSAA / C-12	Fly	-2	211000SEP05	211530SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
21-Sep	KY	WV7HAA	63d AVN BDE	Fly	1	211000SEP05	211530SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
21-Sep	KY	W7L2AA	41st CST	Fly	1	211000SEP05	211530SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
24-Sep	KY	WXFMAA	438th MP Co	Fly	-38	240700SEP05	241800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
27-Sep	KY	W8A232	138 FA BDE	Fly	75	270700SEP05	271530SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
27-Sep	KY	W8A222	201 EN BN	Fly	220	270700SEP05	271530SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
27-Sep	KY	WPV4AA	410 QM CO	Fly	90	270700SEP05	271530SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
27-Sep	KY	WTT3AA	307 MAINT	Drive	100	260700SEP05	271530SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
27-Sep	KY	WPCX90	1163 MED CO	Drive	40	260700SEP05	271530SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
29-Aug	LA		LA SAD	Drive	3565	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	LA
30-Aug	LA		LA SAD	Drive	1160	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	LA
2-Sep	LA		TF LA		975	021200SEP06	021500SEP06	Arrived	New Orleans	5	LA
18-Sep	LA		SAD	Drive	-1400	180800SEP05	181200SEP05		Home Station		LA
5-Sep	MA	WPF4AA	181 IN BN	Fly	475	051200SEP05	051900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
16-Sep	MA		Task Force Yankee	Fly	-54	162200SEP05	162400SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
21-Sep	MA	WPF4AA	181 IN BN	Fly	-200	211000SEP05	211530SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
22-Sep	MA	WPF4AA	181 IN BN	Fly	-221	221000SEP05	221530SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
31-Aug	MD	WV6AAA	29th MP CO	Fly	57	311600AUG05	312000AUG05	312000AUG05	New Orleans	13	LA
2-Sep	MD	W8A5AA	JFHQ	Fly	4	021700SEP05	022200SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	5	LA
3-Sep	MD	WV6AAA	29th MP CO	Fly	7	031030SEP05	031230SEP05	031230SEP05	New Orleans	13	LA
3-Sep	MD		TF Chaplain	Fly	4	031030SEP05	031330SEP05	031330SEP05	New Orleans	8	LA
3-Sep	MD	WV6XAA	29th DISCOM	Fly	10	031030SEP05	031330SEP05	031330SEP05	New Orleans	13	LA
5-Sep	MD		TF Chaplain 2	Fly	2	050800SEP05	051300SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	8	LA
6-Sep	MD	WPGSAA	1229th TC	Drive	65	060800SEP05	061700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
17-Sep	MD	WV6AAA	29th MP CO	Fly	-57	170800SEP05	171200SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
28-Sep	ME	WQQNAA	133 EN BN	Fly	4	280700SEP05	281500SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
28-Sep	ME		TF AVN	Drive	25	250800SEP05	281600SEP05		Belle Chasse	1	LA
3-Oct	ME	WQQNAA	133 EN BN	Fly	130	030700OCT05	031500OCT05		Belle Chasse	3	LA
4-Oct	ME		EN CO	Drive	150	020700OCT05	040700OCT05		Belle Chasse		LA
4-Sep	MI	WTY8AA	1776 MP CO	Fly	197	041200SEP05	041400SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	MI	W8ACS9	107th QM BN	Fly	20	041200SEP05	041400SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	6	LA
4-Sep	MI	WV7MAA	1434rd QM TM	Drive	21	030723SEP05	041800SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	6	LA
5-Sep	MI	WTZBAA	210 MP CO	Drive	70	022300SEP05	050100SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
5-Sep	MI	W8AC43	46 MP Co	Drive	147	030723SEP05	050100SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	MI	WPDMAA	1460th TC	Drive	2	041010SEP05	051200SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	7	LA
5-Sep	MI		MSCA-LAV	Drive	6	041035SEP05	051200SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
28-Sep	MI			Drive	400	250800SEP05	281600SEP05		Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Oct	MI	W8AC43	46 MP CO / 210 MP BN	Drive	-216	050700OCT05	061300OCT05		Home Station		LA

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1-Sep	MO	WQA1AA	175MP/129th FA	Fly	27	010700SEP05	011500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	MO	WQA1AA	175MP BN	Drive	529	020700SEP05	031500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	MO	WP4NAA	129 FA BN	Drive	435	020700SEP05	031500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	MO	WQB0AA	205th MED	Drive	4	041200SEP05	051500SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	8	LA
5-Sep	MO	WV6EAA	35th DISCOM	Drive	222	041200SEP05	051500SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	7	LA
6-Sep	MO		STB	Drive	56	040800SEP05	061000SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	5	LA
9-Sep	MO	WXAKAA	1140 EN	Drive	500	080600SEP05	091800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	3	LA
12-Sep	MO	W7LHAA	7th CST	Drive	19	120800SEP05	121500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	2	LA
20-Sep	MO	WQA1AA	175MP BN	Drive	-529	200800SEP05	211100SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
21-Sep	MO	WP4NAA	129 FA BN	Drive	-435	210700SEP05	221500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
27-Sep	MO	WXARAA	1221 TC	Drive	66	260700SEP05	271530SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
27-Sep	MO		1-135 AVN	Drive	120	250800SEP05	271600SEP05		Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	MT		120th MED GRP	Fly	1	050800SEP05	051500SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	8	LA
14-Sep	MT	WPMPA2	Det 2 111th Press Camp	Drive	4	140800SEP05	141900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	8	LA
28-Sep	MT		1049 EN CO	Drive	68	250800SEP05	281600SEP05		Belle Chasse	3	LA
2-Sep	NC	WPJDT0	113TH QRF	Fly	93	020930SEP05	021130SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
2-Sep	NC	W7L3AA	42nd CST	Drive	3	020700SEP05	021200SEP05	Arrived	Carville	2	LA
4-Sep	NC	WPJDT0	113TH QRF	Drive	165	021200SEP05	041600SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
11-Sep	NC		RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	6	101000SEP05	111700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	8	LA
13-Sep	NC	W7L3AA	42nd CST	Drive	-3	130900SEP05	141500SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	2	LA
17-Sep	NC	WPJDT0	113th FA (QRF)	Drive	-212	170900SEP05	181700SEP05		Home Station		LA
17-Sep	NC	W7YKY1	RAID/2 OH-58	Fly	-6	170700SEP05	171800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
19-Sep	NC	WPJDT0	113th FA (QRF)	Drive	-46	190800SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		LA
16-Sep	ND	W8BQAA	JFHQ ND	Drive	3	160800SEP05	162300SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	5	LA
19-Sep	ND	W8BQAA	JFHQ ND	Drive	7	190800SEP05	192300SEP05		Belle Chasse	5	LA
1-Sep	NE	WYXDAA	24 MED / 2 UH-60	Fly	8	011000SEP05	011700SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	8	LA
4-Sep	NE	WPPZAA	192nd MP DET	Drive	63	021200SEP05	040930SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
4-Sep	NE	W7MKAA	72nd CST	Drive	2	021200SEP05	041600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	2	LA
16-Sep	NE	WX52AA	41st RAOC	Fly	30	161400SEP05	162023SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse		LA
19-Sep	NE		TFJVB	Drive	2	190800SEP05	192300SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
23-Sep	NE	WPPZAA	192nd MP DET	Drive	-47	231200SEP05	251530SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
27-Sep	NE		1618th TC	Drive	60	250900SEP05	271700SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
28-Sep	NE		Tran CO	Drive	150	250800SEP05	281600SEP05		Belle Chasse	1	LA
29-Sep	NE	WYXDAA	24 MED/ 2 UH-60	Fly	-16	291000SEP05	291700SEP05		Home Station	8	LA
2-Sep	NH	WP42AA	2/197th FA BN	Fly	12	021400SEP05	021630SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	NH	WP3BAA	1/172 FA BN	Fly	39	021500SEP05	021730SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	NH	WP3BAA	1/172 FA BN	Fly	47	030430SEP05	030830SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	NH	W78TAA	54TH TC	Fly	55	030430SEP05	030830SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
3-Sep	NH	W78TAA	54TH TC	Fly	55	030530SEP05	030930SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
3-Sep	NH	WP42AA	2/197TH FA BN	Fly	13	030600SEP05	031000SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	NH	WP42AA	2/197TH FA BN	Fly	50	030600SEP05	031000SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	NH	WP3BAA	1/172TH FA BN	Fly	50	030630SEP05	031030SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	NH	WP42AA	2/197th FA BN	Fly	50	030700SEP05	031100SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	NH	WP42AA	2/197th FA BN	Fly	50	031500SEP05	031730SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	NH		NH Trans Unit	Fly	11	041200SEP05	041800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
5-Sep	NH		NH ARNG Security	Fly	143	050900SEP05	051500SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	13	LA
7-Sep	NH	W78TAA	54TH TC	Drive	145	030800SEP05	072000SEP05	Arrived	Beauregard	1	LA
16-Sep	NH	WP42AA	2/197 FA BN	Fly	-432	160800SEP05	161600SEP05		Home Station		LA
20-Sep	NH	W78TAA	54TH TC	Fly	-285	200800SEP05	201100SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
28-Sep	NH			Drive	100	250800SEP05	281600SEP05		Belle Chasse	13	LA
20-Sep	NJ	W8BKAA	JFHQ NJ	Fly	16	200800SEP05	201100SEP05		Belle Chasse	1	LA
1-Sep	NM		TF-NM	Fly	301	010700SEP05	011500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
3-Sep	NM	WP8KAA	1-217 IN BN	Fly	268	030900SEP05	030900SEP05	032000SEP05	Belle Chasse	13	LA
19-Sep	NM		93 & 111 ADA	Fly	185	190700SEP05	191500SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
21-Sep	NM	WP8KAA	720th TRANS, 217 IN	Drive	-221	210700SEP05	221500SEP05		Home Station		LA
29-Sep	NM	WPX7AA	515 CS BN	Fly	65	290700SEP05	291500SEP05		Belle Chasse		LA
31-Aug	NV		152 Clinic	Fly	12	311200AUG05	312000AUG05	312100AUG05	Belle Chasse	8	LA
2-Sep	NV	WTAJAA	72ND MP CO	Fly	83	011730SEP05	020130SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	NV		JMED 2	Fly	36	031300SEP05	032300SEP05	022300SEP05	Belle Chasse	8	LA
9-Sep	NV		CD RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	5	070900SEP05	091500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	8	LA
13-Sep	NV		152 MED GRP	Fly	-23	131000SEP05	132000SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	8	LA

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13-Sep	NV		MED DET 5	Fly	-32	131000SEP05	132000SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	8	LA
13-Sep	NV	WTAJAA	72d MP CO	Fly	-82	131000SEP05	132000SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	13	LA
1-Sep	NY		TF-Drake	Fly	16	010700SEP05	011500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	9	LA
23-Sep	NY		TF Drake	Fly	-16	230900SEP05	232600SEP05		Home Station		LA
2-Sep	OH	WPNOTO	1-148th IN BN	Fly	260	011800SEP05	020001SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	OH	WPNOTO	1-148th IN BN	Fly	50	011700SEP05	020700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	OH		Chaplains	Fly	15	311700AUG05	020700SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	8	LA
2-Sep	OH	WTJNAA	371 CSG	Fly	45	311700AUG05	020700SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	7	LA
4-Sep	OH	WXFNAA	37th AR BDE	Fly	5	041000SEP05	041330SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
27-Sep	OH		TF BUCKEYE II	Drive	1000	250800SEP05	271600SEP05		Belle Chasse	13	LA
29-Aug	OK		717 AVN / 2 UH-60	Fly	9	291400AUG05	291700AUG05	291700AUG05	Hammond	1	LA
1-Sep	OK	WPTJTO	1-279TH IN BN	Fly	194	010700SEP05	011500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	OK	WXB7AA	1345 Trans CO	Fly	87	021300SEP05	021900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
2-Sep	OK	WZFRMO	171 FA FOF	Fly	107	021300SEP05	021900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	OK	WPSNTO	1-179TH IN BN	Fly	165	021300SEP05	021900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	OK	WPTBTO	1-180TH IN BN	Fly	100	021300SEP05	021900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	OK	WZFRHD	171 FA FOF	Drive	234	021000SEP05	031000SEP05	041900SEP05	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	OK	WPTJTO	1-279TH IN BN	Fly	95	021000SEP05	031000SEP05	041900SEP05	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	OK	WXCCAA	TFOK (245 EN)	Drive	77	030800SEP05	040800SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	3	LA
4-Sep	OK	WPTJTO	1-279TH IN BN	Drive	136	030800SEP05	040800SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
4-Sep	OK	WPSNTO	1-179TH IN BN	Drive	45	021114SEP05	041100SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
4-Sep	OK	WPTLAA	TFOK (700 SPT FLE)	Drive	100	031200SEP05	041200SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	7	LA
4-Sep	OK	WXCBA	TFOK (145 CAV)	Drive	81	031215SEP05	041215SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
4-Sep	OK	WYDJBO	1-114 / 2 UH-60	Fly	14	041200SEP05	041800SEP05	Arrived	Baton Rouge	1	LA
4-Sep	OK	WPTBTO	TFOK (1-180TH IN BN)	Fly	56	041600SEP05	041900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	OK		RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	6	041600SEP05	041900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	OK		TFOK (HHC)	Drive	145	040700SEP05	051800SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
5-Sep	OK	WPTLAA	TF (700 SPT)	Drive	201	040700SEP05	051800SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
5-Sep	OK	WPS7TO	TFOK (160TH)	Drive	340	040700SEP05	051800SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
5-Sep	OK	WPTBTO	TFOK (1-180TH IN BN)	Drive	355	041200SEP05	051800SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
9-Sep	OK	WV71A3	G-149 AVN / 1 CH-47	Fly	5	090900SEP05	091600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
11-Sep	OK	WYDJBO	1-114 / 2 UH-60	Fly	-14	111000SEP05	111800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	LA
5-Oct	OK	WPTJTO	1-279TH IN BN	Fly	-194	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WXB7AA	1345 Trans CO	Fly	-87	050700OCT05			Home Station	1	LA
5-Oct	OK	WZFRMO	171 FA FOF	Fly	-107	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WPSNTO	1-179TH IN BN	Fly	-165	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WPTBTO	1-180TH IN BN	Fly	-100	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WZFRHD	171 FA FOF	Drive	-234	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WPTJTO	1-279TH IN BN	Fly	-95	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WXCCAA	TFOK (245 EN)	Drive	-77	050700OCT05			Home Station	3	LA
5-Oct	OK	WPTJTO	1-279TH IN BN	Drive	-136	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WPSNTO	1-179TH IN BN	Drive	-45	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WPTLAA	TFOK (700 SPT FLE)	Drive	-100	050700OCT05			Home Station	7	LA
5-Oct	OK	WXCBA	TFOK (145 CAV)	Drive	-81	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WYDJBO	1-114 / 2 UH-60	Fly	-14	050700OCT05			Home Station	1	LA
5-Oct	OK	WPTBTO	TFOK (1-180TH IN BN)	Fly	-56	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK		RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	-6	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK		TFOK (HHC)	Drive	-145	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WPTLAA	TF (700 SPT)	Drive	-201	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WPS7TO	TFOK (160TH)	Drive	-340	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
5-Oct	OK	WPTBTO	TFOK (1-180TH IN BN)	Drive	-355	050700OCT05			Home Station	13	LA
3-Sep	OR	WPXMAA	1186 MP CO	Fly	64	031410SEP05	031644SEP05	031644SEP05	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	OR	WPXMAA	1186 MP CO	Fly	90	030900SEP05	031800SEP05	031842SEP05	Belle Chasse	13	LA
6-Sep	OR	WQLWFF	41 IN BDE	Fly	503	060100SEP05	060700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
7-Sep	OR	WQLWFF	41 IN BDE	Fly	508	070100SEP05	070700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
8-Sep	OR	WQLWFF	41 BDE	Fly	598	080100SEP05	080700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
9-Sep	OR	WQLWFF	41 BDE	Fly	185	090100SEP05	090700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
12-Sep	OR	WPXMAA	1186 MP	Fly	-125	121000SEP05	121645SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	13	LA
16-Sep	OR	WQLWFF	JTF Oregon (Lift 1)	Fly	-92	161534SEP05	162000SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
18-Sep	OR	WQLWFF	JTF Oregon (Lift 2)	Fly	-150	180800SEP05	181400SEP05		Home Station		LA
23-Sep	OR	WQLWFF	41 IN BDE	Fly	-160	230700SEP	231500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
2-Sep	PA	WPGUTO	111TH IN/35TH ID	Fly	141	021200SEP05	021500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	2	LA
3-Sep	PA	WXB9AA	56th BDE	Fly	13	030700SEP05	031200SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA

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6-Sep	PA	WPGITO	728th MSB	Drive	22	030700SEP05	061500SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	1	LA
6-Sep	PA	WXB9AA	56 IN BDE	Drive	1492	030700SEP05	061500SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	1	LA
6-Sep	PA	WP1WAA	656 SIG CO	Drive	62	040700SEP05	061800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	2	LA
6-Sep	PA	WP1VAA	1-112th IN, 856 EN	Drive	94	040700SEP05	061800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	3	LA
6-Sep	PA	WZFXTO	HSC 328th FSB	Drive	136	040700SEP06	061800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	7	LA
6-Sep	PA	WXB9AA	HHC 56 BDE	Drive	134	040700SEP07	061800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	5	LA
6-Sep	PA	WPGUTO	1-111th IN Co	Drive	112	040700SEP08	061800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
6-Sep	PA	WUASAA	2-104th AVN	Drive	108	040700SEP09	061800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
6-Sep	PA	WPGWTO	HHC 2-112th IN	Drive	132	040700SEP10	061800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
6-Sep	PA	WPGOTO	HSB 108th FA	Drive	112	040700SEP11	061800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
28-Sep	PA	WPGUTO	111TH IN/35TH ID	Fly	-141	280700SEP05	281500SEP05		Home Station	2	LA
28-Sep	PA	WXB9AA	56th BDE	Fly	-13	280700SEP05	281500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
28-Sep	PA	WPGITO	728th MSB	Drive	-22	280700SEP05	291500SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
28-Sep	PA	WXB9AA	56 IN BDE	Drive	-1492	280700SEP05	291500SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
28-Sep	PA	WP1WAA	656 SIG CO	Drive	-62	280700SEP05	291500SEP05		Home Station	2	LA
28-Sep	PA	WP1VAA	1-112th IN, 856 EN	Drive	-94	280700SEP05	291500SEP05		Home Station	3	LA
28-Sep	PA	WZFXTO	HSC 328th FSB	Drive	-136	280700SEP05	291500SEP05		Home Station	7	LA
28-Sep	PA	WXB9AA	HHC 56 BDE	Drive	-134	280700SEP05	291500SEP05		Home Station	5	LA
28-Sep	PA	WPGUTO	1-111th IN Co	Drive	-112	280700SEP05	291500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
28-Sep	PA	WUASAA	2-104th AVN	Drive	-108	280700SEP05	291500SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
28-Sep	PA	WPGWTO	HHC 2-112th IN	Drive	-132	280700SEP05	291500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
28-Sep	PA	WPGOTO	HSB 108th FA	Drive	-112	280700SEP05	291500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
2-Sep	PR	WTJXAA	125th MP BN	Fly	51	021330SEP05	022200SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
3-Sep	PR	WTJ2AA	480 MP CO	Fly	47	031915SEP05	030200SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
3-Sep	PR	WTJ2AA	480 MP CO	Fly	53	031330SEP05	030300SEP05	022030SEP05	Alexandria	13	LA
3-Sep	PR	WTJXAA	125th MP BN	Fly	50	031083SEP05	031430SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	PR	WP3ZTO	3-162 FA BN	Fly	47	040800SEP05	041800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	PR	WTJXAA	125th MP BN	Fly	50	041400SEP05	041917SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	PR	WVB1AA	219th QM TM	Fly	15	041800SEP05	042330SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	6	LA
4-Sep	PR	WPWPAA	92 IN BCT	Fly	82	041800SEP05	042330SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	PR	WPYGAA	105 Water Sup	Fly	22	041800SEP05	050200SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	6	LA
5-Sep	PR	WPWPAA	92nd BCT	Fly	180	051200SEP05	052000SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
7-Sep	PR	WPWTT0	192nd CSB	Fly	400	071200SEP05	071800SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
22-Sep	PR	WVB1AA	219th QM TM	Fly	-25	220700SEP05	221500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
22-Sep	PR	WTJXAA	125th MP BN	Fly	-493	220700SEP05	221500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
26-Sep	PR	WTJXAA	125th MP BN	Fly	-479	260700SEP05	261500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
2-Sep	RI	WTGWAA	119 MP CO	Fly	144	021200SEP05	021600SEP05	Arrived	New Orleans	13	LA
6-Sep	RI	WPQFAA	1207 TRANS CO	Drive	22	031300SEP05	061700SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
20-Sep	RI	WTGWAA	119 MP CO	Fly	-144	201200SEP05	201700SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
20-Sep	RI	WPQFAA	1207 TRANS CO	Drive	-22	201200SEP05	241700SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
5-Sep	SC	WQK8AA	132nd/133 MP CO	Drive	124	031330SEP05	050100SEP05	050100SEP05	Alexandria	13	LA
5-Sep	SC	W8B941	HHC 218 INF	Fly	20	051600SEP05	051900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	SC	WP73TO	178 EN BN	Fly	24	051600SEP05	051900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	3	LA
5-Sep	SC	WV5VHD	265th QM DET	Fly	78	050800SEP05	052300SEP05	032300SEP05	Alexandria	3	LA
6-Sep	SC	WV5VHD	265 QM DET	Drive	2	051200SEP05	061600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	3	LA
6-Sep	SC	WV5UHD	267th QM	Drive	4	051200SEP05	061600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	3	LA
6-Sep	SC	WP5KTO	1-118 IN BN	Drive	6	051600SEP05	062000SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
6-Sep	SC	WTWCAA	1052nd TRANS	Drive	67	051600SEP05	062000SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
13-Sep	SC	WTWCAA	1052nd TRANS	Drive	-67	131000SEP05	151800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	LA
14-Sep	SC	WQK8AA	132nd/133 MP CO	Drive	-124	140830SEP05	162300SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	13	LA
25-Sep	SC		PAO	Drive	1	240700SEP05	251900SEP05		Baton Rouge	15	LA
5-Sep	SD	W7Y448	Det 48 OSAA / C-12	Fly	2	051600SEP05	051900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
3-Sep	TN	W8A924	3/115th FA	Drive	125	021300SEP05	031900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	TN		Det 1 146 AA / 2 UH-60	Fly	7	021200SEP05	041600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	8	LA
4-Sep	TN	WPAETO	2/115th FA BN	Drive	125	021300SEP05	042330SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	TN	WPDCAA	1171st TC	Drive	45	040800SEP05	051900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
5-Sep	TN	WXC6AA	1174th TC	Drive	45	050700SEP05	051900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
9-Sep	TN		CD RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	5	080900SEP05	091200SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	8	LA
25-Sep	TN	W8A924	3/115th FA	Fly	-125	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
25-Sep	TN		Det 1 146 AA / 2 UH-	Fly	-7	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
25-Sep	TN	WPAETO	2/115th FA BN	Fly	-125	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
25-Sep	TN	WPDCAA	1171st TC	Drive	-45	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
25-Sep	TN	WXC6AA	1174th TC	Drive	-45	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
25-Sep	TN		CD RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	-5	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station	13	LA

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30-Aug	TX	WV7XAA	36th BDE AVN / 6 UH-60	Fly	24	300800AUG05	301200AUG05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
30-Aug	TX	WPOZAA	Air Ambulance / 2 UH-60	Fly	10	300800AUG05	301200AUG05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	8	LA
30-Aug	TX		TX RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	6	300800AUG05	301200AUG05	Arrived	Baton Rouge	9	LA
30-Aug	TX	W7Y449	Det 49 / C-12	Fly	4	300800AUG05	301200AUG05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
30-Aug	TX	WTHPAA	3-149th / 2 CH-47	Fly	96	300800AUG05	301200AUG05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
1-Sep	TX		TF Lone Star	Drive	956	010700SEP05	011500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	TX	WVG3A1	TX ATS	Fly	10	021015SEP05	021200SEP05	Arrived	Baton Rouge	1	LA
2-Sep	TX		221 CCS	Drive	53	021015SEP05	022100SEP05	Arrived	Carville	2	LA
3-Sep	TX		TF 71	Drive	400	030800SEP05	031900SEP05	Arrived	Lake Charles	13	LA
5-Sep	TX		OSAA TX RFC / C-12	Fly	4	050700SEP05	051900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
10-Sep	TX	WV7XAA	36th BDE AVN / 4 UH-60	Fly	-16	100900SEP05	101800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	LA
20-Sep	TX		TF 71	Drive	-400	200530SEP05	211500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
20-Sep	TX		TF Lone Star	Drive	-250	200530SEP05	211500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
20-Sep	TX		221 CCS	Drive	-47	200530SEP05	211500SEP05		Home Station	2	LA
21-Sep	TX		OSAA TX RFC / C-12	Fly	-4	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
21-Sep	TX	WTHPAA	3-149th / 2 CH-47	Fly	-96	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
21-Sep	TX	W7Y449	Det 49 / C-12	Fly	-4	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
21-Sep	TX		TX RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	-6	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Home Station	9	LA
21-Sep	TX	WPOZAA	Air Ambulance / 2 UH-60	Fly	-10	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Home Station	8	LA
21-Sep	TX	WVG3A1	TX ATS	Fly	-10	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
21-Sep	TX	WV7XAA	36th BDE AVN / 6 UH-60	Fly	-8	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
21-Sep	TX		TF Lone Star	Drive	-338	210700SEP05	221500SEP05		Home Station	13	LA
2-Sep	UT	W8BDAA	JFHQ	Fly	3	021215SEP05	021645SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	5	LA
2-Sep	UT	W8BD44	1-19th SF	Fly	16	021215SEP05	021645SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
2-Sep	UT	W7ACAA	85th CST	Drive	3	011500SEP05	021845SEP05	Arrived	Carville	2	LA
8-Sep	UT		UMT	Drive	4	071130SEP05	081200SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	8	LA
14-Sep	UT	W7ACAA	85th CST	Fly	18	140800SEP05	141500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	2	LA
15-Sep	UT		Commo Team	Fly	-10	151600SEP05	152100SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	LA
15-Sep	UT	W8BD44	1-19th SF	Fly	-21	151700SEP05	152200SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	LA
26-Sep	UT	W7ACAA	85th CST	Fly	-17	260800SEP05	261600SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
28-Sep	UT			Drive	560	250800SEP05	281600SEP05		Belle Chasse	3	LA
5-Sep	VA		29 ID PAO/State LNO	Drive	2	021800SEP05	052200SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	15	LA
5-Sep	VA	WVHSAA	3647th Maint	Drive	16	021800SEP05	052200SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	1	LA
5-Sep	VA	WTHFAA	1710th TRANS	Drive	14	021800SEP05	052200SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	1	LA
5-Sep	VA	WXA7AA	229TH MP Co	Drive	75	021800SEP05	052200SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	13	LA
5-Sep	VA	WPMYAA	222nd QM Co.	Drive	23	031800SEP05	052200SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	3	LA
5-Sep	VA	WPOXAA	28th EN Bde	Drive	4	031800SEP05	052200SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	3	LA
5-Sep	VA	WZGEAA	429 FSB	Drive	5	031800SEP05	052200SEP05	Arrived	Alexandria	1	LA
23-Sep	VA	WXA7AA	229TH MP Co	Drive	-75	230800SEP05	231900SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	LA
23-Sep	VA	WPMYAA	222nd QM Co.	Drive	-64	230800SEP05	231900SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	LA
24-Sep	VA	WTHFAA	1710th TRANS	Drive	-13	240800SEP05	241900SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
24-Sep	VA		29 ID PAO/State LNO	Drive	-6	240800SEP05	241900SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
24-Sep	VA	WZGEAA	429 FSB	Drive	-5	240800SEP05	241900SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
4-Sep	VI		TF-VI	Fly	37	041800SEP05	042330SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	VT	WPXBTO	1-86FA BN	Fly	103	040800SEP05	041500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
24-Sep	VT	WPXBTO	1-86FA BN	Fly	-103	240800SEP05	241400SEP05		Home Station	1	LA
4-Sep	WA		252CC GPHQ/Post DET1 CMD	Fly	10	040800SEP05	041400SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	10	LA
5-Sep	WA	WYHUY2	66th AVN BDE HHC (+)	Fly	38	051000SEP05	051400SEP05	Arrived	unknown	1	LA
5-Sep	WA		OSAA WA RFC / C-12	Fly	2	051000SEP05	051900SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
7-Sep	WA	WYHUY2	66th AVN BDE HHC (+)	Drive	58	070800SEP05	072400SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
9-Sep	WA		JTFHQ IN BN	Fly	500	091000SEP05	091400SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
13-Sep	WA	WYHUY2	66th AVN BDE HHC (+)	Drive	-2	130900SEP05	141500SEP05 on		LA		
1-Sep	WI		TF-WI	Fly	3	010700SEP05	011500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	5	LA
2-Sep	WI	WPK3AA	32 MP CO	Fly	43	021300SEP05	021455SEP05	Arrived	Beauregard	13	LA
2-Sep	WI		835 MED / 3 UH-1	Fly	29	021300SEP05	021455SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	8	LA
4-Sep	WI	WTQZTO	147 AVN / 2 UH-60	Fly	22	031300SEP05	041600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
4-Sep	WI	W7MCAA	54th CST	Drive	22	021300SEP05	041600SEP05	Arrived	Beauregard	2	LA
4-Sep	WI	WZGZAA	64th ROC	Fly	32	021300SEP05	041600SEP05	Arrived	Beauregard	5	LA
5-Sep	WI	WQS2AA	1157 TRANS	Fly	107	031300SEP05	051500SEP05	Arrived	Beauregard	1	LA
5-Sep	WI	WQSRT0	132 FSB	Fly	192	031300SEP05	051600SEP05	Arrived	Beauregard	1	LA
11-Sep	WI	WTQZTO	832 AAMB/147 AVN	Drive	-12	110800SEP05	112300SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	8	LA
12-Sep	WI	W7MCAA	54th CST	Fly	6	120800SEP05	121500SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	2	LA
14-Sep	WI	WQS2AA	1157 TRANS	Drive	-104	141300SEP05	161500SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	WI

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15-Sep	WI	W7MCAA	54th CST & 64th ROC	Drive	-41	150700SEP05	171200SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
15-Sep	WI	WPK3AA	32 MP CO	Fly	-45	151000SEP05	151518SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
16-Sep	WI	WQSRT0	132 FSB	Drive	-191	160700SEP05	161200SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
19-Sep	WI		TF-WI	Fly	-4	190800SEP05	192300SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	5	LA
19-Sep	WI	WZGZAA	64th ROC	Drive	-35	190800SEP05	192300SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		LA
3-Sep	WV		ISISCS Team	Drive	2	021300SEP05	031600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	2	LA
3-Sep	WV		TF WV Army	Drive	94	021300SEP05	031600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
4-Sep	WV		TF WV Army	Drive	150	021300SEP05	041600SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
5-Sep	WV		TF WV Army	Drive	192	050600SEP05	052200SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	13	LA
27-Sep	WV		TF WV Army	Fly	-262	270700SEP05	271500SEP05		Home Station		LA
5-Sep	WY	WZAB99	1022nd AA / 2 UH-60	Fly	12	041300SEP05	051455SEP05	Arrived	Belle Chasse	1	LA
16-Sep	WY	WZABAA	1022nd AA/1 UH-60	Fly	-4	160800SEP05	161600SEP05		Home Station		LA
17-Sep	WY	WZABAA	1022nd AA/	Fly	4	170800SEP05	171600SEP05		Belle Chasse	1	LA
28-Sep	WY		1041 EN CO	Drive	94	250800SEP05	281600SEP05		Belle Chasse	3	LA
3-Oct	WY	WYUNAA	960th Maint	Drive	60	270900SEP05	031200OCT05		Belle Chasse		LA

APPENDIX A, TABLE 2. NATIONAL GUARD UNITS DEPLOYED TO HURRICANE KATRINA

MISSISSIPPI

DAY	STATE	UIC	UNIT	MODE	"ARNG PAX"	DEPARTURE TIME	ETA	"TIME ARR."	RSOI SITE	ESF #	"SUP STATE"
30-Aug	AL	WQJSAA	131 AVN / 2 CH-47	Fly	7	301900AUG05	302300AUG05	Arrived	Meridian	1	MS
31-Aug	AL	WXBDAA	231 MP BN	Drive	261	301900AUG05	312300AUG05	Arrived	Gulfport	13	MS
31-Aug	AL	WP10AA	877 EN BN	Drive	264	301900AUG05	312300AUG05	Arrived	Gulfport	3	MS
1-Sep	AL		TF-AL (Various Units)	Drive	1004	311900AUG05	012300AUG05	Arrived	Gulfport	1, 13	MS
6-Sep	AL	WQJSAA	131 AVN / 3 UH-60	Fly	9	060800SEP05	061200SEP05	Arrived	Meridian	1	MS
9-Sep	AL	WQJSAA	131 AVN / 2 CH-47	Fly	-7	090800SEP05	091200SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	MS
9-Sep	AL	WQJSAA	131 AVN / 3 UH-60	Fly	-9	090800SEP05	091200SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	MS
15-Sep	AL		TF Quick	Drive	-934	151000SEP05	151800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1, 13	MS
15-Sep	AL	WP10AA	877th EN BN	Drive	-309	151000SEP05	151800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	13	MS
15-Sep	AL	WXBDAA	231st MP BN	Drive	-218	151000SEP05	151800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	13	MS
23-Sep	AL	WXBDAA	HHH 231 MP BN	Drive	-43	230800SEP05	241500SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	AL	WQJSAA	131 AVN / 2 CH-47	Fly	-25	230800SEP05	231700SEP05		Home Station	1	MS
29-Aug	AR	WPOZA1	1-149th / 2 UH-60	Fly	10	300800AUG05	291500AUG05	Arrived	Jackson	1	MS
1-Sep	AR		TF Razorback	Drive	311	011200SEP05	011800SEP05	Arrived	Gulfport	13	MS
2-Sep	AR		TF Razorback	Fly	4	021515SEP05	021515SEP05	Arrived	Gulfport	1, 13	MS
9-Sep	AR	WPOZA1	1-149th / 2 UH-60	Fly	-10	090800SEP05	091800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	MS
15-Sep	AR	WPRKAA	216th MPC (TF Rzback)	Drive	-59	150800SEP05	151800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	13	MS
19-Sep	AR		TF Razorback	Drive	-236	190800SEP05	191500SEP05		Home Station	13	MS
22-Sep	AR		TF Razorback	Drive	-20	220800SEP05	221900SEP05		Home Station		MS
21-Sep	CO	WBAZAA	JTFCE	Drive	7	190800SEP05	211800SEP05		Camp Shelby		MS
31-Aug	CT	W7TKAA	1109 AVCRAD	Fly	15	311000AUG05	312000AUG05	Arrived	Meridian	1, 8	MS
30-Aug	DC		148th AA / 1 UH-1	Fly	4	300900AUG05	301100AUG05	Arrived	Meridian	9	MS
2-Sep	DC	W7LXAA	33rd CST	Fly	1	021800SEP05	022200SEP05	Arrived	Gulfport	2	MS
2-Sep	DC		TF-DC	Fly	134	021800SEP05	022200SEP05	Arrived	Gulfport	13	MS

DAY	STATE	UIC	UNIT	MODE	"ARNG PAX"	DEPARTURE TIME	ETA	"TIME ARR."	RSOI SITE	ESF #	"SUP STATE"
30-Sep	DC		TF DC		-139	300800SEP05	301900SEP05		Home Station		MS
2-Sep	DE		TF Delaware	Fly	144	020930SEP05	021700SEP05	Arrived	Jackson	13	MS
3-Sep	DE		TF Delaware	Fly	50	030845SEP05	031600SEP05	Arrived	Jackson	13	MS
23-Sep	DE	WZGWAA	153 MP CO	Fly	-66	230800SEP06	231500SEP06		Home Station		MS
31-Aug	FL		TF-FL	Drive	358	310800AUG05	312000AUG05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1, 13	MS
2-Sep	FL	WQLKAA	269 ENG	Drive	23	020930SEP05	021700SEP05	Arrived	Waveland	3	MS
3-Sep	FL		TF FL	Drive	34	030800SEP05	031200SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
3-Sep	FL	WQV9C0	C 3-124 IN	Fly	47	030845SEP05	031600SEP05	Arrived	Hancock	13	MS
3-Sep	FL	WQV9D0	D 3-124 IN	Fly	70	030830SEP05	031600SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
4-Sep	FL	W8AKAA	JTF FLA	Drive	127	030900SEP05	041200SEP05	Arrived	Waveland	5	MS
4-Sep	FL	WQV9T0	TF 3-124	Drive	303	030800SEP05	041500SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
6-Sep	FL		FL RAID / 3 OH 58	Fly	6	060800SEP05	061200SEP05	Arrived	Jackson	13	MS
6-Sep	FL	VP1BB0	171st AVN / 4 UH 60	Fly	12	060800SEP05	061200SEP05	Arrived	Jackson	1	MS
9-Sep	FL	VP1BB0	171st AVN / 4 UH 60	Fly	-12	090800SEP05	091800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	MS
9-Sep	FL		FL RAID / 3 OH 58	Fly	-6	090800SEP05	091800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	9, 13	MS
12-Sep	FL		TF AVN	Fly	-34	121200SEP05	121600SEP05		Home Station	1	MS
12-Sep	FL	WTPET0	3-20 SF	Drive	-2	120830SEP05	121800SEP05		Home Station	9	MS
24-Sep	FL		TF-FL (1-265 ADA BN)	Drive	-441	240700SEP05	241200SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		MS
24-Sep	FL		1-146 SIG BN	Drive	109	230800SEP05	241200SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
28-Sep	FL		TF Security		-400				Home Station		MS
30-Aug	GA	WZFGA1	F-131 AVN / 1 CH-47	Fly	4	300900AUG05	301800AUG05	Arrived	Meridian	1	MS
30-Aug	GA	WP13AA	148th AA / 2 UH-1	Fly	6	300900AUG05	301800AUG05	Arrived	Meridian	9	MS
3-Sep	GA	WPX8AA	TF 201 (Cbt Spt)	Drive	441	031200SEP05	032121SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
3-Sep	GA	W8AM42	TF 110 CSB	Drive	295	031000SEP05	031700SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
4-Sep	GA	WQR9AA	TF 265 EN	Fly	321	031300SEP05	040447SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	3	MS
9-Sep	GA	WZFGA1	F-131 AVN / 1 CH-47	Fly	-4	090800SEP05	091800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	LA
15-Sep	GA	WQR9AA	265th EN GRP	Drive	-30	150800SEP05	151800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1, 13	MS
16-Sep	GA	WPX8AA	201st & 265 ADVON	Fly	-12	160900SEP05	161300SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		MS
16-Sep	GA	W8AM42	TF 110 (students)	Fly	-43	160900SEP05	161300SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		MS
16-Sep	GA	WPX8AA	TF 201 (Cbt Spt)	Drive	-441	160700SEP05	171600SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	13	MS
16-Sep	GA	WQR9AA	TF 265 EN	Drive	-321	160730SEP05	171400SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	3	MS
23-Sep	GA	W8AM42	TF 110 CSB	Fly	-206	230800SEP05	231700SEP05		Home Station	13	MS
10-Sep	IA		109 MED	Fly	200	101200SEP05	101600SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby		MS
26-Sep	IA		TF IA	Fly	-200	260800SEP05	261800SEP05		Home Station		MS
10-Sep	ID	WYQRE0	TF 1-183rd	Drive	15	120500SEP05	101200SEP05		Camp Shelby	1	MS
1-Sep	IN	W7MBAA	53 CST	Drive	21	011200SEP05	011800SEP05	Arrived	Pascagoola	2	MS
1-Sep	IN	W8AVAA	JTF Indiana	Fly	2	011200SEP05	011800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	5	MS
2-Sep	IN		TF Cyclone	Fly	15	020930SEP05	022330SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	5	MS
3-Sep	IN	WVG1AA	G 238 AVN	Fly	3	030800SEP05	031600SEP05	Arrived	Tennessee	1	MS
4-Sep	IN		1-106 AVN / 5 UH-60	Fly	30	040700SEP05	041700SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1	MS
4-Sep	IN		IN RAID / 1 OH-58	Fly	3	040700SEP05	041700SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
4-Sep	IN	W8AVAA	JTF Indiana	Drive	1000	030700SEP05	041700SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1	MS
5-Sep	IN	W8AVAA	JTF Indiana	Drive	1272	031700SEP05	052300SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1, 2	MS
19-Sep	IN		190th POL	Drive	-6	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
19-Sep	IN	WPYVAA	1538 TC	Drive	-34	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
19-Sep	IN	WPYWAA	1638 TC	Drive	-61	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
19-Sep	IN		UMC	Drive	-24	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
19-Sep	IN	WPPBC0	HHD 38 MSB	Drive	-28	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
20-Sep	IN	WPPBC0	HHD 38 MSB	Drive	-28	20 0800SEP05	231500SEP05		Home Station		MS
20-Sep	IN	WPPBC0	A/38 MSB	Drive	-66	20 0800SEP05	231500SEP05		Home Station		MS
20-Sep	IN	WPPBC0	B/38 MSB	Drive	-58	20 0800SEP05	231500SEP05		Home Station		MS
20-Sep	IN	WVMSAA	438th CHEM	Drive	-46	20 0800SEP05	231500SEP05		Home Station		MS
20-Sep	IN	WPPDA1	38th MP	Drive	-79	20 0800SEP05	231500SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WPPCY1	HHC 38ID	Drive	-3	230800SEP05	231300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WPN8AA	38 DIVARTY	Drive	-67	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WPJLAA	638 DASB ADVON	Drive	-12	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WPJLAA	38 DISCOM MAIN BODY	Drive	-20	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WPPBC0	38 MSB	Drive	-18	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WPPBC0	C/38 MSB	Drive	-23	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WPPBC0	C/38 MSB	Drive	-13	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WPPBC0	D/38 MSB	Drive	-52	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WPPBC0	E/38 MSB	Drive	-40	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WPJLAA	HSC/638 DASB	Drive	-16	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS

DAY	STATE	UIC	UNIT	MODE	"ARNG PAX"	DEPARTURE TIME	ETA	"TIME ARR."	RSOI SITE	ESF #	"SUP STATE"
23-Sep	IN	WPJLAA	Det A/638 DASB	Drive	-34	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WPJLAA	B/638 DASB	Drive	-43	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN		A/205 ASMB	Drive	-44	230800SEP05	241300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	IN	WVG1AA	2-238 AVN	Drive	-35	230800SEP05	231300SEP05		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	IN	WPPBAA	38th DISCOM	Fly	-34	240800SEP05	241500SEP05		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	IN	WPJLAA	HHC 38th ID	Drive	-184	240800SEP06	251700SEP06		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	IN	W8AUAA	JFHQ	Drive	-25	240800SEP07	251700SEP07		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	IN		HHC AVN BDE	Fly	-87	240800SEP05	241700SEP05		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	IN	WPPBAA	38th DISCOM Rear	Fly	-4	240800SEP05	241700SEP05		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	IN	WPPBCO	38th MSB Maint	Fly	-6	240800SEP05	241700SEP05		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	IN	WPJLAA	638 DSB	Fly	-6	240800SEP06	241700SEP06		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	IN		TF - IN	Drive	-900	240800SEP06	241700SEP06		Louisiana		MS
2-Sep	KS	W7MLAA	73rd CST	Drive	4	022000SEP05	022200SEP05	Arrived	Gulfport	2	MS
15-Sep	KS	W7MLAA	73rd CST	Drive	-4	150800SEP05	152200SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	2	MS
2-Sep	KY	W8A2AA	JFHQ-TF	Drive	4	010700SEP05	021200SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	2	MS
3-Sep	KY	WTT1T0	150th IN BDE	Drive	119	020900SEP05	031945SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
3-Sep	KY	WTT1T0	150th IN BDE	Drive	110	020900SEP05	031945SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
3-Sep	KY	WTT5AA	2123d TC	Drive	151	021000SEP05	032300SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1	MS
4-Sep	KY	W8A2AA	JFHQ	Drive	13	041300SEP05	041445SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	5	MS
5-Sep	KY	WV82AA	217th QM (ROWPU)	Drive	13	030900SEP05	051300SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	3	MS
7-Sep	KY	WP4RT0	2-138th FA BN	Drive	34	060800SEP05	072200SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	7	MS
7-Sep	KY		Chaplain Teams	Drive	4	060800SEP05	071300SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	8	MS
15-Sep	KY	WP4RT0	2-138 FA	Fly	-32	150800SEP05	151800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	13	MS
15-Sep	KY	WV82AA	217th QM (ROWPU)	Drive	-11	150800SEP05	161630SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	3	MS
17-Sep	KY	WTT5AA	2123 Truck CO	Drive	-146	170700SEP05	181700SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	MS
17-Sep	KY		Chaplain Teams	Drive	-4	170700SEP05	181700SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	1	MS
23-Sep	KY		DET 1 HHC 38th ID	Fly	-1	230800SEP06	231800SEP06		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	KY		149th Comp Dist Co	Drive	175	230900SEP05	241900SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
26-Sep	KY		149th Comp Dist Co	Fly	-80	260800SEP05	261800SEP05		Home Station		MS
31-Aug	MD	WPHLTO	115th MP BN	Fly	99	311500AUG05	311900AUG05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
6-Sep	MD	WV61A0	1-158th CAV SQD	Fly	40	060700SEP05	061600SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
20-Sep	MD	WV61A0	1-158 CAV SQDN	Drive	-43	200800SEP05	211330SEP05		Home Station		MS
20-Sep	MD	WPGSAA	1229 TRANS	Drive	-64	200800SEP05	231330SEP05		Home Station		MS
20-Sep	MD	WPHUTO	175 IN	Drive	-102	200800SEP05	211330SEP05		Home Station		MS
3-Sep	MI	WTY8AA	1776 MP CO	Drive	197	020600SEP05	032330SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
5-Sep	MI	WV7MAA	1434th QM CO	Drive	21	030800SEP05	050300SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	6	MS
12-Sep	MI	WV7MAA	1434 Water CO	Drive	-21	120800SEP05	150800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		MS
27-Sep	MI	WTY8AA	1776 MP CO	Drive	-145	270700SEP05	291200SEP05		Home Station		MS
31-Aug	MO	W7TLAA	AVCRAD	Fly	13	301000AUG05	311200AUG05	Arrived	Gulfport	1, 8	MS
31-Aug	MO	WQRKY1	AVN	Fly	18	301000AUG05	311200AUG05	Arrived	Gulfport	1	MS
29-Aug	MS		MS SAD	Drive	1387	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	MS
30-Aug	MS		MS SAD	Drive	1360	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	MS
4-Sep	MS		MS SAD	Drive	194	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	MS
13-Sep	MT		Counter Drug (CD)	Fly	1	130600SEP05	132100SEP05		Camp Shelby	9	MS
5-Sep	ND		119th CES	Fly	54	051300SEP06	051700SEP05	Arrived	Gulfport	3	MS
5-Sep	ND	WV8ZHD	131st QM ROWPU)	Fly	31	051300SEP05	051700SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	6	MS
16-Sep	ND	WV8ZHD	131 QM	Drive	-8	160715SEP05	181600SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	6	MS
17-Sep	ND	WV8ZHD	131 QM	Fly	-15	170700SEP05	191000SEP05		Home Station	6	MS
19-Sep	ND	WV8ZHD	131 QM	Fly	-5	191000SEP05	191600SEP05		Home Station	6	MS
21-Sep	ND	WV8ZHD	131 QM	Fly	-3	211000SEP05	211600SEP05		Home Station	6	MS
2-Sep	NV		DET 5 MED	Fly	23	020100SEP05	021800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	8	MS
2-Sep	NV		152 Clinic (ANG)	Fly	12	021000SEP05	021800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	8	MS
4-Sep	NY	WUATAA	3-142nd AVN BN	Drive	40	030800SEP05	041600SEP05	Arrived	Jackson	9	MS
5-Sep	NY		AVN Maint	Drive	16	040700SEP05	051600SEP05	Arrived	Jackson	1	MS
5-Sep	NY		C-5 w/ Maint	Fly	39	050800SEP05	051600SEP05	Arrived	Jackson	1	MS
6-Sep	NY	WUATAA	3-142nd AVN / 8 UH-60	Fly	35	060800SEP05	061600SEP05	Arrived	Jackson	9	MS
6-Sep	NY	WPOYAA	249th AA / 6-UH-1V	Fly	16	040800SEP05	061600SEP05	Arrived	Jackson	1	MS
6-Sep	NY	WXEFA1	G-137th AVN / 2 CH-47	Fly	8	040800SEP05	061600SEP05	Arrived	Meridian	9	MS
13-Sep	NY		AVN Maint	Drive	-16	130700SEP05	151600SEP05		Home Station	1	MS

DAY	STATE	UIC	UNIT	MODE	"ARNG PAX"	DEPARTURE TIME	ETA	"TIME ARR."	RSOI SITE	ESF #	"SUP STATE"
13-Sep	NY	WPOYAA	249th AERO MED	Fly	-28	130700SEP05	151600SEP05		Home Station	8	MS
13-Sep	NY	WPABAA	27th BCT	Fly	-2	130700SEP05	151600SEP05		Home Station	1	MS
13-Sep	NY	WUATAA	3-142nd AVN / 8 UH-60	Drive	-35	130700SEP05	151600SEP05		Home Station	8	MS
13-Sep	NY	WUATAA	3-142nd AVN BN	Drive	-40	130700SEP05	151600SEP05		Home Station	8	MS
14-Sep	NY	WUATAA	3-142nd AVN / 8 UH-60	Fly	-22	140800SEP05	141800SEP05		Home Station	9	MS
31-Aug	OH		269 CBCS (ANG)	Fly	37	311500AUG05	312300AUG05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	2	MS
1-Sep	OH		JTF-Buckeye	Fly	29	011825SEP05	012100SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	5	MS
1-Sep	OH	WT8ZAA	HQ 73 TRP CMD	Fly	132	011825SEP05	012100SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	7	MS
2-Sep	OH	WTJNAA	371st Spt Group	Fly	47	021200SEP05	021345SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	7	MS
2-Sep	OH	WT8ZAA	73 TRP CMD	Fly	58	021300SEP05	021445SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	7	MS
3-Sep	OH	WPN0T0	1-148th IN	Fly	42	031155SEP05	031440SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	13	MS
3-Sep	OH	WPNQTO	1-134 FA BN	Fly	10	031155SEP05	031440SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	13	MS
3-Sep	OH	WPN0T0	1-148th IN BN	Fly	40	031225SEP05	031515SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	13	MS
4-Sep	OH	WPN0T0	1-148th IN BN	Drive	232	020900SEP05	041245SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	13	MS
4-Sep	OH	W8BRAA	JFHQ L&O	Drive	4	040700SEP05	041600SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	5	MS
4-Sep	OH		269th CBCS (ANG)	Drive	29	020849SEP05	042029SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	2	MS
4-Sep	OH	WP59AA	437th MP BN	Drive	437	020849SEP05	042029SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	13	MS
4-Sep	OH	WPNQTO	1-134 FA BN	Fly	22	041200SEP05	041230SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	13	MS
4-Sep	OH	WPNQTO	1-134 FA BN	Fly	44	041120SEP05	041245SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	13	MS
4-Sep	OH	WPNQTO	1-134 FA BN	Fly	38	041100SEP05	041300SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	13	MS
4-Sep	OH	WPNQTO	1-134 FA BN	Fly	40	041300SEP05	041330SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	13	MS
4-Sep	OH	WPNQTO	1-134 FA BN	Fly	42	041205SEP05	041345SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	13	MS
4-Sep	OH	WPNQTO	1-134 FA BN	Fly	50	041400SEP05	041545SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	13	MS
4-Sep	OH	WV7QTO	1-137th AVN / 1 CH-47	Fly	16	040700SEP05	041600SEP05	Arrived	Meridian	1	MS
4-Sep	OH	WT8ZAA	73 TRP CMD	Fly	28	041500SEP05	041800SEP05	Arrived	Jackson	7	MS
5-Sep	OH	WT8ZAA	73 TRP CMD	Drive	80	031200SEP05	051200SEP05	Arrived	Hattiesburg	7	MS
6-Sep	OH	WV7QTO	1-137th AVN / 5 UH-60	Fly	55	030700SEP05	061600SEP05	Arrived	Jackson	1	MS
20-Sep	OH	WPNQTO	134 FA BN	Fly	-250	20 0800SEP05	201500SEP05		Home Station		MS
22-Sep	OH	WTJKAA	838 MP	Fly	-57	22 0800SEP05	221500SEP05		Home Station		MS
22-Sep	OH	WTCQAA	135th MP	Drive	-59	220800SEP05	221300SEP05		Home Station		MS
22-Sep	OH	WP59AA	HHC 437th MP	Drive	-40	220800SEP05	221300SEP05		Home Station		MS
22-Sep	OH	WP2HAA	1483 TRANS	Drive	-26	220800SEP05	231300SEP05		Home Station		MS
22-Sep	OH	WV7QTO	1-137th AVN / 5 UH-60	Fly	-65	221000SEP05	222300SEP05		Home Station	1	MS
22-Sep	OH	WXECAA	372nd MAINT	Drive	-17	220800SEP05	231300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	OH	WPN0T0	HHC 1-148 IN BN	Fly	-56	23 0800SEP05	231500SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	OH		324 MP	Fly	-49	23 0800SEP05	231500SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	OH	WTYBAA	HHC 107th ACR	Fly	-3	230800SEP05	231300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	OH	W8BRAA	JFHQ	Fly	-3	230800SEP05	231300SEP05		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	OH	WQBCCO	C 118 MED	Fly	-2	230800SEP06	231300SEP06		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	OH	WTJSAA	196th MPAD	Fly	-4	230800SEP07	231300SEP07		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	OH	WTF4AA	237 PSB	Fly	-10	230800SEP08	231300SEP08		Home Station		MS
23-Sep	OH	WVCTAA	C 237 FSB	Fly	-21	230800SEP09	231300SEP09		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	OH	WT8ZAA	73d TRP CMD	Fly	-45	240800SEP05	241500SEP05		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	OH	WTJNAA	371 CSG	Fly	-39	240800SEP06	241500SEP06		Home Station		MS
2-Sep	OH	WP59AA	437th MP BN	Fly	10	020650SEP05	021020SEP05	Arrived	Gulfport	13	MS
30-Aug	PA		ISISCS Team	Drive	6	300800AUG05	301500AUG05	Arrived	Gulfport	2	MS
26-Sep	PA		PA ATC	Fly	-10	260800SEP05	261800SEP05		Home Station		MS
6-Sep	SC	W793AA	59th Troop CMD	Fly	4	060700SEP05	061200SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1	MS
1-Sep	TN	WXGLAA	267TH MP CO	Drive	76	011825SEP05	012100SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
1-Sep	TN	WP7AAA	130TH MP CO	Drive	25	011825SEP05	012100SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
2-Sep	TN	W8A935	176TH MAINT BN	Drive	27	020800SEP05	022200SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1	MS
2-Sep	TN	WPW5T0	230th EN BN	Drive	190	021130SEP05	022200SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	3	MS
3-Sep	TN		RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	6	030700SEP05	031800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	9	MS
3-Sep	TN	W8A9AA	JFHQ	Fly	14	030800SEP05	031200SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	2	MS
3-Sep	TN	WVG9Y2	E/107 AVN	Drive	9	020700SEP05	032100SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1	MS
3-Sep	TN	WXC4AA	268th MP CO	Drive	22	021030SEP05	032330SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
3-Sep	TN	WXC4AA	268th MP CO	Drive	58	021030SEP05	032330SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
3-Sep	TN	WXC3AA	269th MP CO	Drive	54	021030SEP05	032330SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
3-Sep	TN	WPC9AA	1175 Trans CO	Drive	72	021030SEP05	032330SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1	MS
3-Sep	TN	WPNUAA	HHD 730TH QM	Drive	48	021030SEP05	032330SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	6	MS
3-Sep	TN	W77AAA	30 TRP CMD	Fly	5	021030SEP05	032330SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	2	MS
4-Sep	TN	WVAFAA	776th MAINT CO	Drive	26	040700SEP05	041800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1	MS
4-Sep	TN	WVAGAA	777th MAINT CO	Drive	24	040700SEP05	041800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1	MS
4-Sep	TN	WZGVAA	168th MP BN	Drive	28	040700SEP05	041800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS

DAY	STATE	UIC	UNIT	MODE	"ARNG PAX"	DEPARTURE TIME	ETA	"TIME ARR."	RSOI SITE	ESF #	"SUP STATE"
4-Sep	TN	W8A9AA	TN JFHQ	Drive	19	040700SEP05	041800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	2	MS
9-Sep	TN		RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	-6	091200SEP05	091800SEP05	Arrived	Home Station	9, 13	MS
19-Sep	TN	WPW5T0	230th EN BN	Drive	-82	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
19-Sep	TN	WPC9AA	1175 EN CO	Drive	-70	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
19-Sep	TN	WTPJA1	155 EN CO	Drive	-28	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
19-Sep	TN		Co C 46th EN BN	Drive	-64	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
19-Sep	TN	WXC5AA	HHD 168th MP BN	Drive	-32	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
19-Sep	TN	WXC4AA	268th MP CO	Drive	-46	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
19-Sep	TN	WXC3AA	269th MP CO	Drive	-62	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
19-Sep	TN	WP7AAA	130th MP CO	Drive	-24	191000SEP05	192300SEP05		Home Station		MS
25-Sep	TN		TN ATC	Fly	-8	250800SEP07	251700SEP07		Home Station		MS
25-Sep	TN	WXGLAA	267TH MP CO	Drive	-76	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station		MS
25-Sep	TN	W8A935	176TH MAINT BN	Drive	-27	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station		MS
25-Sep	TN	W8A9AA	JFHQ	Fly	-14	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station		MS
25-Sep	TN	WVG9Y2	E/107 AVN	Drive	-9	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station		MS
25-Sep	TN	W77AAA	30 TRP CMD	Fly	-5	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station		MS
25-Sep	TN	WVAFAA	776th MAINT CO	Drive	-26	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station		MS
25-Sep	TN	WVAGAA	777th MAINT CO	Drive	-24	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station		MS
25-Sep	TN	W8A9AA	TN JFHQ	Drive	-19	250700SEP05	251600SEP05		Home Station		MS
7-Sep	VA	VPHQT0	2-116 IN BN	Fly	137	062300SEP05	070800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
7-Sep	VA	WVA1T0	HHB/3-111 ADA	Fly	1	062300SEP05	070800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
7-Sep	VA	WV5KAA	HHC 1 Bde 29 ID	Fly	1	062300SEP05	070800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
7-Sep	VA	W8BJAA	JFHQ - DET 7	Fly	2	062300SEP05	070800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	2	MS
7-Sep	VA	WVHSAA	3647th MAINT CO	Fly	10	062300SEP05	070800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	1	MS
7-Sep	VA	VPHQT0	2-116 IN BN	Fly	74	062300SEP05	070800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
22-Sep	VA	VPHQT0	2-116th IN	Drive	-224	220800SEP05	231300SEP05	Arrived	Home Station		MS
24-Sep	VA	W8BJAA	JFHQ - DET 7	Fly	-2	240800SEP05	241900SEP05		Home Station		MS
24-Sep	VA	WVHSAA	3647th MAINT CO	Fly	-10	240800SEP05	241900SEP05		Home Station		MS
4-Sep	VI		TF-VI	Fly	37	040700SEP05	041800SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
8-Sep	VI		TF VI	Fly	81	080600SEP05	082400SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	13	MS
1-Sep	WV	W7L1AA	35 CST	Drive	3	011825SEP05	012100SEP05	Arrived	Camp Shelby	2	MS

APPENDIX A, TABLE 3. NATIONAL GUARD UNITS DEPLOYED TO HURRICANE KATRINA

TEXAS

DAY	STATE	UIC	UNIT	MODE	"ARNG PAX"	DEPARTURE TIME	ETA	"TIME ARR."	RSOI SITE	ESF #	"SUP STATE"
21-Sep	TX		SAD		1121						
21-Sep	TX	WV7XAA	36th BDE AVN / 4 UH-60	Fly	16	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX
21-Sep	TX		TF 71	Drive	400	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX
21-Sep	TX		TF Lone Star	Drive	250	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX
21-Sep	TX		221 CCS	Drive	47	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX
21-Sep	TX		OSAA TX RFC / C-12	Fly	4	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX
21-Sep	TX	WTHPAA	3-149th / 2 CH-47	Fly	96	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX
21-Sep	TX	W7Y449	Det 49 / C-12	Fly	4	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX
21-Sep	TX		TX RAID / 2 OH-58	Fly	6	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX
21-Sep	TX	WPOZAA	Air Ambulance / 2 UH-60	Fly	10	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX

DAY	STATE	UIC	UNIT	MODE	"ARNG PAX"	DEPARTURE TIME	ETA	"TIME ARR."	RSOI SITE	ESF #	"SUP STATE"
21-Sep	TX	WVG3A1	TX ATS	Fly	10	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX
21-Sep	TX	WV7XAA	36th BDE AVN / 6 UH-60	Fly	8	210700SEP05	211500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX
22-Sep	TX		TF Lone Star	Drive	706	210700SEP05	221500SEP05		Camp Swift		TX
23-Sep	TX		SAD		315						
23-Sep	CA		95th CST	Fly	20	231100SEP05	231400SEP05		San Antonio		TX
24-Sep	SC	WQFSAA	228 SIG BDE (-)	Fly	13	240700SEP05	241400SEP05		Camp Mabry	2	TX
25-Sep	KY		171 AVN/1 C23	Fly	3	250900SEP05	251300SEP05		Ft. Hood		TX

APPENDIX B, TABLE 1. AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS SERVING IN GULF COAST STATES

LOUISIANA

Units stationed in multiple states are listed in order by first assignment. Chief states affected were Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Units listed in other states were staged prior to additional duty in disaster area.

UNIT DESIGNATION	STATE OF ORIGIN	INITIAL DATE CALLED TO SERVICE	THEATER(S) OF OPERATION
159 FW	LA	27-Aug-05	Louisiana
214 EIS	LA	29-Aug-05	Louisiana
118 AW	TN	29-Aug-05	Louisiana
137 AES	OK	30-Aug-05	Louisiana
101 ARW	ME	30-Aug-05	Louisiana
136 AW	TX	30-Aug-05	Louisiana
236 CBCS	LA	30-Aug-05	Louisiana
221 CBCS	TX	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
105 AW	NY	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
123 AW	KY	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
137 AW	OK	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
152 AW	NV	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
145 AW	NC	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
143 AW	RI	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
133 AW	MN	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
113 WG	DC	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
122 ASOS	LA	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
123 STS	KY	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
149 FW	TX	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
259 ATCS	LA	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
162 CCG	CA	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
204 SFS	TX	31-Aug-05	Louisiana
146 AW	CA	1-Sep-05	Louisiana
139 AW	MO	1-Sep-05	Louisiana
176 WG	AK	1-Sep-05	Louisiana
125 STS	OR	1-Sep-05	Louisiana
128 ARW	WI	1-Sep-05	Louisiana
189 FW	AR	1-Sep-05	Louisiana
121 ARW	OH	2-Sep-05	Louisiana
113 WG	DC	2-Sep-05	Louisiana

UNIT DESIGNATION	STATE OF ORIGIN	INITIAL DATE CALLED TO SERVICE	THEATER(S) OF OPERATION
272 EIS	TX	2-Sep-05	Louisiana
163 ARW	CA	2-Sep-05	Louisiana
106 RQW	NY	2-Sep-05	Louisiana
123 IS	AR	2-Sep-05	Louisiana
189 AS	ID	2-Sep-05	Louisiana
165 ASOS	GA	2-Sep-05	Louisiana
128 ACS	WI	2-Sep-05	Louisiana
129 RQW	CA	3-Sep-05	Louisiana
212 RQS	AK	3-Sep-05	Louisiana
109 AW	NY	3-Sep-05	Louisiana
123 CRGE	KY	3-Sep-05	Louisiana
151 ARW	UT	3-Sep-05	Louisiana
152 AS	NV	4-Sep-05	Louisiana
134 ACS	KS	4-Sep-05	Louisiana
150 FW	NM	4-Sep-05	Louisiana
231 CBCS	MD	4-Sep-05	Louisiana
272 CBCS	OR	5-Sep-05	Louisiana
116 ACS	OR	5-Sep-05	Louisiana
270 ATCS	OR	5-Sep-05	Louisiana
130 AW	WV	5-Sep-05	Louisiana
133 CRGE	MN	6-Sep-05	Louisiana
203 RHS	VA	6-Sep-05	Louisiana
185 ARW	IA	6-Sep-05	Louisiana
124 WG	ID	7-Sep-05	Louisiana
162 FW	AZ	7-Sep-05	Louisiana
218 EIS	MO	8-Sep-05	Louisiana
219 EIS	OK	12-Sep-05	Louisiana
108 ARW	NJ	13-Sep-05	Louisiana
148 FW	MN	13-Sep-05	Louisiana
156 AS	FL	18-Sep-05	Louisiana

APPENDIX B, TABLE 2. AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS SERVING IN GULF COAST STATES

MISSISSIPPI

Units stationed in multiple states are listed in order by first assignment. Chief states affected were Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Units listed in other states were staged prior to additional duty in disaster area.

UNIT DESIGNATION	STATE OF ORIGIN	INITIAL DATE CALLED TO SERVICE	THEATER(S) OF OPERATION
172 AW	MS	28-Aug-05	Mississippi
183 AES	MS	28-Aug-05	Mississippi
186 ARW	MS	28-Aug-05	Mississippi
117 ARW	AL	28-Aug-05	Mississippi
118 AW	TN	29-Aug-05	Mississippi
137 AES	OK	30-Aug-05	Mississippi
127 WG	MI	30-Aug-05	Mississippi
136 AW	TX	30-Aug-05	Mississippi
166 AW	DE	31-Aug-05	Mississippi
175 WG	MD	31-Aug-05	Mississippi
113 WG	DC	31-Aug-05	Mississippi
106 RQW	NY	31-Aug-05	Mississippi

UNIT DESIGNATION	STATE OF ORIGIN	INITIAL DATE CALLED TO SERVICE	THEATER(S) OF OPERATION
280 CBCS	AL	31-Aug-05	Mississippi
226 CCG	AL	31-Aug-05	Mississippi
179 AW	OH	1-Sep-05	Mississippi
165 CES	GA	1-Sep-05	Mississippi
116 CES	GA	1-Sep-05	Mississippi
167 FW	WV	1-Sep-05	Mississippi
118 CRGE	TN	2-Sep-05	Mississippi
137 AW	OK	2-Sep-05	Mississippi
136 AW	TX	2-Sep-05	Mississippi
188 FW	AR	2-Sep-05	Mississippi
255 ACS	MS	2-Sep-05	Mississippi
202 EIS	GA	2-Sep-05	Mississippi
269 CBCS	OH	2-Sep-05	Mississippi
283 CBCS	GA	3-Sep-05	Mississippi
202 RED HORSE	FL	3-Sep-05	Mississippi
182 AW	IL	3-Sep-05	Mississippi
110 FW	MI	4-Sep-05	Mississippi
165 AW	GA	4-Sep-05	Mississippi
248 ATCS	MS	5-Sep-05	Mississippi
140 WG	CO	5-Sep-05	Mississippi
119 FW	ND	5-Sep-05	Mississippi
186 CES	MS	6-Sep-05	Mississippi
201 AS	DC	7-Sep-05	Mississippi
226 CCG	AL	7-Sep-05	Mississippi
107 ARW	NY	7-Sep-05	Mississippi
131 FW	MO	9-Sep-05	Mississippi
117 ARW	AL	11-Sep-05	Mississippi
143 AW	RI	12-Sep-05	Mississippi
220 EIS	OH	14-Sep-05	Mississippi
117 MDG	AL	17-Sep-05	Mississippi
172 MDG	MS	17-Sep-05	Mississippi
186 MDG	MS	17-Sep-05	Mississippi
190 MDG	KS	17-Sep-05	Mississippi
156 AS	FL	18-Sep-05	Mississippi
135 AS	MD	18-Sep-05	Mississippi

APPENDIX B, TABLE 3. AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS SERVING IN GULF COAST STATES

OTHER STATES

Units stationed in multiple states are listed in order by first assignment. Chief states affected were Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Units listed in other states were staged prior to additional duty in disaster area.

UNIT DESIGNATION	STATE OF ORIGIN	INITIAL DATE CALLED TO SERVICE	THEATER(S) OF OPERATION
117 ARW	AL	28-Aug-05	Alabama
145 AW	NC	31-Aug-05	Alabama, Florida
226 CCG	AL	31-Aug-05	Alabama
115 FW	WI	1-Sep-05	Texas
152 IS	NV	2-Sep-05	South Carolina
153 AW	WY	3-Sep-05	Florida
138 FW	OK	3-Sep-05	Oklahoma
146 AW	CA	8-Sep-05	Texas
146 CRGE	CA	22-Sep-05	Texas

APPENDIX C, TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF EVENTS, ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD ACTIVITY, 24 AUGUST – 13 OCTOBER 2005

TIMELINE

24 AUGUST, WEDNESDAY

Hurricane Warning is issued for the southeastern Florida Coast.
NC, JS, HQ NGB and FEMA hold 1st teleconference: discusses DOD support to federal authorities.

25 AUGUST, THURSDAY

Hurricane Katrina strikes Florida as Category 1 (80 mph winds).
FL governor alerts all NG personnel and activates 800: FL, LA and MS governors alert their NG.
Teleconference. FL reports they have 75 personnel on State Active Duty performing as a planning cell, preparing high wheel vehicles in anticipation of flooding.
Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 800

26 AUGUST, FRIDAY

Hurricane Katrina moves WEST out to Gulf of Mexico, where it grows to Cat 2.
FLARNG reports 930 personnel on State Active Duty.
Teleconference. FL has requested NGB LNO team to be on the ground by 281500AUG05. NGB has teams prepared to report to AL and MS.
MS JOC requested NGB LNO Team to report on Sunday, 28 August.
LA, MS governors declare state of emergency.
Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 930

27 AUGUST, SATURDAY

ANG initiates evacuation of 159th Fighter Wing F-15s from Naval Air Station New Orleans.
Mississippi governor activates National Guard; issues Executive Order and anticipates they will have approximately 200 Soldiers on SAD by 1600 hrs. Increased to 1200 Soldiers by 281200AUG05. Mississippi governor places 180 troops on SAD.
Louisiana governor activates National Guard and places 1,675 troops on SAD.
Teleconference. AL requested an NGB LNO Team. MS requested and received an NGB LNO Team.
LA State Aviation Officer (SAO) verbally requested from ARNG Aviation Division Chief, 4 each CH-47 & 2 each UH-60s w/hoist. NGB coordinated EMAC support with TX, OK and FL.
Florida reports 777 Guardsmen; 180 from MS; LA has 1675 Guardsmen on duty today; AL 1 Guardsman; Total: 2633 National Guardsmen.
Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 2,633

28 AUGUST, SUNDAY

Hurricane Katrina grows to Cat 5 (160 mph).
President makes Major Disaster Declaration for FL.
Alabama governor declares state of emergency and places 181 Soldiers on SAD.
NGB LNO Teams arrive in AL and LA.
MS NG requests 4 UH-60 w/hoist and 3 CH-47D aircraft. NGB coordinated EMAC support with AR, PA, OK, FL and GA NG. LA changed their 27AUG05 verbal request on 27 Aug to 2 UH-60 w/hoist and 5 CH-47D.
National Guardsmen on duty: FL 777, AL 181, MS 853, LA 3,565. Total 5,376.
ANG starts Hurricane plan (aircraft relocation) LA ARNG relocates rotary wing aircraft to TX.
MS anticipates a need for forces in addition to those currently available in state. NGB LNO advises that MS identifies one MP Bn, w/three MP CO's; two Engr Bn's to perform road and debris clearing; 50 cargo trucks and 250 personnel to assist in manning distribution points. MS does not want to commit the call up of this force, but to identify it for future requirements.
172AW evacuate C-17s from Jackson, MS; 183 Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron (183 AES) alerted to stand by per State of Mississippi; 40 personnel available.
Requested and coordinated 349 HUMMVs shipped to MS and LA. (MS-172 and 177) delivered on 3 Sep 05.
Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 5,376

29 AUGUST, MONDAY

President issues major disaster declarations for AL, LA and MS.
CJCS Approves EXORD as a response to FEMA request for air ground transportation support for Louisiana.
Hurricane Katrina downgrades to Cat 4 (145 mph winds) and makes land fall near Buras, LA, at 0610 Central Daylight Time (0510 EDT).
The National Weather Service, New Orleans Office, issues a flash flood warning due to a breach in the Industrial Canal levee with 3-8 ft. of water expected in the 9th Ward and Arabi.
MS Guardsman, SGT Josh E. Russell, was killed when a power pole fell; hitting the military vehicle he was riding in, ejecting SGT Russell from the vehicle. SGT Russell was run over by his own vehicle and killed.
ANG/CAT Transitions to 24/7 Operations and established Lines of Communications with FEMA National HQ, NGB JOC, JTF HQ of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Establishes lines of communications with FEMA national HQ, NGB JOC, JTF HQ of LA, AL and MS.
65 ARNG Aircraft positioned in FL, AL, TX, LA, MS available to support operations in affected areas. 42 UH-60, 8 UH-1, 15 CH-47.
National Guard forces in LA conducting Law Enforcement, Traffic Control, Shelter Support, Security and screening operations at Superdome in support of Civil Authorities.
Forces in MS conducting preparations to support Civil Authorities with forces staged at Camp Shelby, Camp McCain and Gulfport, MS.
ARNG provides helicopter support to JOA. First out of state NG support response arrives with 2 UH-60s from OK to LA, 2 UH-60s from AR to MS. ARNG Aviation Operations commenced 4 hours after hurricane passes, moved 50 medical patients, 275 pax, 20 cargo missions, 100 Search and Rescue missions.

LA requested 50 high water vehicles (HUMMVs w/KITS), worked through EMAC with IN, 291500RAUG05. 4 HEMMT Tankers requested by LA and coordinated. Delivered 27 Sep through EMAC with TX.

MS requested 50, 5-ton trucks, worked through EMAC REQUIRED 291500RAUG05 (25 from AR, others from OK or IL); LA requested 2 ROWPU units provided by Florida.
Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 7,841

30 AUGUST, TUESDAY

Two levees break in New Orleans, flooding 80% of the city.

JTF Katrina is established with LTG Russell Honore as commander (Camp Shelby, MS).

LA reports Jackson Barracks is flooded. LA NG HQ is moved to NAS New Orleans.

ANG launches first Air National Guard support to JTF-Katrina mission (172AW). Mission lasted 3 days.

Teleconference: MS verbally requests one MP Battalion and one Engineer Battalion (discussed possibility of two Bn's on 29 Aug), and 250 personnel for distribution point operations.

ANG makes decision to place all aircrew on Title 32 status.

ANG 10-member team from Gulfport (left behind prior to Hurricane) re-opens and re-establishes Movement on Ground (MOG) operations at Gulfport.

19,000 cases of MREs are pre-staged; another 583,000 requested by FEMA.

NGB/DCF engages with 1st Air Force to discuss Joint Forces Air Component Command (JFACC) responsibilities for Air Force Katrina Response.

ANG RC-26B from Ellington, TX flying support and reconnaissance missions.

National Guard forces in support of Civil Authorities in LA, MS, FL and AL. LA supporting setting up shelters, assisting state police, and has 200 personnel conducting security and medical support at Superdome. MS performing debris removal, security, logistical support, shelter support and power generator support activities. AL conducting security, generator, distribution and armory support activities; preparing to send Engineer and MP battalions to MS. FL continues supporting civil authority distribution of water and ice.

64 ARNG Aircraft positioned in LA and MS to support operations in affected areas. 27 UH-60, 7 UH-1, 11 CH-47, 14 OH-58, 3 C-12, 2 C-23. Total ARNG aircraft moved 1,017 patients, moved 1,910 pax, conducted 91 cargo movements, 49 food and water movements, and 186 Search and Rescue Missions.

There are now nine states supporting operation in the LA and MS JOA.

LA requested 66,000 cases of MREs from NE; EMAC pending, NGB JOC J4 directed shipment; first day of on-site communications support.

CST: LA UCS – arrived Superdome; LA to support State JOC; MS UCS – arrived Gulfport, MS to support State JOC.

Secretary of Homeland Security declares an Incident of National Significance.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 10,624

31 AUGUST, WEDNESDAY

Daily Director ARNG Update transitions to Hurricane Katrina Update brief with CNGB.

CNGB asks to talk with MG Landreneau, TAG LA. CNGB and DARNG talk with MG Landreneau. MG Landreneau advises CNGB they need 5,000 Soldiers to help. The armory (Jackson Barracks) is flooded and LA National Guard C2 is at the Superdome; the Superdome is cut off by rising water. CNGB and DARNG update the collected staff on the TAG phone call.

ARNG leadership begins phone and email contacts with Adjutants General to coordinate support to MS and LA, and to alert leadership of the pending perceived requirement for forces.

CNGB told TAGs that, in order to save life and limb, the full capabilities of the National Guard would have to be deployed as rapidly as possible.

CNGB conducts tele-conference with all states, requests support of forces and equipment to both Mississippi and Louisiana. National Guard Bureau begins force build for LA and MS.

ARNG leadership continues calls to TAGs for support of LA and MS.

MSARNG requests the MS AVCRAD be removed from the OIF Deployment, the 1108 AVCRAD was mobilized at Camp Shelby undergoing post-mob training.

NORTHCOM requests ANG Combat Weather Team (3 personnel 133AW/MN ANG) to deploy to NAS New Orleans, LA (Title 10) and an ANG Weather Forecaster (1 personnel, 113 WG DC ANG) to deploy to Ft Gillem, GA (Title 10).

Kentucky activates 123rd Special Tactics Squadron. Thirteen unit Parachute rescue, Combat Controllers and Combat weather personnel were activated and deployed to NAS New Orleans as part of Louisiana-Kentucky EMAC.

The 175th Wing, Maryland ANG deployed 29 unit personnel to Louisiana for approximately 10 days to support Hurricane Katrina relief efforts. Three unit C-130Js and crews airlifted the personnel and supplies.

The 166th AW deployed 20 SFS personnel to Jackson, MS. Personnel deployed on SAD. The ANG SF CAT cell received calls from 17 SFS units volunteering to deploy to storm-stricken area.

Four crews assigned to the 118th Air Evacuation Squadron (AES), (118AW) TN ANG and the 137th AES, (137AW) Oklahoma ANG evacuated 143 patients from the New Orleans Veterans Hospital to Houston, Texas.

National Guard forces from 14 states (AL, AR, CT, FL, GA, LA, MD, MO, MS, NV, OH, OK, PA and TX) conducting operations in FL, AL, LA and MS. LA supporting civil authorities law enforcement, search and rescue operations, traffic control, medical and shelter support. MS conducting law enforcement support of civil authorities, debris removal and shelter support. FL continues support and recovery operations, and has elements in support of LA conducting Search and Rescue.

64 ARNG aircraft from eight states (AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, OK, TX) available and/or providing support in search and rescue and operations in affected areas. 11 CH-47s are on station in affected areas from AL, GA, TX and FL. ARNG Aviation Units continue to conduct patient movements, pax and cargo movements and SAR operations. 641 rescues conducted.

ARNG issues Deployment Coordination Message 001. Focus on deploying units to LA and MS within next 24 - 72 hours to save human life, prevent human suffering or lessen major property damage or destruction. Message 001 also established the movement by D+4; 35th ID HHC deployment to England Airport, Alexandria, LA, and 38th ID HHC to Camp Shelby, MS, to assist respective TAGs of LA and MS for C2 of forces in support of emergency operations.

ISISCS: CO – arrived at Gulfport, MS, to support forward operations; PA – arrived at Jackson, MS, to support forward operations; TX – arrived at Superdome, LA, to support State JOC.

FEOC required and CO provided internet, email, phone, fax, VTC, LMR, ACU1000, MS NG helpdesk support and reachback services; PA-ISISCS – provided the MS-J6 and 38th Division with data, VOIP phones, VTC and supported MP Company with Motorola Radios; TX – VOIP, Data, IP VTC, Direct Feed (CNN feed). 236th CBCS.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 11,910

01 SEPTEMBER, THURSDAY

LA governor signed a letter requesting assistance from Arkansas.

POTUS meets with SECDEF and CNGB to discuss NG response; SECDEF signed request for assistance from LA governor.

ARNG leadership continues communications and coordination with Adjutants General for rapid movement of forces and support. KS indicates they will immediately move C2 elements of 35th ID to LA to provide additional force flow capabilities for TAG LA. Advance elements will move this day.

DARNG reports that PA will provide the entire non-deployed contingent of the 56th SBCT for duty in New Orleans. Expected force will be prepared to move on Saturday, 4 Sep, arrival with organic vehicles in ground convoys by 7 September. A number of states respond with commitment of forces via air and ground to support LA and MS operations. EMAC agreements are being initiated. Finds that units should bring ammo, rather than have it issued in LA. Units need to be in battle gear and go straight into New Orleans to support Law Enforcement.

CNGB meets with SECDEF and POTUS regarding Hurricane Katrina response, and participates in DHS press conference with Secretary Chertoff and Secretary McHale.

TAG PR advises PR NG will provide a force of 1,000 Soldier security force for operations in LA.

CNGB meets with Secretary McHale and SECDEF on VTC to discuss Hurricane Katrina Relief operations.

CNGB departs Andrews AFB for Belle Chase, LA, and to New Orleans Super Dome. CNGB meets with TAG, LA at Superdome.

CNGB meets with governor of Louisiana and discusses troops and resource requirements.

2 HH-60s from 106 Rescue Wing (NY ANG 10 personnel) deploying to Jackson, MS, in support of JTF Katrina. Personnel deploying in Title 10 status.

The 183rd AES (172nd AW, MS ANG) deployed 40 personnel to Gulfport Combat Readiness Training Center (CRTC), MS for ground medical support. Gulfport CRTC was designated as the main operating base for sustained ANG Hurricane relief efforts. This included aeromedical evacuations. ANG Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS) was established to provide aerospace medicine, preventive medicine, primary, emergency and critical care for a population of 5,000 people.

ANG Senior CAT Director (Brig Gen Lodrige) engages to resolve ANG delay in deployment of CRG due to deployment status (Title 32 vs. SAD).

ANG Senior CAT director begins coordination to establish forward operating location for Title 32 operations.

ANG STS Rescue #s: Air Saves: 48; Boat Saves: 250

ANG Combat Control Air movement: Landing Zone Sorties: 750; Number of Evacuees: 3000

ARNG stands up Family Assistance Call Center at the ARNG Readiness Center, Arlington, with a 1-800 phone number in order to help reunite DOD service members with displaced family members.

LA established England AFB as the ground staging base, and Belle Chase as the air staging base for operations.

National Guard forces from 23 states and territories are now positioned in and conducting operations in LA and MS. National Guard Bureau continues to build forces in the Joint Operations Area. Forces now on duty with boots on the ground from LA, AR, CA, NM, NV, OK, TX, OH, GA, AL, DE, FL, MD, PA, WV, TN, MS, CT, KS, MO, WI, IN, NY (23 states).

National Guard forces in LA conducting support of civil authorities, providing security, assistance in evacuation of Superdome, evacuation of New Orleans and repair of breached levees. Operations by MS National Guard forces preparing Camp Shelby as an RSOI site for incoming National Guard formations, law enforcement support, debris removal and shelter support operations.

67 ARNG rotary wing aircraft in LA and MS supporting operations; 32 UH-60, 10 UH-1, 11 CH-47 and 14 OH-58. Mission focus on patient evacuation (921). Missions: air movement pax of 3,142; 178 cargo movement missions; 155 food and water distribution missions; rescued 195 citizens; 970 total flying hours to date, since 29 Aug 05.

ARNG/KLOC began pushing uniforms, boots, body armor, flashlights and supporting Soldier equipment. 33,000 individual MREs from Nebraska arrived in JOA.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 15,898

02 SEPTEMBER, FRIDAY

CNGB accompanies POTUS during visit to New Orleans. ASD/HD met with SECDEF, CJCS and other senior staff regarding Hurricane Katrina response issues.

Governor of Alabama submits Title 32 request for SECDEF approval.

DARNG/NGB/DCF brief HASC and HAC-D on NGB Katrina Operations.

Two Intelligence Analyst personnel deployed from the 123rd Intelligence Squadron (IS) < Arkansas ANG (Little Rock AFB) to Shreveport, LA, to support the 189th AW. Six 123rd/IS Imagery Analyst personnel were activated and remained at Home Station to support RC-26 operations.

The 152nd IS, Nevada ANG deployed two Imagery Analysts to McEntire Air National Guard Base (ANGB), South Carolina to support Eagle Vision (Commercial Satellite Imagery).

The 255th Air Control Squadron (ACS) deployed 70 personnel to Gulfport CRTC, MS, to provide satellite communications (SATCOM) and radio relay capability. The 165th ASOS,

Georgia ANG (Brunswick) deployed 10 personnel to Jackson Barracks, LA, to provide SATCOM and radio relay capability.

NORTHCOM requests ANG Combat Weather Team (3 personnel Det 1 WA ANG), 1 Weather Forecaster (1 personnel 121 ARW, OH ANG) and 1 Weather Forecaster (1 personnel 175 WG MD ANG) to deploy to Baton Rouge, LA (Title 10).

MOD 2 and 3 to Deployment Coordination Message 1 published.

66th Aviation Brigade, WAARNG, will deploy in support of MS and LA air operations;

ANG Contingency Response Group Element (CRGE) opened two airfields to support mission requirements.

1 ANG HC-130 from 106th RQW deployed to Hurlbert Field, FL, to provide helo air refueling over New Orleans.

3 ANG RC-26B's flying support and recon missions in support of JTF-K.

6 Imagery Analysts (123IS) activated in place at Little Rock AFB in support of C-26 Ops.

2 Imagery Analysts (152 IS) activated from Reno to McIntyre ANGB, SC, in support of Eagle Vision (Commercial Satellite Imagery).

ANG Rescue: Air Saves: 51 Boat Saves: 160

ANG Combat Control air movement: 950 Landing Zone Sorties; 7,000 Number of Evacuees.

National Guard Security Forces from NY, PA, TX, NM, VA, NV, NH, VT and AR arrive in LA (336 PAX).

In LA, NG forces secure city convention center and begin distribution of food and water.

National Guard forces in LA conducting security operations and emergency air lift for law enforcement, evacuation support of Superdome, evacuation of New Orleans and air movement of 600 slings to assist in repair of breached levees.

National Guard forces in MS continue law enforcement support, debris removal and shelter support. Forces continue to be pushed into the Joint Operations Area with elements from 32 states.

Within one hour of the 1/148th INF, OH ARNG arrival in Naval Air Station, New Orleans, they respond to civil unrest in New Orleans.

Headquarters elements of 35th ID (Kansas) and 38th ID (Indiana) have deployed forward into LA and MS respectively to assist TAG LA and TAG MS to provide C2 of ARNG formations on the ground and scheduled to arrive over next several days.

73 ARNG aircraft in LA and MS supporting operations. 24 additional aircraft scheduled to arrive in support. Aircraft used in support of hospital transfers, personnel recovery and search and rescue operations, security, water and food resupply.

ARNG shipped 120 wheeled vehicles from Maine ARNG RSMS facility.

LA requested 5000 Individual Body Armor (IBA).

Filled LA request for 10 LAVs thru EMACs with NE, TN, AR, CA and OR.

CST: Float #1 – Carville, LA; WV UCS – Bay St. Louis, MS; CBCS: 280th CBCS

National Guard forces on this day exceed the largest ever previous deployment for a domestic emergency (16,599 in 1989-90 following the San Francisco Loma Prieta earthquake).

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 21,850

03 SEPTEMBER, SATURDAY

MOD 4 to Deployment Coordination Message 1 published.

Airlift support for Louisiana: 11,421 pax moved.

ANG Combat Weather Team (3 personnel 133AW/MN ANG) deploys to NAS New Orleans, LA (Title 10). Per request of NORTHCOM 31 Aug 05.

ANG Weather Forecaster (1 personnel 113/WG DC ANG) deploys to Ft Gillem, GA (Title 10). Per request of NORTHCOM 31 Aug. A182

ANG sources additional ISR capable aircraft.

ANG launches 116 missions in support of Katrina operations. Highest number of sorties in a 24-hour period. Air Saves: 9; Boat Saves: 250

ANG Combat Control air movement: Landing Zone Sorties: 1200; Number of Evacuees: 850

To date, Air National Guard has conducted 726 sorties in support of operations in LA and MS. This included movement of 11,421 pax and 3,647 cargo tons. Air National Guard has conducted 551 saves to date, primarily in the LA area of operations.

76 ARNG aircraft in LA and MS supporting operations. Aircraft used in support of 943 pax hospital transfers; 4,111 personnel movement; 141 rescued; 80 water and food resupply missions. National Guard forces in LA continue security operations, evacuation of Superdome, evacuation of New Orleans and conduct of sling operations supporting Corps of Engineers in repair of breached levees.

MS forces continue law enforcement support, debris removal and shelter operations. 36 states are now contributing forces and support to operations being conducted in LA and MS.

ARNG TF-CARE ADVON arrives at FT Polk, LA, to support returning Soldiers from 256th BCT in Iraq.

KY ISISCS – arrived in Camp Shelby, MS, to support KY LNOs and 2123rd TOC; KY ISISCS – data and voice capability. Radios for convoy movements, security and C2. Radio to phone link.
F – LA INTL APT; CST- FLOAT #1 – Gulfport, MS; CBCS: 221st CBCS; 231st CBCS; 223rd CBCS; 269th CBCS.

200 Alaska shelters for LA bought and shipped.

ARNG coordinated delivery and installation of 30 HMMWV deep water fording kits. Coordinated delivery of 230 HMMWVs from Red River Army Depot for MS and LA.

3,000 Individual Body Army (IBA) delivered to LA on 3 Sep 05.

LA requested 3,700 COTs, 3,700 Air Mattress shipped; no COTs available; FL did send an additional 1,000 COTs.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 29,469

04 SEPTEMBER, SUNDAY

POTUS orders 7200 active duty forces to the Gulf area.

1800: CNGB presents draft T-32 letter request to Mr. Verga, Mr Haynes and LTG Sharpe.

Governor of Mississippi submits request for Title 32 to SECDEF.

CRTC Gulfport reported the first hot meal served for Army troops supporting JTF Katrina: 3,455 breakfast meals and 3,076 dinners were served.

MOD 5 to Deployment Coordination Message 1 published.

ANG sources first Scathe View mission in support of Katrina operations A205.

2 Intel Liaison Officers (LNOs) (152 IS) to JRB NO with Rover in support of Scathe View.

1 Scathe View ISR Platform (152 AW) deployed from Reno to Maxwell AFB, AL.

ANG Rescue: Air Saves: 42; Boat Saves: 436; Ground Saves: 60

ANG Combat Control air movement: Landing Zone Sorties: 1200. A1871 Number of Evacuees: 850

1400: Teleconference: MS reconfirms request for two Combat Engineering Battalions and adds two Military Police Battalions.

National Guard forces in LA continue conducting security operations, evacuation effort of Superdome and flooded areas. Assisting Corps of Engineer in levee repair and rescue operations.

351D preparing to assume responsibility for eight Parishes in support of LA operations. Focus of effort in MS is on security operations, debris removal/clearing operations and water and ice distribution operations.

381D preparing to assume responsibility for counties in southern MS. Security operations include patrols with law enforcement agencies, cordoning rail line intersections to interdict looters, Biloxi hospital, military fuel points and security escorts for civilian rescue squads.

To date, Air National Guard has conducted 871 sorties, moving 9,068 pax and 4,074.8 cargo tons. 609 saves recorded.

ARNG aviation support in LA and MS consists of 102 aircraft, accumulation of 2,259 flight hours, transfer of 932 medical patients, air movement of 3,517 PAX, 181 cargo movement missions, 105 food and water delivery missions and 223 rescues. OH-58 Counterdrug aircraft employed with FLIR capability used to identify people during hours of darkness.

TF-CARE Tiger Team Forward moved to Kuwait to support the returning Soldiers of the 256th BCT, LAARNG. Teams' mission is to meet with all returning Soldiers, interview them and provide options for those whose families have been displaced and homes destroyed. Options include remaining on Active Duty in an EAD status; reverting to T-32 status with LA Soldiers now supporting operations in the home state or enlisting on Active Duty.

MS requested 2-Harvest Bear kits, ETA 9 Sep to Gulfport, MS.

LA request 10,000 body bags; 5,000 shipped from GMMC. MS requested and received 3,000 body bags.

LA requested 4-10K forklifts; coordination to fill request through ANG.

ISISCS: WV- Belle Chase, LA; FL – arrived in MS in support of TF-FL Security/engineer/humanitarian assistance (HA) missions; CST: IN UCS – Gulfport, MS; WI Advon – New Orleans;

NE Advon – Carville, LA; NC, CT & UT Advon – Belle Chasse, LA. CBCS: 224th JCSS; WV ISISCS – data and voice capability; radios for convoy movements, security and C2. Radio to phone link.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 35,219

05 SEPTEMBER, MONDAY

Governor of Louisiana submits requests for Title 32 to SECDEF.

CNGB submits formal T32 Request thru Sec McHale to SECDEF.

13 LA Parishes have National Guard forces in place. BG Gary Jones, LAARNG, will set up JTF Pelican HQ in Carville, LA, w/ FWD element at Belle Chasse, NAS.

Airlift support for Louisiana: 15,796 pax moved.

JFHQ Louisiana evacuated on or about 1300 hrs (CDT) to Ellis Long Airfield.

National Guard forces in LA continue evacuation effort in flooded areas, assisting Army Corps of Engineers in levee repair, security operations and rescue missions. MS supporting water and ice distribution, security operations and assisting in debris removal.

381D, in support of MS, has assumed RSOI of troops moving into affected area. Operation of 23 water distribution sites are being assisted by NG units to support civilian life support facilities.

Air National Guard has conducted to date, 1,449 Sorties, moving 15,796 pax and 6,335 cargo tons. 768 Saves.

115 ARNG aircraft operating in support of LA and MS. To date, 2,622 flight hours accomplished; 6,183 medical patients transferred; 20,090 air movement of personnel; 803 equipment and material movement missions; 685 food and water delivery missions; and 1,374 rescues accomplished.

National Guard Bureau continues to flow forces into MS and LA for operations.

MOD 6 and 7 to ARNG Depl Coord Message No 001 issued, outlining a process for affected states to Request Forces (RFF) process; concurrent with EMAC process and procedures.

MS requested 5,400 and LA request 2,328 COTs, KLOC told to have MS and LA to contract it out; none available.

LA requested 100 taxi lights; KLOC shipped 5 Sep to Belle Chase, LA; LA requested 22 light sets, KLOC shipped 6 Sep to Belle Chasse; MS requested 300 sleeping bags, KLOC coordinated for it; LA requested 14 bridge boats-SD supported, awaiting EMAC; LA requested MKT-KLOC had them set-up local vendors to provide rations.

3,738 SAPI plates and 3,229 IBA shipped to Belle Chase, LA, from GMMC, KY, as of 051700SEP05 (to arrive NLT 08SEP05).

IC4U: A at Wright Middle School, LA; CST: AL UCS – Gulfport, MS; IN UCS, Advon – Pascagoula, MS.

CBCS: 267th CBCS, 272th CBCS, 283rd CBCS, 134th ACS.

NGB J7 Lessons Learned collection team arrives at Jackson, MS; makes contact with NORTHCOM Lessons Learned Team and commences collecting data.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 43,741

06 SEPTEMBER, TUESDAY

Airlift support for Louisiana: 2,099 pax moved.

ANG CRGE has completely set up operation for a third airfield for airflow support.

ANG Combat Control air movement: Landing Zone Sorties: 80; Number of Evacuees: 100.

MOD 8 to Deployment Coordination message 1 published.

NGB JOC coordinates the release of ANG rescue and combat control assets from the 123 STS (KY ANG), 129 RQW (CA ANG), 176WG (AK ANG) and 123 STS (OR ANG). Reason for releasing members is due to the fact that civilian agencies are in place and able to assume authority for rescue missions. Secondly, after several days of exposure to the contaminated waters, many of the ANG rescue personnel are developing medical issues.

186CES completes buildup of three Federal Medical Shelter Facilities --Total patient bed space of 750 at Meridian, MS.

ANG Rescue Air Saves: 6 Boat Saves; 0 Ground Saves.

49 states, 2 territories and DC are contributing forces in support of operations in LA and MS. NG forces in LA continue previous missions, adding support to 12 Red Cross Shelters in

affected areas with 1,000 personnel. Security and Law Enforcement operations continue to be the priority. Evacuation of flooded areas continues. Operations in MS continue in support of security operations, debris removal and added providing shelter management for 7 Red Cross shelters throughout MS.

Air National Guard accomplished 227 sorties; moving 1,334 pax and 953.9 Cargo Tons.

146 ARNG aircraft supporting LA and MS, conducting to date; 3,017 flight hours; movement of 7,126 medical pax; 22,810 pax air movement; 965 cargo movement missions; 807 food and water delivery missions and 1,551 rescues.

ARNG Family Assistance Call Center activities report 1,491 calls to date. Call center is manned by Family Readiness Group volunteers.

MS 2,000 doses of anti-snake venom and LA requested anti-snake venom 10 doses. Request of 2,000 adjusted to 70 doses and were shipped two per site each 35 sites in MS.

Additional 10 doses to be sent to Belle Chase, LA. All of the above scheduled to ship on 10 Sep 05.

MS requested 11,840 mosquito nets, based on information, KLOC substituted the nets for insect repellent (50,000 bottles: 15,000 to MS and 35,000 to LA) and propane eradicators (100 units – 30 to MS and 60 to LA) verified receipt at each state on 9 Sep 05.

ISISCS: TX – moved to TF Orleans ISO 45th IN BDE; TX: VOIP, data, IP VTC, direct feed (CNN feed).

CNGB Briefs HASC and SASC staffers on continuing operations; briefs Senators in Capitol Building secure room and Representatives on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 47,383

07 SEPTEMBER, WEDNESDAY

Acting DEPSECDEF approved T32 for Operation Katrina retroactive to 29 Aug 05.

MOD 9 to Deployment Coordination message 1 published.

DARNG & DDARNG conduct conference call with LTG Inge (NORTHCOM ACE) & MG Wagner (JFCOM). The NGB will be included in all Katrina Lessons Learned. JFCOM has the lead.

Airlift support for Louisiana: 2,093 pax moved.

1 ANG HH-60 is authorized to return to Home Station by the Jackson, MS Rescue Operations Center (347E RQW Deployed Rescue Commander).

ANG rescue logs 5 Air Saves. Total Air Saves 161; Total Boat Saves 1,196. Total Ground Saves 86. ANG Combat Controllers logged 3,242 helicopter landing zone sorties for 11,927 evacuees.

ANG Combat Control Total air movement: Landing Zone Sorties: 3249

Number of Evacuees: 11,927

49 states, 2 territories and DC are contributing forces in support of operations in LA and MS and in multiple states conducting JOA operations for displaced persons. NG forces in LA continue operations with 35ID ready to conduct TOA in designated Parishes. MS continues operations assisting civil authorities. Force build continues with priority given to LA.

146 ARNG aircraft operating in support of LA and MS. To date, 3,427 flight hours accomplished; 7,921 medical patients transferred; 26,687 air movement of personnel; 1,116 cargo movement missions; 926 food and water delivery missions; and 1,752 rescues.

ARNG Family Assistance Call Center activities: 1,672 calls to date. Call center is manned by Family Readiness Group volunteers.

LA requested 25,000 dust masks and gloves (plastic/latex), KLOC ordered through GMMC, KY to fill request on 9 Sep 05.

LA requested 47 decontamination units (pressure washers); KLOC ordered through GMMC, KY to fill request on 12 Sep 05.

ISISCS: MO – LA-Camp B, 35th & 135th SIG BN; WA – Belle Chase, LA Aviation Task Force (Eagle), WA 66 Avn Bde;

IC4U: H (NAS, New Orleans, LA); MO ISISCS – ACU 1000, VTC, telephone, radio support, network support; WA ISISCS – 4 laptops with internet; 4 DSN/commercial lines, VTC, printer; also assisted ARNG and active duty units with radio issues and assisted host unit with telephone issues.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 49,208

08 SEPTEMBER, THURSDAY

1400-1800: CNGB, ASD HD and Joint Staff J3-DD brief HAC-D and SAC-D staff and discuss Guard response to Hurricane Katrina.

MOD 10 to Deployment Coordination message 1 published.

Airlift support for Louisiana: 733 pax moved.

In a historic first, every National Guard in the nation is contributing forces in a domestic emergency. 50 states, 3 territories and DC are contributing forces in support of operations in LA and MS, and in JOA operations for displaced persons. LA continues rescue, security and evacuation operations and assistance in 12 Red Cross shelters. Planning is beginning to transition to recovery operations. MS continues operations in support of law enforcement organizations, water and ice distribution, removal of debris and support to 7 Red Cross Shelters. 35ID and 38ID providing C2 support of Parishes in LA and counties in MS respectively.

151 ARNG aircraft operating in support of LA and MS. To date, 3,732 flight hours accomplished; 7,921 medical patients transferred; 26,715 air movement of personnel; 1,176 cargo movement missions; 931 food and water delivery missions; and 1,752 rescues.

NG totals 8,697 sorties accounting for 11,107 saves, 54,599 pax moved and 11,478 tons of cargo moved.

ARNG Family Assistance Call Center activities: 1,750 calls to date.

MOD 10 to ARNG Deployment Coordination Message No 001 issued: MOD outlines approval of T-32 Authority and its application for Soldiers supporting hurricane relief operations in states of LA, MS, FL and AL. It also applies to all approved requests for Soldiers conducting support to Displaced Persons.

KLOC coordinated for LA request for 2 Shower; 2 Laundry ISO 2000 personnel units. 1) Belle Chasse, LA; 2) Carville, LA. 89th Armory on airfield in Gulfport, MS. 5000 personnel.

Engineer BN resourced 1140th to support LA; RFF in process coordinated with JOC and CRC.

ISISCS: TX – moved to Loyola University ISO TF Lone Star. TX provides VOIP, data, IP VTC, direct feed (CNN feed).

National Guard forces reach peak deployment numbers for Katrina relief. With over 50,000 Guard personnel mobilized on this day in support of Katrina, the Guard exceeded by 3 times its previous largest deployment ever for a natural disaster (16,599 in 1989-90 following the San Francisco Loma Prieta earthquake).

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 51,039

09 SEPTEMBER, FRIDAY

CNGB visits MS, met w/Congressman Taylor and MS TAG; later meets with LTG Honore, CG, JTF KATRINA and governor of LA at Belle Chasse, LA, on National Guard support of operations.

Airlift support for Louisiana: 458 Pax moved.

Primary focus of effort in Louisiana is establishment of Parish missioning authority, conducting security operations, continuing evacuation effort, rescue operations and shelter support.

Primary focus of effort in Mississippi is water and ice distribution, security operations, debris removal/clearing operations and shelter support.

Teleconference: FL monitoring storm; will not request NGB LNO team unless storm reaches CAT 3.

139 ARNG aircraft operating in support of Katrina operations in LA and MS.

ARNG Personnel Policy Guidance issued for Hurricane Katrina, based on T32 Approval by Secretary of Defense on 7 Sep.

LTG Blum requested 30 Zodiac boats for LA through KLOC on 9 Sep 05; received voice confirmation of cancellation from NGB J3 on 12 Sep 05.

50,000 bottles of insect repellent: 15,000 to MS and 35,000 to LA and propane eradicators (100 units – 30 to MS and 60 to LA) verified receipt at each state on 9 Sep 05.

SIG BN: 135th SG BN

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 50,031

10 SEPTEMBER, SATURDAY

SC stands up JOC for Hurricane Ophelia. Prepares plan to send 1,800 troops to support evacuation of Charleston and Myrtle Beach areas.

NGB/CF (CoS) and ANG Command Chief visit Gulfport, New Orleans, and surrounding area to assess air support effort. Visit results in ANG transition to sustainment operations and replacement of forces.

ANG airlift support for Louisiana: 648 pax moved.

TF Care, under command of MG Chip Long, ARNG, Fort Polk, LA, reports that 257 Soldiers will arrive 10 Sep, and anticipates 184 will have storm-related issues. To date, 412 Soldiers from 256BCT have redeployed, of which 287 anticipate storm-related issues.

As of 10 Sep, 32 Soldiers have applied for Safe Haven for their family members.

Army and Air National Guard aviation units report total accomplishment of 9,001 sorties flown; 55,491 pax moved; 12,599 cargo tons moved; and 11,125 saves.

Primary focus of effort in Louisiana is to continue establishment of Parish missioning authority, begun planning for adjustments as mission needs are reduced. Conducting security and rescue operations, continuing evacuation effort, continuing shelter support.

Primary focus of effort in Mississippi is water and ice distribution, security operations, debris removal/clearing operations and shelter support.

125 ARNG aircraft operating in LA and MS in support of Hurricane Katrina operations.

LA requested 41,992 BDUs and 40,387 pair/boots. 15,000 BDUs and 5,000 boots were shipped to Belle Chase, LA, on 10 Sep 05 (with 1500 additional pairs of boots on order).

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 48,551

11 SEPTEMBER, SUNDAY

MOD 11 and 12 to Deployment Coordination message 1 published.

ANG Airlift support for Louisiana: 240 pax moved.

Louisiana focus of effort is on developing plan for force redeployment, continuing security and rescue operations, assistance to engineers in levee repair and support to shelters.

In Mississippi, 7 counties ready to relinquish military support. Conducting water and ice distribution operations, security operations, debris removal/clearing and shelter support.

To date 726 units accomplished response missions in support of civilian authorities.

Force flow into LA and MS has ended with scheduled arrival of 45 Soldiers from CO.

125 ARNG aircraft operating in support of Hurricane Katrina operations in LA and MS.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 48,106

12 SEPTEMBER, MONDAY

ASD HD, CNGB and JS, J3 DD brief Senate National Guard Caucus on Katrina relief operations.

MOD 13 to Deployment Coordination message 1 published.

ANG airlift support for Louisiana: 485 pax moved.

Secretary of the Army Harvey issued Memorandum, SUBJ: Hurricane Katrina Relief Efforts, which stated that on Sep 7, 2005, Act Dep Sec Def approved federal funding for use of the NG in T-32 status to support Katrina relief efforts, retroactive to Aug 29, 2005. ARNG directed to publish detailed Personnel Policy Guidance consistent with this directive, and to forward validated requirement to DA G-3/5/7 for coordination.

CNGB issues T-32 Authority and option to TAGs and NG GOs, advising that they have the authority and option to place troops responding to Hurricane Katrina on T-32 orders for hurricane relief efforts or may continue to keep their responding troops on SAD.

155 BCT status as of 121348 Sep 05 is that all 2,481 MS Soldiers deployed to OIF have made contact with family members in the affected areas. Based on the individual Soldier's desire 64 were placed on emergency leave. There are 22 Soldiers projected to return from emergency leave by 14 Sep 05.

8 National Guard light armored vehicles assigned to Counter Drug Program conduct night special operations mission under command of the US Secret Service and recover \$50M from Federal Reserve facility in New Orleans.

Louisiana continues to develop force requirements and redeployment plan. Continues security operations, rescue operations and shelter support.

Mississippi reports mission requirements decreasing. Continues to support water and ice distribution, security, debris removal and shelter support.

TF Cyclone (38 ID) coordinating plan for release of forces with MS TF HQ's. Plan calls for release of 41 units over period 15 thru 20 Sep. ARNG coordinating release to ensure specific type forces from MS are not required in LA.

To date 765 units accomplished response missions in support of civilian authorities.

Received voice confirmation of cancellation from NGB J3 on 12 Sep 05 for LTG Blum's request for 30 Zodiac boats for LA through KLOC on 9 Sep 05;

40,000 MRE cases arrived at Camp Beauregard, MS.

Delivered to Belle Chasse, LA 4-200KW generators, filled by ND.

LA requested and the KLOC through the GMMC, KY purchased 1500 chest/hip waders sending them to McGuire to be shipped to Camp Beauregard, LA.

MS requested/ordered through the GMMC, KY 6,000 chest/hip waders received on 12 Sep 05.

125 ARNG aircraft operating in support of Hurricane Katrina operations in LA and MS.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 48,109

13 SEPTEMBER, TUESDAY

TAG AL directs all units supporting Mississippi and Louisiana will return to Alabama.

Airlift Support for Louisiana: 539 pax moved.

National Guard forces in LA continue shelter support, providing security to restoration of telecommunications systems, critical oil refining sites, security for displaced persons on cruise ships. MS continues to decrease forces and plans to release 41 units under the 38ID (TF Cyclone) during 15-20 Sep. Forces conducting water and ice distribution, security operations, escorts, shelter support, TCPs and joint Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) patrols.

125 ARNG aircraft operating in support of Hurricane Katrina operations in LA and MS. NG totals 9,240 sorties flown, accounting for 11,129 saves; 54,506 pax moved; and 13,127 tons of cargo moved. MOD 14 to ARNG Deployment Coordination Message No 001 issued: Message outlines flow of forces out of Mississippi now serving under control of Task Force 38ID (CYCLONE), projected to arrive at their Home Stations beginning on 15 Sep thru 20 Sep.

DARNG, DANG, Peter Verga DASD/HD, NORTHCOM and CJCS reps brief SASC staff about on-going Katrina relief operations.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 47,449

14 SEPTEMBER, WEDNESDAY

National Guard forces in LA are conducting security operations in support of restoration of telecommunications systems; security operations at critical oil refining sites; and security for displaced persons on cruise ships. Continue to support shelter operations. National Guard forces in MS are preparing to release 38ID Task Force members beginning on 15 Sep. Conducting water and ice distribution operations, security operations, escorts, TCPs and joint patrols with civilian law enforcement agencies; debris removal and clearing and shelter support.

ANG Airlift support: 1,043 pax moved.

AL redeploys 1,505 forces from Mississippi back to Alabama.

MOD 15 to ARNG Deployment Coordination Message No 001 issued: MOD outlines TAG LA request to have all supporting out-of-state elements and units be extended until September 30.

103 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS in support of Katrina operations. Aircraft redeployment begins.

ISISCS: CO – arrived Bay St Louis, MS to support 172nd EMEDS (172nd Medical Group, MSANG, which replaced Hancock County Medical Center); CO ISISCS – internet, email, phone, LMR and reachback services.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 46,896

15 SEPTEMBER, THURSDAY

Letter outlining Exercise of T32 Authority issued by Dr. Chu.

MS closes Perry County Distribution site.

LA estimates that they will require 11,000 troops for the follow-on Phase II operation, after departure of forces from the area of operations. This will be followed by a Phase III operation and Phase IV, of diminishing numbers of forces. (Each Phase is estimated to be approximately a 31-day period of rotation, from Home Stations, to employment in the JOA, and return to Home Stations.

Combined Army and Air missions to date in support of Katrina are 9,406 sorties; 58,278 pax moved; 13,514 cargo tons; and 11,130 saves.

National Guard forces in LA continue support of security operations in restoration of telecommunications system, critical oil refining sites, security for displaced persons on cruise ships; support to shelter operations. Primary focus on security operations. MS approves 38ID movement plan beginning on 15 Sep. Forces conduct water and ice distribution, security operations and mobility operations. MS continues supporting shelters.

103 ARNG aircraft continue to operate in support of operations in LA and MS.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 44,716

16 SEPTEMBER, FRIDAY

MS Guardsman, SGT William Fndren, on pass from duty in MS, killed by accidental weapons discharge (non-military).

ARNG deploys team to LA to determine follow-on force requirements. LA plans for a phased operation: Phase 1, ending approximately 5 October; Phase II beginning on or about 1 October.

Each phase of operations in the LA JOA is approximately 31 days in duration including time at Home Station, movement, operations in the JOA, and redeployment.

NG totals 9,500 sorties flown; accounting for 11,130 saves; 58,993 pax moved and 13,130 tons of cargo moved.

National Guard forces in LA continue search and rescue operations in affected areas, provided security support of telecommunications repair teams, displaced persons, support to shelters and conduct of battle hand off of T-10 forces adjusting out of JOA. MS begins executing 38ID force adjustment plan. AL moves 1,500 pax out of JOA. Forces conduct water and ice distribution operations, security operations, escorts, TCPs and joint Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) patrols, debris removal and clearing operations and support to shelters. MS continues planning for additional force adjustments.

MOD 17 to ARNG Deployment Coord Message No 001 issued: Outlines a list of required units in LA for sustainment operations. Period for operation is 23 Sep and 15 October. MOD also contains Hurricane Katrina Operational and Supplemental Funding guidance on ARNG receipt of \$20.4M in the first supplemental appropriation, passed on 2 Sept and \$436.4M from the second supplemental appropriation passed on 8 Sep.

ANG aircraft and crews flew 51 sorties and airlifted 496 people and cargo in support of relief efforts.

95 ARNG aircraft operate in support of Katrina operations in LA and MS.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 42,881

17 SEPTEMBER, SATURDAY

National Guard forces deployed in LA and MS continue operations. LA forces assisting in debris removal/clearing operations; providing security support of telecommunications repair teams and for displaced person shelters. Search and Rescue operations continue in affected areas. LA issues future force flow plan for the way ahead, and are conducting battle hand off of T-10 forces adjusting out of the JOA. MS forces conducting relief-in-place of forces moving out of JOA, and continue planning additional force adjustments. MS continues security operations, escorts, TCPs and joint patrols with Law Enforcement Agencies. Conducting water and ice distribution, debris removal and support to shelters.

95 ARNG aircraft operate in support of Katrina recovery in LA and MS.

LA requested 100 cases of SINGGARS batteries (delivered on 17 Sep to Belle Chase, LA).

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 42,219

18 SEPTEMBER, SUNDAY

Governor of Mississippi announces no further requirement for federal forces.

Mississippi TF Magnolia, prepares to relieve 38ID (TF CYCLONE) of mission responsibilities.

Mississippi begins reducing troops employed in Hurricane Relief Operations.

National Guard missions focus on presence patrols, site security and providing quick reaction forces.

Louisiana redeployment plan briefed to TAG LA. Four Phased Operation: Estimates for forces during Phase II, at 15,000; Phase III reduces to 5,000 - 7,000; and Phase IV reduces to 3,000-5,000, with a projected end to operations at or about 31 December 2005.

86 ARNG aircraft operate in Katrina JOA in support of LA and MS.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 41,004

19 SEPTEMBER, MONDAY

86 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS in support of Katrina operations.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 40,393

20 SEPTEMBER, TUESDAY

MS has a shortfall of 720 troops when TF Magnolia (MS NG JFHQ) takes over responsibility from TF 38ID (CYCLONE). EMAC request will follow.

GA redeploys 1,065 Soldiers from MS back to Home Stations.

Sustainment Operations Coordination Plan (OPN Hurricane Katrina) issued. Outlines Phases I thru Phase IV of sustainment operations in Louisiana. Phase I on-going operations.

Phase II begins 3 Oct and ends 28 Oct. Phase III begins 28 Oct and ends 28 Nov. Phase IV begins 28 Nov and ends on 23 Dec.

83 ARNG aircraft operate in support of LA and MS Katrina recovery operations.

DARNG, DANG, Peter Verga DASD/HD, COL Neal Anderson NORTHCOM and Scott Welch of FEMA brief SASC staff about on-going Katrina relief operations with emphasis on interagency cooperation.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 39,243

21 SEPTEMBER, WEDNESDAY

NGB deploys LNO team to Texas.

Louisiana plans to release troops to support Texas as required.

MS submits EMAC request for 1,000, reassessed requirement down to 400 troops.

78 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS Katrina Operations. 14 aircraft operating in TX JOA.

Focus of effort in LA is on security operations, development of force flow plan for way ahead, continuing to conduct hand off of T-10 forces out of JOA.

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 39,794

22 SEPTEMBER, THURSDAY

Teleconference: LA TF Pelican requests an additional 15,000 AC Soldiers and an additional 15,000 National Guard. LA tasked to confirm requirement based on tasks and troops required.

Focus of effort: LA continues security operations, battle hand off of T-10 forces adjusting out of JOA. MS conducts distribution, security and mobility operations. TX alert, mob, staging two Army task forces for immediate response. Alerting, mobilizing and staging aviation task force for immediate response. Redeploying T-32 forces in LA to Camp Swift, TX. Continuing prep activities. NGB LNO Team in place at Camp Mabry, TX. ISISCS: KY – arrived in Pascagoula, MS, to support KY LNOs and 149th Bde TOC. Moved on 2 Oct New Orleans; SC – JISCC – Beaumont, TX ISO TX; TX – departs for Home Station. KY ISISCS: data and voice capability. Radios for convoy movements, security and C2. Radio to phone link. WA ISISCS: 4 laptops with internet; four commercial lines, printer, fax. SC JISCC – LMR, cross band. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 37,609

23 SEPTEMBER, FRIDAY

MS reports mission handoff between TF MAGNOLIA and TF 38ID (CYCLONE) is complete.
70 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS Katrina Operations.
Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 35,685

24 SEPTEMBER, SATURDAY

Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 33,141

25 SEPTEMBER, SUNDAY

NG units are projected to provide the majority of support in the next 24-48 hours relieving the need for T-10 units.
Indiana Guardsman, SPC Patrick B. Pride, on 48-hour pass from Mississippi duty was killed in an automobile accident.
TX has 6 shelters in operation run by NG Soldiers. 17 states have responded to TX requests for support.
In LA, 1,500 Soldiers arriving from AL. 900 TF 38ID Soldiers arrive from MS for re-mission.
65 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS Katrina Operations. 52 are LA and MS airframes.
National Guard Air Operations to date (Army and Air) report 9,873 sorties, 62,519 pax moved, 13,030 tons of cargo and 11,137 saves in LA and MS.
Focus of Effort: MS security, distribution and mobility operations. LA continues search and rescue, route clearance, recon of affected areas, security operations, medical care and distribution. Recon and survey of levees underway. TX conducting search and rescue operations, mobility operations and providing life support assistance with mass care strike teams and shelter support. PA – arrived in Houston, TX ISO Hurricane Rita; SC JISCC – Alexandria, LA ISO RSOI site; supported town Center Administrators, Red Cross and FEMA with voice and data; SC JISCC – phones and internet.
NGB J7 Lessons Learned collection teams depart Joint Operating Area (JOA).
Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 35,139

26 SEPTEMBER, MONDAY

LA reports transferring command of ground forces employed in Louisiana Parishes to CG, 256BCT from TF Pelican (Joint State Headquarters).
45BCT assumes mission in New Orleans from 82nd Airborne Division elements.
TX National Guard conducts operations in support of TX DOT, refueling emergency vehicles, FEMA, stranded motorists and hospital generators.
64 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS Katrina Operations.
Focus of effort: MS is executing relief-in-place operations, force adjustments, continue distribution, security and mobility operations. LA continues security and distribution. Assessing post-storm conditions and executing search and rescue operations in affected areas. Conducting route clearance in affected areas and working toward Phase II force movements into JOA. Continues effort to hand off with T-10 forces adjusting out of JOA. TX conducting search and rescue operations, mobility operations, life support assistance and demobilization of task forces. Monitoring re-population of Houston.
Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 32,233

27 SEPTEMBER, TUESDAY

68 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS Katrina Operations.
Focus of effort: MS is executing relief-in-place operations, force adjustments, continues distribution, security and mobility operations. Battle handoff from 38ID complete in MS. LA continues security and distribution. Assessing post-storm conditions and executing search and rescue operations in affected areas. Conducting route clearance in affected areas and working toward Phase II force movements into JOA. Continues effort to hand off with T-10 forces adjusting out of JOA. TF Pelican assumes control of TF Osborne. TX conducting search and rescue operations, mobility operations, life support assistance and demobilization of task forces. Monitoring re-population of Houston.
LA requested 6000 needles. DLA can only provide 5000. Sourced locally, delivered 29 SEP. KLOC coordinated.
WA ISISCS began roadmarch from Baton Rouge to Tacoma WA; SC JISCC – Cameron, LA ISO LA, County OEP, FEMA, 1st Army; SC JISCC: phones, internet, VTC
DARNG, DANG, Peter Verga DASD/HD, NORTHCOM and CJCS reps brief HASC and House Homeland Security Comm staff about on-going Katrina relief operations.
Texas “Hot Wash” conducted at Camp Mabry, Austin, TX, to discuss observations and Lessons Learned from Hurricane Katrina Recovery effort
Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 30,957

28 SEPTEMBER, WEDNESDAY

1400: Teleconference: TX reports rescue operations completed and main effort transitioned to logistical support and recovery operations. Records 130 rescues to date. 21 points of distribution established in TX.
69 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS Katrina Operations. 52 are LA and MS airframes.
Focus of Effort: LA supporting security for parish civilian authorities, reassessing requirements by parish. Conducting daytime presence patrols in support of Law Enforcement Agencies to restrict civilian re-entry into New Orleans. Assisting distribution operations and securing key infrastructure in JOA. MS continues distribution, security and mobility operations.
TX supporting distribution, mobility and shelter support.
CNGB, Sec McHale ASD/HD, Mr. Norquist OSD-COMP testifies before the HAC-D on the estimates about Hurricane damage to infrastructure, equipment and homeland defense needs.
Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 31,420

29 SEPTEMBER, THURSDAY

LA undergoing relief in place between Phase I and Phase II units in support of Hurricane Katrina operations in LA.
The National Guard has assumed all search missions in New Orleans. This will allow release of the 82nd Airborne who will redeploy in the USNS PILLAU on 30 Sep.
69 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS Katrina Operations.
Summary of cumulative Army and Air Guard air operations to date for Katrina - 10,244 sorties, 88,181 pax moved, 18,834 cargo tons and 17,411 saves.
Focus of Effort: MS continuing additional force adjustments, distribution, security and mobility operations. LA support to Law Enforcement Agencies, debris removal, key infrastructure and levee security, distribution and search of buildings in New Orleans and Lake Charles. Planning to assist in re-population of New Orleans. TX supporting distribution, mobility operations, search and rescue, generator support to health care and key government facilities.
Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 31,629

30 SEPTEMBER, FRIDAY

MOD 12 to Deployment Coordination Message 2 published.

Focus of effort in MS is on water and ice distribution, security operations and debris removal. Planning for force adjustments and executing relief in place operations. LA focus on security operations, debris removal, food and water distribution, re-population of New Orleans and aviation support for sand bag operations for levee repair. TX focus on distribution of water and fuel, commodities, mobility operations, secondary search operations and power generation support to health and key government facilities. Combined Army and Air Guard air operations cumulative to date reflects: 10,436 sorties, movement of 91,961 pax, 19,309 tons of cargo and 17,411 saves. WA completed roadmarch to Tacoma, WA. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 31,253

1 OCTOBER, SATURDAY

Focus of effort in MS is on water and ice distribution, security operations and debris removal. Planning for force adjustments and executing relief in place operations. LA focus on security operations, debris removal, food and water distribution, re-population of New Orleans and aviation support for sand bag operations for levee repair. TX focus on distribution of water and fuel, commodities, mobility operations, secondary search operations and power generation support to health and key government facilities. 67 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS Katrina Operations. MA ISISCS arrived downtown New Orleans, awaiting net modem upgrade instructions/files. PA ISISCS: provided voice, data support to TF in Orange, TX. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 31,152

2 OCTOBER, SUNDAY

Focus of effort in MS on security, debris removal and distribution operations. LA focus of effort on security, debris removal, distribution, re-population of New Orleans and sand bag operations to restore levees. TX focus of effort on distribution, mobility, secondary search operations and power generator support. 67 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS in Katrina Operations. KY ISISCS arrived in New Orleans to support 138th Bde TF New Orleans. Returned to Home Stations on Oct 20th. KY ISISCS – data voice capability. Radios for convoy movements, security and C2. MA ISISCS – operational downtown New Orleans; provided additional high band and 800 Mhz handheld support, departed 28 Oct 05. FL ISISCS – returns to Home Station. Support continued with wireless card/cell/sat phones. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 30,972

3 OCTOBER, MONDAY

Focus of effort: MS Force adjustments, distribution, security, debris removal, assisting in medical evacuation. LA security and support to Law Enforcement Agencies, mobility, key infrastructure protection, distribution, sand bag operations ISO Corps of Engineers and relief in place efforts between Phase I and Phase II forces. TX focus on distribution, mobility, secondary search operations and power generation. 71 ARNG aircraft operate in LA and MS in Katrina Operations. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 30,710

4 OCTOBER, TUESDAY

Focus of effort: MS Force adjustments, distribution, security, debris removal, assisting in medical evacuation. LA security and support to Law Enforcement Agencies, mobility, key infrastructure protection, distribution and relief in place efforts between Phase I and Phase II forces. Conducting sand bag/levee repair operations and environmental/hazard material assessments. TX focus on refueling operations, distribution, debris removal, establishing communication sites, transport of evacuees back to home areas, secondary search operations, TCPs and security operations. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 29,317

5 OCTOBER, WEDNESDAY

NGB deployed 19 CST Teams to provide communications support during Hurricane Operations in LA, MS and TX. The last team (TX) redeployed from affected areas to its Home Station. Focus of effort: MS Force adjustments, distribution, security, debris removal, assisting in medical evacuation. LA security and support to Law Enforcement Agencies, mobility, key infrastructure protection, distribution and relief in place efforts between Phase I and Phase II forces. Conducting sand bag/levee repair operations and environmental/hazard material assessments. TX focus on refueling operations, distribution, debris removal, establishing communication sites, transport of evacuees back to home areas, secondary search operations, TCPs and security operations. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 25,414

6 OCTOBER, THURSDAY

Focus of effort: MS Force adjustments, distribution, security, debris removal, assisting in medical evacuation. LA security and support to Law Enforcement Agencies, A723 mobility, key infrastructure protection, distribution and relief in place efforts between Phase I and Phase II forces. Conducting relief in place between TF Santa Fe (35 ID HQ) and TF Pelican (LANG). TX focus on distribution, debris removal, establishing communication sites, transport of evacuees back to home areas, secondary search operations, TCPs and security operations. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 23,779

7 OCTOBER, FRIDAY

Focus of Effort: MS continues force adjustments, distribution, security, mobility and evacuation operations. LA continues security, mobility, key infrastructure protection, distribution and assistance in re-population of New Orleans. TX conducts distribution, secondary search, mobility, traffic control and security operations. SC JISCC – redeploys to Home Station. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 22,467

8 OCTOBER, SATURDAY

NG forces in MS focus of effort includes security operations, debris removal and clearing operations, water and ice distribution operations and medical evacuation operations. Forces in LA conduct roving patrols, TCPs and support of law enforcement authorities. Debris removal and clean up of city streets. Security of key infrastructure and overwatch at key levee sites. Food, water and other commodity distribution and support for the re-population of New Orleans. HAZMAT teams conduct assessments. TX NG forces are conducting secondary search operations, debris removal/clearing operations, assisting in traffic control and water, ice and fuel distribution. Assisting in development of displaced civilian re-population plans. Providing generator support to health care facilities and key government buildings. PA ISISCS departed Houston, TX. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 22,406

9 OCTOBER, SUNDAY

MS NG focus of effort continues on security, distribution, debris removal, medical evacuation and fuel missions. Planning for additional force adjustments and executing relief in place operations. LA conducts patrols and support to Law Enforcement Agencies, debris removal, key infrastructure and levee security. Assisting with food and water distribution. Supporting re-population of New Orleans. MO ISISCS: returned to Home Station; orders end 15 Oct 05. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 21,674

10 OCTOBER, MONDAY

MS NG focus of effort is on continuing relief operations through sectors. Force adjustments A567 are underway. All taskings now through JTF Magnolia (Rear Element) in Jackson, MS. LA focus of effort is Law Enforcement Agencies support, shelter assistance and distribution of supplies, security at refineries, debris removal. TX NG elements focus of effort on search operations, debris removal, traffic control and security operations. NG Air Operations in support of Katrina reported (Air and Army) as 11,286 sorties, movement of 93,825 pax, 23,046 tons of cargo, and 17,413 saves. NG Air operations in support of Rita reported (Air and Army) as 439 sorties, movement of 1,840 pax, 769 tons of cargo and 14 saves. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 21,642

11 OCTOBER, TUESDAY

Director ARNG visits LA. LA TF Pelican Commander briefed that follow on force projection would be AO New Orleans: 3,500. AO East: 1,000. AO West: 1,000. DSB/HQ: 2,500. Possibility of an additional 2,000 Engineers. Estimate that approximately 4,000 will come from Louisiana National Guard, requiring an additional outside support of 4,000 to 6,000 for a 30-day period in Phase III. Phase II ends 31 October, Phase III ends 30 November. Potential exists for a Phase IV mission. MS NG forces continue force adjustments consolidating and centralized operations to JTF Magnolia at Camp Shelby. Continue hurricane relief operations throughout sectors. LA forces assisting LEA, Red Cross distribution support, shelter security, removal of debris and general security operations throughout affected areas. TX focus of effort remains on water, ice and fuel distribution, conducting secondary search operations, debris removal and clearing operations, traffic control and generator support to health care facilities and key government buildings. NG Air Operations (Air and Army) to date in support of Katrina reports 11,292 sorties, 93,979 pax moved, 24,747 tons of cargo moved, and 17,416 saves recorded. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 20,774

12 OCTOBER, WEDNESDAY

MS continues hurricane relief operations throughout sectors. LA continues to support LEA (law enforcement), shelter assistance and distribution missions. NG Air Operations (Air and Army) to date in support of Katrina reports 11,335 sorties, 93,980 pax moved, 24,970 tons of cargo moved, and 17,416 saves recorded. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 20,587

13 OCTOBER, THURSDAY

Focus of Effort: MS continues to support disaster relief centers and shelters. Quick Reaction Forces in place and on stand by at Camp Shelby, MS. Conducting security and traffic control point operations in support of Law Enforcement Agencies. LA maintaining TF and QRF capability to support re-population of New Orleans. Continuing sandbag operations and levee repair in Plaquemines Parish. Mobility, security, distribution and force protection operations continue. TX focus on distribution, secondary search operations, mobility, traffic control and security operations. Total National Guard in the Joint Operating Area: 20,422

Source: National Guard Joint Operations Center (NGB-JOC)

ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	Air Control Squadron
ARW	Air Refueling Wing
AS	Airlift Squadron
ASOS	Air Support Operations Squadron
ATCS	Air Traffic Control Squadron
AW	Airlift Wing
CBCS	Combat Communication Squadron
CES	Civil Engineer Squadron
CRGE	Contingency Response Group Element
CRTC	Combat Readiness Training Center
EIS	Electrical and Installation Squadron
FW	Fighter Wing
IS	Intelligence Squadron
MAFFS	Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System
MDG	Medical Group
RED HORSE	Rapid Equipment Deployment Heavy Repairable Engineer
RQS	Rescue Squadron
RQW	Rescue Wing
WG	Wing

Source: "Chronology of Air National Guard Hurricane Rescue and Relief Operations, 19 August - 29 November 2005" by CMSgt David P. Anderson, 2007



