However, NBSD will supply NRSW with its capability information to provide to DOD for planning purposes, when requested by higher authority.

e. BSI Planning Considerations. BSIs share the following common characteristics that can be used by the Regional and Installation EM Programs to anticipate designation of BSIs within the Regional AOR:

(1) Outside the immediate disaster area, but within reasonable road or rail movement of the disaster site

(2) Airfield capable of supporting C-5, C-17, C-130, and/or C-141 fixed-wing aircraft and/or helicopter operations

(3) Available areas for staging of equipment and supplies

(4) Office space or other shelters from which operational or logistics center can operate during disaster operations, the Regional Commander, through the Regional Emergency Manager, may nominate a BSI to assist DOD response and recovery operations. Such designation and/or subsequent operations shall not affect the ability of the selected Installation to resume a mission-ready posture or degrade that posture during execution of the BSI mission. As a matter of policy, Installations directly affected by the disaster shall not be considered for designation as a BSI except in extraordinary circumstances.

f. BSI Support Considerations. BSI operations and support for DOD response and recovery operations will, in addition to facilities support, engender requests for selected materials, supplies, services, and equipment. A generic list of these requirements is provided below to assist and prepare potential Installations for BSI operations:

(1) Transportation (personnel and supply) to/from and in/around the operational areas (buses and trucks)

(2) Communications support, including access to networks, computers, printers, and broadband Internet access

(3) Large open areas to serve as bivouac sites, messing, laundry, and basic subsistence services (heads and showers)

(4) Supply and logistics support (food, water, ammunition, fuel, oil, repair parts, etc.)

(5) MTF support

(6) EMS support

(7) Public Works/Civil Engineering support

(8) Airfield operations to receive and service military aircraft (helicopters and transport)

(9) Contracting and purchasing of supplies and services

(10) Support maintenance of common type equipment

(11) Administrative, logistical, and transportation support for DOD units

(12) Forward assembly areas in/near the area of operations

OPERATIONAL STAGING AREA (OSA)

a. Overview. An OSA is an integral portion of the DSCA concept of operations outlined in references (a) and (b). An OSA is provided by Regional and/or Installation EM Programs, when directed by the Fleet Commander and RPA, to support federal or supported Territory, local, and/or private response and recovery assets and assigned personnel.

b. Concept of Support. To provide support with only critical specialized capabilities, the Navy will maximize use of existing capabilities, installations, and infrastructure in the vicinity of the domestic operational area as delineated within references (a) and (b).

An OSA is a military installation of any service or agency designated by DOD, in or near an actual or projected domestic operational area to support civil response efforts. A support relationship is established by a Joint Staff Execute Order to enable the supported agency to receive necessary support from the OSA. The OSA serves in general support of the COCOM conducting response operations.

Support provided by a designated OSA may include, but is not limited to, command and control capabilities; communications support; general supply and maintenance; transportation; contracting; personnel and equipment reception/staging; facilities; civil engineering; and health and other life-support services, including billeting, food service, and FP. See the BSI discussion above for more information.

National Logistics Staging Area (NLSA)

Overview

An Operational Staging Area (OSA) is an integral portion of the DSCA concept of operations outlined in references (a) and (b). An OSA is provided by Regional and/or NBSD EM Programs, when directed by the Fleet Commander and RPA, to support federal or supported state, local, and/or private response and recovery assets and assigned personnel.

Concept of Support

To provide support with only critical specialized capabilities, NBSD will maximize use of existing capabilities, and infrastructure in the vicinity of its domestic operational area as delineated within references (a) and (b).

An OSA is a military installation of any service or agency designated by DOD, in or near an actual or projected domestic operational area to support civil response efforts. A support relationship is established by a Joint Staff Execute Order to enable the supported agency to receive necessary support from the NLSA. The OSA serves in general support of the COCOM conducting response operations.

Support provided by a designated OSA may include, but is not limited to, command and control capabilities; communications support; general supply and maintenance; transportation; contracting; personnel and equipment reception/staging; facilities; civil engineering; and health and other life-support services, including billeting, food service, and FP. See the BSI discussion above for more information.

NON-COMBATANT OPERATIONS

c. Assignments.

(1) Within NRSW AOR, Naval Base Coronado has been designated as potential Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOD) NEO Re-Pat site.

(2) NBSD has been designated as potential Seaport of Debarkation (SPOD) NEO Re-Pat site.

Emergency Support Functions

Overview

The ESF Annexes detail the missions, policies, structures and responsibilities of Federal agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support during Incidents of National Significance. Detailed descriptions of each ESF can be found in reference (b). There are 15 ESF's:

- ESF #1 – Transportation
- ESF #2 – Communications
- ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4 – Firefighting
- ESF #5 - Emergency Management
- ESF #6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #7 - Resource Support
- ESF #8 - Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 - Urban Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF #11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources

- ESF #12 – Energy
- ESF #13 - Public Safety and Security
- ESF #14 - Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation
- ESF #15 - External Affairs

Recovery

Overview

Recovery programs are designed to assist victims and their families, restore institutions to suitable economic growth and confidence, rebuild destroyed property, and reconstitute governmental operations and services. Recovery actions often extend long after the incident itself and include mitigation designed to avoid long-term health problems and avoid damage from future incidents. To assist with maintenance of continuity of operations, the recovery tasks list should identify essential or critical functions and processes, their recovery priorities, and internal and external interdependencies, so that recovery time objectives (RTOs) can tailored to the situation and locale.

The recovery task list includes a strategy for recovery for the impact area and may include infrastructure beyond the Installation. The strategy should be included in the report presented to the NBSD CO and the NBSD EMO, including but not limited to, the following:

- Critical and essential operations
- Essential services
- Continuity of operations
- Business continuity
- Priorities for restoration and mitigation
- Acceptable downtime before restoration to a minimum level
- Minimum resources needed to accomplish the restoration
- Temporary and long-term housing requirements
- Coordination with American Red Cross and other shelter authorities

In developing recovery plans, consideration should be given to long-term goals and objectives, including but not limited to the following: NBSD strategic plan; management and coordination of activities; funding and fiscal management; and management of volunteers, contractual and NBSD resources.

Transition to Recovery Phase and Recovery Phase Operational Period.

Transition will occur when directed by the NRSW or Naval Base San Diego Commander or higher headquarters. This transition will mark the termination of response operations and the continuation of recovery efforts. This transition will usually shift normal incident notification requirements back to the Regional Dispatch Center. The decision to shift from response to recovery will be made in a deliberate manner and consider the following:

(1) Threat of additional loss of life or injury from the incident.

(2) Status of threats to facilities: fire, flooding, etc.

(3) Ability of on-scene resources to control the situation.

Concept of Operations.

(1) Recovery focuses on restoring mission capability and essential public and government services interrupted by the event.

(2) It is assumed that NRSW and Naval Base San Diego do not have all the inherent capabilities required to successfully recover from a moderate- to large-scale event thus Federal, Other Service, and/or private agencies will provide assistance during this stage as.

(3) The primary EOC and ROC role during the recovery phase is resource management.

(4) NRSW and Naval Base San Diego efforts will concentrate on the coordination between different recovery specialties vice attempting to develop expertise in these specialty areas.

Initial Actions.

(1) NSF seals off area and establishes and access control points established by NSF.

(2) Public Works institutes measures to mitigate physical structure damages if a threat exists.

(3) Public Works also ensures, for both recovery efforts and the community, increased:

(a) Access to debris and trash removal services,

(b) Restoration of sewage treatment and removal,

(c) Water treatment and provision of water services, and

(d) Power generation and distribution.

(4) Medical personnel issue health advisories in accordance with the event.

Recovery Task List

Table BP-12 lists priorities, tasks, and timelines to assist with coordination across functions and to provide a basis for periodic reports to the supported Commander, the NBSD Recovery Working Group (IRWG), and other entities as necessary and appropriate. The recovery task list is developed by the NBSD Recovery Manager in preparing an Initial Recovery Plan and any subsequent Recovery Plans. Some priorities and their tasks are simultaneous; some are sequential and depend on recovery management and protection of life, safety, and property.

The priority list, presented to the NBSD CO, as appropriate, for approval, shall provide for these short- and long-term priorities for restoration of functions, services, resources, facilities, program, and infrastructure. Additionally, a community plan shall identify stakeholders that need to be notified; critical and time-sensitive applications; alternative work sites; and vital records, processes, and functions that shall be maintained, as well as the personnel, procedures, and resources necessary to do so, while the impacted area is being recovered.

Table BP-12: Prioritized Recovery Tasks

Priority	Tasks	Timeline
1	Transportation (Short-Term)	Days 1–4 to 1 month+
	Communications	Days 1–2 to 2 months+
	Casualty Management	Days 1–15
	Survival—Food/Water/Medicines	Days 1–15+
	Search and Rescue (SAR)	Days 1–15
2	Shelter Management	Days 1–15+
	Special Needs Population Care	Days 1–15+
	Fatality Management	Day 4 to 1 month
	Animal Rescue/Care	Day 5 to 1 month
3	Damage Assessment	Days 1–2 (rapid) to 2 weeks
	Public Health	Ongoing to 6 months+
	Temporary Facilities	Ongoing to 6 months+
	Resources/Funding	Ongoing to 6 months+
4	Debris Management	1–6 months+
	Utility Reconstruction	1–6 months+
	Building Code Review and Permits	1–6 months+
	Transportation (Long-Term)	1–6 months+
5	Community Reconstruction	1–5 years
	Business Reconstruction	1–5 years
	Mental Health	Ongoing
	Recovery Plan Review	-

Recovery Planning Guidance

Recovery plans and strategies must recognize that different magnitude incidents and events will require upwardly scalable actions, and for higher-magnitude events, the

capacities and capabilities of lower echelons will be rapidly overwhelmed and swamped for both response actions and recovery actions.
Recovery planning, like any project, follows an order of progression. The following is a list of chronological steps NBSD will follow in the recovery planning process:

- Document recovery needs
- Record damages and losses
- Apply for assistance as needed
- Resume operations as quickly as possible
- Revise emergency management plan as needed

Roles and Responsibilities

The role of the NBSD Recovery Manager is to serve as the principal coordinator of all recovery efforts and to support the NBSD CO in effecting an efficient and effective recovery program. The responsibilities of the Recovery Manager are sequenced over time from short-term stabilization, to intermediate recovery actions, to long-term recovery.

- Short Term.

  The Recovery Manager shall prepare an Initial Recovery Report for submission to the IRWG and the NBSD CO, covering the priorities for recovery tasks and timelines within two weeks of termination of the response phase. The Initial Recovery Report shall describe the strategic considerations necessary to stabilize the impact area(s), identify priorities, propose actionable objectives, and propose responsible parties for implementing a Recovery Plan. Consistent with the NBSD EM Plan, the Initial Recovery Plan shall include the following:

  - Critical Infrastructure Assessment
  - Threat Assessment
  - Hazard Assessment: Natural hazards (geological, meteorological, and biological) and human-caused events (accidental and intentional)
  - Risk Assessment
  - Consequence Assessment
  - EM Capability Assessment
  - Health and safety of persons in the affected area at the time of the incident (injury, illness and death)
  - Health and safety of personnel responding to the incident
  - Continuity of operations
  - Property, facilities, and infrastructure
  - Restoration and delivery of services (water, food, power, sanitation)
  - Incident impact on the environment
  - Economic and financial condition

- Regulatory and contractual obligations
- Reputation of or confidence in the entity
- Regional, national, and international impacts
- Applicable environmental regulations
- Re-occupancy, reentry, and cleanup levels (decontamination, removal, etc.)

- Intermediate and Long-Term

Following an initial stabilization and development of the Initial Recovery Report, the Recovery Manager shall develop a Recovery Management Plan based on the Initial Recovery Plan for submission and adoption by the NBSD CO and the IRWG. In addition to elements that were considered in the Initial Recovery Report, the Recovery Plan shall include the following:

- Procedures shall be established and implemented for recovery from the consequences of those hazards identified and shall address health and safety, incident stabilization, operational/business continuity, property conservation, and protection of the environment under the jurisdiction of the NBSD CO.
- Strategies and operational procedures for mitigating the loss or disruption of MEFs and/or planning for timely restoration or recovery of MEFs.
- Determination of an RTO for each identified MEF in consultation with the Region and/or NBSD COOP Plan.
- Identification of a process for including and obtaining input from stakeholder communities, including entities impacted by the event itself, entities impacted by recovery operations, and appropriate entities from federal agencies and state and local governments. Consideration should be given to involvement of LEPCs where this entity is active.
- Procedures including life safety, incident stabilization, operational/business continuity, and property conservation.
- Procedures should include, but are not be limited to, the following:
  - Continued control of access to the area(s) affected by the emergency
  - Identification of personnel engaged in recovery activities and required health monitoring
  - Accounting for persons affected, displaced, or injured as the result of recovery operations
  - Mobilization and staging and demobilization of resources
  - Coordination with the American Red Cross and other authorities for provisioning temporary, short-term, or long term housing, feeding, and care of populations displaced or evacuated by a emergency
  - Recovery, identification, and safeguarding of human remains incorporating recommendations made by the National Foundation for Mortuary Care for mass casualty events

- Provision for the mental health and physical well-being of individuals affected by the disaster and the recovery operations
- Operational strategies and plans for returning or placing evacuees or sheltered personnel
- Provision for managing critical incident stress for responders
- Procedures to conduct a situation analysis that includes ongoing needs assessment, damage assessment, and the identification of resources needed to support recovery operations
- Identifying contract efforts required for recovery

As a necessary component of recovery planning, business continuity plans should include strategies for bringing infrastructure and individuals back to pre-disaster conditions, including implementation of mitigation measures to facilitate continuity of government and continuity of operations, both short- and long-term. The Recovery Manager shall ensure coordination with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Recovery Center, if any, and the Principal Federal Official designated for the impact area, if any. The business continuity plan should include a Business Impact Analysis that identifies the impacts of losing the entity, consistent with the FEMA Standard Checklist Criteria for Business Recovery.

Support Organizations.

During Recovery operations and the subsequent remediation of an event, assistance will be needed by various support organizations. These include tenant commands and local authorities. Some of the issues that will need to be addressed are continuing risk communication concerns and psychological support for responders, NBSD/tenant command employees and Navy Family personnel.

In addition to Fleet and Family Support, the organizations that are integral to planning for and participating in recovery operations include the American Red Cross (ARC), Chaplain, Occupational Safety and Health and Industrial Health communities. These organizations are critical in carrying out a successful recovery for individuals and families.

Psychological Considerations

To mitigate the psychological affects of a terrorist event or a significant accident or incident, NBSD's EMO should institute public awareness campaign for assigned personnel. Public awareness & risk communication efforts should be standardized at the Regional level, if possible. Communicating risk is a positive approach to minimizing psychological affects of such events. Following an event, early intervention and statements by command leadership and technical experts can instill confidence in the command's response to the incident. Reference (a) provides applicable guidance.

Emergencies also have emotional and psychological impact on responders and recovery personnel. Recovery planning must include participation of mental health services. As

with the general population, these services need to be available and provided early in the course of the disaster. Many who seek medical care during emergencies suffer from psychosomatic ailments.

Emergency Public Information.

(1) Need for emergency public information does not end immediately with the response. Reference (a) provides applicable guidance.

(2) There's a continuous need to exchange information with the full range of affected population.

(a) NRSW and Naval Base San Diego shall provide pertinent information (i.e. impacts and analyses).

(b) NRSW and Naval Base San Diego shall provide opportunities to provide information on Navy community impacts, lessons learned, and other relevant information from the community.

Damage Assessment

Public Works may conduct physical damage assessments, if such a capability exists within the supporting Facilities Engineering Command (FEC). NBSD's Public Works will develop an organic damage assessment capability and limited debris clearance capability. These capabilities should support short-term (less than 2 weeks in duration) recovery efforts and initial damage assessments, resource projections and recovery planning requirements.

Essential operations and services should be assessed early to determine if these systems can be returned on line rapidly. The damage assessment should not only include essential facilities for mission requirements, but include other office, industrial and residential structures for Navy personnel, contractors and supported family members.

Post disaster damage assessments serve several purposes including determination of which facilities and structures are safe for the occupants to re-enter and the requirements for extended displacement of some or all of the population, which will drive temporary and long-term housing requirements.

Personnel Safety

Safety during the recovery process is crucial to successful operations. Recovery personnel shall be equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) as determined by the Incident Commander with the advice of the NBSD Safety and/or Environmental personnel. Because of the difficulty in performing recovery operations in PPE, the Incident Commander must plan for work-rest rotation of recovery personnel and the need to request for additional resources required for maintaining recovery operations.

See Standard 12 for specific PPE selection guidance and Standard 9 for detailed equipment information [reference (c)].

Personnel

A moderate to large scale emergency will be labor intensive, so managers must ascertain the quantities and capabilities of healthcare and response/recovery personnel and resources. The Incident Command staff must ensure that personnel who provide part-time support to different agencies are not counted twice in the inventory of resources. Some emergencies (especially a biological incident) may last for weeks resulting in an exhausted workforce. Plan for rest and recuperation within the recovery plan as discussed in reference (c). Responders and recovery personnel must have adequate personal protective equipment, and medical/psychological support, and training.

In preparing for an event, vaccination/immunization of key healthcare and response/recovery personnel should be conducted in accordance with Navy policy and shall be closely monitored by supporting medical personnel. Ensure that key and essential personnel listings, such as those required for specific force protection conditions, identify and permit access to those personnel required for post event actions.

Sustainment planning includes maintaining food, water, power, heat, security and shelter, as well as efforts to maintain general public health and safety. Coordinate with local authorities to advise NBSD and tenant commands on actions to take to assure their protection, such as restriction of movement (ROM) orders, closures of on-base businesses and schools, cancellation of public gatherings and establishment of no-entry zones and evacuation routes.

Health/Environmental Considerations

Long-term environmental remediation measures are much more complex and require coordination and cooperation with jurisdictional regulatory agencies and may include Federal and State Health and Environmental Officials. The Incident Commander shall conduct a health/environmental assessment involving medical, environmental and industrial hygiene personnel.

Decontamination

Decontamination during the recovery phase is a long-term, complex operation and must address resource management, safety, long-term health issues, environmental concerns and effect on mission restoration. NBSD's Environmental Program Manager is responsible for coordinating decontamination activities carried out by designated functional areas (e.g. PW, Environmental) and private contractors.

There are many methods for handling contaminated soil, water and sediment. Short-term recovery planning should concentrate on temporary containment of contamination (including used decontamination equipment and solutions) and isolation of contaminated items and areas.

Decontamination of equipment, terrain or facilities contaminated due to terrorism events shall not be carried out by Navy personnel. Refer to Support Annex 14 for details on response decontamination operations. NBSD's Environmental Program Manager through the Regional Environmental Program Manager shall coordinate with the appropriate Federal agencies, including, but not limited to the Environmental Protection Agency, to effect decontamination and remediation of equipment or a site contaminated by a terrorist event.

Remediation & Retrograde Operations

Installation restoration begins upon completion of the survey for contamination and continues until all contamination has been removed or remediated. The scope and duration of the remediation depends on the agent or material. The post-event assessment will include medical, environmental and public works.

Retrograde movement consists of the redeployment of personnel and equipment and begins as soon as objectives are accomplished or the need for response forces diminishes. Goals for contaminated material retrograde are mission support, protection of forces and resources from CBRN hazards, and the control of contamination.

NBSD shall establish the relative priority among these goals in view of the circumstances at hand, in particular, mission requirements and the nature and extent of contamination. Emergency conditions may warrant increased risks and require a robust protective posture to limit contamination hazards and mitigate their effects.

The safety of personnel is a significant concern during the retrograde of equipment with potential, residual or low-level CBRN contamination. Any equipment present in the attack or downwind hazard areas should be assumed to possess residual contamination consistent with the nature of the agent or material used. Given the limitations of decontamination technology, some equipment may require extensive weathering, or even destruction, to be safe. Residual contamination risks include potential vapor and contact hazards, which increase as contaminated equipment is consolidated, maintained or prepared for shipment.

The safe retrograde and long-term disposition of equipment with residual contamination requires a thorough understanding of the associated risks and the minimum time necessary to mitigate those risks. The significant time requirements for agent weathering must be addressed within retrograde planning.

Remediation operations follow neutralization and removal of CBRN contamination. Imminent threats to personnel or the environment should be alleviated during neutralization and/or removal operations so remediation operations can take place in a non-emergency setting.

Remediation is normally performed by civilian environmental consultant firms under contract to the Service and/or under the supervision of the EPA, depending on the nature

of the event. Funding for contract support would be provided through installation, Regional, or CNIC (O&M) accounts, unless special appropriations are received.

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

Overview

The response to an emergency in the local community is the responsibility of local and state governments. In accordance with references (a) and (b), the U.S. military, because of its unique capabilities and resources, may be requested through established channels to provide temporary, short-duration emergency support to civil authorities during an emergency once local and state resources have been overwhelmed and the NRP has been activated. DSCA operations are executed by Fleet Commanders through the Regional Planning Agents (RPAs) assigned within references (a) and (b).

Immediate Response Authority (IRA)

In accordance with references (a) and (b), NBSD COs may provide immediate assistance to civil authorities. This form of immediate assistance (under the "Immediate Response Rule") is employed only when the need to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage is a direct concern, and the NBSD CO must then report the incident to higher headquarters as soon as possible. The Immediate Response Rule requires that the civil authority provide a written request that supports the request and the nature of the response as soon as possible. The following apply when providing assistance under the Immediate Response Rule:

- Assess mission requirements and the capabilities of their commands to determine the extent of immediate military assistance to provide to the civil authorities.
- Expeditiously report "immediate response" actions through the chain of command to the Joint Director of Military Support.
- Ensure costs associated with DSCA are documented for reimbursement.

Priority of DSCA

Unless directed by the Secretary of Defense, continuity of military operations has priority over DSCA disaster relief operations. For details, contact the designated Fleet DSCA representative and consult references (a) and (b).

Reimbursement

Activation of reference (c) does not necessarily mean that the Stafford Disaster Relief Act [see reference (a), Standard 12] has also been authorized. Reference (a) requires reimbursement to DOD for the incremental costs of providing support. Reference (a) permits federal agencies to provide goods and services to other federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.

Command Structure

Under DSCA, the DOD response to emergencies is in support of the Principal Federal Official (PFO). The single DOD point of contact for DSCA operations at the Joint Field Office (JFO) is the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO). If DOD cannot provide the requested support, the DCO will notify the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) or the requesting agency that support is not available. The supported Combatant Commander may establish a Joint Task Force (JTF) to consolidate and manage supporting operational military activities and coordinate the use of DOD resources with civilian authorities. The JTF Commander will have Operational Control (OPCON) of all DOD resources provided to the disaster area and will coordinate their use with the civilian authorities needing assistance through the DCO. Should a JTF be formed, the DCO becomes a special assistant to the JTF Commander with the primary role of being the single point of contact with the FCO for DSCA needs. See reference (c) for details on the Federal Response process.

Request for Assistance (RFA) Process.

There are three possible paths for a RFA to flow from the PFO to DOD. Details on these three (3) paths are contained in reference (d).

1. Process #1 is used both prior to and during a Presidential Disaster Declaration under the Stafford Act.
2. Process #2 consists of an RFA from the FCO to the DCO.
3. Process #3 is utilized if a JTF has been established by the theater Combatant Commander, which is identical to process #2 with the exception that the DCO must communicate the RFA to the JTF.

Federal Requests for Assistance

As identified in reference (d), Federal Departments and Agencies, including DOD Components, may request assistance from another Federal Department. In this situation, NBSD would provide the RFA to CNRSW. CNRSW then provides the RFA to their operational chain of command (COMSUFLTFORCOM). NORTHCOM then provides the request to DHS based upon their specific procedures for such requests. DHS, via the HSOC, may then provide necessary support via reference (d).

Installation Role in DSCA

The NBSD will not perform any DSCA mission other than immediate response (as described above) without mission assignment from COMNAVREGSW. Overall DSCA command structure and Request for Assistance (RFA) procedures can be found in the COMNAVREGSW EM Plan. NBSD shall be prepared to support Base Support NBSD (BSI) or Operational Staging Area (OSA) missions as assigned by the Regional Commander.

Supporting Plans

Antiterrorism Plan

The NBSD AT Plan describes site-specific AT measures. The NBSD AT Program includes tenets of counter-surveillance, counterintelligence, situational awareness, physical security, and law enforcement and identifies an appropriate organization as the focal point for the integration of local intelligence, counterintelligence, and criminal intelligence information into NBSD AT operations. The NBSD AT Plan includes the roles, responsibilities, and concept of operations for the employment of NSF in support of emergency response and recovery operations.

The Regional/NBSD AT Plan addresses the following key elements:

- Terrorism Threat Assessment
- Vulnerability Assessment
- Risk Assessment
- AT physical security measures
- NSF incident response measures
- NSF crisis management measures
- NSF CoM measures
- MEVA's

The NBSD EM and AT Plans shall be integrated and mutually supporting. Coordination will occur on a regular and recurring basis through mutual participation in the NBSD EMWG and NBSD ATWG by both the NBSD EMO and the NBSD AT Officer.

b. Tenant Command Emergency Action Plan. Tenant commands onboard Navy Base San Diego shall coordinate with Navy Base San Diego's EM Program as outlined in host-tenant agreements or applicable ISSA/MOU/MOAs. Per reference (a), coordination shall include active participation in EM preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts, as required by this EM Program. Detailed guidance is contained in CNIC 3440.17, Appendix D.

Tenant Command EAPs focus on the measures and actions that are vital for protecting assigned personnel with the tenant command, which includes coordination/support of the COOP Plan in order to sustain/restore MEFs. Critical tasks to be addressed at the tenant command level include integration with Regional/Installation mass warning and notification, completion/participation in public awareness training, evacuation/shelter-in-place planning, coordination with Regional evacuation/safe haven/shelter/shelter-in-place procedures, and integration with Regional and Installation EM Plans.

Reference (a) requires federal agencies to implement certain facility management procedures at each federal facility, including training employees in emergency procedures and determining a designated official, usually the highest-ranking official of

the primary occupant agency or a designee selected by mutual agreement of occupant agency officials. Designated officials are responsible for the development of tenant EAP and the staffing and training of the occupant emergency organization.

Reference (a) requires certain work sites to have an emergency action plan that covers the designated actions employers and employees must take to ensure employee safety from all expected/likely hazards, including CBRNE terrorism events. Those designated actions should include procedures for sheltering-in-place (remaining in the building) as well as for evacuating buildings. A properly developed and executed tenant EAP meets this requirement.

(1) Tenant Command Elements. The tenant EAP provides guidance and a template format for emergency plan development. For most tenant commands, the requirements for emergency planning can be satisfied with a simple tenant EAP, which should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

(a) Assignment of responsibilities in the event of an emergency (e.g., emergency coordinator, fire marshal or warden, etc.)

(b) Procedures and telephone numbers for reporting fires and other emergencies.

(c) A communication plan that includes details regarding how each facility will be notified of emergency that occur in its area; who in the facility will make the decision to evacuate vs. implement shelter-in-place procedures; how employees in the facility will be notified; how employees away from the facility will be notified; and for shelter-in-place scenarios, who will give the "all clear" signal to return to work or make the decision to subsequently evacuate.

(d) A facility emergency evacuation plan that specifies an assembly point away from the building.

(e) A shelter-in-place plan, which includes designated areas for sheltering-in-place and guidelines for employees to prepare their own emergency supply kits.

(f) Instructions for the preservation or removal of valuable or classified property and materials, if applicable, and whether this can be accomplished without undue risk to personnel.

(g) Procedures for personnel who must remain at their posts after an initial evacuation to secure or operate critical equipment or perform essential duties.

(h) Procedures to account for personnel after an emergency evacuation has been completed or after shelter-in-place has occurred.

(i) Points of contact that can provide additional information or explanation of emergency plan duties.

(j) Resources for employees to obtain additional emergency preparedness information, including the family emergency preparedness guides including within Functional Area Appendix N and Q of this plan.

(k) Commanding Officers (COs) and OICs of tenant commands shall identify a designated official for each overall facility, which may include one or more buildings or structures. COs/OICs shall cooperate in the development, implementation, and maintenance of the tenant EAP and the establishment, staffing, and training of an occupant emergency organization.

(2) Roles and Responsibilities. COs, OICs, and/or designated officials shall:

(a) Develop and maintain a tenant EAP containing the applicable elements listed above. For tenant commands that already have emergency plans in place, those plans shall be updated as needed to incorporate these elements.

(b) Large facilities or those with special considerations (e.g., child development centers or significant quantities of hazardous materials) will require more detailed EAPs. Tenant commands that routinely host afloat or deployable units/commands shall ensure that plans for shore and afloat units are mutually supporting. Planning support is available from Regional and Installation EM Programs.

(c) Provide appropriate occupant emergency plan training to all employees.

(d) Maintain an occupant emergency organization.

(e) At small facilities, the Officer of the Day and duty section may satisfy this requirement.

(f) Large facilities or facilities with multiple agencies located in large buildings may require a sizable occupant emergency organization to support their EAP during normal working hours. This organization may be independent of or integrated with the normal duty section requirements and may members from other agencies/tenants.

(g) Conduct drills in accordance with the level of risk to the facility

Naval Medical Center San Diego (NMCSD) EM Plan

NMEDCEN San Diego and all MTF's within NBSD AOR including the NBSD Branch Medical Clinics are required by BUMED to develop EM Plans. Like NBSD EM Plans, these EM Plans must be based on applicable federal and DOD guidance and address the facility's preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities, including the following:

- MTF/clinic EM organization
- MTF/clinic training requirements

- MTF/clinic equipment requirements
- MTF/clinic exercise and evaluation requirements
- MTF/clinic EOC requirements and procedures
- Casualty decontamination procedures for those facilities designated to receive contaminated casualties
- Procedures for managing self-referred patients
- Capabilities and procedures for on-scene casualty triage, treatment, and/or transport (if provided)
- Syndromic surveillance procedures
- Activation procedures for the Strategic National Stockpile and associated regional, state, and local pharmaceutical stockpiles/caches
- Pharmaceutical management procedures
- Detailed Public Health Emergency Officer (PHEO) guidance (experience, qualifications, certifications, training)
- Role within Mortuary Affairs operations

Naval Medical Center San Diego Mass Casualty Plan

The Mass Casualty Plan is developed and maintained by Naval Medical West and reference the San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Annex D Multi-Casualty operations Plan.

This plan addresses where patients will be sent by priority and where medical support requests will be forwarded in the event of an emergency. Events that result in a large number of casualties more than likely will exceed the capabilities of the supporting MTF or clinic. DHS, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are engaged in preparations for assisting state and local authorities in responding to mass casualty needs during a major disaster, either from natural, technological, or terrorism causes.

NBSD planning for mass fatalities and mass casualties should include state and local health officials outlined under reference (j). Local and regional medical centers will be engaged in an event early on and will bring to bear all assets available. A cooperative effort between NBSD and civilian medical authorities is crucial to a successful mass casualty plan.

DHS has developed a Mass Casualty Incident Response Plan within the framework of reference (c). In accordance with references (a), responsibility for response rests with local authorities and, when requested, the state. In a major event, however, it is assumed that local and state resources will be quickly overwhelmed. Given the assumed large number of casualties, DHS will establish predefined "Push Packages" designed to provide assistance to state and local authorities in seven critical areas: mass care, search and rescue, decontamination, medical support, prophylaxis, casualty transportation, and public information.

High-Value Asset Sortie Plan

Because NBSD host Fleet units, the potential impact of a sortie of high-value asset in the event of an emergency may require the assistants of many different mission area's to include NAVFACSW, Port Operations and Force Protection.

(1) Potential impact

a. Increase of traffic to conditions

b. Raise of FPCON Conditions

c. Reduction in available emergency resources

d. Reduction in available ASF personnel

Order to execute the sortie of NBSD High-Value Asset is the responsibility of COMTHIRDFLEET with support of NRSW Port Operations.

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

AOR - Area of Responsibility
AT/FP or ATFP - Antiterrorism/Force Protection
BMC - Branch Medical Clinics
CACO - Casualty Assistance Calls Officer
CBR - Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Warfare
CBR-D - Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Warfare Defense
CBRNE - Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive
CBT - computer-based training
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
CIP - Critical Infrastructure Protection
CNO - Chief of Naval Operations
CO - Carbon Monoxide
CO - Commanding Officer
CONPLAN - Concept of Operations Plan
CONUS - Continental United States
COOP - Continuity of Operations Plan
CWA - Chemical Weapon Agent
DoD - Department of Defense
DOA - Department of Agriculture
DoDD - Department of Defense Directive
DoDINST - Department of Defense Instruction
DOE - Department of Energy
DOL - Department of Labor
DON - Department of the Navy
DOS - Department of State
DOT - Department of Transportation
DSN - Defense Switched Network (formerly AUTOVON)
DTRA - Defense Threat Reduction Agency
ED - Emergency Dispatch
ECP - Entry Control Point
ENBSD CO - NAVFAC Engineering Innovation and Criteria Office
EM - Emergency Management or Emergency Manager
EMP - Emergency Management Program
EMS - Emergency Medical Services
EO - Executive Order
EOC - Emergency Operations Center
EOD - Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
ERT - Emergency Response Team
ESF - Emergency Support Function
EUCOM - U.S. European Command
F&ES - Fire and Emergency Services
FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFCP - Fire Fighter Certification Program

FP - Force Protection
FPCON - Force Protection Condition
FRERP - Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FTS - Facility Transport Services
GMT - General Military Training
HASP - Health and Safety Plan
HAZMAT - Hazardous Material
HHA - Hand Held Assay
HMRU - FBI Hazardous Materials Response Unit
IC - Incident Commander
ICD -Initial Capabilities Document
ICP - Incident Command Post
ICS - Incident Command System
IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IH - Industrial Hygiene
ILS - Integrated Logistics Support
IND - Improvised Nuclear Device
IPE - Individual Protective Equipment
ISA - Interservice Support Agreement
IVA - Integrated Vulnerability Assessments
JAG - Judge Advocate General
JIC - Joint Information Center
JP - Joint Publication
JTF -Joint Task Force
LEL - Lower Explosive Limit
LFA - Lead Federal Agency
MAAs - Mutual Aid Agreements
MACA - Military Assistance to Civil Authorities
NAVMEDCEN - Naval Medical Centers
METOC - Atlantic Meteorology and Oceanography
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement
MOPP - Mission Oriented Protective Posture
MOU - Memoranda of Understanding
MSCA - Military Support to Civil Authorities
MTFs - Medical Treatment Facilities
NACC - Naval Acute Care Centers
NAED - National Academy of Emergency Dispatch
NAERG - North American Emergency Response Guide
NARP - Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Management
NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVAIR - Naval Air Systems Command
NAVENVIRHLTHCEN - Navy Environmental Health Center
NAVFAC - Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NAVHOSP - Naval Hospitals
NAVMED - Department of Navy, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
NAVOSH - Navy Occupational Safety and Health
NAVSEA - Naval Sea System Command

NAVSUP - Naval Supply Systems Command
NBC - Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
NCIS - Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NCP - National Contingency Plan
NDVECCs - Navy Disease Vector Ecology and Control Centers
NEHC - Naval Environmental Health Center
NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act
NEPLO - Navy Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
NEPMU - Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Units
NETC - Navy Education and Training Command
NFA - National Fire Academy
NFPA - National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety
NLMOC - Naval Atlantic Meteorology and Oceanography Command
NMCC - National Military Command Center
NMT - Navy Military Training
NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOK - Next of Kin
NORTHCOM - U. S. Northern Command
NRC - National Response Center
NSF - Naval Security Forces
NRP – National Response Plan
NTTP - Naval Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
NWP - Naval Warfare Publication
OCONUS - Outside the Continental United States
ODP ERG - Office of Domestic Preparedness Emergency Response Guidelines
OHS - Office of Homeland Security
OJT - On-The-Job Training
OPNAV - Naval Operations
OPNAVINST - Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction
OPREP - Operational Report
ORM - Operational Risk Management
OS&H or OSH - Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PACOM - U.S. Pacific command
PAO – Public Affairs Officer
PAPRs - Powered Air Purifying Respirators
PATS - Protection Assessment Test System
PH - Public Health
PMTs - Preventive Medicine Technicians
POM - Program Objective Memorandum
PPBS - Planning, Programming and Budgeting System
PPE - Personal Protective Equipment
PREVMED - Preventive Medicine
PWC - Navy Public Works Centers
QA/QC - Quality Assurance and Quality Control
ROC - Regional Operations Center

RPPM - Respiratory Protection Program Manager
RRS - Response Resource Sustainability
RTF - Response Task Force
SCBA – Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SECDEF - Secretary of Defense
SECNAVINST - Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SEL - Selected Equipment List
SEL - Standardized Equipment List
SMEs - Subject Matter Experts
SOF - Special Operations Forces
SOPs - Standard Operating Procedures
SOUTHCOM - U.S. Southern Command
SPAWAR - Navy Space and Electronic Warfare command
START - Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment
TSC - Training Support Center
TSWG - Technical Support Working Group
TTP - Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
UIC - Unit Identification Code
USG/DoD - United States Government – Department of Defense
VAMP - Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Program
VRAs - Vulnerability and Risk Assessments