SEAGUARD

OPERATIONS HANDBOOK

Global Maritime & Undersea Command

GUARD Global Operations Command / Environmental-Theater Command

SEAGUARD command readiness dashboard reference image

Motto: Through Every Sea, For Every Life

Document Control

Handbook Purpose
This handbook defines SEAGUARD operational doctrine, command practices, facility use, fleet employment, emergency response methods, and coordination standards for new SEAGUARD members, GUARD officers, Academy cadets, and cross-command mission partners.

Field	Entry
Document Title	SEAGUARD Operations Handbook
Command	SEAGUARD - Global Maritime & Undersea Command
Parent Alignment	GUARD Global Operations Command / Environmental-Theater Command
Version	Draft 1.0 - Website/Training Manual Edition
Intended Audience	SEAGUARD personnel, GUARD officers, Guard Academy cadets, and authorized partner liaisons
Operational Tone	Humanitarian, technologically advanced, life-safety focused, non-provocative, and mission-ready
Security Note	Fictional universe source manual. Sensitive tactical procedures, classified coordinates, and real-world restricted methods are intentionally omitted.

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1. Command Overview

SEAGUARD is GUARD's global maritime and undersea operations command. It exists to make ocean response faster, safer, better coordinated, and more humane. SEAGUARD is not a navy and does not exist to project force for conquest, intimidation, or territorial control. Its operational purpose is to save lives, protect sea routes, stabilize maritime disasters, support coastal populations, defend critical undersea infrastructure, and provide emergency logistics wherever ocean access is the decisive factor.

Within GUARD structure, SEAGUARD is a Global Operations Command / Environmental-Theater Command asset. It coordinates with Guardian Corps Command, Aeroguard, Terraguard, Astroguard, Moonguard, Portalguard, Medical, Resources, Intelligence & Threat Analysis, and Special Security & Internal Integrity Command whenever a maritime emergency requires multi-domain support.

SEAGUARD's work ranges from daily port readiness and routine maritime safety patrols to mass evacuation, undersea rescue, disabled submarine support, environmental recovery, portal cargo routing, and extraordinary threat response. Its command philosophy is simple: the sea is not a border between people; it is a route to reach them.

Command Identity
SEAGUARD is best understood as a high-technology emergency maritime support system and futuristic humanitarian merchant marine force for GUARD. Its strength is capability, reach, discipline, and restraint.

2. Mission, Motto, and Operating Ethos

2.1 Mission Statement

SEAGUARD conducts global maritime, coastal, undersea, environmental, humanitarian, logistics, and emergency response operations in support of GUARD missions. It provides command and control at sea, search and rescue, medical evacuation, hospital ship support, humanitarian sealift, disaster sustainment, undersea rescue, portal maritime coordination, environmental restoration, and non-provocative security monitoring of critical oceanic zones.

2.2 Motto

Through Every Sea, For Every Life

2.3 Operating Ethos

- Human life comes first. Rescue, evacuation, stabilization, and medical care take priority over property recovery.
- Capability must remain disciplined. SEAGUARD uses advanced technology to reduce risk, not to escalate crises.
- Every port is a promise. Facilities exist to shorten response time and sustain long-duration relief.
- The ocean is a shared responsibility. SEAGUARD protects coastal communities, habitats, sea lanes, undersea infrastructure, and partner access.
- Restraint is strategic strength. In politically sensitive waters, especially near Atlantic Kingdom interests, SEAGUARD maintains vigilance without provocation.

3. Command Authority and Organizational Structure

SEAGUARD Organizational Chart reference

SEAGUARD is commanded by Commodore Johnathan Argough, publicly known as Commodore Argonaut. The command includes a Deputy Commander and a Senior Operations Council composed of domain commanders responsible for fleet operations, shore bases, undersea operations, emergency response, humanitarian sealift, portal maritime systems, vessel engineering, environmental recovery, training, Seaguardians liaison activity, and Atlantic Kingdom watch functions.

SEAGUARD coordinates operational use of maritime assets. Guardian Corps Command retains administrative ownership of the Seaguardians. When metahuman, alien, extraordinary undersea, or specialized response conditions arise, SEAGUARD requests Seaguardians support through its liaison office. This preserves the GUARD command structure while allowing rapid operational coordination.

Command Element	Primary Function
Commander, SEAGUARD	Overall command authority, strategic readiness, multinational coordination, and mission approval.
Deputy Commander	Daily command oversight, cross-branch synchronization, and continuity of operations.
Fleet Operations Command	Surface vessel scheduling, readiness, task force assignment, and at-sea command coordination.
Shore Base Operations Command	Regional ports, pier operations, facility readiness, warehousing, and base support.
Undersea Operations Command	Undersea bases, submarines, rescue pods, pressure safety, and abyssal route planning.
Maritime Emergency Response Command	Search and rescue, storm response, casualty transfer, damaged vessel stabilization, and crisis tasking.
Humanitarian Sealift & Cargo Command	Relief cargo, evacuation logistics, shelter support, and global stock redistribution.
Portal Maritime Systems Command	Shore portal terminals, cargo control, Portalguard coordination, and emergency evacuation pathways.

Marine Engineering & Vessel Systems Command	Fleet maintenance, engineering inspections, repair doctrine, and system configuration management.
Environmental & Ocean Recovery Command	Cleanup, habitat restoration, water testing, coral recovery, and marine species support.
Training, Readiness & Academy Sea Programs Command	Cadet training, personnel qualification, simulation, and operational certification.
Seaguardians Liaison Office	Operational coordination with Guardian Corps Command for Seaguardians support.
Atlantic Kingdom Watch Desk	Non-provocative vigilance, evidence preservation, boundary monitoring, and incident reporting.

4. Facilities and Global Base Network

SEAGUARD Facilities / Global Base Network Map reference

SEAGUARD facilities are designed around reach, resilience, and rapid response. Major shore bases are portal-linked to reduce transit time for personnel, medical teams, supplies, and command support. Undersea bases are not routine portal nodes because pressure differentials make direct portal transit unsafe; however, emergency undersea portals exist for evacuation into controlled, pressurized receiving areas where decompression protocols can be performed safely.

Facilities are not merely docks. Each base is a layered response center containing command spaces, medical staging, vessel support, cargo handling, drone operations, emergency communications, fuel and energy systems, training areas, decompression capability, and local partner liaison spaces.

Facility	Location / Function
New Boston Maritime Command Center	Primary SEAGUARD headquarters at the Boston waterfront, replacing deteriorated pier infrastructure with a modern maritime command center.
Port Pacifica	Guam, Apra Harbor / Polaris Point. Major Pacific regional base and forward Pacific response hub.
Port Sentinel	Azores, Baixa do Pocao near Forte de Sao Bras. Atlantic regional shore

	base and portal-linked logistics node.
Port Monsoon	Romainville Island near Port Victoria, Seychelles. Indian Ocean regional relief and response base.
Icehaven Station	Tromso, Norway, water edge near Tromso Airport. Arctic rescue and operations base.
Port Meridian	Kepez Port, Turkiye. Mediterranean and Black Sea access base.
Port Horizon	Barbados. Reclaimed cove formerly damaged by Maritime Marauders, repurposed for humanitarian maritime response.
Southwatch Station	Bellingshausen / Collins Harbor, South Shetland Islands. Southern Ocean and Antarctica support station.
Port Resolve	Cape Cod, Massachusetts. GUARD Academy maritime training port with GTS Resolute and GTS Deep Lantern.
Abyssal Station Pelagos	Thirty miles south of Adak, Alaska, near trench terrain. Pacific undersea base.
Abyssal Station Trident	Between the Cape Verde Islands. Atlantic undersea base under elevated vigilance.

5. Fleet Classification and Asset Employment

SEAGUARD Fleet Classification reference

SEAGUARD fleet assets are grouped by mission rather than prestige. A ship, submarine, drone, or platform is assigned according to the operational problem it solves: command, medical care, evacuation, sealift, search, undersea rescue, cleanup, habitat restoration, portal coordination, or training.

Major vessels may serve as mobile bases. Smaller craft and drones extend reach into hazardous zones, debris fields, shallow waters, tunnels, and undersea structures where larger vessels cannot safely operate.

Classification	Representative Assets	Operational Purpose
Command & Coordination	GMS Leviathan, GMS Argonaut	Mobile command, multi-domain coordination,

		fleet headquarters, strategic response control.
Humanitarian / Medical / Relief	GMS Lifeline, GMS Mercy Current, GMS Clear Horizon, GMS Open Hand	Hospital care, emergency aid, mass civilian support, refugee shelter, family reunification, public communication.
Search & Rescue	GMS Stormrunner, GMS Safe Return, GMS Lantern Watch, GMS Nightingale Tide	Rapid rescue, survivor search, medical evacuation, vessel stabilization, long-duration recovery.
Environmental & Emergency Systems	GMS Cleanwake, GMS Reefguard, GES Harborframe, GES ClearWater Ark, GES Brightshore	Cleanup, habitat protection, temporary ports, potable water, emergency power and communications.
Undersea Platforms	GSS Deep Mercy, GSS Abyss Lantern, GSS Harbor Angel, GSS Pressure Bell, GTS Deep Lantern	Submarine rescue, seabed mapping, shallow-water access, training, pressure-safe transfers.
Seaguardians Special Response	GSS Paragon City	Extraordinary maritime threat response, rapid quantum-drive deployment, Seaguardians support.
Drone & Autonomous Systems	GDS Wavefinder, Deepglider, Lifebuoy, Hullmender, Cleanswarm, Watchfin	Search, survey, rescue support, repair, environmental cleanup, undersea monitoring.
Training Platforms	GTS Resolute, GTS Deep Lantern	Cadet familiarization, shipboard response, pressure safety, navigation, rescue drills, decompression awareness.

6. Normal Operations

Normal operations keep SEAGUARD ready before the emergency begins. Most SEAGUARD work is not dramatic. It is inspection, maintenance, patrol, training, simulation, certification, partner coordination, resource staging, data analysis, weather monitoring, route review, and emergency rehearsal.

Daily operating tempo is divided between port readiness, fleet readiness, undersea monitoring, environmental monitoring, training, partner liaison, portal routing checks, and mission planning. Every normal operation should either increase response speed, reduce operational risk, protect a vulnerable population, strengthen command awareness, or improve the reliability of a mission asset.

6.1 Daily Operating Cycle

1. Command watch opens with global maritime situation review and current risk summary.
2. Regional bases report vessel status, personnel availability, cargo readiness, pier availability, medical staging capacity, and weather hazards.
3. Undersea bases report pressure systems, drone patrol results, sonar contacts, route conditions, and emergency portal status.
4. Fleet Operations Command validates underway assets, maintenance restrictions, crew rest compliance, and emergency surge availability.
5. Portal Maritime Systems Command verifies shore terminal readiness and pressure-controlled emergency receiving areas.
6. Training Command reviews active Academy sea programs, trainee status, and safety limitations.
7. Intelligence and Watch Desk inputs are reviewed for piracy, metahuman maritime activity, alien debris, Atlantic Kingdom movement, and environmental hazard signals.

6.2 Normal Operations Functions

- Maritime safety patrols and route familiarization.
- Port and pier inspections, cargo staging, fuel and energy checks, and logistics readiness.
- Search drone calibration and thermal/sonar mapping exercises.
- Undersea route mapping, wreck registry updates, and debris field tracking.
- Medical drill cycles aboard hospital, evacuation, and medevac vessels.
- Environmental water sampling, coral restoration planning, and cleanup drone maintenance.
- Public communication readiness for disaster-zone messaging and family reunification operations.
- Joint planning with Aeroguard, Medical, Resources, Portalguard, and local maritime authorities.

7. Emergency Operations

Emergency operations begin when a maritime, coastal, undersea, humanitarian, environmental, or extraordinary threat condition requires immediate SEAGUARD action. The command's emergency response model is built around speed with control. The first operational requirement is to understand the problem quickly enough to help without making conditions worse.

SEAGUARD categorizes emergencies by life safety, environment, infrastructure, political sensitivity, undersea pressure risk, and multi-domain escalation potential. Once categorized, the command activates the appropriate task force and assigns command authority, lead vessel, support base, medical pathway, communications plan, and public information posture.

7.1 Emergency Response Phases

Phase	Purpose	Primary Outputs
Alert	Confirm event, establish command watch, identify likely hazards.	Initial incident log, watch team, preliminary risk rating.
Assess	Deploy sensors, gather reports, locate survivors, determine environmental or pressure risks.	Search grid, hazard map, casualty estimate, asset recommendation.
Stabilize	Prevent loss of life, control immediate hazards, establish communications.	Rescue corridor, medical triage, temporary exclusion or safety zones.
Respond	Conduct rescue, evacuation, medical transfer, cleanup, repair, or logistics support.	Task force deployment, mission assignments, partner coordination.
Sustain	Maintain prolonged relief, shelter, supply, environmental control, and monitoring.	Rotational staffing, relief cargo flow, endurance plan.
Recover	Transition from emergency response to restoration, investigation support, and after-action learning.	Final rescue sweep, restoration plan, lessons learned.

7.2 Incident Types

- Maritime casualty: collision, sinking, grounding, capsizing, disabled vessel, or mass passenger emergency.
- Coastal disaster: hurricane, tsunami, flood, earthquake-damaged port, destroyed shoreline infrastructure, or evacuation crisis.
- Undersea emergency: disabled submarine, compromised habitat, trapped personnel, pressure compartment failure, or undersea base incident.
- Environmental incident: oil spill, chemical release, contaminated water, debris field, coral damage, or marine species crisis.
- Humanitarian crisis: mass displacement, refugee support, civilian evacuation, family reunification, and aid distribution.
- Extraordinary threat: metahuman maritime attack, alien debris, anomalous undersea object, Atlantic Kingdom incident, or pirate high-technology threat.

8. Maritime Rescue and Medical Evacuation

Maritime rescue operations are led by Maritime Emergency Response Command using assets that match the scale and speed of the incident. The mission may involve wide-area survivor detection, rapid boat launch, helicopter transfer, stabilized patient movement, mass shelter, hospital care, or long-duration survivor support.

SEAGUARD does not treat medical evacuation as transportation alone. Every medevac pathway must account for triage, stabilization, pressure conditions, infection control, family tracking, medical handoff documentation, and the receiving facility's capability.

Asset	Primary Rescue/Medical Role
GMS Stormrunner	High-speed surface rescue, rapid survivor pickup, fast response in rough waters.
GMS Safe Return	Extended search and recovery, ship stabilization, survivor care, wreck approach support.
GMS Lantern Watch	Drone-supported wide-area missing vessel search and beacon triangulation.
GMS Nightingale Tide	High-speed stabilized patient transfer to hospital ships or shore facilities.
GMS Lifeline	Full hospital ship capability, surgery, ICU, isolation, and mass medical stabilization.
GMS Clear Horizon / Open Hand	Mass civilian evacuation, sheltering, intake, family reunification, and public communication.
GDS Lifebuoy	Immediate flotation, medical kit delivery, locator beacon deployment, and survivor communication.
GDS Wavefinder	Surface search, survivor detection, distress beacon tracking, debris mapping.

Medical Handoff Standard
No patient transfer is complete until identity, triage category, treatment provided, pressure exposure status, infection/biohazard status, next care destination, and family tracking record are entered into the SEAGUARD mission log.

9. Undersea Operations and Pressure Safety

Undersea operations are among SEAGUARD's most technically demanding missions. Pressure, darkness, limited access, damaged structures, compromised air, disorientation, acoustic limitations, and political sensitivities can all exist at the same time. Undersea missions require disciplined planning and a refusal to rush any step that could expose crews or survivors to decompression injury.

Undersea bases maintain emergency portals only for controlled evacuation to pressurized receiving spaces. Personnel moving from deep environments must follow decompression protocols before transitioning to normal atmospheric pressure. No routine portal travel is authorized directly from a high-pressure undersea environment to a surface-pressure location.

9.1 Undersea Mission Categories

- Disabled submarine docking and trapped crew extraction.
- Oxygen delivery and emergency life-support extension.
- Pressure-safe personnel transfer using GSS Pressure Bell or rescue submarine systems.
- Undersea medical stabilization before transfer to hospital assets.
- Seafloor survey, trench reconnaissance, wreck search, and alien debris field investigation.
- Shallow-water port, tunnel, and flooded infrastructure rescue operations.
- Undersea base perimeter monitoring and non-provocative evidence preservation.

Undersea Asset	Use
GSS Deep Mercy	Disabled submarine docking, oxygen delivery, trapped crew extraction, and undersea medical stabilization.
GSS Pressure Bell	Rescue pod and pressure-safe personnel transfer from disabled submarines, habitats, and pressure compartments.
GSS Abyss Lantern	Deep reconnaissance, seabed mapping, wreck investigation, alien debris reconnaissance, and anomaly response.
GSS Harbor Angel	Shallow-water rescue in harbors, flooded ports, estuaries, submerged tunnels, and collapsed infrastructure.
GDS Deepglider	Autonomous undersea mapping, route survey, wreck search, and trench reconnaissance.
GDS Watchfin	Undersea security monitoring, sonar tracking, evidence preservation, and Atlantic Kingdom vigilance near undersea bases.

10. Portal Maritime Systems

SEAGUARD uses shore-based portal terminals to accelerate personnel movement, emergency cargo routing, and command support. Major shore facilities are portal-linked to support rapid response and deployment. Portal activity is coordinated with PORTALGUARD and follows cargo control, security screening, identity verification, and hazard classification procedures.

Undersea portal use is restricted. Pressure differentials across a portal can create catastrophic physiological and operational risks, including decompression sickness. Undersea portals are emergency systems only, connected to pressurized receiving rooms where decompression and medical evaluation can be conducted.

System	Function
GMS Gatekeeper	Portal cargo control vessel for overflow support, emergency supply routing, secure transfer staging, and PORTALGUARD coordination.
Shore Portal Terminals	Rapid movement of personnel, medical teams, relief supplies, mission equipment, and command support.
Emergency Undersea Portals	Controlled evacuation to pressurized receiving spaces when other routes fail.
Portal Maritime Systems Command	Mission planning, cargo flow control, portal safety compliance, and inter-command coordination.

Portal Safety Rule
No individual exposed to deep-pressure conditions may be routed through a portal into a normal-pressure space unless decompression status is verified and Medical Command authorizes transfer.

11. Humanitarian Sealift and Civilian Support

Humanitarian sealift is the backbone of long-duration SEAGUARD relief. When ports are damaged, roads are broken, airports are overloaded, or civilians are displaced, SEAGUARD can move shelter systems, bridges, medical supplies, food, water, energy systems, sanitation systems, vehicles, and engineering teams by sea.

Civilian support operations must preserve dignity. Registration, screening, shelter assignment, public communication, and family reunification are managed as care processes, not crowd-control exercises.

Asset	Civilian / Relief Function
GMS Mercy Current	Emergency aid distribution, cargo deck operations, medical support, and supply storage.
GMS Clear Horizon	Civilian evacuation management, refugee support, aid distribution command, family reunification, and public communication.
GMS Open Hand	Evacuation, temporary shelter, medical screening, and displacement support.
GMS Atlas Bridge	Heavy sealift of vehicles, engineering equipment, emergency bridges, pier systems, and recovery equipment.
GMS Goodwill Star	Long-range humanitarian relief carrier for disaster sustainment and global stock redistribution.
GES Harborframe	Deployable temporary harbor system for damaged-port bypass and medical/cargo loading.
GES ClearWater Ark	Potable water production, purification, storage, and coastal sustainment.
GES Brightshore	Temporary power, battery support, satellite uplink, network restoration, and disaster connectivity.

12. Environmental and Ocean Recovery

Environmental response is a core SEAGUARD mission, not an afterthought. Oil, chemical contamination, debris, reef damage, water quality collapse, fisheries disruption, and habitat destruction can become long-term humanitarian crises if not addressed quickly and intelligently.

Environmental missions are managed jointly through Environmental & Ocean Recovery Command, scientific teams, local authorities, and community partners. SEAGUARD response must avoid turning cleanup operations into secondary environmental damage.

Asset	Environmental Function
GMS Cleanwake	Oil spill containment, chemical response, contaminated water control, debris cleanup, water testing, and cleanup drone deployment.
GMS Reefguard	Reef stabilization, fisheries support, marine species rescue, coral nursery deployment, and coastal ecosystem recovery.
GDS Cleanswarm	Oil collection, debris removal, contamination tracking, and coordinated cleanup operations.
GDS Hullmender	Inspection and temporary patching to prevent vessel damage from becoming environmental release.
GES ClearWater Ark	Water purification and potable water sustainment after coastal contamination events.

- Contain before collection when spill spread is active.
- Map contamination before committing human teams into hazardous areas.
- Use drones first in chemically unstable or debris-heavy zones.
- Coordinate with local environmental authorities before deploying reef or habitat restoration systems.
- Document baseline damage and recovery milestones for transparent post-mission reporting.

13. Security, Non-Provocative Vigilance, and Atlantic Kingdom Watch

SEAGUARD maintains defensive security, evidence preservation, and non-provocative monitoring. It does not seek confrontation with sovereign undersea powers, including the Atlantic Kingdom. However, GUARD facilities, personnel, patients, evacuees, and critical infrastructure must be protected.

The Atlantic Kingdom views GUARD's SEAGUARD facilities, especially undersea bases, as an affront to its sovereignty. A truce currently exists, but a single incident could be used as a pretext for escalation. Therefore, SEAGUARD operates under elevated vigilance around Atlantic Kingdom interests, especially near Abyssal Station Trident.

13.1 Rules of Posture

- Observe without provoking.
- Record and preserve evidence without interfering unless life safety or facility defense requires action.
- Keep defensive systems layered but visibly restrained where political conditions are sensitive.
- Escalate unusual Atlantic Guard activity through command channels before public or tactical response.
- Request Seaguardians support when extraordinary maritime, metahuman, or alien activity exceeds normal SEAGUARD defensive capacity.

Security Function	Primary Tools
Perimeter Monitoring	GDS Watchfin patrols, passive sonar, undersea beacons, route confirmation.
Evidence Preservation	Encrypted sensor logs, imagery, acoustic records, chain-of-custody mission entries.
Facility Defense	Layered physical security, access control, drone patrols, reinforced compartments, evacuation plans.
Incident De-escalation	Command communications, legal notification, liaison channels, non-threatening operating posture.

14. Seaguardians Coordination

GSS Paragon City - Seaguardians special response submarine reference

The Seaguardians are not a routine SEAGUARD branch unit. They are administratively owned by Guardian Corps Command. SEAGUARD coordinates their operational support through the Seaguardians Liaison Office when maritime threats require metahuman, alien-threat, specialized undersea, or extraordinary-response capability.

GSS Paragon City is the signature Seaguardians special response submarine associated with Captain Seawolf and the Seaguardians. Its quantum drive capability gives it unprecedented undersea transit reach, allowing extraordinary maritime threats to be met before they spread into broader global emergencies.

14.1 Request Conditions

- Metahuman maritime attack or credible hostile metahuman activity.
- Alien undersea activity, debris field, technology hazard, or nonhuman life-safety threat.
- Atlantic Guard activity that exceeds normal monitoring and creates immediate risk to GUARD personnel or civilians.
- Abyssal anomaly, trench event, or hostile entity beyond standard SEAGUARD response capability.
- Mass casualty or infrastructure emergency where Seaguardians capability materially reduces life-safety risk.

Command Structure Reminder
SEAGUARD may coordinate Seaguardians operational support during a mission, but Guardian Corps Command retains administrative ownership of the team.

15. Training, Certification, and Readiness

SEAGUARD training produces calm operators in dangerous maritime conditions. The training program combines Academy instruction, shipboard qualification, undersea pressure safety, rescue drills, portal cargo control, medical coordination, environmental response, and command simulations.

Port Resolve serves as the primary Academy maritime training facility, with GTS Resolute and GTS Deep Lantern providing hands-on instruction for cadets, junior officers, new SEAGUARD personnel, and emergency response trainees.

Training Platform	Training Focus
GTS Resolute	Bridge watchstanding, navigation, seamanship, damage control, rescue boat launch, medical first response, cargo handling, storm response, and emergency evacuation.
GTS Deep Lantern	Submarine familiarization, pressure safety, undersea emergency procedures, rescue pod docking, sonar familiarization, and decompression awareness.

15.1 Minimum Readiness Expectations

- Personnel maintain current water survival, vessel safety, and emergency communication qualifications.
- Crew members complete recurring drills for fire, flooding, collision, medical casualty, evacuation, and abandon-ship scenarios.
- Undersea personnel maintain pressure safety and decompression awareness certification.
- Command watch personnel complete mission logging, cross-command coordination, and incident escalation training.
- Drone operators maintain platform-specific launch, recovery, emergency override, and data-handling qualifications.
- Environmental teams maintain sampling, contamination control, reef-safe operation, and cleanup system qualification.

16. Communications, Reporting, and Public Information

Clear communication is an operational capability. During maritime emergencies, families, local authorities, partner agencies, media, and affected communities need timely, accurate, and compassionate information. SEAGUARD communication must be fast enough to prevent rumor, careful enough to avoid panic, and disciplined enough to protect operational security.

All mission communications follow a layered model: command communications, inter-agency coordination, medical handoff, public information, family reunification messaging, and after-action reporting.

Communication Layer	Purpose
Command Net	Operational tasking, mission updates, asset coordination, and escalation decisions.
Partner Coordination	Local authority alignment, port control, coast guard/maritime authority coordination, and NGO support.
Medical Handoff	Patient status, triage category, treatment provided, transport destination, and receiving-care readiness.
Public Information	Community advisories, safe routes, service access, reunification

	processes, and incident updates.
Family Reunification	Evacuee tracking, identity confirmation, family contact, and support services.
Mission Record	Operational log, evidence records, legal documentation, after-action review, and lessons learned.

16.1 Public Communication Standards

- Speak plainly. Avoid technical language that delays understanding.
- Never overstate certainty. Use confirmed facts, current estimates, and clear next-update timing.
- Protect privacy of casualties, evacuees, rescued personnel, and families.
- Coordinate with local authorities before issuing route, shelter, or evacuation instructions.
- Do not release security-sensitive undersea or portal information without authorization.

17. Safety, Ethics, and Mission Review

SEAGUARD operations are judged not only by speed, but by judgment. The command must save lives without creating unnecessary harm, escalating political conflict, damaging fragile habitats, or placing responders in avoidable danger. Every operation must meet the standards of proportionality, necessity, accountability, and care.

Mission review is a command responsibility. After every significant operation, SEAGUARD conducts a structured review to identify what worked, what failed, what should be improved, and what must be shared across GUARD. Reviews are not blame exercises; they are how the command becomes worthy of the trust placed in it.

17.1 Ethical Operating Standards

- Life safety first, but never careless with responder lives.
- Use the least escalatory effective action in politically sensitive waters.
- Treat refugees, evacuees, patients, and rescued crews with dignity and privacy.
- Preserve evidence honestly, especially in Atlantic Kingdom or extraordinary-threat incidents.
- Avoid unnecessary environmental harm during response, salvage, and cleanup operations.
- Document decisions clearly when risk, urgency, or incomplete information drives action.

17.2 After-Action Review Questions

8. Did SEAGUARD identify the incident type and operational risks quickly enough?
9. Were the right assets deployed, and were any assets underused or misused?
10. Did communication reach affected communities, local authorities, and families effectively?
11. Were medical, pressure safety, and decompression pathways handled correctly?
12. Was the environmental impact of response actions properly controlled?
13. Were security and Atlantic Kingdom vigilance requirements met without provocation?
14. What procedures, training, or equipment need improvement before the next mission?

Appendix A - Quick Reference: Core SEAGUARD Assets

Asset	Type	Primary Use
GMS Leviathan	Hybrid mobile command platform	Air/surface/limited-depth command operations and strategic deployment.
GMS Argonaut	Surface command ship	Mobile fleet headquarters during major oceanic operations.
GMS Lifeline	Hospital ship	Surgery, ICU, medical stabilization, hospital care at sea.
GMS Mercy Current	Emergency aid distribution ship	Relief cargo, medical support, aid distribution, logistics support.
GMS Stormrunner	High-speed rescue cutter	Fast maritime search and rescue.
GMS Clear Horizon	Humanitarian coordination ship	Evacuation management, refugee support, family reunification.
GMS Open Hand	Refugee and civilian support ship	Temporary shelter, medical screening, displacement support.
GMS Atlas Bridge	Heavy sealift vessel	Vehicles, bridges, pier systems, engineering equipment.
GMS Goodwill Star	Long-range relief carrier	Global stock redistribution and extended sustainment.
GMS White Harbor	Quarantine and biosecurity vessel	Outbreak containment, unknown pathogen isolation, biohazard response.
GMS Nightingale Tide	High-speed medevac vessel	Stabilized patient movement between disaster zones and care facilities.
GMS Safe Return	Rescue and recovery ship	Extended search, survivor care, ship stabilization, wreck support.
GMS Lantern Watch	Wide-area search vessel	Drone-supported survivor search, sonar, thermal search, beacon triangulation.
GMS Cleanwake	Environmental response ship	Oil spill containment, cleanup drones, water testing, debris recovery.
GMS Reefguard	Habitat protection ship	Coral restoration, marine rescue, fisheries support.
GSS Paragon City	Seaguardians special response submarine	Extraordinary threat response and quantum-drive deployment.
GSS Deep Mercy	Deep-ocean rescue submarine	Disabled submarine docking and pressure-safe crew extraction.
GSS Abyss Lantern	Deep reconnaissance submersible	Seabed mapping, wreck investigation, anomaly response.
GSS Harbor Angel	Shallow-water rescue submersible	Flooded ports, tunnels, estuaries, coastal infrastructure rescue.
GSS Pressure Bell	Rescue pod	Pressure-safe transfer from submarines, habitats, and damaged compartments.
GTS Resolute	Training ship	Academy maritime training and emergency response drills.
GTS Deep Lantern	Training submarine	Submarine familiarization, pressure safety, sonar, decompression awareness.

Appendix B - Mission Activation Checklist

- Confirm incident type, location, time, reporting source, and immediate risk to life.
- Establish command watch and assign incident commander or task force lead.
- Open mission log and evidence log where applicable.
- Identify nearest SEAGUARD facility, available vessels, drones, and medical receiving points.
- Assess need for Aeroguard, Medical, Resources, Portalguard, Intelligence, or Seaguardians coordination.
- Select initial response assets and define rescue, medical, environmental, and communications priorities.
- Issue first public or partner advisory if community safety requires it.
- Review pressure safety, biosecurity, or Atlantic Kingdom sensitivity triggers before deployment.

Appendix C - Facility Network Summary

Region	Primary Facility	Operational Emphasis
Command HQ	New Boston Maritime Command Center	Global maritime command, fleet coordination, portal terminal network.

Pacific	Port Pacifica / Abyssal Station Pelagos	Pacific response, Guam forward staging, undersea trench operations.
Atlantic	Port Sentinel / Abyssal Station Trident	Atlantic response, undersea monitoring, Atlantic Kingdom vigilance.
Indian Ocean	Port Monsoon	Indian Ocean relief, cyclone response, aid distribution.
Arctic	Icehaven Station	Cold-weather rescue, polar operations, Arctic maritime response.
Mediterranean & Black Sea	Port Meridian	Mediterranean access, regional logistics, strategic sea lanes.
Caribbean & Gulf	Port Horizon	Hurricane response, cove-based relief, coastal recovery.
Southern Ocean	Southwatch Station	Antarctic support, cold-water search and rescue, scientific coordination.
Training	Port Resolve	Academy maritime training, training ship/submarine operations.

Appendix D - Acronyms and Terms

Term	Meaning
GMS	GUARD Maritime Ship
GSS	GUARD Submersible/Submarine System
GTS	GUARD Training Ship/Submarine
GDS	GUARD Drone System
GES	GUARD Emergency System
DP-2	Dynamic Positioning capability for station keeping and controlled vessel positioning.
Pressure-Safe Transfer	Personnel movement between pressurized environments without unsafe decompression exposure.
Portal Maritime Systems	SEAGUARD and PORTALGUARD coordinated use of maritime portal terminals and emergency transfer areas.
Non-Provocative Vigilance	Security posture designed to monitor, document, and protect without escalating confrontation.

Closing Reference Image

GMS Leviathan - SEAGUARD signature mobile command platform

SEAGUARD stands at the intersection of courage, care, science, logistics, and restraint. Its mission is not to own the ocean, but to be ready whenever the ocean becomes the path to saving lives.