



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

COMMANDING OFFICER  
NAS PENSACOLA  
190 RADFORD BLVD  
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA 32508-5217

IN REPLY REFER TO

NASPNCLAINST 3440.4A  
Code 30100

MAY 04 2005

NASPNCLA INSTRUCTION 3440.4A

Subj: NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 3440.1C  
(b) OPNAVINST 3040.16  
(c) CNIINST 3440.17

1. Purpose. To implement NAS Pensacola Emergency Management Program in accordance with references (a) through (c).
2. Cancellation. NASPNCLA Instruction 3440.4.
3. Background. Emergency preparedness planning and organization, skills training, and material are required to defend against and recover from natural and man-made disasters and accidental damages. Good judgment dictates the Emergency Management Program is planned and organized in all hazards and the approach to disaster contingencies.
4. Discussion
  - a. The normal functions of Navy shore facilities and operations are at constant risk from the effects of natural disasters, accidents, civil disturbances, and/or enemy attacks. Any of these threats may result in an event that causes large loss of life, injuries, or loss of property without warning. The surrounding civilian population may also be adversely affected. Emergency Management planning must provide an effective organization and procedures for responding to those threats and provide assistance to other federal, state, or local agencies.
  - b. After any major disaster, some or all of the following effects could exist:
    - (1) Great loss of life and injury to the military and civilian population.
    - (2) Extensive property damage.
    - (3) Fire resulting from explosion, storms, and other destructive phenomena.
    - (4) Standing water resulting from floods, storms, and other destructive phenomena.
    - (5) Contamination resulting from Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High Yield Explosives (CBRNE) accident or attack.
    - (6) Lawlessness created by subversive activities, organized civil disobedience, riots, insurrections, or other civil disturbances.
  - c. The primary objectives set forth by this instruction are to assure each command, activity, and department, within its capabilities, restores primary mission responsibilities, provides humanitarian aid, and responds to large-scale disasters.

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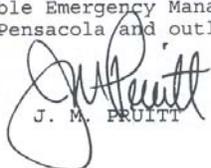
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d. All NAS Pensacola Departments/Commands/Activities will:

(1) Develop and publish operation orders, plans, bills, directives, and/or similar documents to properly implement their emergency procedures and in-house capabilities. Activities will maintain liaison with the NAS Pensacola Emergency Management Officer (EMO) for coordination, guidance, and assistance, and submit all planning documents to the EMO that will become supplements to this document.

(2) Appoint, in writing, an Emergency Management Coordinator and alternate, and submit names and contact numbers to the Emergency Management Office, Code 30100.

5. Action. The contents of this plan apply to all NAS Pensacola activities, commands, and departments. This document will be the guide for implementing policies and responsibilities for planning, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts required for maintaining viable Emergency Management of all natural or man-made disasters occurring on NAS Pensacola and outlying properties.

  
J. M. PRUITT

Distribution:  
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**ANNEX A**

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

1. Purpose. To provide definition of terms that will be used throughout this plan.

a. Commands. All commands and tenants located within the NAS Pensacola complex.

b. Navy On-Scene Commander (NOSC). The NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer is the NOSC. The duties of the NOSC are:

(1) Responsible for ensuring the base has in place an effective and efficient Emergency Management Organization.

(2) Identify the Base Emergency Management Officer.

(3) Responsible for the overall management of all emergencies and/or disasters.

(4) Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and supervise all subordinate positions as necessary for the type incident.

(5) The NOSC may act as the Senior Federal Official (SFO), in accordance with the National Response Plan, during an incident of National Significance.

(6) Designate an individual to assume the duties and responsibilities of the NOSC in his/her absence.

c. Emergency Management (EM). A comprehensive program established, implemented, and sustained to provide regions and bases an effective means to prepare, mitigate, respond, and to recover from all hazards of both natural and man-made disasters in order to save lives, protect property, and sustain mission readiness. Emergency Management replaces the disaster preparedness contingencies.

d. Base Emergency Management Officer (EMO). Position is designated in writing and operationally reports to the base Commanding Officer. Position is responsible for coordinating all EM efforts at the base level (including but not limited to EM training plans, exercises and evaluations, equipment, and sustainment), developing base-specific plans and procedures to appropriately respond, mitigate, and recover from natural or man-made disasters, and coordinating EM efforts with representatives from supported/tenant commands and local communities.

e. Emergency Management Coordinators (EMC's). Individuals designated in writing who represent their department or activity, whose responsibilities include supporting the EMO in implementing the base Emergency Plan.

f. Specialty Skills. Highly technical abilities not quickly taught or easily passed on. Skill examples are: Explosive Ordnance Disposal, high voltage electricians, heavy equipment operators, and divers. Since many plans require specific use of such skills, assignment of these skilled personnel to other incident control duties/teams should be avoided.

g. Naval Student Personnel. Students on board NAS Pensacola in the pre- or post-training cycle awaiting training or reassignment that may be used to support drills/exercises (conditions permitting) and/or made available for general duties under actual emergency conditions.

h. Contractor(s). Personnel groups contracted to perform various Navy services at NAS Pensacola. This applies to short tenure duration groups (such as building construction, repair, up-grade, etc.) and not under fixed or full period service/support contract. Base Operating Services Contractor (BOSC) personnel and equipment are full-time assets and considered an integral part of the NAS Pensacola EM Plan.

i. Emergency Operations Center (EOC). A consolidated support location from which centralized Emergency Management can be performed by providing complete command, control, communications, and information capabilities to manage response, mitigation, and recovery efforts. The EOC may also function as the Incident Command Post for large-scale events.

j. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Command Staff. A group of individuals assigned specific duties in the EOC upon activation and is in line with their job expertise. Members will be designated in writing, receive required training, and may be subject to recall as needed. Representation in the EOC is dependent upon the incident involved and may include tenant command representatives; however, the generic embodiment is made up of personnel assigned to NAS Pensacola.

k. National Incident Management System (NIMS). A command and control modeling tool for response, mitigation, and recovery to both small and large-scale natural or man-made disasters that will be utilized in all emergency response efforts. To ensure continuity, and to be consistent with the National Response Plan, it is essential that the EOC provide for the five functions of NIMS:

(1) Management. The NOSC is the Management Section Officer and responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination through the joint efforts of commands, departments, and activities located on the base. The Management Support staff is comprised of the Safety Officer, Legal Officer, Liaison Officer, and Public Affairs Officer.

(2) Operations. Assignment of the Operations Section Officer Position is based on the type of incident and the education, training, and experience of the individual. This position is responsible for coordinating all tactical operations in support of the emergency response through implementation of an Incident Action Plan, and may be occupied by the Security Officer, Fire Chief, Medical Officer, or as designated by the NOSC based on the type of event.

(3) Planning and Intelligence. Responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and the use of information to prepare an Incident Action Plan. Normally, the EMO or his/her designee will serve as the Planning and Intelligence Officer.

(4) Logistics. Responsible for providing logistical support for the response to and recovery from an incident. Normally, the Logistics Section Officer is the Supply Officer, but position may be occupied by the Facilities Manager or as directed by the NOSC.

(5) Finance and Administration. Responsible for all the financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident. Normally, the Comptroller, or his/her designee, is the Finance and Administration Officer.

l. Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS is a subset of NIMS and is utilized to provide command and control of the incident at the event site.

m. Incident Command Post (ICP). Mobile location, identified for each emergency or event, where the Incident Commander directs operations.

n. Incident Commander (IC). Individual responsible for directing, coordinating, and managing the tactical response, mitigation, and recovery activities of man-made or natural disasters at the event location.

(1) The IC is responsible to the Operations Section Officer once the EOC is activated.

(2) The basic duties of the IC are:

(a) Establish a clearly identified ICP. An ICP will be identified with a large green flag during the day and a green flashing light at night.

(b) Assume overall command of a particular incident or event.

o. Unified Command (UC). The UC is an expansion of the NIMS, and is a structure that brings together the Incident Commanders of all major response organizations involved in the incident in order to coordinate an effective response. The UC links the organizations responding to the incident and provides a forum for these entities to make consensus decisions.

**ANNEX B**

**COMMAND AND CONTROL**

Encl: (1) EOC Organization Chart

1. General. A major disaster disrupts the normal day-to-day pattern of operations, creating a new situational pattern requiring immediate and specific reactions to return the situation to normal. Responses to disasters may require large-scale efforts or a limited response based on the magnitude of the emergency.

2. Assumptions

a. Resources required for carrying out assigned tasks will be available in some degree from organic, military, and civil sources in the Pensacola area.

b. This plan may be placed in effect simultaneously with other emergency plans, including mobilization plans.

c. Protection of personnel, self-recovery, and maintenance of mission capabilities are of primary concern during any disaster.

3. Assistance To Civil Authorities

a. Military Assistance to Civil Authorities (MACA) will be requested through the Regional Planning Agent. Navy Region Southeast is the Regional Planning Agent (RPA) for all naval shore activities within the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The Emergency Manager of Navy Region Southeast has oversight of the MACA Program and maintains a roster of Navy Emergency Planning Liaison Officers (NEPLO's). The NEPLO for the Pensacola area is charged with the responsibility of coordinating all requests for MACA.

b. Limited assistance may be provided local jurisdictions for immediate response to prevent human suffering and/or to limit property damage. An "immediate response" scenario is situation-specific and must be outlined in Mutual Aid Agreements. Assistance will not take precedence over mission-related or internal emergency response duties.

4. Emergency Management Organization

a. Area Coordination. Navy Region Gulf Coast is responsible for the management and coordination of all emergency response activities within its jurisdiction. Naval Air Station Pensacola will coordinate all EM plans, responses, mitigations, and recovery efforts with the Regional EM as the situation mandates.

b. Emergency Management Officer (EMO). The NAS Pensacola EMO duties are as follows:

(1) Serve as the technical authority for NAS Pensacola Emergency Management Program.

(2) Serve as the IC for all destructive weather events and the EOC Manager for all large-scale man-made or natural disasters.

(3) Develop and implement EM Training Plan to ensure all emergency responders are appropriately trained and general public has awareness level knowledge of emergency action plans and requirements. Plan will include most efficient use of organic and commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) resources.

(4) Develop, coordinate, and implement an EM Plan commensurate with vulnerability and hazard assessments. Plan should be reviewed annually to ensure accuracy.

(5) Develop and execute annual base-wide Exercise and Evaluation Plan commensurate with resources.

(6) Evaluate NAS Pensacola Departments/tenant commands' supplemental action plans on an annual basis.

c. Deputy Emergency Management Officer. Deputy EMO will be designated in writing and may be a full-time or collateral duty position based on available resources or as directed by the NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer. Duties are as follows:

(1) Serve as the NAS Pensacola EMO in his/her absence.

(2) Assist EMO in the development and implementation of a comprehensive EM Plan.

## 5. Structure

a. Incident Command System (ICS). The NAS Pensacola Emergency Management Organization will operate under the ICS. The NAS Pensacola ICS structure will consist of five areas: Incident Commander and support staff, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administrative Sections. For small events, the Navy On-Scene Commander (NOSC) or Operations Chief may perform all five functions. However, as the incident becomes larger, the ICS builds an organization that limits the number of direct inputs to the NOSC and transfers responsibility to the IC for overall management of the event. The IC support staff and section officers will be the only reporters to the IC. This reduces the span of control and allows for a more organized approach for response, mitigation, and recovery. Specific roles and responsibilities under ICS are contained in the Appendices 1-17 of Annex G. Below is an overview of the system and its relationship to NAS Pensacola personnel.

b. Navy On-Scene Commander (NOSC). The NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer is the NOSC. The NOSC is the Management Section Officer for the EOC and responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination through the joint efforts of commands, departments, and activities located on the base. The Management Support staff is comprised of the Safety Officer, Legal Officer, Liaison Officer, and Public Affairs Officer. The NOSC may act as the Senior Federal Official (SFO), in accordance with the National Response Plan, during an incident of national significance.

c. Incident Commander (IC). The IC is the most qualified person to perform the leadership functions for that incident, and will operate from the Incident Command Post. The IC will have extensive knowledge of all aspects of

the incident and must have ability to lead the ICS organization to closure. Based on the type of event, the Security Officer, EMO, or the Fire Chief may be designated by the NOSC as the IC. The IC is responsible to the NOSC once the EOC is activated.

d. Operations Section. The Operations Section Officer is responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet objectives. The Operations Section Officer will manage all on-scene activities to adequately respond to emergencies. Appointment of the Operations Section Officer will be as dictated by the type of event or as specified in Appendices 1-17 of Annex G of this instruction, and must have specialized training to effectively carry out assigned duties. Fire Chief, Security Officer, or Medical Officer may occupy this position.

e. Planning and Intelligence Section. The Planning and Intelligence Section Officer is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Incident Action Plan (Play Card) and incident related documentation. This section will normally be comprised of EOC command staff and their assistants. A Quality of Life (QOL) team may be used as a subset of this section and charged with the responsibility to administer to the needs of both affected and non-affected personnel. Members of the QOL team may serve at the EOC and on-scene based on need. Members of this sub-set will include representatives from the Chaplain's Office, Fleet and Family Support Center, and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation. The EMO or deputy will normally serve as Chief of this Section.

f. Logistics Section. The Logistics Section Officer is responsible for providing adequate services and support to meet all incidents or event needs. This section will normally be comprised of Supply Officer, Communications, and Facility personnel. The Facilities Manager or the Logistics Officer may serve as the Logistics Section Officer.

g. Finance and Administration Section. The Finance and Administration Section Officer is responsible for keeping track of incident-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident. This section will be comprised of Comptroller and/or personnel with procurement authority. The Comptroller or designee will serve as Chief of this Section.

h. Emergency Response Teams. These teams are groups of individuals trained to respond and initiate recovery actions in the event of or possibly causing injury to personnel or damage to property. Hazardous Materials Spill Response Teams, EOD teams, or CBR response teams are examples of these teams. Training and specialized equipment for these teams are the responsibility of the cognizant organization.

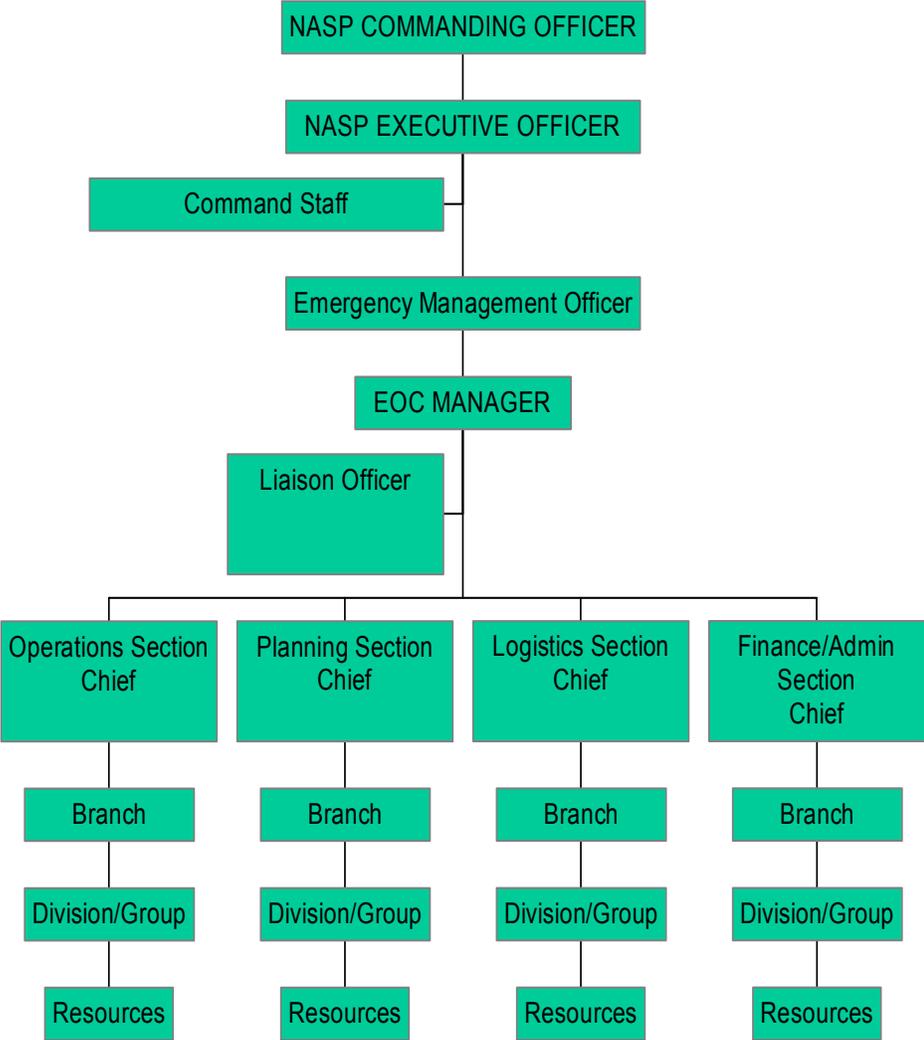
i. EOC Command Staff. The EOC Command Staff will be comprised of the following personnel and their alternates. A sample EOC organization chart is provided as enclosure (1). Personnel listed below will develop support teams from within their staffs, resource lists, and internal "play cards or SOP's" to assist in the accomplishment and sustainment of their EOC duties. All play cards will become a part of the EOC Standard Operating Procedures.

- (1) NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer/Executive Officer
- (2) Emergency Management Officer
- (3) Air Ops Officer
- (4) Port Ops Officer

- (5) Fire Chief
- (6) Security Officer
- (7) Safety Officer
- (8) Facilities Management Officer
- (9) Administrative Officer (Shelter Manager)
- (10) Ground Electronics Officer (GEMO)
- (11) NASP JAG Officer
- (12) Logistics Officer
- (13) Weather Services Representative
- (14) Medical Representative
- (15) SPAWARSYSCEN VTC Representative
- (16) Comptroller
- (17) Fleet and Family Support Center
- (18) Chaplain
- (19) Public Affairs Officer
- (20) Other Personnel. Personnel with specialized skills or abilities may be needed as dictated by event. These individuals will be summoned as needed and as requested by the Commanding Officer, his designee, or the IC. Examples are Naval Criminal Investigation Personnel, Emergency Management Coordinators, Activity Hurricane Officers, etc. The EMO will maintain a recall list of specialized personnel.

6. Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The NAS Pensacola EOC is established at Building 4125. If necessary, the NAS Whiting Field EOC will serve as the NAS Pensacola alternate EOC.

**EOC ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE**



**ANNEX C****COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS**

1. Purpose. This annex provides guidance on communication capability for response, mitigation, and recovery to man-made or natural disasters.

2. Discussion. Effective communications is necessary for efficient response to and recovery from small and large-scale, natural and man-made incidents and disasters. Responsible organizations as listed below will maintain and sufficiently test communication capabilities to ensure systems operate at peak performance levels.

3. Action

a. Telephone System (NCTAMSLANT DET Pensacola). The telephone system is the primary means of communications. During emergency situations, all telephone use should be limited to official business only.

b. Mobile Communications (Ground Electronics (GEMD)). Ground Electronics will provide assistance and guidance to all radio users to ensure radios are maintained in a ready to use status at all times. The Emergency Operations talk groups are listed below:

(1) Emergency Management Channel. The EOC maintains 26 trunking capable radios to be issued during emergency events. All communications with the EOC will be conducted via this channel. Radio users will use their titles (i.e, Facilities Manager, Shelter Manager) as their call sign, and their radio transmission will be limited to the EMO channel only.

(2) Emergency Response Channels. These channels are dedicated to Fire and Security for operation of their normal missions and response communications. All other parties are prohibited from using these channels.

(3) Command Common. This is a simplex (radio-to-radio) channel reserved for the Commanding Officer, his designee, or the Incident Commander to communicate with response officials or support staff. All other parties are prohibited from using this channel.

c. VTC Capability (SPAWARSYSCEN, Pensacola Detachment). The EOC (Building 4125), the NETC MIC (Building 628), and the Conference Center (Building 3249) have VTC systems, which will be used during disaster-related events. The responsibility of SPAWARSYSCEN Pensacola Office is to ensure the VTC systems are checked out and operational when notified by the EOC. Upon notification, VTC connectivity will be established between the EOC and the VTC Center in Building 603. The VTC systems will remain connected until stand-down orders are received from the EOC. The VTC technician will remain in contact with the EOC to ensure VTC is available when required.

d. Base Television WNAS Channel 4 (Public Affairs). The PAO will ensure WNAS Channel 4 is readily available for emergency broadcasts as directed by the NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer, to include maintenance and testing of broadcast equipment located in the NAS Pensacola EOC.

e. Messages and IT Support (NCTAMSLANTDET, Pensacola)

(1) Message Traffic. When notified by the EOC, a qualified Message Center operator will be dispatched to the EOC to ensure all message communications equipment is operational and assist in the transmit of SITREPS, OPREPS, or other message traffic deemed necessary by the Commanding Officer or Incident Commander.

(2) IT Support. The Regional IT Department will coordinate with the EOC to determine use of networks, Internet, and Siperet during periods of activation.

f. Mass Warning and Notification System (Facilities Management Division). The mass warning system will be maintained by FMD. This system will be sufficiently tested to ensure it is at peak performance and readily available for use. Additionally, FMD will provide the EMO a system test schedule and immediately notify the EMO if system is not functional. The system will be activated from the NAS Pensacola Quarterdeck or EOC by the CDO upon notification by either weather or the EMO of impending or occurring emergency. The alarms will sound for 3 minutes and repeated every 10 minutes until the threat is mitigated. The all-clear signal will be by telephone, broadcast on WNAS Channel 4, or lack of 10-minute alerts.

(1) Attack Mode. A rising and falling (warbling) blast for 3 minutes will signify a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear threat or attack.

(2) Tornado Mode. A steady blast for 3 minutes will be initiated when tornado warnings are issued for the NAS Pensacola area.

g. Website (Emergency Management Office). The EMO web site is located at <http://www.naspensacola.navy.mil/dpo/>. Conditions of Readiness attainment reports, public awareness information, training opportunities, and special bulletins will be located on this web site.

h. Weather Web Site (Naval Training Meteorology Detachment). The NAVLANTMETOC DET web site, <https://www.nlmoc.navy.mil/>, will maintain current weather conditions. Interested personnel can register at this web site for immediate e-mail notification of impending weather conditions.

**ANNEX D**

**EMERGENCY RESOURCES**

1. Purpose. This annex lists resources that may be necessary to adequately respond, mitigate, and recover from natural or man-made disasters.

2. Emergency Power. Emergency or auxiliary power for EOC, essential operational areas, shelters, and other essential areas is provided by installed or portable auxiliary generators as delineated below. The Facilities Team (FMD Lead) will instruct a knowledgeable individual at each of the sites receiving an emergency generator on the proper procedures for starting the unit, operating, where to call to obtain fuel during operations, and where to call for assistance in case of a malfunction or a problem with the generator. The team will ensure all the generators are topped off daily for shelters and essential operational areas identified by the EOC. However, the EOC, BCO, Fire, and Security have priority for both refueling and repairs. All generators used for emergency purposes will be assigned by the EOC Team, not by service tickets.

a. Shelter Emergency Generators. Key facilities have been identified as primary shelters that require emergency generators. These facilities have priority for generator assignments.

b. Portable Emergency Generators. The FMD will ensure each shelter/building assigned an emergency portable generator has circuits installed to transfer emergency power, isolate line power, a ground point, tie-down anchors points for generator, and shelter/building connection to accommodate expeditious generator hook-up to ensure safe operations during an emergency. Emergency generators will be placed at 48 hours (COR III) notification for the following categories of hurricanes:

Category 1 & 2 (Key Facilities)

<u>Building</u>	<u>Generator Type</u>
502 (Corry - NMCI Primary Zone)	Portable 100KW
628 (NMCI Zone 4 - NETC)	Portable 100KW/8.5KW
633 (NMCI Zone 3 - NAS HQ)	Portable 8.5KW
511 (Shelter Corry)	Portable 100KW
512 (Shelter Corry)	Portable 100KW
513 (Shelter Corry)	Portable 100KW
781 (NAS - Critical Tele Path)	Portable 8.5KW
516 (Shelter Corry)	Portable 100KW
2476 (Saufley Lift Station)	Portable 100KW
1080 (Mass feeding Corry)	Portable 500KW
1040 (Corry MARS)	Portable 30KW
3643 (Doss Fuel Farm)	Portable 100KW
61 (NAS Lift Station)	Portable 100KW
736 (NAS Lift Station)	Portable 100KW
1809 (NAS Phone)	Portable 8.5KW
3258 (NMCI Zone 5 - Sherman Field)	Portable 30KW

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c. Stationary/Portable Emergency Generators. The following generators and all portable units are considered essential and must be tested 72 hours (COR IV) prior to expected arrival of hurricane. If situation/time permits, a load test should be the standard mode of generator operations verification.

<u>Building</u>	<u>Generator Type</u>
639 (GEMD)	Stationary 100KW
1099 (Corry)	Stationary 100KW
3220 (NATTC ATC)	Stationary 80KW
3450 (NATTC RP)	Stationary 80KW
3744 (Corry)	Stationary 60KW
3748 (Corry)	Stationary 60KW
3781 (Corry)	Stationary 15KW
845 (Saufley NRC)	Stationary 10KW
3711 (Corry Gym)	Stationary 200KW
3900 (NAS Galley)	Stationary 200KW
736 (NAS Lift Station)	Stationary 125KW
1096 (Corry Water Plant)	Stationary 80KW
4105 (Corry Lift Station)	Stationary 150KW
2476 (Saufley Lift Station)	Stationary 125KW
3261 (NAS - BCO)	Stationary 125KW
4125 (NAS Fire Station/EOC)	Stationary 350KW
777 (NAS front gate lighting)	Stationary 100KW
505 (Corry front gate lighting)	Stationary 30KW

d. Miscellaneous Facilities. To ensure rapid recovery of facility functions, the provision for an inventory of larger portable generator units is required to restore critical facilities electrical capabilities first, then continually move the portable generators "leap frog" fashion until damaged transformers can be replaced. The availability of additional portable emergency generators for the following locations immediately following the passage of destructive winds is recommended:

<u>Building</u>	<u>Generator Type</u>
1932 (Touch & Go)	Portable 100KW
624 (NAS HQ)	Portable 200KW
3609 (URRUTIA)	Portable 200KW
3882 (Tank Fuel Farm)	Portable 200KW
3748 (Gas Station Corry Mall)	Portable 200KW

e. Essential Operational Facilities. The following generators are permanently installed and are considered mission essential with the EOC Building 4125, BCO Building 3261, and Security gate function considered the most critical. Failure of these generators will be supported by spare generators through FMD.

<u>Building</u>	<u>Size (KW)</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>System Start</u>	<u>Location</u>
504	625	Diesel	Auto	Fire Station (Corry)
603	60	Diesel	Auto	NCTAMSLANT DET
603	1100	Diesel	Auto (UPS)	SPAWAR Computer/UPS
741	350	Diesel	Auto (UPS)	NETC Servers
801	60	Diesel	Auto	Saufley, DFAS
1080	100	Diesel	Auto	EM Dining
1534	60	Diesel	Auto	NAS Security (Corry)
1940	310	Diesel	Auto	Crash (Sherman Field)
2268	2-600	Diesel	Auto	Hospital

2269	10	Diesel	Auto	Hospital Warehouse
2270	400	Diesel	Auto	Hospital Power Plant
2451	40	Diesel	Auto	Fire Station (Saufley)
3297	670	Diesel	Manual	Sewage Disposal Plant
3560	17	Gas	Manual	PWC
3561	60	Diesel	Auto	Utilities/HGJV
3744	60/40	Diesel	Auto	Fire/Security/Lights
3748	60	Diesel	Auto	Fire/Security/Lights
4125	350	Diesel	Auto	Fire Station/EOC
777	100	Diesel	Auto	NAS front gate lighting
505	30	Diesel	Auto	Corry front gate lighting
3261	125	Diesel	Auto	(NAS - BCO)

f. Other Facilities. Facilities with permanently installed generators not mentioned above will be serviced as resources permit and as prioritized by the NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer.

3. Emergency supplies and equipment. Emergency preparedness resources, as identified below, shall be available for immediate usage during a disaster. It is recognized the availability of resources is dependent upon funding and all resources as described may not be available. Resource shortfalls should be reported to the Emergency Management Office. Activities are responsible for budgeting and maintaining the following items:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Recommended # On Hand</u>	<u>Location</u>
<b>PWC/BOS</b>	Anchor, tie-down	16	Bldg. 3561
	Axe	12	Bldg. 3561
	Bar, wrecking	8	Bldg. 3561
	Blankets	58	Bldg. 3561
	Bow Saw	10	Bldg. 3561
	Broom handles	6	Bldg. 3561
	Broom heads	6	Bldg. 3561
	Bucket, water (2 gal)	6	Bldg. 3561
	Can, safety (1 gal) red	20	Bldg. 3561
	Can, safety (5 gal) red	10	Bldg. 3561
	Chainsaw, 14"	2	Bldg. 3561
	Chainsaw, 20"	4	Bldg. 3561
	Chainsaw, 20" Industrial	2	Bldg. 3561
	Chainsaw, 24" Industrial	4	Bldg. 3561
	Chainsaw Chain Sharpener	3	Bldg. 3561
	Chainsaw Blades	20	Bldg. 3561
	Chainsaw Sharpening Tool	10	Bldg. 3561
	Cot, folding	18	Bldg. 3561
	Flashlight (2 cell "D" size)	30	Bldg. 3561
	Flashlight batteries ("D")	60	Bldg. 3561
	Generator Portable (14 HP/8000w)	1	Bldg. 3561
	Generator Portable (11 HP/6000w)	5	Bldg. 3561
	Hammer, claw	6	Bldg. 3561
	Hammer, sledge (4 lb)	6	Bldg. 3561
	Hammer, sledge (8 lb)	8	Bldg. 3561
	Lantern, 6V battery, portable	12	Bldg. 3561

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	Lighted Barricades	24	Bldg. 3561
	Plywood CDX 19/32 Sheets	12	Bldg. 3561
	Nylon Line 1/2"	500	Bldg. 3561
	Oil, chainsaw 2-cycle	10	Bldg. 3561
	Oil, bar and chain	10	Bldg. 3561
	Pine (2x4x8)	500	Bldg. 3561
	Polyethylene Sheeting	15	Bldg. 3561
	Sandbags 14"x26"	1000	Bldg. 3561
	Shovel, round point	10	Bldg. 3561
	Strapping, 1" Galv (ft)	300	Bldg. 3561
	Sump Pump (1/2 HP)	6	Bldg. 3561
	Tape, duct (rolls)	30	Bldg. 3561
	Tarpaulin, 16'x20'	20	Bldg. 3561
	Tarpaulin, 20'x20'	20	Bldg. 3561
	Tarpaulin, 20'x30'	20	Bldg. 3561
	Tarpaulin, 20'x40'	20	Bldg. 3561
	Traffic Cones	24	
	Water Cooler, 5 gal	20	Bldg. 3561
	Wire, Elec (Romex) 250' roll	5	Bldg. 3561
<b>FMD</b>	Bulldozer	1	
<b>(Heavy</b>	Mobile Crane	1	
<b>Equipment)</b>	Metro Panel Truck	3	
	Fork Lift	3	
	Sweeper	3	
	Tractor	3	
	Loaders	2	
	Backhoes	2	
	Street Sweeper	2	
	Runway Sweeper	2	
<b>PWC</b>	Flood Chart, NAS Pensacola	1	Control Center
	Radio, Base Station	1	Control Center
	Radio, Hand-held	4	Control Center
	Radio, portable, multi-band, dual power	1	Control Center
	Utilities schematics, steam, electric steam, electric, water, gas, air	1	Control Center
<b>Port Ops</b>	Base Station radio	1	Port Ops
	Boom deploying boat	2	Port Ops
	Boom, Type 1	1	Port Ops
	Boom, Type 2	1	Port Ops
	Hand-held radio	1	Port Ops
	Skimmer	1	Port Ops
	Utility Boat	3	Port Ops
	Vacuum Truck	2	Port Ops
	Sorbent Boom (sausage)	95	Port Ops
	Sorbent Particulate	30	Port Ops
	Sorbent Pillow	11	Port Ops
	Sorbent Diapers	11	Port Ops
	Can, garbage (30 gal)	3	Port Ops
	Parachute cord (coil)	1	Port Ops
	Shovel, square nose (short)	1	Port Ops
	Rope, nylon 3/8" (roll)	3	Port Ops

	Rope, nylon 1/2" (roll)	1	Port Ops
	Rope, nylon 3/4" (roll)	1	Port Ops
	Rope, nylon 1/4" (roll)	1	Port Ops
	Rope, manila 3/8" (roll)	1	Port Ops
	Rope, manila 1/2" (roll)	1	Port Ops
	Rope, manila 3/4" (roll)	1	Port Ops
	Pail, plastic (5 gal)	16	Port Ops
<b>Security</b>	Harbor Security Boat	2	Security Yard
	Car/Truck Radio	1	Bldg. 1534
	Hand-held radio	As Required	Bldg. 1534
<b>Emergency Management</b>	Litters	50	Bldg. 3815
	Hand-held radio	28	Bldg. 4125
	Charging Unit (multiple)	4	Bldg. 4125
	Single Charging Unit	5	Bldg. 4125
<b>Hurricane Kits (1 kit for each shelter)</b>	Diapers		Bldg. 3815
	Plastic Utensils		Bldg. 3815
	Sanitary Napkins		
	Flashlight ("D" Cell)		
	Batteries ("D" Cell)		
	Styrofoam Cups		
	Trash Bags		
	Toilet Paper/Paper Towels		
	Paper Napkins		
	Lantern/Battery (lantern)		
	Candles		
	Disinfectant/First Aid Kit		
	Blankets		
	Pails/Rubber Gloves		
	Masking Tape		
	Cots/Rain Gear		

**ANNEX E****EVACUATION/RESTRICTED ACCESS POLICY**

Encl: (1) Shelter Information Form

1. Purpose. This annex addresses evacuation/restricted access definitions, concerns, and policies. These evacuation procedures primarily apply to hurricanes due to the catastrophic damage they can cause over large areas. The NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer may also use evacuation procedures to support any response to large-scale man-made or natural disaster as deemed necessary.

2. Discussion. Evacuation and restricted access decisions have a great impact on the base's normal work force and others who may be located at NAS Pensacola. An effective evacuation is dependent upon several factors: The type of casualty, number to be evacuated, time constraints, availability of transportation, duration of the relocation, and planning efforts made. It must be realized that an evacuation not only affects those being evacuated, but those who are impacted with their arrival and the service(s) they must provide.

3. Evacuation/Restricted Access Policy

a. The NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer has final authority for evacuating or restricting access within the NAS Pensacola Complex.

b. The order to evacuate or restrict access to all or part of NAS Pensacola pertains to all base personnel (i.e., military and military family members, visitors, DOD civilians, contractors) who work and/or reside on NAS Pensacola Complex properties.

c. When the Commanding Officer orders an evacuation of all or part of the base, shelters will be specified if the situation dictates sheltering. These locations may be on station, in the local community, or elsewhere.

4. Definitions

a. Emergency-Essential Personnel. U.S. military, Navy contractors, and DOD civilians assigned to specific emergency response duties and mission sustainment operations in support of the Emergency Management Program. In the event of a mandatory evacuation or restricted access, these personnel will be allowed to access or to remain on the base during the emergency. With the exception of Fire and Security, who will use their shields as identification, these personnel will be provided uniquely colored stickers for entry to the base. Emergency-essential personnel will only occupy buildings that are sufficiently protected for the safety of the occupants.

b. Command Damage Assessment Teams. Activity teams of two or three individuals possessing specialized knowledge and capabilities needed to assess their specific damage and operational restoration requirements following a man-made or natural disaster. These individuals will be allowed on base 24 hours after the event.

c. Restricted Access. Controlled access to NAS Pensacola based on the type of emergency, such as a terrorist threat. Access will be determined by the NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer, and may be restricted to emergency-essential personnel only.

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d. Mandatory Evacuation. Non-selective evacuation with only emergency-essential personnel remaining on base.

e. Limited/Selected Evacuation. Evacuation of designated areas because of potential danger to personnel. Evacuation of selected areas will be based on specific hazards; i.e., low-lying areas in anticipation of flooding.

f. Recommended/Voluntary Evacuation. Commanders/Officers-in-Charge may elect to evacuate personnel under their cognizance when they determine the need to ensure the safety of their personnel. Organizations electing to voluntarily evacuate should notify the NAS Pensacola EMO of their intentions. Release of DOD civilians must be in accordance with established HRO procedures.

## 5. Action

### a. All Departments/Tenant Commands/Activities shall

(1) Provide the Emergency Management Office, Code 30100, fax 452-5710, with the names of emergency-essential personnel and command damage assessment teams annually on or before 1 April of each year.

(2) Ensure each inhabited facility has pre-established evacuation route(s) and designated muster sites in the vicinity of the facility. When facilities of two or more commands are located in the same general area, evacuation considerations shall be coordinated between the commands.

(3) Ensure personnel are familiar with the policies and procedures contained in this Annex.

### b. Emergency Management Office will

(1) Designate shelters for evacuees.

(2) In coordination with Security, identify and designate specific evacuation routes.

(3) Develop required mutual aid agreements to ensure evacuee support.

(4) Provide base assigned personnel with guides to facilitate personal evacuation planning efforts.

(5) Prior to ordering an evacuation:

(a) Coordinate with local highway officials (law enforcement, Department of Transportation, etc.) for road/highway status between the base and shelters.

(b) Coordinate with local Emergency Management officials to reduce conflict with local populous movements.

(c) Ensure assigned personnel are kept informed of existing conditions of readiness.

(d) Coordinate with safe haven/designated shelter assigned personnel about the preparations being taken to evacuate.

- (e) Develop base-wide evacuation notification procedures.
- (6) Once the evacuation is ordered:
  - (a) Request security forces to control evacuation routes.
  - (b) Institute base-wide evacuation notifications.
  - (c) Provide transportation to evacuees who require it.
  - (d) Notify the designated Shelter Manager when the base evacuation has started and when he/she can expect arrivals/activity.
  - (e) Consider the need to restrict the sale of gasoline at base exchanges (NEX) to privately owned vehicles being used to evacuate personnel. Do not sell gas to fill gas tanks in boats or any other vehicle being towed or carried.
  - (f) Enclosure (1) is to be used by commands for the purpose of tracking and accounting of personnel during an evacuation event.
- (7) Once the event has ended and personnel are allowed to return:
  - (a) Coordinate with local highway officials (law enforcement, Department of Transportation, etc.) for road/highway conditions coming back to the base.
  - (b) Coordinate with local Emergency Management officials to reduce conflict with local populous movements that would have a negative affect upon returning personnel.
  - (c) Use all means available to notify all evacuated personnel to return to the base and advise of any problems they could expect to encounter during their return.

**SHELTER INFORMATION FORM**

This form must be completed by 1 June of each year by all military and civil service personnel, and maintained on file by each command for their assigned personnel.

LAST NAME \_\_\_\_\_ FIRST NAME \_\_\_\_\_ INITIAL \_\_\_\_\_  
RATE/RANK \_\_\_\_\_ DEPT/DIV \_\_\_\_\_ LOCAL PHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
NEXT-OF-KIN (NAME/RELATION) \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHER RELATIVE OR FRIEND (NAME/RELATION) \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

EVACUATION PLAN: Take shelter at NAS shelters located at Corry Station (CID).  
(Mandatory for CID students residing on base without local dependents.)  
Remain at home (for off-base residents when evacuation is voluntary).

I have local dependents. If evacuation is mandatory, I will:

Go to a local shelter: \_\_\_\_\_ Require shelter for \_\_\_\_\_ people.  
List which Escambia County Shelter, if known \_\_\_\_\_  
Evacuate area: \_\_\_\_\_ Evacuation Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Evacuation Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

-----  
(Cut here, detach, and keep this portion for easy reference)

Military residents NOT living in ON-BASE quarters will follow evacuation direction and utilize county shelters **if instructed to do so by the NRGCEvacuation Message.**

Visit the web site [www.escambia-emergency.com](http://www.escambia-emergency.com) for more tips on hurricane preparedness.

- Important phone numbers:
- NAS Pensacola Quarterdeck: 452-3100 ext. 0
  - NAS Pensacola EOC: 452-4481
  - Escambia County EOC: 595-3311
  - Santa Rosa County EOC: 983-5360

Note: Use these numbers for emergencies only. Official information may be obtained from the area's Emergency Broadcast Stations: Radio - WCOA (1370 khz AM) TV - WNAS (Ch-4) and WEAR (Ch-3)

Know when you are expected to return to work. To avoid UA status, ensure you are aware of the command's recall policy before you evacuate the area (seek guidance from your chain of command).

**ANNEX F****EXERCISES/DRILLS**

1. Purpose. This annex provides policy for the conduct of drills and exercises to test and evaluate emergency response plans and capabilities.

2. Discussion. An exercise is a focused practice activity that places the participants in a simulated situation requiring them to function in the capacity that would be expected of them in a real event. Its purpose is to promote preparedness by testing policies and plans and training personnel.

3. Definitions

a. Comprehensive Exercise Program. A comprehensive exercise program is made up of progressively complex exercises, each one building on the previous one until the exercises are as close to reality as possible. Exercise programs may be limited in scope based on available resources.

b. Orientation Seminars. Seminars are a very low-stress event, usually presented as an informal discussion in a group setting.

c. Drills. A drill is a coordinated, supervised exercise activity, normally used to test a single specific operation or function. With a drill, there is no attempt to coordinate organizations or fully activate the EOC. Its role in an exercise program is to practice and perfect one small part of the response plan and help prepare for more extensive exercises.

d. Tabletop Exercise. A tabletop exercise is a facilitated analysis of an emergency situation in an informal, stress-free environment. It is designed to elicit constructive discussion as participants examine and resolve problems based on existing operational plans and identify where those plans need to be refined. The success of the exercise is largely determined by group participation in the identification of problem areas.

e. Functional Exercise. A functional exercise is a fully simulated, interactive exercise that tests the capability of an organization to respond to a simulated event. The exercise tests multiple functions of the organization's operational plan. It is a coordinated response to a situation in a time-pressured, realistic simulation.

f. Full-Scale Exercise. A full-scale exercise simulates a real event as closely as possible. It is an exercise designed to evaluate the operational capability of Emergency Management systems in a highly stressful environment that simulates actual response conditions. To accomplish this realism, it requires the mobilization and actual movement of emergency personnel, equipment, and resources. Ideally, the full-scale exercise should test and evaluate all functions of the Emergency Management Plan.

4. Objectives. Objectives of all drills/exercises are:

- a. Gain program recognition and support of officials.
- b. Satisfy regulatory requirements.
- c. Test and evaluate plans, policies, and procedures.

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- d. Reveal planning weaknesses.
- e. Reveal gaps in resources.
- f. Improve organizational coordination and communications.
- g. Identify personnel roles and responsibilities, and provide responder training.
- h. Improve individual performance.

5. Functions. Functions are actions or operations required in emergency response or recovery. Exercise emphasis should be on functions rather than on types of emergencies, because preparedness in those functions is common to all emergencies. Functions that need to be exercised are as follows:

- a. Alert Notification (Emergency Response)
- b. Warning (Public)
- c. Communications
- d. Command and Control
- e. Emergency Public Information
- f. Damage Assessment
- g. Health and Medical
- h. Individual/Family Assistance
- i. Public Safety - Security/Fire/Safety/EM
- j. Public Works/Engineering
- k. Transportation
- l. Resource Management
- m. Interface with local government

6. Action

a. EMO will

- (1) Develop and publish an annual exercise/drill plan.
- (2) Serve as point of contact for participation requests in local, county, and Federal sponsored exercises.
- (3) Ensure all drills and exercises are appropriately evaluated, weaknesses identified, and a plan of action and milestones (POA&M) developed to correct identified shortfalls.

b. Departments, Tenant Commands, and Activities will

- (1) Provide the EMO with a listing of their specific exercise requirements no later than 1 December of each year for inclusion in the annual exercise and drill plan.
- (2) Notify EMO of any planned drills and exercises not specified on Annual Exercise Plan.
- (3) Actively participate in exercises and drills as applicable.

**ANNEX G****HAZARD SPECIFIC EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS**

1. Purpose. This annex is comprised of hazard specific appendices that address planning, response, mitigation, and response actions required to effectively manage large-scale natural and man-made disasters.

2. Discussion. While the appendices contained in this annex address specific hazards, listed actions may not be all inclusive of measures necessary to effectively respond, mitigate, and recover from the disaster. All departments and tenant commands should have supplementing action plans that specifically address response, mitigation, and recovery efforts specific to their mission and/or activity.

Appendix 1 Aircraft Incidents Action Plan

Appendix 2 Mass Casualties Incidents (MCI) Action Plan

Appendix 3 Destructive Weather Incidents Action Plan

Appendix 4 Tropical Cyclone Pre-season and COR V Action Plan

Appendix 5 Tropical Storm Emergency Action Plan

Appendix 6 Hurricane Emergency Action Plan

Appendix 7 Post Tropical Cyclone Recovery Plan

Appendix 8 Shelter Management/Building Protection Plan

Appendix 9 Floods Emergency Action Plan

Appendix 10 Uncontrolled Fire Emergency Action Plan

Appendix 11 Explosions Emergency Action Plan

Appendix 12 Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill (OHS) Spill/Releases Action Plan

Appendix 13 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives Incidents (CBRNE) Response Plan

Appendix 14 Bomb Threat Incidents Action Plan

Appendix 15 Aircraft Hijack Incidents Action Plan

Appendix 16 Civil Disturbance Incidents Action Plan

**APPENDIX 1****AIRCRAFT INCIDENTS ACTION PLAN**

Ref: (a) NASPNCLAINST 3750.14K

1. Purpose. This plan is limited to general response procedures for emergency response, mitigation, and recovery of aircraft incidents. Specific response procedures, investigation, and reporting requirements are covered in reference (a).

2. Discussion. Naval Air Station Pensacola has a high vulnerability for aircraft incidents due to mission requirements to operate a fully functional airfield and control tower supporting both assigned training and transient aircraft. This plan applies to:

a. Any aircraft accident at NAS Pensacola.

b. A military aircraft accident on or within 200 miles of the base.

c. Mutual aid requests made from a competent civil authority or in a lifesaving/rescue operation (dictating immediate involvement) occurring near NAS Pensacola. Assistance will normally terminate when civil authorities arrive and assume control of the scene.

d. If an aircraft accident occurs on or near NAS Pensacola, it is vital that all possible assistance be rendered as quickly as possible. The preservation of physical evidence, while important, must be secondary to rescue efforts.

e. The rapid identification of the aircraft's location, type, number of personnel on board, and cargo are essential. Procedures as outlined in reference (a) will be followed.

f. After the deployment of emergency response forces to the crash site, follow-up actions must be initiated by the IC to define the extent of damage and ensure continued support or augmentation of emergency response forces as needed.

3. Command and Control

a. First Responder. The first emergency responder to scene will establish a perimeter and ICP until relieved by a senior responder or designated IC. The initial IC will serve in that capacity until such time as the incident dictates wider scale response, rescue, and recovery efforts, and properly relieved by a qualified individual. The IC will expand the NIMS ICS through the activation of the EOC.

b. Activation of EOC. When the EOC is activated as requested by the IC, the NIMS ICS will expand to adequately support the response, mitigation, and recovery efforts. The NOSC or his designee will assume management responsibilities of the incident.

4. Action

a. Emergency Management Officer (EMO) will

(1) Maintain a listing of external agency telephone contact numbers for an aircraft incident.

(2) Be prepared to liaison with state and federal authorities to support requested/required mutual aid.

(3) Activate the EOC as requested and serve as the EOC manager.

b. Command Duty Officer (CDO) will

(1) Notify dispatch to deploy emergency response forces to the crash site, if not already deployed.

(2) Initiate Aircraft Mishap Board Recall list.

(3) Collect information and follow actions as required by reference (a).

c. Naval Security Force (NSF) will provide support as delineated in reference (a). This includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Establishing and staffing Traffic Control Points.

(2) Provide perimeter security to include established "hot zone" to prevent risk to bystanders, to preserve the crash scene, and to limit entry to crash area to responders.

(3) Provide classified/sensitive material protection.

d. Fire and Emergency Services will

(1) Follow established response, mitigation, and recovery procedures for aircraft incidents.

(2) Establish IC or UC at the incident site and coordinate with the NOSC to ensure resources are readily available.

(3) Hazardous Materials Response Team will follow established response procedures.

(4) Medical/EMS will follow established medical service procedures.

e. Public Affairs will be familiar with Section 504 of reference (a). Comply with provisions of reference (a), specifically Section 612. Provide coverage of incident. Utilize Section 502 of reference (a) for guidance.

f. Weapons will provide required Explosive Ordnance Disposal support.

g. Air Operations will initiate actions as required by reference (a), specifically Section 603.

h. Aviation Safety Officer will initiate and complete actions as required by reference (a), specifically Section 603.

i. Facilities Management will designate a site that may be used to receive wreckage removed from the site of the crash, when required.

j. Navy Medical Services will provide medical support as established in the Naval Hospital Pensacola Emergency Management Plan.

**APPENDIX 2****MASS CASUALTIES INCIDENTS (MCI) ACTION PLAN**

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 3040.5  
(b) OPNAVINST 3440.15

Encl: (1) Mass Casualty Data Sheet  
(2) NAS Pensacola CDO Mass Casualty Checklist

1. Purpose. This appendix applies whenever the number of personnel injured or treatment exceeds the capabilities of base medical support, and addresses procedures required for any mass casualty situation at NAS Pensacola. References (a) and (b) will be used in conjunction with this appendix for nuclear related incidents. This appendix will be used in conjunction with all other applicable appendices; i.e., CBRNE attack, aircraft incident, etc.

2. Discussion. Mass casualties result from one of three general categories:

- a. Sudden or unintentional non-targeted disasters (natural or man-made).
- b. Slowly developing events (epidemics).
- c. Deliberate man-made acts against specific targets (acts of aggression or sabotage).

NOTE: Casualties mentioned above may include mechanical injuries (broken bones, etc.), burns, shock, exposure, and even a large number of deaths. In an epidemic casualty, it is anticipated that a progressive buildup of medical response(s) will have occurred prior to the actual epidemic declaration.

d. Immediate initial responses are required to mitigate the incident such as deployment of medical aid, area evacuation, establishment of traffic control points, cordoning off the area and notification of affected commands, supporting agencies and personnel.

e. Follow-up responses may include deployment of field forces, follow-up medical activity, trapped personnel extrication, base security augmentation, operational capability restoration and the provision of assistance to the local community, if practical and required.

3. Definitions

- a. Casualty. A death or injury/illness requiring medical attention.
- b. Mass Casualty. Conditions demanding medical attention exceeding the base's capability to provide appropriate care.
- c. Triage. The classifying of casualties into groups to determine priority and scope of treatment.
- d. Triage Teams. A group of medically qualified individuals (normally three to five) assigned to triage casualties.

e. Triage Classifications. There are four groups of injuries designated by separate color-codes, each having specific treatment requirements.

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(1) Group III (Green) - Minimal - minor injuries requiring no more than simple first aid.

(2) Group II (Yellow) - Minimal Immediate - mild to moderate injuries. Patient requires limited medical attention, but NOT an absolute emergency. Definitive treatment may be delayed without patient risk.

(3) Group I (Red) - Immediate - serious injuries requiring immediate medical attention. The individual has a good to excellent chance of survival and/or complete recovery.

(4) Group 0 (Black) - Expectant/Deceased.

(a) Expectant - severe injuries where survival is not expected, even with immediate care. Injury and tissue damage may be irreparable, even though patient is stable; e.g., extremity lost. Efforts will be made to comfort the individual as much as possible.

(b) Deceased - no treatment administered.

4. Action

a. NAS Pensacola Departments/Tenant Commands/Activities shall

(1) Ensure all assigned personnel know appropriate numbers to report an emergency. (Fire/Ambulance 452-3333).

(2) Determine which cognizant facility spaces could be used as emergency treatment sites or continuing emergency medical care centers.

b. Command and Control

(1) Command Duty Officer (CDO) - Upon notification of a mass casualty, collect incident information using the Mass Casualty Data Sheet (enclosure (1)) and execute the NAS Pensacola CDO Mass Casualty Checklist (enclosure (2)).

(2) First Responder/Incident Commander - The first emergency responder to arrive on scene will establish perimeter and command post until relieved by a senior responder or designated official. Unified Command will be utilized for incident management.

(3) Activation of EOC - When the EOC is activated, the NIMS ICS will expand to adequately support the response, rescue, and recovery efforts.

c. Pre and Post Event Actions

(1) Emergency Management Officer (EMO) will:

(a) Maintain a listing of external agency telephone contact numbers for mass casualty support.

(b) Be prepared to liaison with state and federal authorities to support requested/required mutual aid.

(c) Activate EOC and serve as EOC Manager. The EOC will remain activated until complete recovery from event has occurred or as deemed by the UC.

(d) Maintain this appendix in a current status.

(2) Naval Security Force will:

(a) Establish and staff traffic control points.

(b) Implement evacuation plan and assist in evacuation as directed by the IC.

(c) Provide perimeter security, to include established "hot zone" to prevent risk to bystanders, to preserve the casualty scene, and to limit entry to area to responders.

(d) Provide representation to EOC.

(3) Fire and Emergency Services will:

(a) Direct all fire fighting operations and emergency medical services as needed.

(b) Evaluate incident site for access by rescue personnel.

(c) Supervise all rescue operations.

(d) Coordinate transport of litters from EM warehouse to incident site for use by litter bearers.

(e) Establish temporary mortuary on site until relieved by Naval Hospital Mortuary Officer.

(f) Coordinate with Security to identify and provide for the safekeeping of valuables collected from the injured and deceased.

(g) Provide air rescue fire fighting capability if required. Follow established response and recovery procedures for aircraft incidents if MCI is as a result of an aircraft mishap. Coordinate with UC to ensure resources are readily available.

(h) Provide Hazardous Materials Response Team.

(4) EOC Command Staff will:

(a) Develop written action plans for response, mitigation, and recovery from mass casualties for applicable areas of responsibility. Provide copy to EMO for inclusion in the NAS Pensacola EM Plan and submit changes as they occur.

(b) Immediately report to EOC upon notification and implement actions as required.

(5) Naval Medical Services (Naval Hospital and OIC or designee from NAS Pensacola Branch Medical Clinic) will provide support as listed below:

(a) The OIC NAS Pensacola Branch Medical Clinic shall report to the EOC and serve as the medical liaison officer for NAS Pensacola. The OIC will keep the Hospital staff informed and request additional medical resources as determined by the on-scene medical officer or senior on-scene medical person (EMT, Paramedic, Nurse, Corpsman, or Doctor).

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(b) Triage/Victim stabilization areas will be established in areas safe for unprotected (Universal precautions only) medical personnel to work. The NAS Pensacola Branch Medical Clinic will respond with a triage team. The team leader will communicate with the OIC NAS Pensacola Branch Medical Clinic at the EOC for additional help, assistance, or supplies. If the Fire Department has already established a triage sector, the NAS Pensacola Branch Medical Clinic team will support the Fire Department operation. The Fire Department will communicate medical needs to the medical liaison officer at the EOC. Additional teams and supplies can be sent from the Hospital or NATTC Branch Medical Clinic, as directed by the Hospital IC.

(c) When the Navy Hospital is notified of an MCI, the Hospital will activate its Mass Casualty Plan (CODE GREEN) and if needed the hospital will notify Escambia County EOC. The Baptist Communication Center will be activated to control patient flow to area hospitals. The Navy Hospital will provide Case Managers, and Patient Administration teams to area hospitals as needed to track active duty personnel.

(6) Naval Aviation Schools Command (NASC) will:

(a) Maintain a list of personnel and a recall system that can be utilized for litter bearers.

(b) Provide EMO with NASC contact point.

(c) Provide personnel as requested by Incident Commander.

**MASS CASUALTY DATA SHEET**

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Contacted by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ (Name/Command)

1. **Incident Location/Cause:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Bldg. #, Grid #'s, etc.)

2. **Injuries by Type and Number:** Mechanical \_\_\_\_\_ Exposure \_\_\_\_\_  
Burns \_\_\_\_\_ Shock \_\_\_\_\_ Undefined \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Number of Injuries:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Number of Dead:** Verified \_\_\_\_\_ Estimated \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Structure Condition (if applicable):**

Collapsed \_\_\_\_\_ Severe Damage \_\_\_\_\_ On Fire \_\_\_\_\_

5. **Number of Persons Trapped:** Verified \_\_\_\_\_ Estimated \_\_\_\_\_

6. **First Aid Status:** None \_\_\_\_\_ Working \_\_\_\_\_ Need More \_\_\_\_\_

7. **Additional Information:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Data Received By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**CDO MASS CASUALTY CHECKLIST**

1. This checklist is to be used when a report of a mass casualty incident is received:

- a. Direct emergency response forces to the scene(s) if necessary.  
(Security/Fire/EMS/Medical) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Record report(s) on Mass Casualty Data Sheets. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Commence chronological log. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Notify the following command personnel of the situation:
  - (1) Commanding Officer \_\_\_\_\_
  - (2) Executive Officer \_\_\_\_\_
  - (3) Emergency Management Officer \_\_\_\_\_
  - (4) Public Affairs Officer \_\_\_\_\_
  - (5) Commander, Navy Region Gulf Coast \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Activate the EOC if immediate contact with EMO is not made. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Notify the following commands:
  - (1) NETC \_\_\_\_\_
  - (2) NAVHOSP \_\_\_\_\_
  - (3) NATTC \_\_\_\_\_
  - (4) NASC \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Execute any applicable appendices contained within this manual to mitigate an incident. \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Prepare SITREP/UNIT SITREP/OPREP-3 (voice and initial message) if reporting command has not already done so. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Following initial response and as directed by the demands of the casualty, continue with of the following activity, as required:

- a. Continue to monitor progress of casualty for changes and respond accordingly.
- b. Verify emergency responder activity to support incident requirements.
- c. Alert and/or dispatch transportation.
- d. Coordinate, assemble, and dispatch Casualty Search and Rescue Team(s) to incident site.

3. Recurring actions:

- a. Continue to evaluate primary mission capabilities by identifying critical personnel and/or material shortages and direct priorities accordingly.
- b. Maintain contact with IC/NOSC/EOC manager for additional needs to evacuate, relocate, or recall personnel/equipment.
- c. Continue with SITREP/UNIT SITREP/OPREP-3 reporting responsibility if directed by IC/EOC manager.

**APPENDIX 3****DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER INCIDENTS ACTION PLAN**

Encl: (1) Weather Warnings Action Plan

1. Purpose. Naval Air Station Pensacola is subject to a number of weather phenomena. Since tropical storms and hurricanes have the most devastating effect on the base and its surrounding area, hazard specific action plans for these destructive weather conditions are provided in Annexes 4-6. All other weather events are addressed in enclosure (1) of this appendix.

2. Discussion

a. Destructive Weather is defined in the following meteorological terms: Sustained winds exceeding 33 knots, hail larger than 1/2 inch in diameter, and/or dangerous lightning. Naval Air Station Pensacola, because of its location, is at risk from these hazards and other weather conditions as well.

b. To mark the beginning of hurricane season, NAS Pensacola will set and attain Tropical Cyclone Condition of Readiness (COR) 5 on 1 June of each year. To prepare for a hurricane or tropical storm's arrival, NAS Pensacola will be placed into four distinct stages called Tropical Cyclone Conditions of Readiness (COR's). Commander, Navy Region Gulf Coast (CNRGC) sets Readiness Conditions via message for the base and other bases within the Gulf Coast Region.

3. Definitions

a. The following weather terminology, definitions, and associated warnings are used by DOD, Navy, and/or National Weather Service to describe specific weather situations not associated with tropical cyclones:

(1) Windstorms. Local windstorms frequently accompany frontal passages, instability lines, and steep gradient winds locally referred to as "Northeasters." In these storms, wind speeds increase very suddenly and are generally of much longer duration than in thunderstorms or tornadoes. Gales are windstorms not associated with tropical cyclones having winds ranging from 34 to 47 knots. Storms are windstorms not associated with tropical cyclones with wind speeds 48 knots or greater. The following warnings are associated with windstorms:

(a) Small Craft Warning. This warning is issued for the Pensacola Naval Complex when winds are occurring or forecast to reach 18-33 knots sustained over water (bays, coastal areas, or inland waters). It may also be issued when numerous gusts of 24 knots or greater are occurring or are forecast to occur.

(b) High Wind Advisory Condition II. Issued when sustained winds of 18-33 knots are occurring or are forecast to occur over the NAS Pensacola Complex or Charlie Area 2 within 24 hours.

(c) High Wind Advisory Condition I. Issued when sustained winds of 18-33 knots are occurring or are forecast to occur over the NAS Pensacola Complex or Charlie Area 2 within 12 hours.

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(d) Gale Warning Condition II. Issued when sustained winds of 34-47 knots, not associated with a tropical cyclone, are occurring or are forecast to occur over land and near shore areas within the NAS Pensacola Complex within 24 hours.

(e) Gale Warning Condition I. Issued when sustained winds of 34-27 knots, not associated with a tropical cyclone, are occurring or are forecast to occur over land and near shore areas within the NAS Pensacola Complex within 12 hours.

(2) Thunderstorms and Tornadoes. Thunderstorms are small-scale storms produced by cumulonimbus clouds that are always accompanied by lightning and thunder. Hail is frequently associated with thunderstorms and may inflict major damage. Thunderstorms may be accompanied by extremely strong winds with gusts of 40 knots to occasionally more than 100 knots. These winds are usually of short duration and the direction may be radically different from the prevailing winds before the storm. A tornado is a violent, rotating column of air emanating from a cumulonimbus (thunderstorm) type cloud and often touches the ground. It is one of the most destructive types of storm phenomena. The wind spirals upward around the column axis in estimated speeds between 100 and 300 knots. The updraft within the tornado may have a speed of 75 to 175 knots. The speed of movement of a tornado over the earth is comparatively slow, 20 to 35 knots. The life of a thunderstorm, which generates a tornado, is short, averaging only a few hours. The life of an average tornado is approximately 20 minutes. The following warnings are associated with thunderstorm/tornado activity:

(a) Thunderstorm Condition II (T2). Thunderstorms, with winds less than 50 knots and hail, if any, less than 3/4 inch are forecast to develop within 25 NM or 6 hours of the NAS Pensacola Naval Complex.

(b) Thunderstorm Condition I (T1). Thunderstorms, with winds less than 50 knots and hail, if any, less than 3/4 inch are forecast to develop within 10 NM or 1 hour of the NAS Pensacola Naval Complex.

(c) Severe Thunderstorm Condition II (SVR2). Severe thunderstorms, with winds 50 knots or greater and/or hail 3/4 inch or greater, are forecast to develop with 25 NM or 6 hours of the NAS Pensacola Complex.

(d) Severe Thunderstorm Condition I (SVR1). Severe thunderstorms, with winds 50 knots or greater and/or hail 3/4 inch or greater, are forecast to develop with 10 NM or 1 hours of the NAS Pensacola Complex.

b. The following weather terminology, definitions, and associated warnings are used by the DOD, Navy, and/or National Weather Service to describe specific weather situations associated with tropical cyclones:

(1) Tropical Cyclone. Tropical cyclone is the generic term for a non-frontal, low-pressure system over tropical or sub-tropical waters with organized convection (i.e., thunderstorm activity) and definite cyclonic surface wind circulation. Tropical Cyclones with maximum sustained surface winds of less than 34 kts (39 mph) are called tropical depressions. Once the tropical cyclone reaches winds of at least 34 kts, they are called a "tropical storm" and assigned a name. If the winds reach 64 kts (74 mph), then they are called a hurricane. Besides the destructive wind velocities and immediate dangers from tidal and wave action, hurricanes provide extremely heavy rains,

flooding, lightning, thunder, and may spawn a tornado or series of tornadoes. Hurricanes affect wide geographic areas and normally sustain themselves for a period of several days. Hurricanes are categorized by the *Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale*, which divides them into five categories based upon their strength or severity.

(2) Hurricane Categories

<u>CAT</u>	<u>WIND SPEED</u>	<u>STORM SURGE</u>	<u>TYPICAL DAMAGE</u>
1	64-82 knots (74-95 mph)	4-5 feet. Minimal coastal flooding.	Unanchored mobile homes, trees, shrubbery, poorly constructed signs.
2	83-95 knots (96-110 mph)	6-8 feet above normal. Coastal flooding, pier damage, and marina flooding.	Considerable damage to mobile homes, some damage to building roofing, doors, and windows. Some trees blown down.
3	96-113 knots (111-130 mph)	9-12 feet above normal. Structural damage to small buildings.	Mobile homes destroyed. Roofing, door, and window damage on buildings. Some curtain wall failures. Large trees down.
4	114-135 knots (131-155 mph)	13-17 feet above normal. Building failures. Flooding up to 6 miles inland.	Extensive roofing, window, and door damage. Extensive curtain wall failures. Complete roof failure on many residences and buildings. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Most foliage gone.
5	>135 knots (>156 mph)	>18 feet above normal. Extensive building failures. Flooding up to 10 Miles inland.	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Extensive roofing, window, door damage. Some complete building failures. Major power distribution failure due to damage.

(3) Tropical Cyclone Conditions of Readiness (COR). The Department of Navy has standardized time increments or elements for the approach of a storm called COR. These COR are based upon the expected time that a particular type of storm will arrive in or at a specific location or area.

(a) COR V - Set seasonally from 1 June - 30 November.

(b) COR IV - 50 knot winds possible within 72 hours.

(c) COR III - 50 knot winds possible within 48 hours.

(d) COR II - 50 knot winds anticipated within 24 hours.

(e) COR I - 50 knot winds are occurring or anticipated within 12 hours.

4. Action

a. All Departments/Tenant Commands/Activities will:

(1) Provide the NAS Pensacola Emergency Management Office with a current copy of destructive weather action plans. Plans should address only primary actions for each COR; i.e., boats deployed, non-emergency-essential personnel released, building secured, etc. More detailed checklists of required in-house actions shall be maintained at organizational levels; i.e., updating Alpha Rosters, collecting missile hazards, placing computers in plastic, etc. Action Plans will be reviewed annually with updates provided to the NAS Pensacola Emergency Management Office prior to 1 June of each year.

(2) Ensure all emergency-essential positions have been identified. When individuals are assigned to each position, ensure each is/are aware of their duties and responsibilities. (NOTE: Whenever possible, release emergency-essential workers during some portion of Tropical Storm/Hurricane Conditions to allow them to take personal/family protective actions.)

(3) Ensure required destructive weather supplies are available at the beginning of each hurricane season.

(4) Review this appendix annually.

(5) Develop procedures to inspect and secure cognizant moorings, buildings, facilities, and equipment.

(6) Prepare and maintain destructive weather plans and ensure personnel are trained in the execution of them.

(7) Participate in a comprehensive destructive weather exercise annually.

(8) Obtain weather information from NAVLANTMETOC DET via their website.

(9) COR Attainment reports. All departments and tenant activities must report tropical cyclone conditions of readiness as they are attained on NAS Pensacola website: <http://www.naspensacola.navy.mil/>. Passwords to access attainment reports can be obtained from the Emergency Management Office, 452-4481, Code 30100. If access to website cannot be obtained, attainment reports may be reported via telephone, 452-4481 or fax, 452-5710.

b. The Emergency Management Office and/or the Command EOC Staff as designated below will:

(1) Pass Destructive Weather information to assigned tenants/organizations. (NAVLANTMETOC DET)

(2) Arrange for berthing and messing for emergency-essential/response teams as necessary. (Logistics/Admin)

(3) Coordinate required securing of construction site(s) and area(s) with contractors. (Facilities Team)

(4) Ensure procedures are in place for attaining COR. (ALL)

(5) Ensure that the base's television cable interrupt program and marquees reflect current base storm conditions once COR are set. (PAO)

c. Navy Medical Services will:

(1) Support evacuated personnel at shelter site(s).

(2) Provide emergency-essential EMS support.

d. Human Resources Office will provide NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer with current policy for releasing civilian employees from duty when NAS Pensacola is placed in a Tropical Storm or Hurricane COR IV.

e. Naval Atlantic Meteorology and Oceanographic Detachment (NAVLANTMETOC DET) will ensure information for accessing the meteorological website to receive current storm track information is made available for NAS Pensacola Departments, tenant commands, and activities. Information may also be received via telephone updates or e-mail from NTMOD.

**WEATHER WARNINGS ACTION PLAN**1. Small Craft, Gale, or Storm Warnings

a. Small Craft, Gale, or Storm Warning conditions are associated normally with large low pressure systems or frontal passages.

b. Departments and organizations (i.e., Port Operations, Air Operations, Security) whose missions can be affected by inclement/destructive weather shall develop internal SOP's to ensure timely preparation to unfavorable weather conditions.

c. Once NAVLANTMETOC DET Pensacola has notified the NAS Pensacola Quarterdeck/applicable organizations that NAS Pensacola has been placed under a Small Craft, Gale, or Storm Warning, effected departments/organizations will implement their appropriate SOP's to adequately respond to impending weather conditions.

d. The EOC will not normally be activated during this weather condition unless widespread damage or personnel injuries are experienced.

2. Freeze Warning

a. A freeze warning weather condition may be associated with freezing rain and icing condition(s). Freezing conditions are normally short lived at NAS Pensacola, but can be dangerous to pipes and water systems.

b. Departments and organizations whose missions can be affected by freezing conditions shall develop internal SOP's to ensure timely preparation to this weather conditions.

3. Thunderstorm Warning

a. Thunderstorm phenomena in the Pensacola area is associated with frontal passages, sea breezes, and diurnal air masses. They are not identified specifically with large pressure systems such as tropical storms or hurricanes, but rather assumed to be a normal part of them.

b. The NAS Pensacola Quarterdeck and all activities requesting weather alerts either through telephonic or electronic notification methods of Thunderstorm Conditions will be alerted by NAVLANTMETOC DET.

c. During all thunderstorms and severe thunderstorm conditions, NAVLANTMETOC DET personnel monitor Doppler weather radar to identify the radar signatures of these dangerous storms and provide appropriate alerts to respond to these phenomenons.

4. Tornado Warnings

a. Tornadoes, the most localized damaging wind systems, normally give little warning prior to their arrival. Fortunately, with improved meteorological radar systems, their paths can be tracked, formations forecasted, and appropriate tornado alerts issued.

NOTE: Waterspouts are not addressed to any detail in this appendix due to

their short life once on land and their ability to form under very weak conditions.

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Enclosure (1)

b. The NAVLANTMETOC DET will coordinate with the NAS Pensacola Quarterdeck to sound the tornado siren when appropriate. Once all clear is given, activities may resume normal operations.

5. Action

a. Departments/Tenant Commands/Activities will

(1) Develop internal weather alert procedures to ensure all personnel are apprised of anticipated destructive weather conditions. Automatic Weather alerts can be obtained through the website <https://ntmof.navy.mil/> or by contacting NAVLANTMETOC DET at 452-2386.

(2) Develop emergency action plans (EAP's) to protect personnel from hazards associated with weather conditions described in this enclosure. Ensure all personnel are familiar with contents of EAP's.

(3) Develop internal contingency plans for preparation and response if mission will be affected by weather conditions; e.g., FMD, Port Ops, Air Ops.

(4) Implement applicable action plans, once NAVLANTMETOC DET issues warnings, as described in this enclosure.

b. Emergency Management Office will

(1) Develop public awareness material on hazards and protection methods of described weather conditions.

(2) Assist Commands/Departments/Activities in developing EAP's to adequately respond to weather conditions.

(3) Periodically review EAP's to ensure all hazards are addressed and protective measures are appropriate.

(4) Activate the Emergency Operations Center. The EOC will not normally be activated during these weather conditions unless widespread damage or injuries are experienced.

**APPENDIX 4****TROPICAL CYCLONE PRE-SEASON AND COR V ACTION PLAN**

1. Purpose. Tropical Cyclone Condition V is set 1 June at the beginning of the Hurricane season. Actions as delineated in this Appendix will be initiated prior to and immediately upon the establishment of COR V and attainment reported by all Departments, tenant commands, and activities.

2. Discussion. Normally, the NAS Pensacola Complex will be placed in each COR at the specified intervals (72 hours, 48 hours, etc.). However, there are times that these intervals may be reduced or skipped over altogether due to late storm development or drastic changes in their tracks (course and/or speed). If a COR is reduced in time or skipped, that does not negate the need to complete all prior normal sequenced checklist items.

3. Action

a. NAVLANTMETOC DET Pensacola will prepare, and make available via website tropical cyclone forecasts, watches, warnings, and landfall projections. Special notifications of impending weather conditions may be made by the CPOIC via e-mail.

b. NAS Pensacola Quarter Deck will

(1) Ensure Destructive Weather Recall Listing is accurate and updated monthly from 1 June - 30 November.

(2) Review and update as required Quarterdeck Destructive Weather Bills and Emergency Action Plans.

c. NAS Pensacola Senior Watch Officer (SWO) will ensure two Hurricane CDO's are designated and fully trained prior to 1 June of each year.

d. NAS Pensacola Administrative Officer will

(1) Ensure a Primary and Alternate Shelter Manager for each shelter has been designated in writing prior to 15 May of each year. Primary and Alternate Shelter Managers shall be Red Cross trained and certified.

(2) Ensure Shelter Managers have a written shelter plan for their shelter building. Guidance is available from the Emergency Management Office.

(3) Submit updated shelter plans and Shelter Managers' recall list to the Emergency Management Officer prior to 15 May of each year.

e. NAS Pensacola GEMD will

(1) Ensure emergency communications teams are trained on current EOC equipment and procedures. Communication nets shall be tested a minimum of once a month December through May and once a week June through November.

(2) Ensure emergency equipment is properly maintained and sufficient to meet all EOC communication needs.

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f. NAS Pensacola Emergency Management Officer (EMO) will

- (1) Maintain the EOC in a ready state.
- (2) Appoint a Navy representative as liaison with Escambia County Emergency Management.
- (3) Review all departmental and tenant activity destructive weather bills and recommend improvements as appropriate.
- (4) Participate in annual Navy Hurricane Exercise (HURREX) to test readiness and identify/correct potential problems.
- (5) Maintain current shelter plans in EOC.
- (6) Maintain current internal SOP's for EOC operations.
- (7) Maintain current EOC activation recall roster.
- (8) Maintain current EM Coordinators roster.
- (9) Test the EOC activation recall system in May of each year.
- (10) Develop and distribute Annual Hurricane Safety Brief for Public awareness training.
- (11) Review this appendix annually to ensure its currency.

g. Logistics Officer will

- (1) Ensure contingency plans are in place for emergency procurement of supplies.
- (2) Ensure food supplies are stocked and readily available.

h. Facilities Team (FMD Lead) will

- (1) Develop Emergency Action Response Plans for preparation, response, mitigation, and recovery for and from tropical cyclone activity. Plans will include readily available resources that will provide both labor and materials to adequately protect designated buildings, remove portable objects (e.g., dumpsters), and to initiate recovery operations; i.e., removal of road debris, restoration of utilities, etc. Action plans will be submitted to the Emergency Management Officer no later than 1 April of each year.
- (2) During April/May of each year, inspect and test all stationary and portable generators to ensure they are mission ready. Notify Emergency Management Officer when this task has been completed.

i. Emergency Operation Center Command Staff will

- (1) Develop and maintain current Emergency Action Plans relative to EOC duties and responsibilities. Provide Emergency Management Officer a copy of all plans for inclusion in the EOC SOP.
- (2) Prior to 1 May of each year, review plans for currency and submit

changes as required to EMO.

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(3) Report to the EOC between 1 April and 1 May of each year to ensure equipment needed to support their mission is operable.

(4) Notify EMO of any changes in recall numbers or EOC staff member.

j. Departments/Tenant Commands/Activities will

(1) Review and update supplemental destructive weather action plan prior to 1 April of each year. Submit copy to Emergency Management Office.

(2) Submit list of designated emergency-essential mission personnel and command damage assessment personnel to Emergency Management Office for review and approval prior to 1 April each year.

(3) Designate muster points and a personnel accountability process for post-storm recovery.

(4) Subscribe to electronic weather condition reports from NTMOD via their website.

(5) Update Shelter Manager List as applicable. Provide Emergency Management Office/Admin Officer a current list no later than 1 April of each year.

4. COR V Actions. Upon establishment of COR V, the following shall be accomplished:

a. NAS Pensacola Departments, Tenant Commands, and Activities shall

(1) Ensure an Emergency Management Coordinator has been appointed, all destructive weather bills and recall rosters are current, and complete any specific precautionary measures.

(2) Brief personnel on destructive weather, and execute destructive weather bills, shelters, and evacuation plans.

(3) Inspect hurricane lockers, if applicable, and replenish as necessary.

(4) Complete all COR V actions and report attainment as directed by Emergency Management Office.

b. Emergency Management Office will

(1) Initiate and release NAS Pensacola message setting COR V.

(2) Verify EOC Command Staff/EM Coordinator's recall rosters.

(3) Coordinate with Admin Officer to ensure Shelter Manager roster is current and all managers have had required training.

(4) Inventory Shelter Kits.

(5) Submit request to have Condition of Readiness announced on Marquee.

(6) Ensure all EOC equipment is mission ready.

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c. Emergency Management Command Staff will

(1) Ensure Emergency Action Plans are current.

(2) Provide Emergency Management Office any updates or changes for recall roster.

**APPENDIX 5****TROPICAL STORM EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN**

1. Purpose. This Appendix provides general guidelines for actions to be taken in the event of a Tropical Storm. It is not to be considered as all inclusive of actions that may be required to appropriately prepare for a tropical storm.

**Conditions of Readiness IV - I Actions**

1. Emergency Management Office
  - a. Release message establishing COR.
  - b. Conduct VTC with CO's and applicable personnel.
  - c. Notify EM Coordinators/Department Heads of established COR.
  - d. Request COR be posted on Marquee.
2. Public Affairs. Broadcast Condition of Readiness on WNAS.
3. All Departments/Commands/Activities
  - a. Complete Destructive Weather Plan for each COR as directed.
  - b. Report attainment of COR preparations to the EOC via website:  
<http://www.naspensacola.navy.mil/dpo/>.

**Conditions of Readiness IV (T-72 hours) Actions**

1. Emergency Management Office
  - a. Initiate communication checks.
  - b. Verify recall roster.
  - c. Prepare EOC for 24-hour operations.
2. Facilities Team (FMD Lead). Fuel, test, and prepare auxiliary generators for delivery.
3. Port Operations. Review watercraft removal plans.
4. Air Operations/Wings. Review aircraft sortie plans.

**Conditions of Readiness III (T-48 hrs) Actions**

1. Emergency Management Office
  - a. Complete actions as described above.
  - b. Monitor and verify attainment reports.

- c. Coordinate/Publish anticipated evacuation plan, early release policy.

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2. Port Operations. Remove all watercraft to appropriate safe haven. Sortie YP696/702, IX-514, and USAF 9301 to a predetermined location. Recover all deployed boom, relocate 2 Harbor Security Boats to higher ground, and secure all brows, platforms, ladders, hoses, and pier equipment.

3. Air Operations/Wings. HURREVAC or hangar aircraft based on Wing Commodore direction.

4. Facilities Team (FMD Lead)

- a. Ensure availability of heavy equipment/operators.

- b. Fill water reservoir and all NAS Pensacola, Saufley Field, and Corry Station elevated water tanks to capacity.

- c. Fill oil storage tanks of Buildings 804 (Saufley Field) and 2271 (Hospital).

- d. Ensure all contractors have properly secured their sites.

5. Environmental. Move all hazardous waste drums into warehouse. If warehouse is full, place drums in fenced area and tie them together.

6. Morale, Welfare, and Recreation

- a. Ensure all boats are removed from Sherman Cove Marina and NAS Pensacola Sailing Facility.

- b. Ensure all vehicles are removed from AUTORAMA.

#### **Conditions of Readiness II (T-24 Hours) Actions**

1. Emergency Management Office

- a. Activate EOC.

- b. Review and verify attainment reports.

- c. Ensure Evacuation Plans are implemented.

2. Facilities Team (FMD Lead)

- a. Continue preparation actions.

- b. Ensure "Safe Haven" is available and prepared for workers remaining on board.

3. Departments/Commands/Activities who will not be on board to set COR I, complete COR I attainment and report prior to departure.

#### **Conditions of Readiness I (T-12 hours)**

1. Emergency Management Office. Ensure all preparation actions are complete.

2. Security/Safety/CDO make final rounds to ensure all missile hazards have been corrected.

**APPENDIX 6****HURRICANE EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN**

1. Purpose. This Emergency Action Plan is for general guidance and only highlights key actions for hurricane response. Each Department/Command/Activity will develop a Destructive Weather Emergency Action Plan (EAP) that addresses their specific areas of concern and actions. Actions to be taken at COR V are listed in Appendix 4.

**All Hurricanes (Category 1 - 4) Actions****Conditions of Readiness IV (T-72 hrs)**1. Emergency Management Office

- a. Initiate and release message setting COR IV.
- b. Verify recall lists.
- c. Conduct conference with Commanding Officer and applicable personnel.
- d. Ensure EOC operability.
- e. Conduct AOR communication checks.
- f. Keep command group informed on periodic weather updates from NTMOD.

2. Facilities Team (FMD Lead). Fuel, test, and prepare auxiliary generators for delivery and initiate COR IV EAP actions; i.e., check job sites, access manning needs, etc.

3. Departments/Commands/Activities. Complete EAP actions for COR IV and report attainment.

**Conditions of Readiness III (T-48 hrs)**1. Emergency Management Office

- a. Initiate and release message setting COR III.
- b. Conduct conference with Commanding Officer and applicable personnel.
- c. Discuss with CO/XO and Management Assistance Office personnel on disposition decisions.
- d. Develop evacuation/early release plan after approval of Commanding Officer.
- e. Notify County EOC Liaison Officer to prepare to report to the Escambia County EOC.
- f. Coordinate evacuation plans with Escambia County Emergency Management.

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2. Morale, Welfare, and Recreation

- a. Ensure boats are removed from Sherman Cove Marina and NAS Pensacola Sailing Facility.
- b. Ensure all vehicles are removed from AUTORAMA and relocated.
- c. Notify childcare center of impending closure.
- d. Prepare all MWR activities for closure.

3. Facilities Team (FMD Lead)

- a. Deliver and set up generators to designated areas.
- b. Install window protection on primary and duty shelters as directed by Emergency Manager.
- c. Fill water reservoir and all NAS Pensacola, Saufley Field, and Corry Station elevated water tanks.
- d. Fill oil storage tanks as needed.
- e. Provide 10 buses to EOC when directed.
- f. Provide 2 stake trucks to the EOC when directed.
- g. Ensure all contractors have properly secured their sites.

4. Port Operations. Remove all watercraft to appropriate safe haven. Sortie YP696/702, IX-514, and USAF 9301 to a predetermined location. Recover all deployed boom, relocate 2 Harbor Security Boats to higher ground, and secure all brows, platforms, ladders, hoses, and pier equipment.

5. Air Operations/Wings. HURREVAC or hangar aircraft as directed by Wing Commander/Air Operations Officer.

6. Move all Hazardous waste drums into warehouse. If warehouse is full, move to fenced area and tie together.

7. Administrative Officer (Shelter Manager)

- a. Recall Shelter Managers and prepare shelters for occupancy.
- b. Coordinate with NOMI to provide Corpsman for all activated shelters.

8. Security

- a. Security evacuation team report to EOC for brief.
- b. Review traffic control and base entry/exit procedures.

9. Navy Exchange. Block off one lane at gas stations for government vehicle usage only if directed.

10. Public Affairs Office. Broadcast Conditions of Readiness, Evacuation

Policies, early release policies, organization work stoppages and proposed shelter openings. Post COR on Marquee.

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11. Ground Electronics (GEMD). Ensure all land/mobile communications are tested and operable.

12. Safety. Ensure all missile hazards have been removed or secured.

13. EOC Command Staff. Designated staff for hurricane response (FMD, EMO, PAO, FFSC, SUPPO, Admin, Security, Fire, Safety) prepare for commencement of 24-hour operation of EOC.

14. Departments/Commands/Activities

a. Complete EAP actions for COR III and report attainment.

b. May begin voluntary evacuation/early release procedures as directed by cognizant authority. Release of civilian employees must be within established HRO procedures.

**Conditions of Readiness II (T-24 hours)**

1. Emergency Management Office

a. Initiate and release message setting COR II.

b. Conduct VTC status conference with Commanding Officer and applicable personnel.

c. Activate EOC and commence 24-hour operations.

d. Review and verify attainment reports.

e. Implement Evacuation/Early Release Plan.

f. Make lodging arrangements at BOQ for EOC staff if conditions permit.

2. Facilities Team (FMD Lead). Complete all required actions.

3. Morale, Welfare, and Recreation

a. Evacuate Mobile Home Park and Campgrounds.

b. Close all MWR facilities/activities.

4. Navy Exchange. Evacuate Navy Lodge.

5. Departments/Command/Activities

a. Complete EAP actions for COR II and report attainment. If operation will be shut down, complete COR I actions and report attainment prior to shut down.

b. Implement Evacuation/Release Plan as directed.

**Conditions of Readiness I (T-12 hrs)**

1. Emergency Management Office
  - a. Initiate and release message setting COR I.
  - b. Conduct VTC status conference with CO and applicable personnel.
  - c. Ensure berthing and food availability for EOC staff.
2. NAS Pensacola Quarterdeck. Relocate to EOC until return to COR V.
3. Facilities Team (FMD Lead). Start generators and energize emergency circuits.
4. Air Operations. Secure control tower when winds reach 60 kts sustained.
5. Safety/Security/CDO. Make final rounds.
6. Security. Secure gates.
7. Departments/Tenant Commands/Activities
  - a. Complete EAP actions for COR I and report attainment if not previously reported.
  - b. All personnel, with the exception of emergency-essential personnel and emergency responders, must depart base.
  - c. All emergency-essential and emergency responders must remain at control centers or duty shelter until return to COR 5.
8. Military Housing. Based on evacuation plan, families electing to stay at NAS Pensacola shelters will not be released until completion of inspection of on-base housing.

**The following additional actions will be taken in accordance with the anticipated intensity of Hurricane:**

**Hurricane Category 2 (Winds 96-110 mph or 83-95 kts, Surge 6-8 ft)**

1. **COR III (T-48 hrs)**
  - a. Facilities Team (FMD Lead) relocate dumpsters affected by velocity surges to safe location.
  - b. **T-40 hrs** - NATTC acquire Escambia County school buses.
  - c. **T-36 hrs** - NATTC to dispatch school buses (each bus with 10 Shelter Managers and shelter kits) to county shelters. NATTC move personal vehicles to Corry Station.
  - d. **T-30 hrs** - Prepare NAS Pensacola shelters for occupancy.

2. **COR II (T-24 hrs)**

- a. Prepare NAS Pensacola Shelters for occupancy.
- b. Relocate NATTC Medical Clinic to Air Operations (Building 1852).
- c. Commence NASC evacuation to NAS Pensacola Shelters located at Corry Station (Buildings 3748/513) (**NLT T-20 hrs**).
- d. **T-16 hrs** - Commence BEQ evacuation to Helo support (Building 3260).
- e. **T-16 hrs** - Commence voluntary base housing evacuation (optional NAS Pensacola Corry sheltering).
- f. Continue broadcast on WNAS.

**Hurricane Category 3 (Winds 111-130 mph or 96-113 kts, Surge 9-12 ft)**1. **COR III (T-48 hrs)**

- a. Facilities Team (FMD Lead) relocate dumpsters affected by velocity surges to safe location.
- b. **T-40 hrs** - NATTC acquire Escambia County school buses.
- c. **T-33 hrs** - Commence NATTC evacuation to county shelters.
- d. **T-36 hrs**
  - (1) NATTC to dispatch school buses (each bus with 10 Shelter Managers and shelter kits) to county shelters.
  - (2) NATTC move personal vehicles to Corry Station.
  - (3) Begin releasing personnel.

2. **COR II (T-24 hrs)**

- a. Prepare Corry Station Shelters for occupancy.
- b. Relocate NATTC Medical Clinic to Air Operations (Building 1852).
- c. **T-20 hrs** - Commence NASC evacuation to Corry Station (Buildings 3748/513).
- d. **T-16 hrs**
  - (1) Commence BEQ evacuation.
  - (2) Commence base housing evacuation.

**Hurricane Category 4/5**1. **COR III (T-48 hrs)**

a. FMD relocate all dumpsters at NAS Pensacola, Corry Station, and Saufley Field to secure location and prevent from becoming missile hazards.

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b. **T-40 hrs** - NATTC acquire Escambia County school buses.

c. **T-36 hrs**

(1) NATTC to dispatch school buses (each bus with 10 Shelter Managers and shelter kits) to county shelters.

(2) NATTC move personal vehicles to Corry Station.

(3) Begin releasing base personnel.

d. **T-33 hrs** - Commence NATTC Evacuation.

2. **COR II (T-24 hrs)**

a. Prepare Corry Station Shelters for occupancy.

b. Relocate NATTC Medical Clinic to Air Operations (Building 1852).

c. Relocate Corry Station Medical Clinic to Building 3744.

d. **T-20 hrs** - Commence NASC evacuation to Corry Station (Buildings 3748/513).

e. **T-16 hrs**

(1) Commence BEQ evacuation.

(2) Commence BOQ evacuation.

(3) Commence mandatory base housing evacuation.

f. Continue broadcast on WNAS from EOC.

3. **T-5 hrs** - Emergency Operations Center will relocate for protection of personnel to Corry Station (Building 511) or NAS Whiting Field EOC based on location and intensity of storm.

**APPENDIX 7**

**POST TROPICAL CYCLONE RECOVERY PLAN**

1. Purpose. To outline post storm recovery actions. Actions listed may not be all inclusive of measures that may need to be taken to return NAS Pensacola to operational status. All recovery operations will be coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center under the direction of the NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer or his designee.

2. Action

a. Shelter Managers. Report personnel and building status to EOC.

b. Emergency Operations Center

(1) Recall all recovery personnel.

(2) Dispatch response teams (Fire, Medical, Helicopter Support Unit, etc.) to emergency sites as appropriate.

(a) FIRST PRIORITY. Injury to personnel, catastrophic damage to buildings in which personnel are believed to be, fire or threat of fire, potential security threats, and blocked access routes to emergency resources and sites.

(b) SECOND PRIORITY. Hazardous conditions of a sufficient amount to be imminently dangerous to personnel, the environment, or hamper rescue efforts in any way.

(c) THIRD PRIORITY. Any condition which may result in further personnel injury, major property damage, or degradation of mission critical functions.

(3) Shall serve as single point of contact for overall coordinator for Federal, state, and local emergency organizations.

(4) Tender requests for assistance by civil authorities to Emergency Manager, Naval Region Southeast.

(5) Coordinate and dispatch working parties for base restoration, food preparation, and food distribution.

(6) Submit OPREP-3 as required.

c. Facilities Team (FMD Lead)

(1) Dispatch facilities damage assessment teams and report damages to EOC.

(2) Dispatch facilities working teams to clear road debris.

(3) Coordinate the securing and restoration of all utilities.

(4) Direct placement of portable generators.

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d. Safety. Evaluate NAS Pensacola Complex to include Corry Station and Saufley Field for hazardous conditions and report findings to EOC.

e. Administrative Officer

(1) Ensure dependents remain in shelters until release is directed by NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer.

(2) Direct release of military personnel from shelters as required for recovery operations.

(3) Coordinate disbursement of meals.

(4) Maintain records and initiate reporting procedures for survivor registration and casualty accounting, utilizing Shelter Managers and assistants.

f. Security Officer

(1) Direct recall of Auxiliary Security Force (ASF) as required.

(2) Position security forces where necessary.

(3) Restrict access to base facilities as required.

(4) Inspect fence perimeter to ensure no points of entry have developed.

(5) Assign property custodian to morgue, if required.

(6) Ensure personnel do not reenter damaged buildings until authorized.

(7) Provide traffic control for hazardous roads.

(8) Notify EOC if additional federal sources shall be needed for assistance. Coordinate with local civil law enforcement agencies as required.

g. Fire Chief

(1) Ensure prompt response by Fire and EMS with Shelters having priority.

(2) Assess magnitude of fire threat.

(3) Coordinate with local, county, and city fire departments as required.

h. Command Chaplain

(1) Ensure Chaplains are stationed with medical and rescue teams.

(2) Advise on casualty affairs in coordination with the Administrative

Officer.

(3) Coordinate with Fleet and Family Support Center and local relief organizations.

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i. Logistics Officer

(1) Coordinate all matters associated with logistics; e.g., potable water supply, food rations, etc.

(2) Identify and operate alternate emergency messing facilities. Provide supervision for working parties assigned to food handling.

(3) Test fuel storage on board NAS Pensacola for contamination.

j. Air Operations Officer

(1) Provide initial assessment of damage to airfield and requirements needed for minimal operations to the EOC.

(2) Identify resources needed to restore airfield to full operational status.

(3) Estimate time of recovery for return of aircraft.

k. Facilities Management Officer

(1) Establish and coordinate recovery effort teams.

(2) Supply blueprints of collapsed or partially collapsed buildings to fire and rescue teams.

(3) Identify shortfalls or losses, which impair mission critical functions or degrade ability to accomplish the primary mission and take immediate steps to restore that ability.

l. Port Operations Officer

(1) Provide initial assessment of damage to piers, tugs, etc., and requirements needed for minimal operations to the EOC.

(2) Coordinate with local USCG stations for assistance, if required.

(3) Estimate time of recovery for return of boats to NAS Pensacola.

m. Comptroller

(1) Assure complete recording and reporting of costs associated with the emergency recovery operations.

(2) Maintain accurate accounting data of expenses incurred in support of civil authorities. Submit necessary billings and documentation to proper authorities for reimbursement.

n. Judge Advocate. Coordinate with NLSO regarding prompt adjudication and payment of personal property claims.

o. Fleet and Family Support Center

(1) Establish a critical incident stress debriefing for first responders.

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(2) Serve as a clearinghouse for referrals to base and community resources to meet immediate physical and emotional needs in coordination with the base chaplains.

(3) Identify sources of daily supplies available in coordination with Red Cross and FEMA.

(4) Identify sources of cash distribution with Navy/Marine Corps Relief Society.

(5) Initiate the MOU with the Florida Inter-service Family Assistance Committee at the request of the base Commanding Officer.

**APPENDIX 8****SHELTER MANAGEMENT/BUILDING PROTECTION PLAN**

Encl: (1) Shelter Registration Form  
(2) Dependent Release Form

1. Purpose. This Plan provides policy for NASP Shelter Management and building protection program.

2. Shelters. Only NAS Pensacola shelters located at Corry Station and Saufley Field will be utilized for military housing residents.

3. Action

a. Emergency Management Office will budget and fund shelter kits to support each primary shelter within the NAS Pensacola Complex as listed in paragraph 3 below.

b. Facilities Maintenance Department will ensure all shelters (duty and personnel) listed below are inspected per American Red Cross publication 4496 annually. Submit report to the EOC NLT 1 May of each year.

c. Tenant Commands will provide Primary and Secondary Shelter Managers as assigned below.

**Category I Hurricane**

<b>Building #</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Shelter Mgr Command</b>	<b>Evacuees</b>
511 (Kidder Hall)	550	Corry	CNC	Housing
3744	355	Corry	CHC	Housing

**Category II Hurricane  
(Including aforementioned shelters)**

513	428	Corry	NASP	Housing
3220	1,400	NASP	CNATT	CNATT students
3450 (CNATT ATC)	1,400	NASP	CNATT	CNATT students
3711 (Gym)	320	Corry	CNC	Housing
3748	225	Corry	NASC	NASC

**Category III Hurricane  
(Including aforementioned shelters)**

512 (Gunn Hall)	550	Corry	CNC	Housing
516	450	Corry	CNC	CNC students
1099	782	Corry	CNC	CNC students
3781 (Mast Hall)	150	Corry	CNC	Housing
845	1,500	Saufley	Red Cross	CNATT students

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**DUTY SHELTERS/CONTROL CENTERS**

<b>Building #</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Occupants</b>
639	GEMD	NASP	GEMTC Airfield Opening Crew
1534	Security	NASP	Security Personnel
1852	Air Ops	NASP	Branch Medical Clinics
3873	Brig	NASP	Naval Brig
4125	Fire Dept	NASP	Fire and EMS Personnel

4. Window Protection Plan. Window protection will begin 48 hours prior to expected arrival of damaging winds (50 kts) or 8 hours prior to 20 mph winds, whichever occurs first. Below list is general guidelines and may be modified based on the NASP Commanding Officer's discretion or available resources.

- a. Tropical Storm. None.
- b. Category I Hurricane

<b>Building #</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Installer</b>
639	NASP Ground Electronics	Facilities Team
1080	Corry Galley	Galley Personnel
1534	NASP Security	Facilities Team
1852	NASP Air Operations	Facilities Team
3560	NASP PWC	PWC

- c. Category II (Including aforementioned buildings)

<b>Building #</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Installer</b>
3220	NASP NATTC JOBS	Facilities Team
3450	NASP NATTC ATC	Facilities Team

5. Sandbags. Sandbags will be provided for buildings in low-lying areas subject to flooding. Building Managers will submit sandbag requests to FMD. Based on availability of manpower, activities may be required to provide labor to fill their sandbags.

6. Shelter Occupant Accountability. Shelter Managers and supervisors of duty shelters shall use the Shelter Occupancy Form at enclosure (1) to this appendix to record all personnel in each shelter.

7. Rations. The Administrative Officer will be responsible for delivery of food rations to all occupied shelters as required.

8. Shelters for Family Housing. Shelters on base are provided for residents of government housing (Corry Station, NAS Pensacola Housing Area, and Mariner Village) at Corry Station within the NAS Pensacola complex. Under no circumstances are pets allowed in government shelters, and the storage or consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited. All shelter occupants will complete a Dependent Release Form (enclosure (2)) upon their arrival at the shelter. Guidelines for usage of government shelters are as follows:

- a. Hurricane Category 1. Voluntary evacuation, unless otherwise directed

by the Commanding Officer, NAS Pensacola. Residents have the options of staying in their homes in a "safe room" when damaging winds are approaching or voluntarily evacuating to either an on-base or off-base shelter. A "safe room" is an interior room (e.g., bathroom or closet) away from windows with a

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mattress over the heads of family members. Families electing to evacuate to on-base shelters will complete a Dependent Release Form upon arrival at designated shelter.

b. Hurricane Category 2 or 3. Based on predicted landfall location, and storm intensity, evacuation may be mandatory. The Commanding Officer will determine evacuation plan and residents will be so notified. On-base sheltering may be limited or not opened altogether for storms of this level. Families should develop an alternate evacuation plan in the event base sheltering is not available.

c. Hurricane Categories 4 or 5. Mandatory evacuation. Residents will evacuate (due to lack of window protection and lay-down hazards; e.g., trees, power poles) to either an off-base shelter or location of their choice.

9. Special Needs Sheltering

a. On-Base Shelters. Persons that are sight or hearing impaired or have minor medical conditions can be accommodated.

b. Special Needs Shelters. There are no special needs shelters available on the NAS Pensacola Complex. Both Escambia County and Santa Rosa County operate Special Needs Shelters. Persons who are ambulatory, but have special medical needs such as Foley catheter maintenance, diabetics, amputees, medication maintenance, Blood pressure monitoring and IM injections, severe arthritics, naso-gastric gastrostomy tubes, ostomates, Alzheimer's, Stable stroke patients, sterile dressings (if accompanied with a nursing care plan and supplies), hospice patients, and/or bedridden and total care patients will be accepted at Special Needs Shelters if they are accompanied by a responsible caregiver.

c. Naval Hospital. Naval Hospital offers limited sheltering for persons with medical conditions/health care requirements that may need more complex care than will be available in a Special Needs Shelter. Military and dependents need to discuss with their physicians about the need for admission to the hospital if they require IV Therapy, Hyperalimentation, Renal Dialysis, Ventilator patients, High Risk and Third trimester pregnancy, Isolation patients, medically complex children, and/or psychiatric patients.

10. Items to take to shelter (voluntary/mandatory evacuation)

- a. Cash, checkbook, credit cards, driver's license, and Government ID.
- b. Food (canned, dried, snack, special dietary, etc.).
- c. Liquids - Water, canned soft drinks, and juice.
- d. Baby Needs - Formula, milk, diapers, and wipes.
- e. Personal hygiene items (soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, Feminine hygiene products, etc.).

- f. Towels and washcloths.
- g. Blankets and/or sleeping bags and pillows.

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- h. All prescription medicine and over-the-counter medicine.
  - i. Books, cards, games, and children toys.
11. Items not to take to shelter
- a. Furniture.
  - b. Radios without headphones.
  - c. Portable cook stoves, grills, lanterns, and candles.
  - d. Pets of any kind.
  - e. Alcohol.
  - f. Weapons.
  - g. Valuables, other than what you can keep on your person.



**DEPENDENT RELEASE FORM**

I understand that I have evacuated from Navy housing due to severe weather. Regardless of whether this evacuation was compulsory or voluntary, I understand that my presence at a Navy Shelter is purely voluntary, and I have the option of going to an off base shelter.

Accordingly, I release the Navy from all liability for personal injuries to myself and/or my dependents, and/or any of my property located within the shelter.

I further understand that we will be unable to leave the shelter until conditions are safe to do so.

This release is in effect until my dependents and I leave the shelter.

NAME (Print) \_\_\_\_\_

Sponsor's Name (Print) \_\_\_\_\_

Command \_\_\_\_\_

Housing Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

**APPENDIX 9**

**FLOODS EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN**

Encl: (1) Flood Data Sheet  
(2) CDO Flood Checklist

1. Purpose. This Emergency Action Plan is for general guidance and only highlights key actions for flood emergencies. Each Department/Command/Activity will develop hazard specific Emergency Action Plans (EAP's) that address their areas of concern and actions.

2. Discussion

a. Any large scale flooding at NAS Pensacola would be the result of storm surge from a tropical cyclone (tropical storm or hurricane) passing near or directly impacting the immediate area. It would be experienced during the height of the storm and have minimal effect on base personnel due to them being quartered, sheltered, or evacuated.

b. Naval Air Station Pensacola is susceptible to flash flooding from heavy rains. Extreme caution must be exercised when entering areas that are flooded.

c. Road surfaces are subject to erosion and could collapse under a vehicle's weight.

d. Individuals walking through water could be injured by: stepping into unseen holes, tripping over underwater obstacles or being subject to animal attacks such as snakes and alligators.

3. Action. The NAS Pensacola Complex and surrounding areas could possibly experience flooding and damage from rising waters. Our primary evacuation routes may become flooded from rains, rising tributaries, or both. To assist base personnel, the following actions will be taken by NAS Pensacola organizations when the areas in and around the base have experienced flooding:

a. Emergency Management Office will

(1) Communicate with Escambia County Emergency Management to verify road conditions (595-3311).

(2) Notify both the NAS Pensacola Quarterdeck and Public Affairs Office of actual or possible local flooding conditions.

(3) Notify Departments/Tenant Commands Emergency Management Coordinators to actual or possible flooding conditions.

b. Public Affairs Office will provide a flood advisory (stating the area(s) of concern) on WNAS.

c. CDO will complete enclosure (1) and initiate actions as listed on enclosure (2).

d. Security will provide traffic control points as required.

e. FMD will provide damage assessment and mitigation teams as required.

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**FLOOD DATA SHEET**

Time \_\_\_\_\_ Reported by \_\_\_\_\_ Ext \_\_\_\_\_

Flooding Incident: Actual \_\_\_\_\_ Forecast \_\_\_\_\_

Incident Occurring/To Occur: On Base \_\_\_\_\_ Off Base \_\_\_\_\_

Location(s)/Area(s) Affected: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Location(s) Evacuated: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Road(s) Blocked: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Data Sheet Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**NAS PENSACOLA CDO FLOOD CHECKLIST**

- 1 This checklist is to be used when a report of a flood or flooding condition(s) is/are received:
  - a. Initiate site evacuation as needed (on base only). \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Ensure barricades are positioned as needed (on base only). \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Record report(s) on Flood Data Sheet. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Commence chronological log. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Notify the following command/staff organizations:
    - (1) Commanding Officer. \_\_\_\_\_
    - (2) Executive Officer. \_\_\_\_\_
    - (3) Public Affairs Officer. \_\_\_\_\_
    - (4) Emergency Management Officer. \_\_\_\_\_
    - (5) Safety Manager. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Activate EOC, if appropriate or directed. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Notify the following organizations:
  - a. Naval Security Force. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Facilities Management Officer. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Port Operations Officer. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Prepare initial SITREP/UNIT SITREP/OPREP-3 (voice and message) when conditions warrant submission. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Take actions necessary to clarify, prepare for, or mitigate casualty, including executing other annexes. \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX 10**

**UNCONTROLLED FIRE EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN**

Ref: (a) NASPNCLAINST 11320.1G

1. Purpose. To establish procedures for response, recovery, mitigation, and recovery from uncontrolled fires. Uncontrolled Fire Emergency Action Plan is contained in reference (a).

2. Discussion. Prompt dissemination of detailed uncontrolled fire information is essential to ensure a timely and effective response. Key identification aspects are the fire's location, type, class, munitions or explosives involvement, and other aspects that have a direct bearing upon the problem.

3. Action. Emergency Operations Center - The EOC will maintain a copy of reference (a). The EOC will be activated upon request of IC to provide support in the response, mitigation, and recovery efforts.

**APPENDIX 11**

**EXPLOSIONS EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN**

Ref: (a) NAVSEA OP 5 Volume 1

Encl: (1) Explosion Data Sheet  
(2) NAS Pensacola CDO Explosion Checklist  
(3) "Safe to Re-man" Criteria  
(4) Evacuation Grid for Explosives

1. Purpose. This appendix will be used in the event of potential or actual explosion(s) resulting from propellants, non-nuclear munitions, or other hazardous materials/items. Bomb threats are excluded from this appendix and are addressed in Appendix 15.

2. Discussion. Per reference (a), the rapid collection and dissemination of data concerning the extent of this type of casualty are essential to effectively deploy appropriate support and mitigation of the situation.

3. Pre-Incident Action

a. All Departments/Commands/Activities will

(1) Develop specific instructions for rapid evacuation of buildings under their cognizance. Include procedures for mustering personnel and mustering locations/sites. As a minimum, conduct an annual explosive evacuation drill for each building/facility. This may be combined with Fire drills.

(2) Provide procedures reporting procedures for an explosive situation. Ensure safeguarding classified or sensitive information/materials procedures have been developed.

(3) Prepare relocation instructions to remove mission critical and other significant equipment away from an incident site to assure their safety.

(4) Explore alternate possibilities to maintain operational capabilities in the event of loss of facilities.

b. Explosive Safety Officer will provide training to base personnel in explosive safety procedures.

4. Incident Action

a. Command and Control

(1) First Responder. The first emergency responder to scene will establish perimeter and command post until relieved by a senior responder or

establishment of a unified command.

(2) Activation of EOC. The EOC will activate as requested to support the response, mitigation, and recovery efforts.

b. CDO will complete information on enclosure (1) and initiate action as listed on enclosure (2).

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c. Emergency Operation Center will

(1) Liaison with any applicable local, Federal, and State officials.

(2) Provide logistical support as requested.

(3) Develop evacuation plan and provide to on-scene responders/ Security personnel. Evacuation area is determined by the type and quantity of the explosives.

(4) Draft and release OPREP-3's as required.

d. Facilities Team (FMD Lead) will

(1) Provide Damage Assessment Teams with each having the technical expertise needed to determine structural reliability of damaged buildings/ facilities.

(2) Designate a two-man Atmosphere Analysis Team. If no organic resources are available, ensure agreements are in place to obtain outside support.

(3) Ensure "Safe to Re-man" Criteria has been completed for each structure damaged in accordance with enclosure (3). Develop plans to secure/restore utilities to damaged facilities.

(4) Coordinate work force relocation to other work areas/spaces.

e. Naval Security Force will

(1) Support post-incident investigation services.

(2) Dispatch security personnel to establish perimeter site security.

(3) Recall ASF as needed.

(4) Dispatch weapons to site as needed.

f. Fire Department and Emergency Services will

(1) Respond utilizing established procedures.

(2) Provide evacuation zone plan in accordance with enclosure (4).

g. Public Affairs will broadcast warnings and situation awareness bulletins on WNAS.

h. Fleet and Family Support Center will activate crisis management team as needed.

**EXPLOSION DATA SHEET**

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Reported By: \_\_\_\_\_ Ext: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Incident Location (Bldg #, Grid #, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number of Injuries by Type: Mechanical \_\_\_\_\_ Burns \_\_\_\_\_  
Smoke \_\_\_\_\_ Undefined \_\_\_\_\_ (Total # of Injuries \_\_\_\_\_)

3. Number of Dead: None \_\_\_\_\_ Actual \_\_\_\_\_ Estimated \_\_\_\_\_

4. First Aid: None Required \_\_\_\_\_ Working \_\_\_\_\_ Need More \_\_\_\_\_

5. Explosion Cause: HAZMAT \_\_\_\_\_ Ordnance \_\_\_\_\_ Unknown \_\_\_\_\_

6. Structure Condition (if applicable):  
Collapsed \_\_\_\_\_ Severe Damage \_\_\_\_\_ On Fire \_\_\_\_\_

7. Number of Persons Trapped: Actual \_\_\_\_\_ Estimated \_\_\_\_\_

8. Additional Information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Form Completed By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**NAS PENSACOLA CDO EXPLOSION CHECKLIST**

1. This checklist is to be used when an explosion has or potentially can happen.
  - a. Dispatch emergency response teams to scene(s), if required. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Record information on Explosion Data Sheet (enclosure (1)). \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Commence chronological log. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Notify the following command staff of situation and the actions taken:
    - (1) Commanding Officer \_\_\_\_\_
    - (2) Executive Officer \_\_\_\_\_
    - (3) Emergency Manager \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Activate the ECC, if required or directed. \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Continue with staff notifications, if the ECC is not staffed:
    - (1) Facilities \_\_\_\_\_
    - (2) Navy Police \_\_\_\_\_
    - (3) Public Affairs \_\_\_\_\_
    - (4) Port Services \_\_\_\_\_
2. Following initial response, prepare SITREP/UNIT SITREP/OPREP-3 (voice and initial message) if required. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ascertain if any previously identified critical buildings/facilities have been damaged. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ensure all sensitive information is being routed through the Commanding Officer prior to release. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Verify utilities have been secured to damaged areas.

**"SAFE TO RE-MAN" CRITERIA**

1. All fires out and overhauled. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Hazardous material damaged or involved in the casualty has been removed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Building/Facility inspected and certified structurally safe. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Proper ventilation restored. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Building/Facility dewatered. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Utilities restored (sections isolated, as necessary) and verified in safe operating condition. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Access to areas affected by casualty secured. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Atmosphere checked for contaminants. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPLOSIVE EVACUATION MATRIX**

There are four symbols corresponding to explosive divisions. Each symbol has a distinctive shape so that firefighting personnel approaching the scene can easily recognize them. All four symbols are colored orange and the color of the fire division identification number is black.

<u>Fire Symbol</u>	<u>Hazard Type</u>	<u>Evacuation Unknown Qty</u>	<u>Evacuation Known Qty</u>
1	Mass Detonating	4,000 ft	2,500 ft (15K lbs or less) 4,000 ft (15K - 50K lbs) d = 105w (50K Plus lbs)
2	Non-Mass Detonating	2,500 ft	2,500 ft
3	Mass Fire (minor blast) or Fragment	600 ft	600 ft
4	Moderate Fire (no blast)	300 ft	300 ft
None	No Symbol Present	4,000 ft	Same as Fire Symbol #1

**APPENDIX 12**

**OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (OHS) SPILL/RELEASE ACTION PLAN**

Ref: (a) NAS Pensacola Facilities Response Plan (FRP)

1. Purpose. Provide procedures to be followed by NAS Pensacola departments, commands, and activities prior to and during OSH spills/releases as contained in the reference (a).
2. Discussion. Reference (a) provides specific actions to be taken to permit a timely, effective, and coordinated response to an OHS spill or release. The NAS Pensacola Environmental Department is responsible for the development, maintenance, and implementation of the FRP.
3. Action. Emergency Operations Center will maintain a copy of reference (a). However, the EOC will not be activated for OHS Spills unless large quantities are released or as requested by the On-scene Commander to provide support in the response, mitigation, and recovery operations of an OHS spill.

**APPENDIX 13**

**CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, OR HIGH YIELD EXPLOSIVES (CBRNE)**

**RESPONSE PLAN**

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 3440.15A  
(b) NASPCLAINST 3000.1

Encl: (1) CBRNE Data Sheet  
(2) NAS Pensacola CDO CBRNE Checklist  
(3) Points of Contact and Phone Numbers  
(4) Federal Agencies and the Military  
(5) Chemical/Biological Agent Characteristics  
(6) Glossary

1. Purpose. This appendix details initial NAS Pensacola emergency response force reaction to a CBRNE incident. It is intended to provide first responder guidance to isolate and contain situations suspected to involve either a CBRNE presence or release.

2. Discussion. The ability of NAS Pensacola to prevent, deter, defeat, or respond decisively to a CBRNE incident presents the base with one of its most difficult challenges. The effect of a chemical/biological agent release would have a highly debilitating and largely unpredictable impact upon the base's ability to complete its mission.

a. Although a radiological incident or accident would have a profound effect upon NAS Pensacola as WMD, it will not be addressed in this appendix. It would be considered a nuclear weapons or incident/accident and governed by reference (a), the DON Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Management.

b. Response capability to CBRNE attacks will be based on available resources. Consequently, CBRNE tasks are based on optimum availability of all necessary equipment and resources. Under no circumstances will personnel jeopardize their personal safety or safety of others by responding without proper personal protective equipment and training.

3. Action

a. CDO

- (1) Complete information on enclosure (1).
- (2) Initiate actions as listed on enclosure (2).

b. Command and Control

- (1) First Responder. The first emergency responder on scene will

establish an incident command, perimeter, and command post until relieved by a senior law enforcement responder or establishment of a unified command. He/She will then expand the NIMS ICS through the activation of the EOC, unless the EOC is already activated.

(2) The EOC will support the response, mitigation, and recovery efforts. Enclosure (3) provides a list of contacts and phone numbers. The EMO will serve as the EOC Manager. EOC actions will include:

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(a) Request for other military, federal, or civilian support from Commander, Navy Region Gulf Coast (CNRGC).

(b) Keep accurate account of actions taken and the results they have had on the recovery from the incident.

(c) Initiate communications with CNRGC for initial and continuous incident reporting.

c. Emergency Responders arriving on scene will

(1) Observe overall area for any signs of a release.

(2) Use Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) as directed by IC.

(3) Relay, initially to dispatch and then to the EOC when activated, all information obtained about the incident and the possible type of agent used.

(4) Control access to the area until the IC arrives.

d. NAS Pensacola Fire Department will

(1) Order initial evacuation(s) if required and coordinate safe routes with Security. Further evacuation efforts will be directed by EOC.

(2) Keep EOC apprised of current and anticipated activities/actions.

(3) Request additional support/assistance needed from the EOC.

(4) Identify Hot, Warm, and Cold zones and set up decontamination sites, when possible, and notify the EOC or the NAS Pensacola CDO (when EOC is not activated or fully operational) of their locations.

e. Naval Security Force will initiate actions IAW reference (b).

f. Weapons/Explosive Ordnance Disposal will (NOTE: Support from EOD unit will be requested as directed by OSC/IC. All responders will stand-down until cleared by EOD team).

(1) Provide initial identification of possible chemical/biological contaminants or agents.

(2) Provide assistance and information to the On-Scene Commander.

(3) Conduct render-safe procedures on non-expended ordnance.

(4) Contain non-disseminated agents to the maximum extent possible.

(5) Conduct area search for additional device(s).

(6) Provide technical assistance where needed.

g. Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) will

(1) Provide a representative to the EOC.

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(2) Provide local and regional intelligence and threat assessments to the NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer/Crisis Management Team, including assessments of terrorist intentions.

(3) Establish liaison between the Command, FBI, and other law enforcement agencies for the purpose of data collection and obtaining of evidence.

h. Public Affairs Officer (PAO) will

(1) Establish liaison with the FBI Public Information Office (PIO) and provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center.

(2) Have media center ready for operations.

(3) Coordinate media access to the incident site.

(4) Place announcements as necessary on WNAS.

i. Facilities Team (FMD Lead) will provide equipment and/or personnel support, to include

(1) Providing power and back-up sources as available.

(2) Emergency debris clearance for emergency response personnel/equipment passage.

j. Environmental will

(1) Provide Environmental Specialist(s) to the EOC to advise on hazardous materials and decontamination water runoff issues.

(2) Provide HAZMAT containment assistance.

k. Naval Training Meteorology and Oceanography Detachment (NTMOD), when requested, will

(1) Provide wind direction and speed information at the time that the incident took place.

(2) Provide current weather conditions and advise of anticipated changes to existing conditions.

4. General Information

a. Enclosure (4) provides listing of Agencies that have authority and special interests for the response, mitigation, and recovery from all CBRNE events.

b. Enclosure (5) provides listing of Chemical and biological agents known

to be used as weapons of mass destruction.

c. Enclosure (6) provides definitions of terms associated with CBRNE defense, response, mitigation, and recovery.

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**CBRNE DATA SHEET**

Date/Time \_\_\_\_\_ From \_\_\_\_\_ Contact # \_\_\_\_\_

1. Type of Incident/Agent used: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Location of Incident: \_\_\_\_\_

Personnel Casualties: Injured \_\_\_\_\_ Fatalities \_\_\_\_\_

3. Incident Command: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Allocated NAS Pensacola Assets: Fire \_\_\_\_\_ Security \_\_\_\_\_

Medical \_\_\_\_\_ Other On-Scene Assets: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Local Municipality Assets On-Scene: Fire \_\_\_\_\_ Police \_\_\_\_\_

Medical \_\_\_\_\_ Other Local Assets: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Regional/National Assets Dispatched: \_\_\_\_\_ FBI \_\_\_\_\_

TEU \_\_\_\_\_ CBIRF \_\_\_\_\_ Other National Assets: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Status of SITREP Chain of Command Notifications:

COMNAVREGC: When \_\_\_\_\_ Who \_\_\_\_\_

COMNAVINS: When \_\_\_\_\_ Who \_\_\_\_\_

8. Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**NAS PENSACOLA CDO CBRNE ATTACK CHECKLIST**

1. This checklist is to be used when a report of an incident involving a WMD attack is received.

a. Dispatch emergency response teams to scene(s), as required. Ensure responders are aware that the presents of chemical/biological agents are to be suspected. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Record information on WMD Data sheet. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Commence chronological log. \_\_\_\_\_

d. Notify the following Command Staff of situation and actions taken:

(1) Commanding Officer. \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Executive Officer. \_\_\_\_\_

(3) NAS Pensacola CDO (if unaware of situation). \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Security Officer. \_\_\_\_\_

(5) Medical. \_\_\_\_\_

(6) Emergency Manager. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Activate the EOC, if required or directed. \_\_\_\_\_

f. Notify immediately affected base and tenant commands. \_\_\_\_\_

g. Continue with staff notifications:

(1) Public Works/FMD (2-2332). \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Environmental (2-4611 ext. 100). \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Public Affairs Office (2-2311). \_\_\_\_\_

(4) NCIS. \_\_\_\_\_

h. Prepare SITREP/UNIT SITREP/OPREP-3 (voice and initial message) if reporting command has not already done so. Continue with data tabulation and SITREP/UNIT SITREP/OPREP-3 reporting, as needed. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Take additional actions to clarify or mitigate the situation. These actions may include:

a. Execute any additional annexes contained within this manual to mitigate an incident. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Verify that the following have been initiated, if required:

(1) Personal Protection Equipment is being used. \_\_\_\_\_

(2) The on-site command site has been located greater than 1,500 feet up wind from the incident. \_\_\_\_\_

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Enclosure (2)

(3) Site evacuation(s). \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Securing access to/from base if deemed necessary. \_\_\_\_\_

(5) Emergency responder mutual aid agreement(s) - coordinate with On-Scene Commander. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Aggressively respond to any emergency responder requests for assistance.

d. Alert/Dispatch transportation assets via the Facilities Management Dispatcher. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Verify safe route to established on-site command location and deploy Mobile Command Post. \_\_\_\_\_

f. Coordinate, assemble, and dispatch casualty Search and Rescue Team(s). \_\_\_\_\_

g. Maintain accurate account of actions taken and the results they had on the incident. \_\_\_\_\_

h. Update marquees to reflect current status. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Recurring action - Continue with SITREP/UNIT SITREP/PREP-3 reporting responsibility, if appropriate. \_\_\_\_\_

4. If EOC is not activated:

a. Monitor casualty progress for changes or additional needs to evacuate, relocate or recall personnel/equipment. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Request needed outside military, federal, or civilian support from CNRGC. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Alert the Bachelor Officers Quarters (BOQ) that there may be a need for emergency berthing. \_\_\_\_\_

d. Notify the Supply Officer/OOD Service Officer of any special messing requirements. \_\_\_\_\_

POINTS OF CONTACT AND PHONE NUMBERS

<u>AGENCY/UNIT</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>FAX NUMBER</u>
NCIS	850-452-4211	
EOD Support Unit	Weapons will contact	
Escambia County Emergency Management	850-595-3311	
FBI	850-432-3476	
FEMA - Region IV	770-220-5200	770-220-5230
Florida EMA	850-413-9900	
U.S. Army Operations Center	DSN 223-0218 703-697-0218	DSN 223-6290 703-693-6290
U.S. Army Technical Escort Unit	410-436-3044	410-436-2062
U.S. Joint Forces Command	757-836-0544	757-836-0249
U.S. Marine CBIRF Unit	410-436-9067	410-436-3601

**FEDERAL AGENCIES AND THE MILITARY**

1. The primary Federal organizations dealing with terrorism management are the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), National Security Council (NSC), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of State (DOS) and the Department of Justice (DOJ).

a. DHS. The DHS mission is to provide a unifying core for the best national network of organizations and institution involved in efforts to secure our nation. They are charged with the responsibility to prevent and deter terrorist attacks and protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the nation.

b. NSC. The NSC assists the President in formulating U.S. policy for dealing with terrorist acts and advises the President on terrorist threats that endanger U.S. interests. The DOJ is responsible for overseeing the Federal response to acts of terrorism within the U.S. The U.S. Attorney General makes major policy decisions and legal judgments related to each terrorist incident as it occurs.

c. FBI. The FBI has been designated the primary operational agency for the management of terrorist incidents occurring within the United States. When a terrorist incident occurs, the lead official is generally the Special Agent in Charge (SAIC) of the field office nearest the incident and is under the supervision of the Director of the FBI. The FBI maintains liaison with each governor's office. Because of the presence of concurrent jurisdiction in many cases, the FBI cooperates with state and local law enforcement authorities on a continuing basis. Per the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the FBI is the agency responsible for investigating a threat involving the misuse of a nuclear weapon, special nuclear material, or dangerous radioactive material. In this effort, the FBI cooperates with the Departments of Energy (DOE) and Defense (DOD), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as several states that have established nuclear threat emergency response plans.

d. DOD. DODInst 2000.12, "DOD Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Program" prescribes that the Assistant Secretary of Defense Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict (ASD SO/LIC) has the lead role within the DOD in countering domestic terrorist incidents where U.S. security forces may be used. However, the Attorney General, through the FBI, will remain responsible for coordinating: The activities of all Federal agencies assisting in the resolution of the incident and in the administration of justice in the affected area(s); and these activities with those states and local agencies similarly engaged.

e. DOS. Has the responsibility for dealing with terrorism involving Americans abroad. The base's response is subject with agreements established with the host nation. In addition, understanding rules of engagement, the inherent right of self-defense, still applies in incidents off bases in foreign areas. If U.S. forces (or members thereof) are actually under attack, they retain the inherent right to respond with proportionate, necessary force until the threat is neutralized. This is providing that the host nation is unwilling or unable to respond to the threat in sufficient time or with the appropriate means.

f. Military Authority. Upon notification of Presidential approval to use military force, the Attorney General will advise the Director of the FBI, who will notify the SAIC at the terrorist incident scene. The Attorney General will also notify the Secretary of Defense, who will advise the military commander. The military commander and the SAIC will coordinate the transfer of operational control to the military commander. Responsibility for the tactical phase of the operation is transferred to military authority when the SAIC relinquishes command and control of the operation and on-site military commander accepts it. However, the SAIC may revoke the military force commitment at any time before the assault phase, if the SAIC determines that military intervention is no longer required and the military commander agrees that a withdrawal can be accomplished without seriously endangering the safety of military personnel or others involved in the operation. When the military commander determines that the operation is complete and military personnel are no longer in danger, command and control will be promptly returned to the SAIC. For the military planner in the U.S., its territories, and its possessions, this relationship between the DOJ and DOD require the development of local Memorandums of Understanding between the base and the appropriate local FBI office to preclude confusion in the event of an incident. Because of military turnover and reorganization, these local agreements should be reviewed and tested annually.

## 2. Military Base Commander's Responsibilities

a. Domestic Incidents. Although the FBI has primary law enforcement responsibility for terrorist incidents in the U.S. (including its possessions and territories), Base Commanders are responsible for maintaining law and order on military bases. Plans should address the use of security forces to isolate, contain, and neutralize a terrorist incident within the capability of base resources.

b. In the U.S., Base Commanders will provide the initial and immediate response to any incident occurring on military bases to isolate and contain the incident. When responding to a terrorist incident, the FBI takes the following steps:

(1) The senior FBI official will establish liaison with the command center at the base. When the FBI assumes jurisdiction, the FBI official will coordinate the use of FBI assets to assist in resolving the situation; e.g., hostage rescue team, public affairs assets, etc.

(2) If the FBI assumes jurisdiction:

(a) The Attorney General will assume primary responsibility for coordinating the Federal law enforcement response.

(b) The senior military commander will take action to resolve the incident.

(c) The military commander will take immediate actions as dictated by the situation to prevent loss of life or to mitigate property damage before the FBI and/or local response force(s) arrive.

(d) In all cases, command of military elements remains within military channels.

## CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL AGENT CHARACTERISTICS

### 1. Chemical Agents

a. Tabun (GA) is a brownish to colorless liquid that gives off a colorless vapor, and was the first of the nerve agents developed by the Germans before World War II. It enters the body primarily through the respiratory tract, but is also highly toxic when absorbed through the skin and digestive tract. It is approximately 20 times more persistent than Sarin (GB) but not as stable in storage.

(1) Physical State. Colorless to brown liquid that gives off colorless vapor.

(2) Odor. Faintly fruity, none when pure.

(3) Eye Toxicity. Very high toxicity; much greater through eyes than through skin. Very low concentration of vapor (estimated 2.5 mg-min/m<sup>3</sup>) causes pupil of eyes to constrict, resulting in difficulty in seeing in dim light. This is usually the first physical indication of low-level exposure and can be used to monitor the status of responders.

(4) Skin Toxicity. Very toxic. Decontamination of the smallest drop of liquid agent is essential. Liquid penetrates skin readily.

(5) Protection Required. Protective mask and protective clothing. Clothing could be contaminated with G-agents for about 30 minutes after contact with vapor; consider this fact before unmasking. Immediately remove all liquid from clothing.

#### (6) Decontamination

(a) Eyes. Flush eyes with water immediately.

(b) Skin. Use household bleach for liquid agent on the skin.

(c) Equipment. Super-tropical bleach, household bleach, caustic soda, and diluted alkali solutions are effective on equipment. Use steam and ammonia or hot, soapy water in a confined area. (Note: GA may react to form Cyanogen Chloride (CK) in bleach slurry.)

(d) Persistency. Depends on munitions used and the weather. Heavily splashed liquids persist 1 to 2 days under average weather conditions, and evaporate about 20 times more slowly than water. Also, GA in water can persist about 1 day at 20°C and about 6 days at 50°C, and can persist about twice as long in seawater.

b. Sarin (GB). The Germans developed GB after they developed GA, hence the designation GB. It is a volatile liquid at room temperature. Pure GB is odorless and colorless. The physiological symptoms of GB are essentially the same as those of other nerve agents.

(1) Physical State. Colorless liquid.

(2) Odor. Almost none when pure.

(3) Eye Toxicity. Very high toxicity; much greater through eyes than through skin. Very low concentration of vapor causes pupil of eyes to constrict, resulting in difficulty in seeing in dim light.

(4) Skin Toxicity. Lethal dose is 1.7 grams per person. Liquid does not injure skin, but penetrates it rapidly. Immediate decontamination of the smallest drop is essential. Vapor penetrates skin also. Death usually occurs within 15 minutes after absorption of fatal dosage.

(5) Protection Required. Protective mask and protective clothing. Clothing could be contaminated with G-agents for about 30 minutes after contact with vapor; consider this fact before unmasking. Immediately remove all liquid from clothing.

(6) Decontamination

(a) Eyes. Flush eyes with water immediately.

(b) Skin. Use skin decontaminating kit for liquid agent on the skin.

(c) Equipment. Decontaminate individual equipment with super-tropical bleach, household bleach, caustic soda, and diluted alkali solutions are effective on equipment. Use steam and ammonia or hot soapy water in a confined area.

(d) Persistency. Depends on release mechanism and the weather. Evaporates at approximately the same rate as water or kerosene. GB is less persistent than GA.

c. Soman (GD) is a colorless liquid that gives off a colorless vapor. Soman is the most poisonous of the G-agents, apparently because of the ease with which it can penetrate into the central nervous system. The physiological effect of GD is essentially the same as that of GA and GB. However, after a few minutes, antidotes are not as effective for GD as they are for other nerve agents. The addition of thickeners increases GD persistency and hazard. The usual thickened form of GD is designated TGD. VR-55 is probably another designation for thickened GD.

(1) Physical State. Colorless liquid that gives off colorless vapor.

(2) Odor. Fruity; impurities give it the odor of camphor.

(3) Eye Toxicity. Very high toxicity; much greater through eyes than through skin. Vapor causes pupil of eyes to constrict, resulting in difficulty in seeing in dim light.

(4) Skin Toxicity. Extremely toxic by skin absorption. The estimated lethal dose is 0.35 grams per person on bare skin (1.4 grams per person in ordinary clothing). Liquid does not injure skin but penetrates it rapidly. Immediate decontamination of the smallest drop is essential. Death usually occurs within 15 minutes after absorption of fatal dosage.

(5) Protection Required. Protective mask and protective clothing. Clothing may be contaminated with G-agents for about 30 minutes after contact with vapor. Consider this fact before unmasking. Immediately remove all liquid from clothing.

(6) Decontamination

(a) Eyes. Flush eyes with water immediately.

(b) Skin. Use skin decontaminating kit for liquid agent on the skin.

(c) Equipment. Super-tropical bleach, household bleach, caustic soda, and diluted alkali solutions are effective on equipment. Use steam and ammonia or hot, soapy water in a confined area.

(d) Persistency. Depends on release mechanism and the weather. Heavily splashed liquids persist 1 to 2 days under average weather conditions, and are calculated to evaporate about four times as slowly as water. Addition of agent thickeners can greatly increase persistency.

d. GF (No Common Name) is a fluoride-containing organo-phosphate. It is a potential nerve agent. It is a slightly volatile liquid that is almost insoluble in water. It enters the body primarily through the respiratory tract, but is also highly toxic through the skin and digestive tract. It is approximately 20 times more persistent than GB.

(1) Physical State. Liquid.

(2) Odor. No information given.

(3) Skin and Eye Toxicity. Toxicity information reports LD values in mice from 16 to 400 micrograms per kilogram, compared to LD of 200 micrograms per kilogram for Sarin (GB).

(4) Protection Required. Protective mask and protective clothing.

(5) Decontamination

(a) Eyes. Flush eyes with water immediately.

(b) Skin. Use skin decontaminating kit for liquid agent on the skin.

(c) Equipment. Decontaminate individual equipment with super-tropical bleach, household bleach, caustic soda, and diluted alkali solutions are effective on equipment. Use steam and ammonia or hot, soapy water in a confined area.

(d) Persistency. GF is about as persistent as GA. GF evaporates about 20 times more slowly than water. Heavily splashed liquids persist one to two days under average weather conditions.

e. VX (No Common Name). The U.S. standard V-agent is VX. It is a very persistent, odorless, amber-colored liquid, similar in appearance to motor oil. Although VX is many times more persistent than the G-agents, it is very similar to GB in mechanism of action and effects. Because VX has low volatility, liquid droplets on the skin do not evaporate quickly, thereby increasing absorption. VX is estimated to be more than 100 times as toxic as GB. VX by inhalation is estimated to be twice as toxic as GB.

(1) Physical State. Amber-colored oily liquid.

(2) Odor. None.

(3) Skin and Eye Toxicity. Extremely toxic by skin and eye absorption; about 100 times as potent as GB. Liquid does not injure the skin or eye, but penetrates rapidly. Immediate decontamination of the smallest drop is essential. The rate of action is very rapid. Death usually occurs within 15 minutes after absorption of fatal dosage.

(4) Protection Required. Protective mask and protective clothing.

(5) Decontamination

(a) Skin. Use skin decontaminating kit for liquid agent on the skin.

(b) Equipment. Decontaminate individual equipment with super-tropical bleach slurries and household bleach is effective on equipment.

(c) Persistency. Depends on release mechanism and the weather. Heavily splashed liquid persists for long periods under average weather conditions. In very cold weather, VX can persist for months. VX is calculated to be approximately 1,500 times slower in evaporating than GB.

f. Vx. Another V-agent of interest is Vx, called V sub x. Another designation for Vx is "V gas." The properties of Vx are similar to those of VX. It is nearly ten times more volatile than VX but is very persistent in comparison the G-agents. The physiological action, protection, and decontaminates for Vx are the same as for VX.

g. Levinstein Mustard (H) is the original mustard (gas) of World War I vintage. It contains about 30 percent sulfur impurities, which gives it a pronounced odor. These impurities lessen the effectiveness of H but depress its freezing point two to five degrees. Other properties of H are essentially the same as those for distilled mustard.

h. Distilled Mustard (HD) is a colorless to amber-colored liquid with a garlic like odor. It has less odor and a slightly greater blistering power than H and is more stable in storage. It is used as a delayed-action casualty agent. HD is heavier than water, however small droplets will float on water surfaces and present a hazard. HD effects are usually delayed 4-6 hours but latent periods have been observed for up to 24 hours. Wet skin absorbs more mustard than does dry skin. For this reason, HD exerts a casualty effect at lower concentrations in hot, humid weather because the body is moist with perspiration.

(1) Physical State. Oily, colorless to amber liquid.

(2) Odor. Like garlic or horseradish.

(3) Skin and Eye Toxicity. Eyes are very susceptible to low concentration; incapacitating effects by skin absorption require higher concentrations.

(4) Protection Required. Protective mask and permeable protective clothing for vapor and small droplets; impermeable clothing for protection against large droplets, splashes and smears.

(5) Decontamination

(a) Skin. Use skin decontaminating kit for liquid agent on the skin.

(b) Equipment. Decontaminate individual equipment with the individual equipment decontamination kit. STB and scorching with fire are effective for confined areas.

(c) Persistency. Depends upon the amount of contamination by liquid, the release mechanism, the nature of the terrain, and the soil and weather conditions. Heavily splashed liquid persists for 1 to 2 days or more in concentrations that produce significant casualties under average weather conditions, and a week to months under very cold conditions. HD on soil remains vesicant for about 2 weeks. HD is calculated to evaporate about five times more slowly than GB. Persistency in running water is only a few days, while persistency in stagnant water can be several months. HD is about twice as persistent in seawater.

i. Nitrogen Mustard (HN-3). Nitrogen Mustards (HN-1, 2, and 3) are similar to mustard in properties and effects; however, it is more volatile and less persistent than mustard. HN-3 is the principal representative of the nitrogen mustards because its vesicant properties are almost equal to those of HD and it is the most stable in storage of the three nitrogen mustards. Because of its low volatility, HN-3 does not constitute a grave vapor hazard to the skin in open air. HN-3 is a liquid that has no odor in its pure form. It is used as a delayed-action casualty agent that has a persistency that is considerably longer than HD.

(1) Physical State. Oily liquid.

(2) Odor. None when pure.

(3) Skin and Eye Toxicity. Similar to HD. Nitrogen mustards are not detoxified by the body; therefore, effects are cumulative.

(4) Protection Required. Protective mask and permeable protective clothing for vapor and small droplets; impermeable clothing for protection against large droplets, splashes and smears.

(5) Decontamination

(a) Skin. Use skin decontaminating kit for liquid agent on the skin.

(b) Equipment. Decontaminate individual equipment with the individual equipment decontamination kit. STB and fire are effective for confined areas.

(c) Persistency. Considerably longer than for HD.

j. Lewisite (L) is the principal gas of military interest. It is used as a moderately delayed-action casualty agent with a persistency somewhat shorter than that of HD. When humidity is high, L hydrolyzes so rapidly that it is difficult to maintain a concentration sufficient to blister bare skin. It produces effects similar to mustard with the main difference is that L produces immediate pain. L warns of its presence by irritating the eyes and skin, and has a rapid rate of action. Liquid L causes immediate burning sensation in the eyes and permanent loss of sight if not decontaminated within 1 minute with large amounts of water.

(1) Physical State. Colorless to brownish liquid.

(2) Odor. Like geraniums. Very little odor when pure.

(3) Skin and Eye Toxicity. Even limited concentrations of L vapor cause extreme irritation of the eyes. Burning, pain, sensitivity to light, tearing, and swelling of the eyelids result. An exposure of 1,500 mg-min/m<sup>3</sup> produces severe and probably permanent corneal damage to the eyes. Liquid L causes severe damage to the eye. L has about the same blistering action on the skin as HD, even though the lethal dosage for L is much higher.

(4) Protection Required. Protective mask and permeable protective clothing for vapor and small droplets; impermeable clothing for protection against large droplets, splashes, and smears.

(5) Decontamination

(a) Skin. Use skin decontaminating kit for liquid agent on the skin.

(b) Equipment. Decontaminate individual equipment with the individual equipment decontamination kit. Pool chlorine, super-tropical bleach, household bleach, and caustic soda are effective for confined areas.

(c) Persistency. Somewhat shorter than for HD, very short duration under humid conditions.

## 2. Biological Agents

### a. Pathogens

(1) Anthrax. Anthrax, bacteria, is primarily a disease of cattle and sheep caused by the spore-forming bacteria *Bacillus Anthracis*. Respiratory anthrax, caused by inhalation of air-borne anthrax spores is the dominant biological warfare (BW) threat. Remarkably, little anthrax is necessary to infect. Spores in soil survive for years.

(a) Physical State. Biological warfare agent anthrax can be disseminated as aerosolized liquid slurry or as a dry powder. In either case, it will be converted into air-borne particles, which are seldom visible, for BW attack.

(b) Effects. The symptoms of respiratory anthrax appear as soon as 2 days after exposure, or possibly as late as 30 to 60 days after exposure. Early symptoms are flu-like. Once symptoms appear, breathing becomes more difficult, and fever and weakness worsen over the next 2 days. Coma can develop. Victims usually die within 3 to 4 days of symptom development.

(c) Protection Required. Vaccination produces a substantial level of immunity to anthrax. PPE masks or common particulate respirators provide physical protection against biological agents. Biological weapons produce ground-level clouds of air-borne BW agent particles that move with the wind. PPE protection requires that you be in it before the agent cloud arrives, and stay in it until the cloud has completely cleared the area. Good mask fit and careful mask donning are imperative. Early treatment with antibiotics can cure respiratory anthrax. To be effective, treatment must begin before onset of symptoms.

(d) Decontamination. Personal decontamination with towelettes is required at the time of removal of the PPE. Anthrax deposition near the point of agent release is substantial, justifying thorough decontamination. Further downwind deposition is minimal. Skin contact with low-level anthrax contamination is not highly dangerous. Because they are proteins, heat, acids, or alkalis can be used for detoxification. Chlorine can be used.

(2) Brucellosis. Brucellosis is produced by any of several variants of the bacterium *Brucella* (*Brucella suis*, *Brucella melitensis*, *Brucella abortis*). These *Brucellas* are primarily diseases of domesticated animals. Biological warfare infection with the agent is designed to result from inhalation of air-borne *Brucella* organisms. Very little *Brucella* needs to be inhaled to produce an infection, but *Brucella* does not survive exceptionally long when air-borne. Nighttime dissemination is therefore preferred. *Brucella* is expected to soon be part of a number of BW arsenals.

(a) Physical State. *Brucella* can be prepared for BW use as dry powders or liquid slurries.

(b) Effects. A period of weeks is common between exposure to *Brucella* and the first onset of symptoms, which are nonspecific. Fever, chills, listlessness, sweats, weakness, and joint and muscle pain are usually reported. The symptoms last for months, even with treatment. *Brucella* are highly infective, but do not withstand the rigors of air-borne transmission and environmental exposure well.

(c) Protection Required. Although there is no U.S. vaccine for Brucellosis, the organisms respond to a number of antibiotics. The disease is not communicable from man to man. The primary means of infection is through inhalation of air-borne organisms; therefore, mask protection is of critical importance. Other means of transmission is through ingestion of non-pasteurized dairy products and uncooked meats.

(d) Decontamination. Contaminated materials are easily sterilized or disinfected by common methods such as chlorine. Pasteurization and proper food preparation are effective for contaminated meats and dairy products.

(3) Plague. Plague or Black Plague is a disease caused by the bacteria *Pasteurella pestis*. It occurs as three primary types in man: bubonic, septicemic, and pneumonic. Plague is transmissible to man by the bite of an infected flea, or from man to man by the respiratory route. Like other common BW agents, it relies on inhalation of air-borne organisms for infection. The disease naturally occurs in many parts of the world. The Plague is moderately infective by inhalation, not very hearty once released into the environment, nor does it seem to penetrate intact skin easily. Antibiotic resistant strains are possible.

(a) Physical State. Biological warfare agent preparations can be in the form of water-based slurries, or possibly dry powder. Dry forms are more efficient, but more difficult to prepare.

(b) Effects. Inhalation (pneumonic) plague symptoms typically appear 2 to 3 days after inhalation of the organism. The onset is abrupt, with fever, chills, headache, cough, and rapid heart rate. Sputum is blood-flecked, later pink to red. Most untreated patients die within 48 hours of symptom onset.

(c) Protection Required. Some military personnel have, for some time, been vaccinated against Plague, not so much as a BW defense, but as a defense against exposure to the organism during deployment to naturally plague-ridden areas. PPE provides physical protection against the organism. Since large amounts of the agent are released from typical BW munitions, good mask fit is essential. Antibiotics provide a third tier of protection against this agent. Antibiotic use within a few hours of symptom development reduces the fatality rate to less than 5 percent.

(d) Decontamination. The organism is killed by exposure to heat at 130F for 15 minutes. Decontamination can be effected by boiling, dry heat above 130F, steam, or treatment with Lysol or chlorine.

(4) Tularemia. Tularemia is also known as Rabbit Fever. It is produced by the bacterium *Francisella Tularensis*. Like most biological warfare agents, tularemia is typically prepared for airborne dissemination. Tularemia is not a spore-forming organism, and is not extremely stable when exposed to sunlight or when released into the environment, but it is highly infective.

(a) Physical State. Biological warfare tularemia preparations can be either wet slurries or dry powders.

(b) Effects. Symptoms appear within 4 to 7 days of inhalation of airborne tularemia. They include the sudden onset of fever, chills, cough, headache, with a tendency for pneumonia to develop. Untreated, the disease has a fatality rate of approximately 30 percent and may last for months. When treated with antibiotics, the fatality rate is less than 1 percent.

(c) Protection Required. Tularemia responds to any of several antibiotics. Although the Department of Defense has an experimental vaccine that has been successfully used with several thousand subjects, there are no immediate plans for its widespread use. As with other BW agents, PPE masks offer considerable physical protection against airborne agent.

(d) Decontamination. Tularemia is easily killed by heat at 113° F or above for a few minutes or by 0.5 percent phenol in 15 minutes. Chlorine can be used as a decontaminate.

(5) Smallpox. Smallpox is an infective human disease caused by the virus *Variola*. It has been eradicated in nature. The last natural case occurred in Somalia in October 1977. The virus has no known animal reservoirs. It survives in various laboratories, and presumably in BW arsenals. There are many related animal pox viruses; however, it is unlikely that these will cause severe effects in man.

(a) Physical State. Biological warfare preparations of variola virus have been produced in liquid slurry or fine dry powder.

(b) Effects. Smallpox is a highly contagious disease. Fever, headache, backache, and prostration (the first symptoms of the disorder) appear 7 to 17 days after exposure. A rash typically appears within 2 days of the onset of fever. Over the next few days, the rash converts to pus-filled blisters (Pustules), scab over, and the scabs separate in weeks 2 and 3 of the disease. The rash is easily identifiable as smallpox. Case fatality rates of 30-35 percent are common for the more virulent of the variola strains.

(c) Protection Required. Vaccination provides an effective, long-lasting protection against small pox. However, few people born since the mid 1970's have been vaccinated (the disease was eradicated in 1977), and vaccinations become ineffective after 10-15 years, so most of the population is susceptible to infection. PPE mask provides a significant level of physical protection. Biological warfare uses of smallpox are expected to rely on respiration of air-borne virus particles, implying that mask protection is of particular importance.

(d) Decontamination. Decontamination can be accomplished by exposure of the organism to alcohol and acetone for 1 hour at room temperature, or chlorine, but the virus is resistant to some other disinfectants. Moist heat above 140° F and dry heat above 212° F are effective in 10 minutes.

(6) Viral Encephalitis. Viral encephalitis is caused by any of several viruses. Some common encephalitis viruses are Venezuelan, Eastern and Western Equine Encephalitis viruses, St. Louis Encephalitis, and Japanese Encephalitis. Many infections by these viruses result in relatively mild illness. However, a percentage of infected people develop central nervous system involvement (encephalitis and/or meningitis). These cases are severe and may be fatal.

(a) Physical State. Viral Encephalitides can be prepared as either a liquid slurry or as a dry powder. These agents will likely be dispersed as an aerosol to create an inhalation hazard. Use of infected insects is another possible means of disseminating these viruses.

(b) Effects. Headache, drowsiness, fever, vomiting, and muscle pain are the usual initial symptoms for these viruses. Tremors, mental confusion, convulsions, and coma may develop rapidly in cases of central nervous system involvement. Paralysis of the extremities occurs occasionally. Fatality rates depend upon the specific strain of virus, but are usually low. The incubation period for Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis, a typical member of this group, is 2 to 4 days with the acute phase of the disease lasting 2 to 6 days.

(c) Protection Required. Vaccines for several of the viral encephalitides are available on a limited experimental basis. The PPE mask provides effective protection against aerosols of these agents. As these agents are likely to be disseminated as an aerosol, good mask fit is important.

(d) Decontamination. Standard decontaminates and methods are effective with these viruses. Contact with low-level contamination is not generally considered a great hazard unless the agent is re-aerosolized.

(7) Q Fever is the disease caused by the rickettsia coxiella burnetti. It is maintained in nature as inapparent infections in domestic animals such as cattle and sheep. Transmission is usually by infective aerosols. Ticks can also spread the disease.

(a) Physical State. Q Fever may be prepared as either a dry powder or as liquid slurry. It will be dispersed as an aerosol to create an inhalation hazard.

(b) Effects. Q Fever has an incubation period of 2 to 3 weeks. Onset of symptoms is abrupt with acute fever, headache, chills, weakness, and profuse perspiration. A nonproductive cough is common. Acute phase of the disease may last 1 to 3 weeks. Mortality rate is less than one percent, even in untreated patients. Acute Q Fever responds well to antibiotic treatment. Chronic forms of the disease may respond poorly to antibiotics.

(c) Protection Required. An experimental vaccine effective against Q Fever is available on a limited basis. Acute forms of Q Fever respond well to antibiotics. Antibiotic treatment will usually shorten or eliminate period of incapacitation in infected personnel, the PPE mask provides effective protection against aerosols of Q Fever. As Q Fever is highly infective by inhalation, good mask fit is imperative.

(d) Decontamination. Q Fever organisms are very persistent in the environment and are hard to kill. They can survive for months in soil. Standard decontamination methods may not be entirely effective in disinfecting Q Fever, but can at least remove the organisms. Thorough decontamination should be performed as soon as feasible.

b. Toxins

(1) Botulinum Toxins. Botulinum toxins, the cause of botulism food poisoning, are a family of high molecular weight neurotoxins produced by the bacteria Clostridium botulinum. Botulinum toxins are lethal, considerably more poisonous than nerve gases, and are among the most toxic substances known to man. The type A toxin is the most potent of the toxins produced by this organism. Botulinum Toxin A (BTA) is the dominant toxin threat agent and would likely be used as an aerosol to create an inhalation hazard.

(a) Physical State. Botulinum toxins can be prepared as either a dry white powder or as liquid slurry. It is stable in solution up to 7 days when protected from heat and light.

(b) Effects. Botulinum toxins act by preventing the release of acetylcholine, a neuromuscular transmitter chemical. This results in extreme muscular weakness, malaise, and dilation of the pupils, blurred vision, and dizziness. Respiratory paralysis and cardiac arrest occur in lethal cases. Symptom onset occurs in 12 to 72 hours. Recovery in survivors may take months.

(c) Protection Required. An experimental vaccine effective against Botulinum toxins type A, B, C, D, and E is available and was used on a limited basis during Operation Desert Storm. There is a polyvalent antitoxin available for treatment of botulinal intoxication. However, it may not be available in quantity and needs to be used very soon after intoxication. The PPE mask provides effective protection against toxins disseminated as an aerosol. As Botulinum will probably be dispersed as an aerosol, good mask fit and careful mask donning are imperative.

(d) Decontamination. The toxin can withstand acids, but chlorine or other alkaline solutions can destroy it. This toxin is sensitive to heat. Boiling for 15 minutes or, when in food, cooking for 30 minutes at 175° F will destroy it.

(2) Staphylococcal Enterotoxin, Type B (SEB). Various bacteria produce toxins that induce fever, vomiting, and diarrhea. These toxins, called enterotoxins, are a common cause of food poisoning. They are militarily important as they cause incapacitating effects at very low doses. One of the most potent of the bacterial enterotoxins is SEB. This toxin is produced by certain strains of the bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus*.

(a) Physical State. SEB can be prepared as either a dry powder or as liquid slurry.

(b) Effects. Intoxication by SEB causes fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and watery diarrhea. While SEB is generally considered an incapacitating agent, fatalities will occur in cases of high doses. Symptoms usually occur within one-half to 6 hours (average 3 hours) after ingestion. Symptoms can appear within a few minutes after exposure to large doses by aerosol. Incapacitation is brief, usually 1 day or less.

(c) Protection Required. There is no specific treatment for SEB intoxication; therefore, physical protection is imperative. As SEB will likely be disseminated as an inhalable aerosol, a good mask fit is important.

(d) Decontamination. Use large amounts of soap and water to decontaminate personnel, equipment, and supplies. SEB is difficult to decontaminate with active chlorine (super topical bleach, pool chlorine). Formaldehyde detoxifies SEB.

(3) Ricin is a lethal, delayed-action cytotoxin. The toxic properties of the castor bean have long been known. The active toxin in castor beans is the toxin ricin. This is a high molecular weight protein toxin that is highly toxic. Forms of ricin that could be used as a warfare agent range from crude castor bean cake to a highly purified extract.

(a) Physical State. Ricin can be prepared as either a dry powder or as liquid slurry.

(b) Effects. Inhalation of ricin causes a severe hemorrhagic pneumonia. Initial symptoms usually appear between 6 to 10 hours and 3 days. The first symptoms are nausea, vomiting, bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramps, breathing difficulty, renal failure, and circulatory collapse. In survivors of serious exposures, hospitalization of 10 or more days may be required. Death may occur within a few days after exposure.

(c) Protection Required. Antitoxin is available. Its early administration is necessary to prevent severe tissue damage; therefore, physical protection is imperative. PPE provides effective protection, as ricin will likely be disseminated as an inhalable aerosol. Good mask fit is important.

(d) Decontamination. Use soap and water to remove contamination from personnel, equipment and supplies. Chlorine can be used as a decontaminate.

### 3. Notes

a. Biological Decontamination Heat. Apply large amounts of heat; both dry heat and steam may be used to destroy/neutralize biological contaminated equipment. Heat may be combined with the application of ultraviolet light from commercially available ultraviolet lamps. Do not expose personnel to ultraviolet lamps while they are being used. When using heat, the user must take into account the combustibility of the surfaces being heated.

b. Disinfect. Take care to ensure the disinfectant will not destroy the facility that is being decontaminated. Use items such as, but not limited to, those shown in the decontaminates reference for standard and nonstandard decontaminates.

(1) Some biological agents are heat stable; therefore, heat will not work as a decontaminate. Check with medical staff personnel to determine which biological agents may be destroyed/neutralized using heat.

(2) Not all decontaminates are suitable for interior decontamination, and not all decontaminates are suitable for biological decontamination.

c. Flushing. Can be very effective for removing biological agents, to include diluting toxins. Flushing does not neutralize biological agents, but transfers the problem from your immediate area to a contained area (sump) where they may be neutralized.

d. Surfaces. Rough surfaces must be scrubbed after the disinfectant has been applied or flushing has occurred to ensure contamination does not lodge or embed itself in the contaminated surface. If you are unsure whether the surface is smooth or rough, scrub the surface after the disinfectant has been applied and/or flushing has occurred.

## CHEMICAL WARFARE (CW) AGENT HAZARDS

### FACTOR

### INFLUENCE

#### **Exposure**

Exposure can be through inhalation, skin, and the eyes. Drink and food contaminated by CW agents are harmful. Other means of exposure are breaching of the full protective ensemble (i.e., from a tear caused by a munitions fragment) and transfer from a contaminated surface during processing through a Contamination Control Area (CCA) or Aircrew Contamination Control Area (ACCA).

#### **Persistency**

The persistency, or duration, of a CW agent(s) ranges from a few seconds to months. The most important factors affecting persistency are specific agent characteristics and weather. Additional factors affecting persistency are method of agent dissemination, droplet size, shape of contaminated surfaces, and terrain.

#### **Weather Effects**

Weather factors include temperature, wind, humidity, precipitation, and atmospheric stability. High winds and heavy rains help to reduce the contamination hazard. Lack of wind, overcast skies, and moderate temperatures favor persistence. Heat and bright sunlight also tend to reduce agent persistency.

#### **Surface and Terrain Effects**

CW agent clouds tend to follow the terrain, flowing over rolling countryside and down valleys. Hazardous amounts may persist in hollows, depressions, and other areas of low ground. Rough terrain, such as forest areas, retard cloud movement. Flat countryside allows a uniform, unbroken cloud movement. Vegetated areas are more easily contaminated than barren terrain because the vegetation picks up the agent. Liquid agents will soak into porous surfaces, making evaporation slower than non-porous surfaces.

## DECONTAMINATION METHODS

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>METHOD</u>
<b>Roads and Pathways</b>	Do not use for 24-72 hours, or cover small areas with 4 inches of earth, or scrape top 2 inches of earth to side, or if hard surface, flush with water (runoff will be contaminated and must be addressed) or bleach. Soaking with diesel fuel and burning creates a downwind hazard.
<b>Buildings</b>	Weather (24-72 hours), or wash down with hot, soapy water (runoff is <u>contaminated and must be addressed</u> ) or bleach.
<b>Motor Vehicles</b>	Remove bulk contamination. This may be accomplished by either scrubbing with mud, followed by rinsing or using dry sand or earth to absorb the agent. Air-out 8 to 48 hours. (Driving the vehicle will increase the effectiveness of aeration.) Hot water and soap are the primary method of decontamination.
<b>Aircraft</b>	Interior - per applicable aircraft technical orders. Open hatches to allow for aeration. Exterior - remove bulk contamination by flushing with water, if available. <u>Concentrate on crew ingress/egress areas.</u>
<b>Support Equipment</b>	Blot off surface with M295 Kit (solvent soaked rags may be used). Aerating operating equipment 8 to 48 hours will increase the effectiveness of decontamination. Wash with hot, soapy water, if available.
<b>Tools</b>	M295 Kit or clean with organic solvent, wipe with oil or aerate (4-8 hours).
<b>Tents, Tarps, Web Gear, etc.</b>	Remove visible (bulk) contamination by any means available (water is best). Aerate 48 to 72 hours.
<b>Small Arms</b>	Immediately wipe down with M295 Kit or solvent soaked rag, dry and then oil. When time allows break down weapon, wash with hot soapy water or cleaning solvents, rinse with clean water, dry thoroughly and oil.

**DEFINITION OF TERMS**

1. Aero Medical Evacuation System. A system which provides: (1) control of patient movement by air transport; (2) specialized medical attendants and equipment for in-flight medical care; (3) facilities on or in the vicinity of air strips and air bases for the limited medical care of transit patients entering, en route, via, or leaving the system; and (4) communication with originating, destination, and en route medical facilities concerning patient transportation.
2. Antiterrorism (AT). Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military forces.
3. Bio-chemicals. The chemicals that make up or are produced by living things.
4. Biological Agent. A microorganism that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals, or causes the deterioration of material.
5. Biological Warfare (BW). The intentional use of biological agents as weapons to kill or injure humans, animals, and plants, or to damage equipment.
6. Buddy Aid. The administration of a chemical agent antidote to a person exhibiting symptoms of severe chemical agent poisoning when that person is unable to administer self-aid.
7. Chemical Agent. A chemical substance which is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate personnel through its physiological effects. The term excludes riot control agents, herbicides, smoke, and flame.
8. Chemical Monitoring. The continued or periodic process of determining whether or not a chemical agent is present.
9. Chemical Survey. The directed effort to determine the nature and degree of chemical hazard in an area and to delineate the perimeter of the hazard area.
10. Cold Zone. The zone encompassing the warm zone and is used to carry out all other support functions of the incident. Workers in the cold zone are not required to wear personal protective clothing because the zone is considered safe. The mobile command post, staging area, and the triage/treatment area are located within the cold zone.
11. Contamination Avoidance. Actions to prevent contamination from getting on mission-essential resources and personnel, whether directly from agent deposition or by transfer from contaminated surfaces.
12. Contamination Control Area (CCA). An area in which chemically contaminated PPE is removed; people, equipment, and supplies are decontaminated to allow processing between a toxic environment and a toxic free area; and people exiting a toxic free area may safely don PPE.

13. Contamination Control. Procedures to avoid, reduce, remove, or render harmless, temporarily or permanently, nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing the efficient conduct of military operations.

14. Decontamination. The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. As a part of the contamination control process, decontamination operations are intended to help sustain or enhance conduct of military operations by preventing or minimizing performance degradation, casualties, or loss of material.

15. Exclusion Area. The area immediately surrounding one or more receptacles in which chemical agents are contained. Normally, the boundaries of an exclusion area are the walls, floor, and ceiling of a storage structure, secure container, or a barrier that establishes the boundary of the exclusion area (such as an igloo or a fence).

16. Force Protection. Security program designed to protect service members, civilian employees, family members, facilities, and equipment, in all locations and situations, accomplished through planned and integrated application of combating terrorism, physical security, operations security, personal protective services, law enforcement and supported by intelligence, counter intelligence, and other security programs to ensure combat capability.

17. G-Series Nerve Agents. Chemical agents of moderate to high toxicity developed in the 1930's. Examples are tabun (GA), sarin (GB), soman (GD), and GF.

18. Hazardous Material (HAZMAT). All hazardous substances, petroleum, natural gas, synthetic gas, acutely toxic chemicals, and other toxic chemicals, including hazardous waste.

19. Hot Line. A real or imaginary line that separates contaminated from uncontaminated areas.

20. Hot Zone. The area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from HAZMAT releases to personnel outside the zone.

21. Incapacitating Agents. Produce temporary physiological and/or mental effects via action on the central nervous system.

22. Initial Response Element. The first responders that deploy immediately to the disaster scene to provide initial command and control, to save lives, and to suppress and control hazards. (Also known as Incident Response Team (IRT).)

23. Line-Source Delivery System. A delivery system in which the biological agent is dispersed from a moving ground or air vehicle in a line perpendicular to the direction of the prevailing wind.

24. National Command Authorities (NCA). The President and the Secretary of Defense or their duty deputized alternates or successors.

25. Non-Persistent Agent. A chemical agent that, when released, dissipates and/or loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes.
26. Persistent Agent. A chemical agent that, when released, remains able to cause casualties for more than 24 hours to several days or weeks.
27. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). In nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from biological and chemical hazards and some nuclear effects.
28. Point-Source Delivery System. A delivery system in which the biological agent is dispersed from a stationary position.
29. Risk Management. The effective use of available resources (i.e., time, manpower, and funding) to prioritize and complete actions required to reduce risk, either through preventive actions or increased response capability.
30. Shelters. Structures that protect personnel from exposure to CB contamination. As a minimum, they provide a physical barrier that keeps a portion of the contamination away from the people inside.
31. Spore. Reproductive forms of some microorganisms become resistant to environmental conditions, such as extreme heat or cold while in a "resting stage."
32. Threat Conditions (THREATCON). A Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-approved program standardizing the Military Services identification of and recommended responses to terrorist threats against U.S. personnel and facilities. This program facilitates inter-Service coordination and support for antiterrorism activities.
33. Toxin Agent. A poison formed as a specific secretion product in the metabolism of a vegetable or animal organism as distinguished from inorganic poisons. Synthetic processes can also manufacture such poisons.
34. Virus. An infectious microorganism that exists as a particle rather than as a complete cell. Viruses are not capable of reproducing outside of the host cell.
35. Warm Zone. The area of a hazardous material incident where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. It includes control points for the access, thus assisting in reducing the spread of contamination institutional controls.
36. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Any weapon or device that is intended to cause, or has the capability of causing, death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors, a disease organism, radiation, or radioactivity.

**APPENDIX 14**

**BOMB THREAT INCIDENTS ACTION PLAN**

Ref: (a) NASPNCLAINST 5500.1F

1. Purpose. To establish procedures for receiving, reporting, and responding to bomb threats. Bomb threat Emergency Action Plan is outlined in the AT/FP Plan (reference (a)).

2. Discussion

a. Commands of all types receive a substantial number of bomb threats each year. Under normal conditions, there are no acceptable and/or workable physical checks, which can be made at perimeter gates to ensure that a saboteur, anarchist, or psychopath does not enter the base. Therefore, all hands must exercise maximum vigilance and deny access to their work areas to any unidentified or suspicious persons.

b. Bomb threats must always be treated as a real threat until proven otherwise. Plans must be made in advance to handle bomb threats, and clear-cut levels of authority must be established. Each person must handle his or her assignment without delay and without any manifestation of fear. Through the implementation of established guidelines and procedures, problems can be handled with the least risk to personnel while simultaneously instilling confidence to preclude panic.

3. Action. The NAS Pensacola Security Officer is designated as the Incident Commander (IC) for all bomb threats and will provide command and control to include approving evacuation if deemed necessary. When the incident warrants activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the organization will be managed under the Incident Command System (ICS) and the EMO will be the EOC Manager.

**APPENDIX 15****AIRCRAFT HIJACK INCIDENTS ACTION PLAN**

Ref: (a) NASPNCLAINST 5500.1F

1. Purpose. To establish guidelines for handling aircraft hijack incidents or incidents involving the taking of hostages on board aircraft.
2. Discussion. The taking of hostages, hijacking, or attempted hijacking of military, contract, or civil aircraft could pose a threat to national security or create a serious international incident. There is no known step-by-step procedure that will assure successful counteraction in every conceivable situation. Present general policy in dealing with such situations is to negotiate with the perpetrator(s) until an adequate specialized force can be brought into action. Delays encountered while mobilizing and concentrating combatant forces must be kept to an absolute minimum.
3. Responsibility. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has primary responsibility for the direction of the U.S. Law Enforcement activity in all decisions and actions in connection with terminating a hijacking or attempted hijacking of "in-flight" aircraft. An aircraft is considered "in-flight" from the moment when all external doors are closed following embarkation until the opening of such doors for disembarkation, and extends to military aircraft and/or military contract aircraft on and off station worldwide. The FBI has primary responsibility in situations where hostages are taken EXCEPT those situations involving the hijacking or attempted hijacking of an "in-flight" aircraft. Such responsibility does not limit the authority and responsibility of military commanders to protect Department of Defense (DOD) property and functions. The FBI and FAA may request military forces and assistance, the utilization of which must be authorized and directed by the Commanding Officer or his designated representative. The Naval Investigative Service (NIS) representative is the contact point between the Navy and other Federal law enforcement agencies.
4. Action. The NAS Pensacola Security Officer is designated as the Incident Commander (IC) for all hijack events and will report to the Commanding Officer, NAS Pensacola. When the incident requires Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, the organization will be controlled under the unified Command System. In that each situation encountered will be different in many respects, all NAS Pensacola personnel will become fully aware of policies and procedures contained herein. Security Officer will initiate actions per reference (a).

**APPENDIX 16**

**CIVIL DISTURBANCE INCIDENTS ACTION PLAN**

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 3440.16

1. Purpose. To provide established procedures to respond, mitigate, and recover from civil disturbances.

2. Discussion. Incidents that have occurred on military bases illustrate the need to ensure commands are prepared to respond to protest activities. Reference (a) assigns responsibility and grants authority to the Commanding Officer to control visitors and promulgate regulations related to ingress, egress, and removal of persons from vessels, aircraft, and bases. Bases shall issue instructions guiding the actions of command personnel and visitors.

3. Action. The NAS Pensacola Security Officer is designated as the Incident Commander (IC) for all civil disturbance actions. When the incident requires Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, the organization will be controlled under the Incident Command System. The Staff Judge Advocate and Public Affairs Officer will provide legal assistance and news releases or statements, respectively.

a. On Station

(1) The Incident Commander (Security Officer or designee) will muster sufficient number of Security personnel (regular Security Force and Auxiliary Security Force personnel) to contain and identify participants.

(2) Increase security measures to maintain protection of the base, personnel, and other property as necessary.

(3) Recommend request for outside assistance from other local naval bases and local civil law enforcement agencies if necessary.

(4) Fire and Emergency Services will provide response as required by IC.

b. Off Station

(1) The Security Officer will request and coordinate with local and state law enforcement agencies in control and containment. Navy Security Force personnel (military and civilian) will not be off station unless specifically approved by the Commanding Officer.

(2) Increase Security measurements to maintain protection of the base, personnel, and other property (on station) as necessary.