As an RMT, your primary mission is to provide religious ministry to Marines and Sailors.

Whenever Marines or Sailors are injured, ministry to casualties becomes the RMT priority.
OVERVIEW

- **MASS CASUALTY INCIDENT (MCI) DEFINED**
  - Relationship between RM & battlefield medicine

- **ON-SITE COORDINATION & RESPONSIBILITIES**
  - Command S.O.P. and Logistics
  - Commander, First Responders & Mortuary Affairs
  - Chaplain and RP Responsibilities

- **MASS CASUALTY TRIAGE AND SECURITY**
  - Tactical Principles of Triage
  - Triage Classifications
  - Chaplain Escort & Security

- **MASS CASUALTY ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**
  - RMT Log Book and Casualty Card Documentation
  - After Action Report

- **MORTUARY AFFAIRS & TEMPORARY INTERMENT**
Please Read Your Terminal Learning Objectives

And

Enabling Learning Objectives
QUESTIONS
Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) is defined as a situation (tactical or garrison) in which the number of patients requiring medical assistance within a given time and place, is such that the health care providers cannot immediately provide care for them with the usual resources at hand.

The (MCI) objective of Medical First Responders is to reduce morbidity (injury) and mortality (death).

The (MCI) objective of the RMT is to provide Religious Ministry (RM) support for both wounded & deceased.

(Both should work in concert without hindering the other.)
QUESTIONS
Long before a Mass Casualty Incident -

The RMT must be familiar with both the Parent Command’s Standard Operating Procedures (S.O.P.), Area of Operation (AO) Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs), as well as Logistics.

Proper planning and training are necessary in order to be prepared for the possibility of human casualties. RMTs must train with the MAGTF for mass casualties. Planning will determine what safety gear and religious supplies and gear are necessary, such as stoles, sacramental and scriptural texts, communion kits, and other religious supplies. RMT personnel train in order to be ready to respond in a steadfast and stalwart manner, even in the face of pain, suffering, and severe injury.

MCTP 3-30D, Page 4-5
**MASS CASUALTY COORDINATION**

- **During a Mass Casualty Incident** - a well trained and rehearsed RMT must be able coordinate, identify and relay religious ministry responsibilities and requirements to the On-Site Commander, First Responders, Security/Fire Team Leaders & Mortuary Affairs.

- **RPs primary focus is on;**
  - Safety of the Non-Combative Chaplain.
  - Identifying the next casualty requiring the Chaplain’s ministry.
  - Recording the ministry provided by the RMT.
  - Identifying any unique needs the casualty may have.
  - Help make casualties as comfortable as possible.

- **Chaplains focus on;** Providing religious ministry to casualties.
Following a Mass Casualty Incident -

RMTs follow up with members of the affected unit in order to support the grieving and healing processes. Special attention is given to ensure that despair or depression does not set in among those the event impacted. Religious ministry teams should be prepared to apply posttraumatic stress response resources in case of a significant event.

RPs primary focus is on;
- Identifying unit personnel requiring the Chaplain’s ministry.
- Recording the ministry provided by the RMT.
- Identifying any unique needs the unit may have.

Chaplains focus on; Providing ministry to unit personnel.
QUESTIONS
PRINCIPLES OF TRIAGE

❖ **TRIAGE** is a French word meaning – “To Sort”.

❖ **TRIAGE** is a process that is used to assign priority for treatment.

Prehospital Trauma Life Support Manual (PHTLS), Page 131 & 132

❖ **S.T.A.R.T. TRIAGE** is the acronym for: “Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment”.

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PRINCIPLES OF TRIAGE

❖ Accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number of casualties.

❖ Employ the most efficient use of available resources.

❖ Return personnel to duty as soon as possible.
TRIAGE AND SECURITY

During a Mass Casualty Incident - TRIAGE

RMTs coordinate their ministry efforts with medical personnel during mass casualty situations. Corpsmen and medical officers use a system of prioritizing care for casualties. These medical categories are also used to prioritize ministry. RPs work together with Corpsmen to identify the most critical ministry/medical requirements.

NAVEDTRA 14227B, Page 6-13

RMT ministry priorities during mass casualties are:

- Ministry Priority I  ( Medical Category 4 – EXPECTANT )
- Ministry Priority II ( Medical Category 3 – DELAYED )
- Ministry Priority III ( Medical Category 2 – MODERATE )
- Ministry Priority IV  ( Medical Category 1 – IMMEDIATE )
Ministry Priority I (Medical Category 4 – EXPECTANT) -
These are casualties with very serious injuries and low chance of survival. Expectant casualties are given supportive medical treatment until immediate and delayed categories have been treated and evacuated. Ministry and sacraments for the dying, appropriate to the casualty's faith group, are provided when possible. (Color Code – BLACK)
TRIAGE AND SECURITY

- Ministry Priority II (Medical Category 3 – DELAYED) -
  These are casualties in need of time-consuming major surgery, but with a general medical condition that permits a delay in surgical treatment without unduly endangering life. Ministry appropriate to the casualty's physical condition and faith group is provided. (Color Code – GREEN)

NAVEDTRA 14227B, Page 6-13
TRIAGE AND SECURITY

- Ministry Priority III (Medical Category 2 – MODERATE) -
  These are casualties with relatively minor injuries that can be effectively treated with self-care. Ministry and support are provided. (Color Code – YELLOW)
TRIAGE AND SECURITY

- Ministry Priority IV (Medical Category 1 – IMMEDIATE) -

These are casualties with a high chance of survival, if medical measures are accomplished quickly. Religious ministry is provided after medical personnel have completed their treatments and the casualty has reverted to another category. (Color Code –RED)

NAVEDTRA 14227B, Page 6-13
During both Triage and Chaplain Ministry - SECURITY

Awareness MUST be exercised at all times! As in all combat situations, the primary concern is the physical safety and security of both the Chaplain and the casualty receiving ministry.

- RMT movement to the wounded and dying is coordinated with corpsmen and fire team leaders as the situation permits.
- If under fire, the chaplain and RP stay in a defensive position with the RP providing security for the team.

NAVEDTRA 14227B, Para 4.4.3  
NAVEDTRA 14227B, Para 6.7
Never Forget your Chaplain is a Non-Combatant !!!

- During casualty triage the RP must always maintain security situational awareness.
- When identifying the next casualty requiring ministry, ensure there is adequate security for both the Chaplain and the casualty.
- NEVER PUT YOUR CHAPLAIN IN HARMS WAY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

NAVEDTRA 14227B, Para 4.4.3
QUESTIONS
CASUALTY CARDS

With Medical Responders and RMTs using the same system to prioritizing care for casualties, RPs may have the ability to rapidly determine ministry priorities by examining the casualty card.

Prehospital Trauma Life Support Manual (PHTLS), Page 132, Fig 6-16
In order for the RMT to accurately complete an After Action Report, it is the RP’s responsibility to record all Mass Casualty events as they occur.

Minimum recording requirements are as listed:

- Date / Time / Location
- Casualty Name / Rank
- SSN or EDIPI (If possible)
- Military Unit
- Religious Preference
- Sacraments Provided
  - Reconciliation
  - Holy Communion
  - Anointing the Sick
  - Baptism
  - Other Requests
- Pastoral Acts & Notes
  - Scripture
  - Prayer
- Last Words and/or Wishes
- Chaplain’s Name / Rank / Unit
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Location:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
<td>SSN: (if possible)</td>
<td>Unit:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religious Preference:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sacraments Provided:</td>
<td>Reconciliation</td>
<td>Holy Communion</td>
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<td>Baptism</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scripture/Prayer/Pastoral Acts/Chaplain’s Notes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Last Words or Wishes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain’s Name, Rank, Unit</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AFTER ACTION REPORTS
The RMT will complete an After Action Report in standard naval format or a specific requested format by their Commander. The RP will provide all captured event details contained in the RMT Log Book.

Standard Naval Format for completing an After Action Report can be found in the current Navy Correspondence Manual. (SECNAV M-5216.5)
QUESTIONS
The expedient and respectful repatriation of deceased Personnel Authorized to Direct Disposition (PADD) is the top priority of the joint mortuary affairs program.

NAVEDTRA 14227B, Para 6.2.14
Provides for the search, recovery, identification, preparation, and disposition of human remains of persons for whom the Services are responsible by status and executive order.

JP 4-0, GL-8
Beliefs and practices concerning the death of individuals and how their remains are to be treated differ between religious faiths and may differ between regions and subcultures within a country (or operational area). Religious Ministry Teams (RMTs) support those processing individual remains by advising commanders as to specific religious practices associated with handling of the deceased and internment, counseling those who are affected emotionally by dealing with the deceased, and advising commanders on other religious and morale aspects of mortuary affairs. Implementation of the various DON responsibilities are contained in the current NAVPERS Publication 15555D, Navy Military Funerals; MILPERSMAN 1770-160; and MCO 3040.4. Details for joint mortuary services are contained in JP 4-0, Mortuary Affairs.
Responsibilities

• The Army is the Executive Agent of Mortuary Affairs for all Services.

• In the Marine Corps, Mortuary Affairs responsibilities reside in the Reserves.

• In an operational setting, a Mortuary Affairs Collection Point (MACP) is a designated site where specially-trained personnel provide technical assistance for the acceptance and disposition of remains.
Temporary Interment

- **TEMPORARY INTERMENT** - A temporary burial site for the purpose of future recovery and reburial of human remains in emergency instances of;
  - Overwhelming number of casualties.
  - Inability to decontaminate remains.
  - Shallow graves with well recorded location.
  - Death aboard ship.

JP 4-0, GL-10
• In the event of Mass Burials, personal effects and identification are entombed with remains.
QUESTIONS
SUMMARY

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  - Command S.O.P. and Logistics
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❖ MORTUARY AFFAIRS & TEMPORARY INTERMENT
BACKUP SLIDES
YOU’LL BE STUDYING
TONIGHT...

RIGHT?