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MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION ANNEX-Z

FROM: 45 SW/CC
1201 Edward H. White II St., MS 7100
Patrick AFB, FL 32925-3299

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal –45th Space Wing Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 10-2, Vol I, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station

1. The long title of the plan is the 45th Space Wing Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 10-2, Volume I, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. The short title of this plan is 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS. This plan identifies procedures for response and recovery from major accidents, natural disasters, attacks, and terrorist use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE). This plan supersedes KSC/CCAFS Consolidated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CCEMP). Previous editions should be disposed of IAW current directives.
2. This plan supports local incident response operations and is effective for planning on receipt and for implementation when directed by the Commander, 45th Space Wing.
3. Elements of this plan were coordinated with HQ AFSPC.
4. The Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for this plan is the CCAFS Emergency Management Office. Direct questions to the CCAFS Emergency Management Office at (321) 476-5515.



EDWARD L. BOLTON, JR.
Brigadier General, USAF
Commander, 45th Space Wing

Attachment:

1. CEMP 10-2, VOL I, CCAFS

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
45TH SPACE WING
AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND
PATRICK AFB, FLORIDA 32925**



**45TH SPACE WING
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN 10-2, VOLUME I
CAPE CANAVERAL AIR FORCE STATION
1 JUNE 2009**

**DETACHMENT 1, 45 MSG
CAPE CANAVERAL AFS, FL 32925
OPR: CCAFS EM OFFICE**

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45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
SECURITY INSTRUCTIONS AND RECORD OF CHANGES

1. The long title of this document is the 45th Space Wing Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 10-2, Volume I, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. The short title is 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI.CCAFS.
2. This plan is unclassified, but it will be treated as an **UNCLASSIFIED\\FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY** document.
3. Tasked units and AF contractor organizations may extract and reproduce the portions of this document essential for planning.
4. Annual review of this plan will be conducted in December each year, regardless of publication date, for continuity. All tasked units and AF contractor organizations will forward comments to the CCAFS Emergency Management Office for required changes or updates to the plan.
5. Operations Security (OPSEC): The 45 SW CEMP 10-2, V1, CCAFS contains physical threat operations, procedures, and tasks. Therefore, all personnel using or handling this document must exercise deliberate and concerted efforts to verify it is disseminated only on a **need-to-know** basis. Unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure may result in unacceptable degradation of disaster/emergency response capabilities. During disaster/emergency response contingencies the following information must be tightly controlled:
 - Name and condition of casualties.
 - Classified material.
 - Sensitive codes.
 - Equipment and personnel deficiencies or limitations.
 - Radio net frequencies and call signs.
 - Proposed runway closures or repairs.
 - Movement of senior leaders/key personnel.
 - Movement of specific units or personnel.
 - Status/use of specialized equipment.
 - Status of installation utilities or other resources.
 - Status of firefighting or rescue operations.
 - Status of security forces.
 - Status of nuclear weapons or components.
 - Speculation on accident cause.
 - Capabilities/limitations of response forces or equipment.
 - Contamination detection capabilities.
 - Work schedules.
 - Vulnerabilities as a result of the incident.
 - Contamination information.
 - Contamination control information.

6. Communications Security (COMSEC). All personnel must practice good COMSEC at all times.
- Maintain good radio discipline - use designated call signs.
 - Always use prescribed checklist numbering and alpha character schemes when reporting any accident/disaster casualties via Land Mobile Radio (LMR) or phones.
 - Protect all classified or sensitive information by using specified security/encryption measures.
7. All changes should be posted as they are received and recorded below.

Record of Changes			
Change Number	Copy Number	Date Entered	Posted By

Record of Annual Review		
Date Reviewed	Reviewed By	Remarks

45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
PLAN SUMMARY

1. **PURPOSE.** This plan identifies procedures to be followed in the event of major accidents, natural disasters, attacks, and terrorist use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) weapons or materials. It outlines and describes specific actions to be accomplished during an event or contingency that would negatively impact Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, (CCAFS) or surrounding areas. It identifies specific functional area checklists required to implement response procedures and minimize operational capability impacts on Air Force (AF) units and AF contractor organizations.
2. **CONDITIONS OF EXECUTION.**
 - a. This plan is implemented when an event occurs that is beyond the control of on-duty first/emergency responders or is serious enough to warrant an installation response.
 - b. The Det 1 45 MSG/CC or designated representative may implement this plan independently or in conjunction with other plans.
 - c. The procedures within this plan apply to all units (host and tenant), assigned or attached and AF contractor organizations.
 - d. AF response to civilian emergencies falls into four categories; immediate response, Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA), Presidential-declared disaster/emergency, and 10-day rule. See Appendix 7 to Annex B for additional details regarding Defense Support to Civil Authority (DSCA).
 - e. This plan is based on the information, factors, and estimates available at the time of preparation but it may be modified in a specific contingency.
3. **ACTIONS.**
 - a. **MITIGATION.** The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often enacted due to lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury. In the Air Force Incident Management System (AFIMS), mitigation includes general measures such as evacuation or dispersal and specific measures, such as retrofitting facilities to withstand earthquakes or hurricanes.
 - b. **PREVENTION.** Prevention – actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring.
 - c. **PREPAREDNESS.** The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify

required resources. Within the National Incident Management System (NIMS), preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management. Preparedness includes programs such as planning and includes specific tasks such as identifying augmentation manpower needs or reviewing base support plans. Several checklists within 45 SW CCAFS CEMP 10-2 have preparedness phases identifying tasks to be considered as the threat of these events increase.

- d. **RESPONSE.** Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bring them to justice. Response includes actions taken to provide emergency assistance, save lives, minimize property damage, and speed recovery operations immediately following a disaster.
- e. **RECOVERY.** The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

4. **OPERATIONS TO BE CONDUCTED.**

a. **MAJOR ACCIDENTS.**

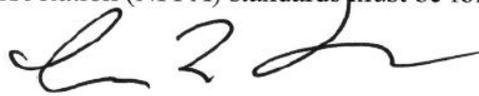
(1) CCAFS may be impacted by major accidents involving hazardous materials (HAZMAT), aircraft, munitions, explosives, modes of transportation, facility emergencies or industrial accidents. CCAFS must prepare for and quickly respond to major accidents to prevent the loss of life, preserve valuable resources, protect the environment and continue the mission.

b. **NATURAL DISASTERS.**

(1) CCAFS may experience disasters such as hurricanes and associated threats from hurricanes such as severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, flooding, and hail. CCAFS also faces the possibility of experiencing a Tsunami. CCAFS must be prepared to adequately warn and notify personnel, implement protective measures and recover operations.

c. **TERRORIST USE OF CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, OR HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVE (CBRNE).**

- (1) CCAFS must prepare for a full range of CBRNE terrorist threats to include use of CBRNE weapons or materials and/or a combination thereof. Terrorist Use of CBRNE planning and operations are differentiated from enemy attack because of the general nature of the threat, the command and control structure, and the in-place response organization in various disaster, contingency, or emergency situations and environments.
- (2) Peacetime rules of engagement such as Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards must be followed.



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45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009

45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
BASIC PLAN

1. **SITUATION:** This plan is implemented when an incident occurs that is beyond the control of on-duty first/emergency responders or is serious enough to warrant an installation response. The Det 1 45 MSG/CC or designated representative will decide whether or not to implement checklists within this plan.
2. **MISSION:**
 - a. Minimize the loss of operational capability caused by wartime contingencies, peacetime disasters/accidents or terrorist-related events.
 - b. Provide maximum protection for installation personnel before, during, and after a major incident.
 - c. Restore essential installation and unit functions as soon as possible.
 - d. Relieve suffering and provide care for survivors after an attack or disaster.
 - e. Provide Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) to civilian communities IAW AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*.
 - f. Recover Cape Canaveral Air Force Station and return the installation to pre-incident status.
3. **OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS:**
 - a. Emergency medical treatment.
 - (1) No in-patient care capability. Memorandums are in-place with 5 local hospitals.
 - (2) The closest trauma center is located at Holmes Medical Center, Melbourne, FL.
 - b. Detection and sampling of suspected chemical, biological and radiological agents.
 - (1) The closest biological agent reference laboratory is in Jacksonville, FL.
 - (2) Chemical and radiological samples will be sent for analysis under the guidance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
 - c. All off-base responses require close coordination with local authorities. CCAFS has no specific authority when responding off base other than as the property owner for the resources involved in the accident/response.
 - (1) Certain national security material may necessitate the establishment of a National Defense Area (NDA), which federalizes property. **NOTE:** There must be close coordination with the installation commander, incident commander, Staff Judge Advocate and local authorities.
4. **ASSUMPTIONS:**
 - a. AF installations are primary targets in the event of nuclear attacks on the Continental United States (CONUS) or against the United States (US).
 - b. Nation State attacks will be preceded by increased international tensions and an orderly increase in military readiness. This will allow sufficient time to implement protective actions.

- c. Major accidents may occur on or near CCAFS involving aircraft, nuclear weapons or components, toxic fuels, toxic industrial materials (TIMs), explosives, and/or other hazardous materials.
- d. Natural disasters and domestic emergencies could occur with little or no warning and affect the installation as well as surrounding communities.
- e. The installation may be called upon to render aid and assistance to other military installations and civilian agencies during civil emergencies.
- f. Limited assistance will be available from friendly forces in the event of an attack or catastrophic natural disaster.
- g. Evacuation of key resources will be accomplished to minimize the damage and destruction caused by attacks, natural disasters, major accidents or terrorist activities.
- h. Aircraft accidents may occur with little or no prior warning or indication that a problem exists.
- i. Facility protection against attacks may not be adequate to sustain wartime operations.
- j. Damage and personnel injury caused by disasters could degrade mission capabilities.
- k. Terrorist groups may target CCAFS, or nearby communities to create casualties, inflict damage or destruction, create chaos/panic (threatening calls/letters), or otherwise disrupt mission operations. CBRNE weapons/material could be used directly against the installation or against civil, government, economic, population, or social centers/icons that would impact Air Force operations.
- l. AF installations will be primary targets in CBRNE attacks against the U.S.
- m. Attacks (such as biological) may go unrecognized for unspecified periods of time.
- n. Disasters may result in the entire installation or portions of the installation being isolated for extended periods of time.

5. **EXECUTION:** See individual appendices and tabs within applicable annex of this plan.

6. **LOGISTICS:**

- a. Logistics Appraisal.
 - (1) This plan is logistically feasible and within the capabilities of CCAFS to execute under most circumstances. However, because of the many unknown logistics requirements involved in plan implementation, an accurate appraisal of logistics requirements for each potential event is not possible. Various factors will determine requirements (e.g. the emergency location, magnitude of the situation, size of the deployment force).
 - (2) Support for extended response/recovery operations may require augmentation (personnel, equipment, vehicles, and supplies) from PAFB, through contracting mechanisms from the local community or through support agreements.
- b. Adequate protective shelter space may not be available on base for active duty military personnel, contractor organization personnel and non-essential civilian employees.

7. **ADMINISTRATION:**

- a. Supporting Documents.

- (1) Each tasked unit, staff agency or contractor organization will develop checklists to support this plan. The checklists will be provided to the CCAFS Emergency Management Office for review.
- b. Relationship to other plans. The following plans complement this CEMP. CCAFS units will include specific 45 SW CCAFS CEMP 10-2 requirements in their respective plans:
- (1) **Medical Contingency Response Plan (MCRP)**. The purpose is to establish procedures for: wartime, humanitarian assistance, homeland security/defense, and disaster response contingencies for medical personnel and includes:
 - (2) Casualty management.
 - (3) Reception and evacuation.
 - (4) Emergency medical response.
 - (5) HAZMAT/CBRNE surveillance, detection and sample evacuation procedures.
 - (6) Plans for deploying, receiving and integrating medical augmentation forces.
 - (7) **Civil Engineer Contingency Response Plan (CRP 10-211)**. The purpose of the 45th Civil Engineer Squadron CRP is to minimize the loss of operational capabilities of units located at Patrick AFB, provide overall direction for base recovery, mobilize forces, and mitigate human suffering.
 - (8) **Installation Security Plan (ISP)**. IAW AFI 31-101, *Installation Security Program*, the ISP is the basis for conducting security operations and resource protection operations at Patrick AFB. The plan defines the basic objectives sought by Security Forces operations and describes the design of these operations. Additionally, it serves as the formal directive for assigning security tasks to specific units, agencies, associate units or tenants and provides the medium for coordinating security inputs of various activities concerned.
 - (9) **The Installation Antiterrorism (AT) Plan**. The AT Plan is written IAW AFI 10-245, *Air Force Antiterrorism (AT) Standards*. Standard 18 - Terrorist Incident Response and Consequence Management Measures for Patrick AFB are contained within this CEMP 10-2. This plan used in conjunction with the Patrick AFB AT Plan supports emergency response planning, recovery and restoration of the mission and the installation after a terrorist attack
 - (10) **45 SW Emergency Management Plan**. At Patrick AFB the Emergency Management Plan is known as the CEMP 10-2, Vol I. The CEMP identifies procedures to be followed in the event of major accidents, natural disasters, attacks, and terrorist use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) weapons or materials. It outlines and describes specific actions to be accomplished during an event or contingency that would negatively impact Patrick Air Force Station, (PAFB) or surrounding areas. It identifies specific functional area checklists required to implement response procedures and minimize operational capability impacts on Air Force (AF) units and AF contractor organizations.
 - (11) **HAZMAT Emergency Planning and Response Plan**. At Patrick AFB the HAZMAT Emergency Planning and Response Plan is known as CEMP 10-2, Volume II, with Annexes A-H which covers incidents at Patrick AFB and several other geographically separated locations that fall under the command of the 45th Space Wing. The CEMP Volume II integrates Federal, State and local emergency

planning and response requirements with DOD emergency planning and response requirements. It provides guidance to Patrick AFB personnel to prepare for and respond to a HAZMAT incident.

- (12) **Mishap Response Plan (MRP)**. At Patrick AFB the MRP is also known as OPlan 91-204 Volume I and Volume II. Volume I deals with Aircraft, Ground, and Weapons Mishap investigations and Volume II deals with Launch mishaps. OPlan 91-204 complements the 45 SW CEMP 10-2 and provides guidance for rapid and positive response to all flight, weapons, ground, and launch mishaps that occur within the geographic area of responsibility for Patrick AFB. It is implemented at the conclusion of emergency response operations on-site as recovery actions take place. These plans verifies timely assembly of the Interim Safety Board (ISB) in order to preserve evidence, compile data, and protect “privileged” and “for official use only” information for the Air Force Safety Investigation and report.
- (13) **Brevard County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (Brevard County CEMP)**. Identifies the hazards to which Brevard County is vulnerable; sets down responsibilities of all county and volunteer agencies and outlines a means for the county’s resources to be used to assist the citizens and political subdivisions of the county. It describes a coordination mechanism for response to and recovery from disasters and incidences.
- (14) **Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (Florida CEMP)**. Facilitates delivery of State assistance to support local governments as they deal with the management of significant disasters. The plan outlines the policies, concepts of operations, organizational structures, and federal-state-local interfaces. It is designed to supplement and support local response and recovery efforts. The plan is the basis for providing state resources. Local governments have capabilities and the primary responsibility for response to and recovery from disasters and emergencies but when those capabilities are exceeded, state assistance is available.
- (15) **National Response Framework (NRF)**. The NRF is the core operational plan for national incident management. It is an all-hazards plan that provides the structure and mechanisms for national level policy and operational coordination for domestic incident management. The NRF can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, anticipation of a significant event, or the response to a significant event. The Base Plan describes the structure and processes comprising a national approach to domestic incident management designed to integrate the efforts and resources of Federal, State, local, tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations. The Base Plan includes planning assumptions, roles and responsibilities, concept of operations, preparedness guidelines, and plan maintenance instructions.
- (a) The NRF incorporates relevant portions of and supersedes the:
- National Response Framework (NRP)
 - Federal Response Plan (FRP)
 - U.S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN)
 - Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)
- c. Reporting requirements: Identified units will prepare and submit reports in support of CEMP events. See Table 1, [Reporting Requirements](#) for typical reports.

Table 1, Reporting Requirements				
Title/Type	OPR	Sent To	Cc	Frequency
* Disaster Events Log	UCC ICC	CES/CEX	Unit Commander	Daily; Within 24 hrs of termination
* Activity Summary	45 CES/ CEX	ICC/EOC	45 CES/CC	Daily; Within 48 hrs of termination
HAZMAT	45 CES/ CEX	HQ AFSPC/A7CX); USAF/A7CV; USAF/A7CX Florida Emergency Management Agency; Brevard County Office of Emergency Management	45 SW/CC; 45 MSG/CC; 45 CES/CEV	As required consistent with Emergency Planning and Community Right to know Act (EPCRA)
Situation Report (SITREP)	ICC	HQ AFSPC	45 SW/CC; MSG/CC	As required
Natural Disaster Situation Report (SITREP)	ICC	HQ AFSPC	45 SW/CC; MSG/CC	As required
Operational Report (OPREP-3)	ICC	HQ AFSPC	45 SW/CC; MSG/CC	As required
Aircrew/Aircraft Loss Report (LOSREP)	ICC	HQ AFSPC	45 SW/CC; 45 MSG/CC	As required
Items of Special Interest Report	ICC	HQ AFSPC	45 SW/CC; 45 MSG/CC	As required
Medical Report for Emergencies, Disasters and Contingencies (MEDRED-C)	45 MDG	HQ AFSPC	45 SW/CC; 45 MSG/CC	As required
** After-Actions Report (AAR)	45 CES/ CEX	SAF/IEE USAF/A7CXR USAF/AFOC HQ AFSC/SEW HQ (AFSPC)/A7C HQ AFCESA/CEX	45 SW/CC; 45 MSG/CC	Within 14 days of termination
Covered Wagon	45 SFS	AFSPC Operations Center	45 SW/CC; 45 MSG/CC	As required
OTHERS IAW AFI 10-206	ICC	As Applicable	45 SW/CC; 45 MSG/CC	As required

* See paragraph 7.d.

** See paragraph 7.e.

d. Disaster Events Log/Activity Summary:

- Chronological listing of events.
- Unit/contractor resources committed.
- Peak number of unit/contractor personnel utilized.
- Amount and types of equipment/items used.
- Quantity and types of supplies expended.
- Estimated reimbursement.

e. After-Actions Report (AAR):

- Organization.
- Operation nickname, i.e., "Hurricane _____ 2009: CCAFS"
- Time and date event started.
- Time and date event ended.
- Special activities before the disaster occurred. Discuss method to activate response plans.
- Problems encountered during the response. Discuss situations caused by the incident.
- Address CCAFS casualties or damage to CCAFS facilities resulting from the incident, response or recovery operations. Provide estimates of property damage.
- Summary of post-disaster activities. Provide a chronological summary of actions from notification to termination of response and recovery operations. List the types of forces, equipment, and supplies used. Include estimate of expenses incurred. Provide pertinent photographs, highlights of the operation, support rendered, unusual actions or occurrences, or other events of interest.
- Remarks and lessons learned. List specific issues key to the success of the operation.
- Address deficiencies that should have been, but were not considered before or during the response. Include the need for special equipment or training.

f. Activities/units assisting civil agencies will account for all supplies, materials, and services provided. Forward this information to the CCAFS Emergency Management Office after terminating incident support.

8. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

- a. The Commander, 45th Space Wing has the overall responsibility for the Emergency Management (EM) program.
- b. The Chief, CE Readiness and Emergency Management Flight is the EM program manager for CCAFS and PAFB.
- c. 45 CES/CEX provides the HAZMAT/CBRNE Emergency Program Manager for Patrick AFB.
- d. The Incident Commander (IC) is the designated representative of the 45th Space Wing Commander and directs all military response activities at an incident scene until operations conclude or are relieved by higher authority.
 - (1) At any incident where actual or suspected hazardous materials are present, the IC must be "HAZMAT Incident Commander" certified through DoD Fire & Emergency Services Certification Program.
- e. Off-base responders must observe the jurisdictional rights of civilian authorities and private citizens. Off-base accidents may require the establishment of an NDA, approved by

45 SW/CC, to permit control of civilian property by military forces. Even after establishment of the NDA, close coordination with civil law enforcement agencies is essential to verify an effective security program.

9. FORCES EMPLOYED:

- a. Disaster response may involve the entire Disaster Response Force (DRF) or portions thereof, depending upon the magnitude and severity of the disaster. Additional support may be called on from local, state and federal agencies. The DRF is composed of the Installation Control Center (ICC), Emergency Communications Center (ECC), Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Incident Commander, First Responders, Emergency Responders, Group and Unit Control Centers (GCC/UCC), Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and specialized teams. The DRF is activated by the 45 SW/CC or their representative.
- b. Specialized teams are activated and deployed based on the recommendation of the IC. Tasked organizations verify teams can provide 24-hour coverage.
- c. The DRF is required by AFI 10-2501, Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Planning and Operations, to complete Air Force Emergency Response Organization (ERO) training. For guidance contact the CCAFS Emergency Management Office at 853-6861.

10. COMMUNICATIONS:

- a. The Installation Notification and Warning System (INWS) is a combination of methods using audible and visual signals, verbal messages or electronic communication. CCAFS use AFVA 10-2510, *US Air Force Emergency Notification Signals*.
 - (1) DISASTER WARNING: 3 to 5 minute STEADY TONE on sirens normally followed by a voice announcement.
 - An incident affecting the base is imminent or in progress. Be alert and verify all personnel are warned.
 - Follow instructions to take cover, evacuate to a safe location, or shelter in-place.
 - (2) ATTACK WARNING: 3 to 5 minute WAVERING TONE on sirens, similar warning devices, or voice announcement. An attack/hostile act is imminent or in progress.
 - Be alert and verify all personnel are warned.
 - Implement security measures, as appropriate.
 - Follow instructions to take cover, evacuate to a safe location, or shelter in-place.
 - (3) ALL CLEAR: Voice announcement will be made verbally over local stations or public address systems.
 - The immediate disaster threat has ended or the attack is over.
 - Remain alert for secondary hazards.
 - Account for all personnel.
 - Report fires, injuries, and hazards.
- b. Communication modes include, but are not limited to:
 - Base Siren/Giant Voice system.
 - Primary/Secondary Crash Net.
 - Intrabase Radio Nets.
 - Centralized Paging System.

- Computer-based Notification System "Format 5 General Notification".
- Mobile Public Address Systems.
- Telephone Pyramid Notification System.
- Cape Aural Warning System (CAWS)
- Runners

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Bolton, Jr.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

EDWARD L. BOLTON, JR.
Brigadier General, USAF
Commander, 45th Space Wing

**45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009**

**ATTACHMENT 1 TO BASIC PLAN TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (DRF) NOTIFICATION**

1. **SITUATION**: The CCAFS DRF will respond to accidents involving military resources both on and off base and must be available 24-hours a day.

2. **MISSION**. Verify all elements of the CCAFS Disaster Response Force (DRF) are notified of situations in a timely manner.

3. **EXECUTION**
 - a. The first responder notification will be implemented through the Emergency Communications Center (ECC) during duty and non duty hours.

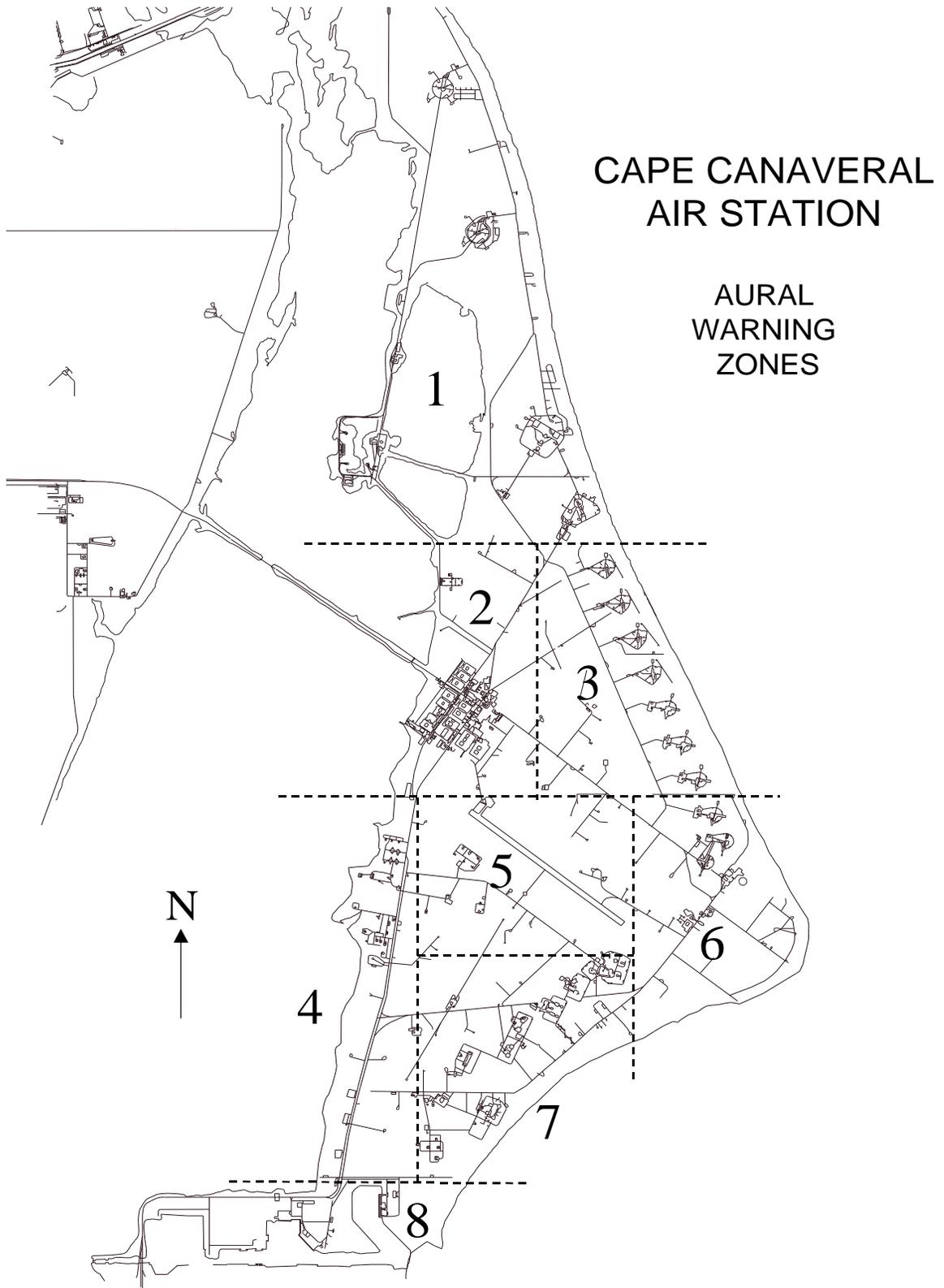
 - b. Emergency responders and EOC/ESF members will be notified through the Cape Support Office during duty and non duty hours. EOC/ESF members, as designated by the Det 1 45, MSG/CC, will be directed to respond to one of the following locations:
 - (1) Primary EOC at CX-25, Building 51900
 - (2) Alternate EOC at Fire Station 1 Conference Room, Bldg 50012.
 - (3) Mobile EOC (MEOC) when requested by the Incident Commander

 - c. To ensure all personnel are given advanced notification of impending emergencies or disasters, the Cape Aural Warning System (CAWS) will be used for alerting and warning signals. Evacuation may prove to be the only practical means of protecting personnel from the effects of some emergencies.

 - d. Emergencies that are created by natural or technological hazards can have the potential to cause large destruction and loss of lives. To ensure the employees and visitors are offered as much advanced warning as possible; the following methods are used to protect personnel.

 - e. Reporting Emergencies:
 - (1) Dial 911
 - (2) Cell Phones or off site phones dial 853-0911
 - (3) Pull the closest fire pull station

 - f. The Emergency Warning and Alerting System will be tested by the Cape Support Duty Office at least every two months.



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ATTACHMENT 2 TO BASIC PLAN TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
PRIMARY FORCES/CONTACT LIST

<u>CCAFS PRIMARY FORCES/CONTACT LIST</u>	
NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION
CCAFS Emergency Control Center (ECC)	Emergency: 911, Cell Phone 853-0911 Radio Call Sign: Control
Fire and Emergency Services	Commercial: 853-2230
CCAFS Security	Commercial: 853-2121
Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC)	Phone: 476-5105/5106 Fax: 476-5110 Radio Call Sign: Cape Mobile EOC
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Primary: Building 51900 Commercial Phone: 853-6861 Fax: 853-1139 Radio Call Sign: Cape EOC
CCAFS Air Traffic Control Tower (ATC)	Primary: Building 50210 Commercial Phone: 853-5950/853-4242 Secure Phone: N/A Fax: 853-1521 Radio Call Sign: Cape Tower
CCAFS Damage Control Center (DCC)	Primary: Building 51900 Commercial Phone: 853-6861 Fax: 853-1139
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Commercial Phone: 494-5889 Secure Phone: 494-7025 Fax: 494-6847 After Duty Hours: 494-7001
CCAFS Photographer –IMCS Photo & Media Services contact through Cape Support.	Commercial Phone: 853-5211 Secure Phone: N/A Fax: 853-6828
Public Affairs	Commercial Phone: 494-5933 Secure Phone: N/A Fax: (321) 854-6770 After Duty Hours: NA

<u>CCAFS PRIMARY FORCES/CONTACT LIST</u>	
NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION
45 SW Ground Safety Office	Commercial Phone: 853-9926/9927 Secure Phone: N/A Fax: 853-9931 After Duty Hours: 759-7194 Radio Call Sign: Safety-1
Safety Technical Representative (STR)	Commercial Phone: (321) 494-2114 Secure Phone: N/A After Duty Hours: 853-5211 (Request through Cape Support Office)
Risk Analysis Analyst (45 SW/SELR)	Commercial Phone: (321) 854-3012/3287 Secure Phone: N/A Pager: 1-800-382-1875
Weather Station	Commercial Phone: 853-8484/8485 Secure Phone: N/A Fax: 853-8295
American Red Cross (ARC)	Commercial Phone: 494-2402 Fax: 890-1016 After Duty Hours: 494-2402
<u>BREVARD COUNTY CITY RESOURCES</u>	
Police Departments	
Satellite Beach	Commercial: (321)773-4400
Cocoa Beach	Commercial: (321)868-3251
Fire Departments	
Cocoa Beach	Commercial: (321)868-3251
Satellite Beach	Commercial: (321)773-4400
Hospitals	
Cape Canaveral	Commercial: (321)799-7111
Wuesthoff Health Care Center	Commercial: (321)752-1200
Brevard Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Commercial: (321)637-6670 Emergency: (321)637-6670
Emergency Management Agency	Commercial: (321)637-6670 After Hours: (321)637-6670
Brevard Sheriff	Commercial: (321)264-5100

<u>FLORIDA STATE RESOURCES</u>	
Florida Emergency Operations Center	Address: 2575 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399 Commercial: (850)413-9900
Florida State Police	Commercial: (850)410-7000
Florida Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Commercial: (850)245-2011

Florida Power (Power Lines)	Commercial: (954)581-5668
Florida Power (Natural Gas)	Commercial: (813)917-5637

<u>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESOURCES</u>	
Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)	Commercial: (202)282- 8101 E-mail: HSCenter@dhs.gov
Department of State (DOS) Operations Center	Commercial: (202)647-1512
FBI Operations Center	Commercial: (202)324-6700
FEMA Region IV	Commercial: (770)220-5200
Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Emergency Response Hotline (Biological or Chemical Events)	Commercial: (770)488-7100
US Coast Guard National Response Center	Commercial: (800)424-8802
Department of Transportation (DOT) Hotline NOTE: Emergency information on transport of hazardous materials.	Commercial: (202)366-4488
DOT Office of Hazardous Materials Information Center	Toll Free: (800)467-4922
National Response Center	Toll Free: (800)424-8802
EPA Region IV Response Center – Spill Hotline	Commercial: (404)562-8700
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Operations Center	Commercial: (301)816-5100
DOE Joint Nuclear Accident Coordination Center (JNACC)	Commercial: (505)845-4667
Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) Region IV	Commercial: (702)295-3521

<u>NON-AFFILIATED RESOURCES</u>	
Florida Central Railroad	Commercial: (407)880-8500
Chemical Transportation Emergency Response Center (CHEMTREC) NOTE: Provides emergency information on Industrial Chemicals	Toll Free: (800)424-9300

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45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009

ATTACHMENT 3 TO BASIC PLAN TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
WEBSITES/HYPERLINKS

WEBSITES/HYPERLINKS	
Description	Web Site
Headquarters Air Force	https://www.my.af.mil/
Air Force web sites	http://www.af.mil/
MAJCOMs	
ACC - Air Combat Command	https://wwwmil.acc.af.mil/
AFSOC - AF Special Operations Command	https://www.afsoc.af.mil/
AMC - Air Mobility Command	https://private.amc.af.mil/index.cfm
PACAF - Pacific Air Forces	https://www.hqpacaf.af.mil/ If problems with SSL certificate use http://www.pacaf.af.mil/
USAFE - US Air Forces Europe	https://wwwmil.usafe.af.mil/
AETC - Air Education and Training Command	https://www-r.aetc.af.mil/
AFMC - Air Force Material Command	http://www.afmc.wpafb.af.mil/
AFRC - Air Force Reserve Command	http://www.afrc.af.mil/
AFSPC - Air Force Space Command	https://halfway.peterson.af.mil/
MISCELLANEOUS AIR FORCE SITES	
AEFC Air and Space Expeditionary Force Center	https://aefcenter.afpc.randolph.af.mil/
AFCESA Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency	http://www.afcesa.af.mil/
AFCA Air Force Communications Agency	https://www.afca.scott.af.mil/
AFMS Air Force Medical Service	https://kx.afms.mil/kxweb/home.do;jsessionid=A4F5040D8B5BA4FE2EB0E397EC9D4E7B
AFSC Air Force Safety Center	http://afsafety.af.mil/
AFSF Air Force Security Forces	https://afsfmil.lackland.af.mil/
AFSV Air Force Services Agency	https://www-r.afsv.af.mil/
AFWA Air Force Weather Agency	https://afweather.afwa.af.mil/AFP/index.htm
AFNSEP Air Force National Security and Emergency Preparedness	http://www.afnsep.af.mil/
AFRCC Air Force Rescue	http://www.acc.af.mil/afrc/index.asp

WEBSITES/HYPERLINKS	
Description	Web Site
Coordination Center	
CPC Counter Proliferation Center	http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/awc-cps.htm
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	
Defense Link	http://www.defenselink.mil/
Defense Almanac	http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/almanac/
DOMS - Director of Military Support	
DTRA - Defense Threat Reduction Agency	http://www.dtra.mil/
Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center	https://www.cheyennemountain.af.mil/
NORAD – North Atlantic Aerospace Defense Command	http://www.norad.mil/
UNIFIED COMBATANT COMMANDS	
US CENTCOM – US Central Command	http://www.centcom.mil/sites/uscentcom1/default.aspx
US EUCOM – US European Command	http://www.eucom.mil
US NORTHCOM – US Northern Command	http://www.northcom.mil
US STRATCOM – US Strategic Command	http://www.stratcom.mil/
US Special Operations Command	http://www.socom.mil
US JFCOM – US Joint Forces Command	http://www.jfcom.mil/
US PACOM – US Pacific Command	http://www.pacom.mil/
US SOUTHCOM – US Southern Command	http://www.southcom.mil/home/
US TRANSCOM – US Transportation Command	http://www.transcom.mil/
NATO	
NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization	http://www.nato.int/
SHAPE – Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe	http://www.nato.int/shape/
CBRNE	
Biological - CDC - Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch	http://www.bt.cdc.gov/
Biological - Event Notification. CDC recommended protocols	http://www.bt.cdc.gov/emcontact/index.asp
CDC - National Center for Infectious Diseases electronic publications/documents	http://www.cdc.gov/nciDOD/publicat.htm

WEBSITES/HYPERLINKS	
Description	Web Site
National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Program	http://www.bt.cdc.gov/stockpile/
CDC - Travel Advisories	http://www.cdc.gov/travel/index.htm
Medical Management of Radiological Casualties Handbook	http://www.afrrri.usuhs.mil/www/outreach/pdf/radiologicalhandbooksp99-2.pdf
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
Department of Homeland Security	http://www.dhs.gov
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	http://www.fema.gov/
LEPC, Local Emergency Planning Committee Data Base	http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/lepccdb.nsf/HomePage?openForm
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION/TERRORISM	
Chemical Weapons Improved Response Play Book: Responding to and Managing a Chemical WMD Terrorist Event.	http://www.wood.army.mil/cmdoc/WFS/HLS%20Info/Chemical%20Weapons%20Improved%20Response.pdf
Chemical, Biological, Radiological Incident Handbook	http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/cbw/CBR_hdbk.htm
CONPLAN Interagency Domestic Terrorism CONOPS PLAN	www.fbi.gov/publications/conplan/conplan.pdf
Homeland Defense – State Contact List	http://www.dhs.gov/xgovt/editorial_0291.shtm
Homeland Security Office – Ft Leonard Wood	http://www.wood.army.mil/hls/
Homeland Security – Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/
WMD - Civil Support Team Information	http://c21.maxwell.af.mil/wmd-cst.htm
Office of State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support, Technical Support Help	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/osldps/ta.htm
WMD - Civil Support Teams (Army National Guard)	http://www.defenselink.mil/specials/destruction/
Terrorist Group Profiles	http://library.nps.navy.mil/home/tgp/tgpndx.htm
HAZMAT	
Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office	http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/
EPA – Environmental Response Team	http://www.ert.org/
Environmental Hotline Listings	http://www.epa.gov/epahome/hotline.htm
HAZMAT Safety – DOT	http://hazmat.dot.gov/
HAZMAT Guide for First Responders	http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/fireservice/subjects/hazmat/

WEBSITES/HYPERLINKS	
Description	Web Site
Medical Summary Sheets for HAZMAT	http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html
HAZMAT Material Information Resource System (HMIRS)	http://www.dlis.dla.mil/hmirs/
NIOSH Pocket Guide	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html
FEMA/RED CROSS	
Red Cross list of different disasters and actions	http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_501_,00.html
FEMA	http://www.fema.gov/
American Red Cross	http://www.redcross.org/
Disaster Guides - American Red Cross	http://www.redcross.org/disaster/safety/guide.html
MISCELLANEOUS	
Airports - International airports data	http://www.internationalairportguide.com/
Civil Air Patrol	http://www.capnhq.gov/
Coast Guard	http://www.uscg.mil/default.asp
Coast Guard - Search and Rescue	http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-o/g-opr/nsarc/nsp.htm
Countries - CIA Fact Book	https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html
Countries - Library of Congress	http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/
Countries - DOS	http://www.state.gov/countries/
Countries - Travel Warnings - DoS	http://travel.state.gov/travel/warnings.html
Countries of the World	http://www.theodora.com/wfb/abc_world_fact_book.html
Disaster – US Foreign Assistance	http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/
Disaster - Earthquake overview	http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/earthq3/what.html
Disaster - Tsunami Warning Center	http://wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov
Disaster - Volcano Fact Sheet	http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/volc/nature.html
Maps - NIMA (National Imagery and Mapping Agency)	http://www.nima.mil/
Weather - US	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/
Weather - Cyclone Forecasting - Global Guide	http://www.bom.gov.au/bmrc/pubs/tcguide/global_guide_intro.htm
Weather - Current US Warnings	http://iwin.nws.noaa.gov/iwin/nationalwarnings.html
Weather - AF Weather Agency	https://afweather.afwa.af.mil/AFP/index.htm
Weather - Hurricane Research - NOAA	http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/tcfaq/G1.html
Weather - National Hurricane Center	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
PUBLICATIONS	
Pubs – AFPUBS (Air Force Publications website)	http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/
Pubs - Defense Link	http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/

WEBSITES/HYPERLINKS	
Description	Web Site
Pubs - Defense Technical Information Center	http://www.dtic.mil
Pubs - DOD Directives/Instructions	http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/
Pubs - JCS (Joint Chiefs of Staff)Doctrine Joint Electronic Library	http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/
Pubs - Library of Congress Global Legal Information Network	http://www.glin.gov/search.action
Pubs – NATO STANAGS	http://www.nato.int/docu/standard.htm
Pubs – FEMA Library	http://www.fema.gov/library/

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ATTACHMENT 4 TO BASIC PLAN TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES

AIR FORCE PUBLICATIONS

AFDD 2-1.8	Counter Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Operations
AFH 10-222, Volume 14	Guide to Fighting Positions, Obstacles, and Revetments
AFH 10-2502	USAF Weapons of Mass Destruction Threat Planning and Response Handbook
AFH 32-4016, Volume 1	Civil Engineer Readiness Emergency Management Planning and Analysis Handbook
AFI 10-207	Command Posts
AFI 10-208	Continuity of Operations (COOP) Program
AFI 10-211	Civil Engineer Contingency Response Planning
AFI 10-212	Air Base Operability
AFI 10-229	Responding to Severe Weather Events
AFI 10-245	Air Force Antiterrorism Standards
AFI 10-2501	Air Force Emergency Management Planning and Operations
AFI 10-404	Base Support and Expeditionary Site Planning
AFI 10-801	Assistance to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies
AFI 10-802	Military Support to Civil Authorities
AFI 31-101	Air Force Physical Security Program
AFI 31-301	Air Base Defense
AFI 31-401	Information Security Management Program
AFI 32-2001	The Fire Protection Operations and Fire Prevention Program
AFI 32-3001	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program
AFI 32-7042	Solid and Hazardous Waste Compliance
AFI 32-7086	Hazardous Materials Management
AFI 34-242	Mortuary Affairs Program
AFI 35-101	Public Affairs Policies and Procedures
AFI 36-3002	Casualty Services
AFI 37-138	Records Disposition - Procedures and Responsibilities
AFI 41-106	Medical Readiness Planning and Training
AFI 65-601, Volume 2	Budget Management for Operations
AFI 91-202	The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program
AFI 91-204	Safety Investigations and Reports
AFJI 11-204	Operational Procedures for Aircraft Carrying Hazardous Materials
AFJI 31-102	Physical Security
AFJI 32-3002	Interservice Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal
AFJI 91-206	Participation in a Military or Civil Aircraft Accident Safety Investigation

AFJMAN 32-4003	Technical Aspects of Biological Defense
AFJMAN 44-151	NATO Handbook on the Medical Aspects of CBRNE Defensive Operations
AFMAN 10-100	Airman's Manual
AFI 10-206	Operational Reporting
AFMAN 10-2504	US Air Force Shelter Operations Manual
AFMAN 10-2602	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense Operations and Standards
AFMAN 10-2617	CE Readiness Technicians Manual for CBRNE Defense
AFMAN 32-4004	Emergency Response Operations
AFMAN 32-4005	Personnel Protection and Attack Actions
AFMAN 32-4013	Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning and Response Guide
AFMAN 32-4017	Civil Engineer Readiness Technicians Manual for CBRNE Defense
AFMAN 44-156 (I)	Treatment of Biological Warfare Agent Casualties
AFPAM 10-219, Vol 1	Contingency and Disaster Planning
AFPAM 10-219, Vol 2	Pre-attack and Pre-disaster Preparations
AFPAM 10-219, Vol 3	Post-attack and Post-disaster Procedures
AFPAM 10-2603	Chemical, Biological Warfare Commanders Guide
AFPAM 32-4019	Chemical-Biological Warfare Commanders Guide
AFPD 10-11	Operations Security
AFPD 10-26	Counter-Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Operational Preparedness
AFPD 34-5	Mortuary Affairs
AFPD 10-2	Readiness
AFPD 10-8	Air Force Support to Civil Authorities
AFPD 32-40	Disaster Preparedness
AFPD 38-5	Manpower and Organization, Unit Designations
AFPD 41-2	Medical Support
AFVA 10-2510	USAF Standardized Alarm Signals for US, Its Territories and Possessions
AFVA 10-2511	USAF Standardized Attack warning Signals for NBCC Medium and High Threat Areas

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PUBLICATIONS

DoD 3025-1M	DoD Manual for Civil Emergencies
DoD 5200.1-R	Information Security Program Regulation
DoD Manual 3150.8-M	Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedures (NARP)
DoDD 2000.12	DoD Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Program
DoDD 3025.1	Military Support to Civil Authorities
DoDD 3025.12	Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances
DoDD 3025.15	Military Assistance to Civil Authorities
DoDD 3025.16	Military Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO)

DoDI 2000.16 DoDI 2000.18	Program DoD Antiterrorism Standards Department of Defense Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines
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CJCS PUBLICATIONS

CJCSI 3125.01 CONPLAN 0500-98	Military Assistance to Domestic Consequence Management Operations in Response to a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive Situation Military Assistance to Domestic Consequence Management Operations in Response to a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive Situation
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JOINT PUBLICATIONS

Joint Pub 1-02 Joint Pub 3-07.2 Joint Pub 3-07.7 Joint Pub 3-11	DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms Joint Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for Antiterrorism Doctrine for Civil Support Joint Doctrine for Operations in Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Environments
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UNITED STATES CODES

29 CFR 1910.38 29 CFR 1910.119 29 CFR 1910.120 29 CFR 1910.146 29 CFR 1910.1200 29 CFR 1910.1450 33 CFR 153 33 CFR 154 40 CFR 109 40 CFR 110 40 CFR 112 40 CFR 117 40 CFR 122 40 CFR 125	Emergency Action Plans and Fire Prevention Plans Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Confined Space Hazard Communication Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in the Laboratory Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Removal Facilities Transferring Oil or Hazardous Material in Bulk Criteria for State, Local and Regional Oil Removal Contingency Plans Discharge of Oil Oil Pollution Prevention (SPCC & Facility Response Plans) Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (CNPDES) Permit Application Regulations for Storm Water Discharges Criteria and Standards for Best Management Practices
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40 CFR 262	Generators of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 264 & 265	Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures for Permitted and Interim Status Standards
40 CFR 280	Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks
40 CFR 300	Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan)
40 CFR 302	Designation of Reportable Quantities (RQs) and Notification Requirements for Hazardous Substances Under CERCLA
40 CFR 355	Emergency Planning and Notification Under CERCLA
40 CFR 372	Toxic Chemical Release Reporting
40 CFR 761	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce and Use Prohibitions
44 CFR 302	Emergency Operations Plans Requirements
49 CFR 171-178	DOT HAZMAT Regulations
49 CFR 194	Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines (PS-130)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

USAF CONPLAN 7045-90 ACC Plan 32-1	Military Support to Civil Defense CONUS Radiological Accident/Incident Response and Recovery Plan
NORAD Instruction 10-22 USAF CCW CONOPS TO 11C15-1-3	Nuclear Biological Chemical Warning and Reporting System USAF Counter-Chemical Warfare CONOPS Chemical Warfare Decontamination, Detection and Disposal of Decontamination Agents
AFTTP(I) 3-2.56	Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, And Nuclear Contamination Avoidance

FEDERAL AND STATE PLANS/PUBLICATIONS

PDD 39	Presidential Decision Directive 39, US Policy on Counter-Terrorism
EO 12656	Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities
EO 13228 FRERP Title 18, USC 1835	Executive Order 13228, Office of Homeland Security Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) The Posse-Comitatus Act

BASE PLANS/PUBLICATIONS

45 CES CRP 10-211	45 Civil Engineer Squadron Contingency Response Plan
45 MDG 41-106	45 Medical Group Medical Contingency Response Plan
45 SW OPlan 10-2 VOL IV	SPCC Operations (HAZMAT Emergency Response and Training)
45 SW OPlan 10-403	45 SW Installation Deployment Plan
45 SW OPlan 10-404	45 SW In-Garrison Expeditionary Site Plan
45 SW OPlan 11-209	45 SW PAFB Airshow Operations Plan
45 SW OPlan 16-12	45 SW Search, Rescue and Recovery Operations Plan
45 SW OPlan 19-14	45 SW Petroleum Products and Hazardous Waste Management Plan
45 SW OPlan 19-16	45 SW PCB Item Control Plan
45 SW OPlan 30-1	45 SW Family Readiness Operations Plan
45 SW OPlan 31-101 VOL I	45 SW PAFB Installation Security Plan
45 SW OPlan 31-101 VOL II	45 SW CCAFS Installation Security Plan
45 SW OPlan 32-7080	Affirmative Procurement Plan
45 SW OPlan 3610-03	45 SW Space Shuttle Ferry Support Operations Plan
45 SW OPlan 91-204 VOL I	45 SW Investigation of Aircraft, Explosives and Ground Mishaps
45 SW OPlan 91-204 VOL II	45 SW Investigations of Launch and Launch Processing Mishaps
45 SW OPlan 91-212	45 SW Bird Hazard Reduction Plan
45 SW SPlan 64-1	45 SW Contingency Contracting Support Plan
45 SW WCRP	45 SW Water Contingency Response Plan
AFTAC 10-1	AFTAC Continuity of Operations Plan
HIGHWAY ERP DLA	Highway Response Plan
45SWI 10-101	Battle Staff Operations
45SWI 10-201	Installation Exercise Program
45SWI 10-202	Pyramid Notification/Recall Procedures
45SWI 10-203	45 SW Reporting Policy
45SWI 10-204	Resource Augmentation Duty (READY)
45SWI 13-203	Airfield Operations Procedures
45SWI 15-101	Weather Operations
45SWI 25-201	Joint Operating Procedures
45SWI 25-203	45th Space Wing Agreements Program
45SWI 31-101	Eastern Range Security Program
45SWI 31-102	Patrick AFB Installation Security
45SWI 31-202	Use and Deployment of Drug and Explosive Dog Teams
45SWI 32-2001	45 SW Fire & Emergency Services Program
45SWI 32-4001	The Launch EOC Director Training and Certification Program
45SWI 32-9002	Graveyards and Burial Plots in Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS)
45SWI 33-105	Radio Frequency Management
45SWI 33-106	Management and Use of Personal Communications Systems
45SWI 35-101	Release of Information to the Public
AFI36-3002/45SW1	Casualty Services

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ATTACHMENT 5 TO BASIC PLAN TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND TERMS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAFES	Army and Air Force Exchange Service
ABO	Air Base Operability
A/C	Air Conditioning
ACC	Air Combat Command
ADAT	Airfield Damage Assessment Team
AF	Air Force
AFCA	Air Force Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Agency
AFCESA	Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency
AFH	Air Force Handbook
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFMAN	AF Manual
AFMC	Air Force Materiel Command
AFNSEP	Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness
AFO	Accounting and Finance Office
AFOSH	Air Force Occupational Safety and Health
AFPAM	Air Force Pamphlet
AFPD	Air Force Policy Directive
AFRAT	Air Force Radiation Assessment Team
AFRC	Air Force Reserve Command
AFSOC	Air Force Special Operations Command
AFSPC	Air Force Space Command
AFVA	Air Force Visual Aid
AIB	Accident Investigation Board
ALT	Alternate
ANG	Air National Guard
AOR	Area of Responsibility
ARC	American Red Cross
ARG	Accident Response Group
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
AT/FP	Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection
BCE	Base Civil Engineer
BCEM	Brevard County Emergency Management
BEE	Bioenvironmental Engineer
BEMC	Brevard Emergency Management Console
BIMAA	Base Individual Mobilization Augmentee Administrator
BSC	Base Support Contractor

BSDO	Base Support Duty Office
BSI	Base Support Installation
BSP	Base Support Plan
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CAT	Crisis Action Team
CAWS	Cape Aural Warning System
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive
CCAFS	Cape Canaveral Air Force Station
CCO	Contingency Contracting Officer
CCS	Contamination Control Station
CCT	Contamination Control Team
CE	Civil Engineer
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CENTCOM	Central Command
CERCLA	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended
CES	Civil Engineer Squadron
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CONUS	Continental United States
CP	Command Post
CSO	Cape Support Office
CST	Civil Support Team
CX	Complex
DARS	Damage Assessment Recovery System
DART	Damage Assessment & Recovery Team
DCC	Damage Control Center
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DO	Duty Office
DoD	Department of Defense
DoE	Department of Energy
DOMS	Directorate of Military Support
DoS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRF	Disaster Response Force
DRMO	Defense Reutilization Marketing Office
DRTF	Disaster Response Task Force (also an LMR talk group)
DSG	Disaster Support Group
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authority
DSMSF	Delta Solid Motor Storage Facility
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
ECC	Emergency Communications Center (911 center)
ECP	Entry Control Point
EH	Environmental Health

EHC	Emission Hazard Corridor
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EM	Emergency Management
ENG	Engineering Services
EO	Emergency Operations
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOR	Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance
EMWG	Emergency Management Working Group
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986
EPLO	Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
EPO	Emergency Preparedness Office
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAC	Facilities
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFW	Florida Fish & Wildlife Commission
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FSTR	Full Spectrum Threat Response
GM&PC	Grounds Maintenance & Pest Control
GOV	Government Owned Vehicle
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HE	Heavy Equipment
HESS	Hurricane Evacuation Site Staff
HP	Health Physics
HRT	Hurricane Recovery Team
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive number 5
HURCON	Hurricane Condition
IAW	In Accordance With
IC	Incident Commander
ICC	Installation Control Center
ICS	Incident Command System
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IFE	In-Flight Emergency
IMA	Individual Mobilization Augmentee
IO&M	Infrastructure Operations & Maintenance
IPE	Individual Protective Equipment
IPPD	In Place Patient Decontamination
IRB	Initial Response Base
IRF	Initial Response Force (term as identified in 22 Feb 05 NARP)
IRT	Initial Reconnaissance Team
ISP	Installation Security Plan
JA	Judge Advocate

JNACC	Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center
JTF	Joint Task Force
KT	Knot
LCC	Launch Commit Criteria
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
LO&SC	Launch Operations & Support Contract
LMR	Land Mobile Radio
MAJCOM	Major Command
MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System
MCC	Medical Control Center
MCRP	Medical Contingency Response Plan
MEOC	Mobile Emergency Operations Center
MSCA	Military Support to Civil Authorities
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NARP	Nuclear Weapons Accident Response Procedures
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NBCC	Nuclear Biological Chemical Conventional
NDA	National Defense Area
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NORAD	North American Air Defense Command
NRC	National Response Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NUDET	Nuclear Detonation
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
OPREP-3	Operations Report 3
OSCP	On-Scene Control Point
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSI	Office of Special Investigations
PA	Public Affairs
PAFB	Patrick Air Force Base
PAR	Post Attack Reconnaissance
PCC	Personnel Control Center
PF	Protection Factor
PHC	Potential Hazard Corridor
PHEO	Public Health Emergency Officer
POL	Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants
RAC	Risk Assessment Center
RADCC	Radiation Control Center
RADIAC	Radiation Detection, Indication and Computation
RAWINSONDE	Weather Balloon Data
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976

ROT	Ride Out Team
RST	Readiness Support Team
RTF	Response Task Force (HQ ACC)
RTSC	Range Technical Support Contractor
RWOC	Range Weather Operations Center
SAB	Satellite Assembly Building
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SE	Pad Safety
SEC	Security
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SFO	Senior Fire Official
SIB	Safety Investigation Board
SLS	Space Launch Squadron
SMAB	Solid Motor Assembly Building
SMARF	Solid Motor Assembly & Ready Facility
SMT	Shelter Management Team
SSC	Spacecraft Support Center
SSO	Senior Security Official
SSPF	Space Station Processing Facility
STR	Safety Technical Representative
SWI	Space Wing Instruction
TCP	Traffic Control Point
TIM	Toxic Industrial Material
UCC	Unit Control Center
USCG	US Coast Guard
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VITC	Visual Information Technical Contractor
VO&MC	Vehicle Operations & Maintenance
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

TERMS

ACCIDENT SCENE: The cordoned area surrounding an accident site from which all nonessential personnel and resources are evacuated and prohibited.

ACCIDENT SITE: The area surrounding the impact point in which hazards to personnel (wreckage, fire, or damage) are readily identifiable.

ADVANCED AEROSPACE MATERIAL: A highly specialized material used to fulfill unique aerospace construction/environment/performance requirements. Examples include Beryllium, Depleted Uranium, and Radar Absorbent Materials.

ADVANCED COMPOSITE: A material composed of high strength/high stiffness fibers (reinforcement) within a resin (matrix). Examples include Graphite/Epoxy, Kevlar/Epoxy, and Spectra/Cyanate Ester.

AIR FORCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (EM) PROGRAM: The single, integrated Air Force program to coordinate and organize efforts to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the direct and indirect consequences of an emergency or attack. The primary missions of the Air Force EM program are to (1) save lives, (2) minimize the loss or degradation of resources, and (3) continue, sustain, and restore combat and combat support operational capability in an all-hazards physical threat environment at Air Force installations worldwide. The ancillary missions of the Air Force EM program are to support homeland defense and civil support operations and to provide support to civil and host nation authorities IAW DOD directives and through the appropriate Combatant Command. The Air Force EM program is managed by the Office of The Civil Engineer, AF/A7C.

AIR FORCE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFIMS): A methodology designed to incorporate the requirements of HSPD-5, the NIMS, the NRP, and OSD guidance while preserving the unique military requirements of the expeditionary Air Force. AFIMS provides the Air Force with an incident management system that is consistent with the single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management. AFIMS provides the Air Force with the coordinating structures, processes, and protocols required to integrate its specific authorities into the collective framework of Federal departments and agencies for action to include mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. It includes a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the incident command system, EOCs, incident command, training, identification and management of resources, qualification and certification, and the collection, tracking and reporting of incident information and incident resources. The AFIMS methodology is incorporated into current operating practices through revised instructions and manuals, training products, and exercise and evaluation tools.

AIR FORCE NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (AFNSEP): Air Force point of contact for authorization of military assistance to civil authorities, military support to civil defense and employment of Civil Air Patrol.

AIR FORCE RADIATION ASSESSMENT TEAM (AFRAT): A team of specialists from the Institute for Operational Health (AFIOH) who advise on health physics and analyze field measurements of radioactive materials.

ATTACK IMMINENT: A warning condition declared by the local commander when an enemy attack against a specific location is about to occur. It is used to implement final protective measures. The code word is "alarm red".

ATTACK PROBABLE: A warning condition declared by the local commander when an enemy attack against a specific location is likely. It is used to implement initial and intermediate protective measures. The code word is "alarm yellow".

BASE SUPPORT INSTALLATION (BSI): Is normally located outside of, but within relative proximity to the disaster area. Resources provided by a BSI may include, but not limited to, technically qualified personnel to assist in disaster response, minimal essential equipment, and procurement support. A BSI may also serve as a marshalling, staging, or mobilization area for military support for civil authorities.

BROKEN ARROW: An unexpected event involving nuclear weapons or nuclear components that result in accidental or unauthorized launching, firing or use by U.S. forces or U.S. supported allied forces of a nuclear capable weapons system; an accidental, unauthorized, or unexplained nuclear detonation; non-nuclear detonation or burning of a nuclear weapon or nuclear component; radioactive contamination; jettisoning of a nuclear weapon or nuclear component; a public hazard, actual or perceived.

CERCLA (The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended): Any substance listed in 40 CFR 302, Table 302.4.

CIVIL DISTURBANCES: Group acts of violence and disorders prejudicial to public law and order in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof. The term "civil disturbance" includes all domestic conditions requiring the use of Federal Armed Forces.

CIVIL EMERGENCY: Any natural or human-caused emergency, or threat of emergency other than civil defense or wartime emergency, that causes or could cause substantial harm to people, or substantial damage to property. This term can include a "major disaster" or "emergency", as those described in the Stafford Act, as amended, as well as, consequences of an attack or a national security emergency. The terms "major disaster" or "emergency" are defined substantially by action of the President in declaring that extant circumstances and risks justify his implementation of the legal powers provided by those statutes.

CLASS A MISHAP: A mishap resulting in one or more of the following: Direct mishap cost totaling \$1,000,000 or more, a fatality or permanent total disability, .Destruction of a DOD aircraft, loss of primary mission capability.

CLASS B MISHAP: A mishap resulting in one or more of the following: Direct mishap cost totaling \$200,000 or more but less than \$1,000,000, a permanent partial disability,. inpatient hospitalization of three or more personnel. Do not count or include individuals hospitalized for observation, diagnostic, or administrative purposes that were treated and released, loss of secondary mission capability.

CLASS C MISHAP: A mishap resulting in one or more of the following: Direct mishap cost totaling \$20,000 or more but less than \$200,000. Any injury or occupational illness or disease that causes loss of one or more days away from work beyond the day or shift it occurred. When determining if the mishap is a Lost Time Case, you must count the number of days the employee was unable to work as a result of the injury or illness, regardless of whether or not the person was scheduled to work on those days. Weekend days, holidays, vacation days, or other days off are included in the total number of days, if the employee would not have been able to work on those days. **NOTE:** Occurrences that result from voluntary participation in wellness and fitness programs, or recreational activities such as exercise class, racquetball, or baseball or injuries or illnesses resulting from an employee eating, drinking, or preparing food for personnel consumption will be reported as on or off-duty mishaps to comply with DODI 6055.7

Department of Defense mandates. An occupational injury or illness resulting in permanent change of job.

Class D Mishap: Any nonfatal injury or occupational illness that does not meet the definition of **Lost Time**. These are cases where, because of injury or occupational illness, Air Force personnel only works partial days, restricted work or were transferred to another job, required medical treatment greater than first aid, lost of consciousness, or a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment greater then first aid, or loss of consciousness. **NOTE:** Occurrences that result from voluntary participation in wellness and fitness programs, or recreational activities such as exercise class, racquetball, or baseball or injuries or illnesses resulting from an employee eating, drinking, or preparing food for personnel consumption will be reported to comply with DODI 6055.7 Department of Defense mandates.

Class E Events: These occurrences do not meet reportable mishap classification criteria, but are deemed important to investigate/report for mishap prevention. Class E reports provide an expeditious way to disseminate valuable mishap prevention information.

- Hazardous Air Traffic Report (HATR) Events. Any air traffic or movement area hazardous occurrence that endangers the safety of an aircraft or UAV.
- High Accident Potential (HAP) Events. Any hazardous occurrence that has a high potential for becoming a mishap that does not fit the definition of a HATR.
- Wildlife Strike (BASH) Events. Any wildlife strike to an aircraft or UAV that does not meet Class A, B, or C mishap reporting criteria.
- Property Damage Events (Non Aviation). Mishaps that do not have an injury or illness and the direct cost is totaling \$2,000 or more but less than \$20,000.
- Other occurrences as directed in the discipline specific safety manuals (AFMAN 91-22X).

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR): A codification of the general and permanent rules the executive departments and agencies of the federal government publish in the Federal Register. There are 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to federal regulations.

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.

COMMANDER'S SENIOR STAFF: A C2 function normally activated for a specific incident to oversee the mission operation of the installation. The Commander's Senior Staff is scalable to support the ICC and coordinate with the EOC. (**Note:** Do **not** abbreviate as "CSS".)

COMPOSITE: A physical combination of two or more materials, i.e., fiberglass (glass fiber and epoxy).

CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT: JP 1-02 defines consequence management as those measures taken to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of a chemical, biological, nuclear, and/or high-yield explosive situation. For domestic consequence management, the primary authority rests with the States to respond and the Federal Government to provide assistance as required.

CONTAMINATION AVOIDANCE: An element of contamination control. Actions taken before an attack to protect resources from contamination and actions taken after an attack to mark and avoid contamination. These measures reduce the amount and spread of contamination.

CONTAMINATION CONTROL AREA (CCA): An area in which chemically contaminated individual protective equipment (IPE) 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 IPE.

CONTAMINATION CONTROL STATION: An area used at a nuclear weapons accident scene or hazardous material (HAZMAT) accident scene where contaminated clothing and equipment are removed, and personnel and equipment are monitored and decontaminated.

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. (Joint Pub 1-02)

CONTINGENCY: An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response and special procedures to verify the safety and readiness of personnel, installations and equipment.

CONTROL CENTERS: Unit/Staff Agency Control Centers are activated as directed by the Installation Control Center/Commander's Senior Staff They are operated within the unit where normal command and control functions are performed and manned by personnel assigned to the unit. Units will establish and operate control centers according to the requirements of this OPLAN and AFMAN 32-4004.

CORDON: A physical barrier surrounding the accident scene where controls are established to preclude unauthorized entry. The purpose of the cordon is to provide protection to responding forces and other personnel and security of the site and assets within the cordon. The IC will determine initial cordon size upon notification of the incident. The cordon may be adjusted by the IC as circumstances dictate.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT: JP 1-02 defines crisis management as a measure to resolve a hostile situation and investigate and prepare a criminal case for prosecution under federal law. Crisis management will include a response to an incident involving a WMD, special improvised explosive device, or a hostage crisis that is beyond the capability of the lead federal agency.

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. See definitions of immediate, operational, thorough and reconstitution decontamination.

DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA): Refers to DOD support, including Federal military forces, DOD civilians and DOD contractor personnel, and DOD agencies and components, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ACCIDENT RESPONSE GROUP (ARG): A Department of Energy response element comprised of radiological experts. It deploys to the scene of a nuclear weapon accident to assist the Service Response Force (SRF) in weapon recovery.

DIRECTORATE OF MILITARY SUPPORT (DOMS): The Secretary of the Army, the DoD Executive Agent for MSCA, designated the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (DCSOPS) as the Director of Military Support. DOMS is the action agent for the MSCA planning and execution.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE: Assistance provided to civil authorities during natural disasters and other civil emergencies.

DISASTER CORDON: A physical barrier surrounding the accident scene where controls are established to preclude unauthorized entry.

DISASTER RELIEF OPERATIONS: The use of DoD resources to help civil authorities during, peacetime domestic emergencies.

DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (DRF): The organization used for disaster response, command and control, and recovery.

DISASTER: Within the context of this OPlan: a natural disaster, major accident, enemy attack or weapons of mass destruction event.

DoD JOINT NUCLEAR ACCIDENT COORDINATING CENTER: During a Broken Arrow, the DoD Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center coordinates notification, activation, deployment, and deactivation of specialized DoD personnel, supplies, and equipment.

Coordinates closely with the DoE Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center.

DoE JOINT NUCLEAR ACCIDENT COORDINATING CENTER: During a Broken Arrow, the DoE Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center coordinates notification, activation, deployment, and deactivation of specialized DoE personnel, supplies, and equipment.

Coordinates closely with the DoD Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center.

EMERGENCY: Any of the occurrences enumerated in the definition of civil accidents or other catastrophes in any part of the United States, which, in the determination of the President, requires federal emergency assistance to supplement state and local efforts to save lives, restore order and protect property, public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER: The location on base where all emergency calls are collected and acted upon. The ECC is often synonymous with the term "911 center"

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP: The Installation EMWG is chaired by the Mission Support Group (MSG) Commander. The chairperson appoints members and establishes working subgroups. Representatives from civilian agencies may be invited to discuss functional issues. The EMWG coordinates with the EET to review EM program training status; schedule and design EM exercises; monitor CEMP 10-2 updates; monitor mutual aid agreement (MAA) updates; review SAV and exercise trends; monitor AFIMs and CBRNE defense equipment shortfalls; coordinate new AFIMS TTP and initiatives; review the installation augmentation program IAW AFPAM 10-243, *Augmentation Duty*; and facilitate computer-based training equipment for the base populace. The EMWG coordinates with the FPWG to prevent duplication of effort. The EMWG will determine which specialized teams are required to support the installation EM program and what each team's composition will be. The EMWG also reviews installation-wide programs for the ability to achieve EM program objectives. The EMWG meets semiannually unless the chairperson requires meetings more frequently.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER: For the purposes of AFIMS, the EOC is the C2 support elements that directs, monitors, and supports the installation's actions before, during, and after an incident. The EOC is activated and recalled as necessary by the Installation Commander. The EOC updates the ICC with ongoing incident status and seeks support through the ICC when on-scene requirements surpass the installation's inherent capability and the installation's cumulative capabilities acquired through MAAs. EOCs may also support MCS and joint information activities. According to the NRP, the EOC is defined as "The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support attack response and incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines such

as fire, law enforcement, and medical services, by jurisdiction such as Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal, or by some combination thereof."

EOC DIRECTOR: The person who exercises overall command and control of the EOC. Normally this position will be filled by the 45 MSG/CC or 45 MSG/CD.

EOC MANAGER: The person who facilitate smooth operation of the EOC. This position is normally filled by the 45 CES/CEX flight commander, or flight superintendent.

EMERGENCY PLANNING/COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT (EPCRA): Primary focus is to identify the amounts of chemicals present on or released from facilities, understand the potential problems HAZMAT poses to the surrounding communities and environment and provide information to the public and local emergency planning and response organizations.

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS: The response element of a DRF that deploy to the accident scene after the First Responders to expand C2 and perform support functions. Emergency Responders include follow-on elements such as firefighters, law enforcement personnel, security personnel, and emergency medical technicians, as well as CE Readiness personnel, EOD personnel, physicians, nurses, medical treatment providers at medical treatment facilities, readiness officers, public health officers, bioenvironmental engineering personnel, and mortuary affairs personnel. Emergency Responders also include specialized teams such as the RST or SMT. Not all Emergency Responders are First Responders, but all First Responders are Emergency Responders. Emergency Responders are not assigned to additional duties that will conflict with their emergency duties

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF): ESFs are groupings of capabilities into an organizational structure that provides the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely to be needed during an incident. ESFs also serve as the primary operational-level mechanism that provides support during an incident.

ENTRY CONTROL POINT (ECP): The place where access into and egress from a disaster cordon is controlled. It is located on the disaster cordon near the on-scene control point.

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (EHS): As it pertains to hazardous material, any substance listed in Appendix A or Appendix B of 40 CFR 355, Emergency Planning and Notification. Appendix A is an alphabetical listing of extremely hazardous substances. Appendix B lists extremely hazardous substances in order of each substance Chemical Abstracts Service registry number.

FACILITY: For emergency planning purposes, the term "facility" in 40 CFR 355 as it applies to the Air Force is considered equivalent to an "installation."

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY: The federal agency tasked to establish federal policies for and coordinate all civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation and assistance functions of Executive agencies.

FIRST RESPONDERS: The DRF elements that deploys immediately to the disaster scene to provide initialC2, to save lives, and to suppress and control hazards. Firefighters, law enforcement security personnel and key medical personnel provide the initial, immediate response to a CBRNE incident. All First Responders are Emergency Responders, but not all Emergency Responders are First Responders. First Responders are not assigned as augmentees or to additional duties that will conflict with their emergency duties.

FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY: Stationary nuclear installations that use or produce radioactive materials in their normal operations. Within the Air Force, these facilities include installations with nuclear weapons or radioactive materials in sufficient quantities that the general public might be affected if an accident involving the radioactive materials occurred. It

also includes facilities using Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulated facilities using radioactive materials above thresholds in 10 CFR 30.72 for specific emergency plans. Normally facilities using radioactive materials in their operations (such as medical, calibration, and radiography) and radioactive materials in shipments are not included in this definition.

FORCE PROTECTION (FP): 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, and personal protective services which is supported by intelligence, counterintelligence and other security programs.

HAMMER ACE: (Adaptive Communication Element) Deployable communications support element. It provides worldwide, single-channel, secure voice and record communications and secure on-site communications.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION: The first phase in the Hazards Analysis process where facilities handling, storing or disposing of hazardous materials above specific screening levels are identified.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (HAZMAT): Encompasses all materials (including medical supply items) covered under the EPCRA TRI reporting requirements, the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard, all Class I and II Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), which can reasonably be anticipated to generate a hazardous waste. Reference FAR Subpart 23.301 definition in the latest version of Federal Standard 313D Tables I and II. It does not include munitions or hazardous waste.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: Any substance listed in 40 CFR 302, table 302.4.

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.

IMMEDIATE DECONTAMINATION: Decontamination carried out by individuals upon becoming contaminated, to save life and minimize casualties. This may include decontamination of some personal clothing or equipment. See also decontamination, operational decontamination, and thorough decontamination. (Joint Pub 1-02)

IN-PLACE PATIENT DECONTAMINATION (IPPD): The capability at a medical treatment facility to decontaminate patients arriving at the facility with potential contamination from a CBRN incident.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM: System of command use at the scene of a Major Accident by military and civilian emergency responders consistent with NFPA Standard 1561

INCIDENT COMMANDER: For the purpose of this plan, the senior fire official (SFO) is responsible for command and control at the immediate incident site. If the incident involves hostile criminal/terrorists, then the senior security official (SSO) will assume command of the scene until the threat is eliminated and/or suspect person(s) and or vehicle(s) are detained. After security forces have neutralized hostile force/terrorist activity, the SFO will assume command of on-scene operations and perform on-scene commander duties until the arrival of the designated on-scene commander.

INITIAL MONITORING POINT: An area inside the cordon where emergency response vehicles and personnel are checked for contamination prior to leaving the accident site.

INITIAL RECONNAISSANCE TEAM (IRT): A team comprised of EOD personnel that respond to Broken Arrow incidents to render weapons safe and to monitor for radioactive contamination.

INITIAL RESPONSE BASE (IRB): The military installation that initially responds to the scene of a nuclear weapons accident to provide a federal presence and humanitarian support (AFI 10-2501 states that all USAF bases must be able to perform the functions of an IRB).

INITIAL RESPONSE FORCE (IRF): The DoD entity directed to proceed to the scene of a radiological accident or incident for rendering emergency assistance, including maintaining C2 of the accident site until relieved by the RTF (22 Feb 05 NARP)

INSTALLATION COMMANDER: The individual responsible for all operations performed by an installation (Joint Pub 1-02). An officer who commands a host support unit, host wing, or higher-level host unit and whom administrative order or command directive identifies as "Installation Commander". He or she discharges the Installation Commander duties directed by US statutes or Air Force directives. This is normally the wing commander.

INSTALLATION CONTROL CENTER: The ICC directs actions supporting the installation's mission. As the focal point for base-wide notification and operation, the ICC receives and sends orders, information, and requests pertinent to the assigned task.

ICC DIRECTOR: The person who facilitates the smooth operation of the ICC. This person is the primary briefer to the Commander's Senior Staff

JOINT HAZARD EVALUATION CENTER: A facility, staffed by representatives from each of the agencies conducting hazard survey and radiological operations, for the coordination of hazard survey data and radiological safety/health physics matters on site.

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER: A facility at the scene of a radiological accident or significant incident to coordinate all public affairs. The JIC includes representation from DoE, DoD, FEMA, and other Federal, State, and local agencies.

JOINT NUCLEAR ACCIDENT COORDINATING CENTER (JNACC): DoD and DoE operate coordinating centers for exchanging and maintaining information about radiological assistance capabilities and activities. These centers are separated geographically but linked by direct communications networks.

LEAD AGENCY - (CJCSI 3125.01): The federal department or agency assigned lead responsibility to manage and coordinate the federal response in a specific functional area. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management and FEMA is the lead agency for consequence management. Lead agencies support the overall LFA during all phases of response.

LEAD FEDERAL AGENCY (LFA): The LFA is the federal agency that leads and coordinates the overall federal response and is determined by the type of emergency. Generally, an LFA establishes operational structures and procedures to assemble and work with agencies providing direct support to the LFA in order to obtain an initial assessment of the situation, develop an action plan, and monitor and update operational priorities. The LFA verifies that each agency exercises its concurrent and distinct authorities and supports the LFA in carrying out relevant policy. The overall LFA will continue operations until the crisis is resolved. Specific responsibilities of an LFA vary according to the agencies unique statutory authorities.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC): A committee established by the state commission for each emergency planning district to plan and coordinate local emergency response actions.

MAJOR ACCIDENT: An accident involving Department of Defense (DoD) materiel or DoD activities, of such a magnitude as to warrant response by the base disaster response force. It is differentiated from day-to-day emergencies and incidents, which are routinely handled by base agencies without the disaster response force. A major accident may involve one or more of the following:

- Hazardous substances such as radioactive materials and toxic industrial chemicals; nuclear, biological, chemical and conventional weapons; explosives; etc.
- Class A mishap.
- Extensive property damage.
- Grave risk of injury or death to installation personnel or public.
- Adverse public reaction.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS): A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency coordination systems; training; identification, and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AREA (NDA): An area established on non-federal lands located within the United States, its territories or possessions, for the purpose of safeguarding classified defense information or protecting DoD equipment and or material. Establishment of an NDA temporarily places such non-federal lands under the effective control of the DoD and results only from an emergency event. The senior DoD representative at the scene will define the boundary, mark it with a physical barrier and post warning signs. The landowners consent and cooperation will be obtained whenever possible. However, military necessity will dictate the final decision regarding location, shape and size of the NDA.

HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE-5 (HSPD-5): A Presidential directive issued on February 28, 2003 and intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive National Incident Management System (NIMS).

NATURAL DISASTER: All domestic emergencies except those created as a result of enemy attack or civil disturbance (Joint Publication 1-02). These may include hurricanes, tornadoes, storms, floods, high water, wind-driven water, tidal surge, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, mudslides, severe snowstorms, drought, or other catastrophe not caused by people.

NOTICE TO AIRMAN (NOTAM): A notice issued by the Federal Aviation Administration containing information not otherwise known sufficiently in advance to publicize by other means concerning the establishment, conditions, or change in any component, facility, service, procedure, or hazard in the National Airspace System, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations.

NUCLEAR REACTOR ACCIDENT: A nuclear power system mishap. The code name is “FADED GIANT”.

NUCLEAR WEAPON ACCIDENT: An unexpected event involving a nuclear weapon, facility, or component that results in a hazardous condition. The code name is “BROKEN ARROW”. Examples are:

- Accidental or unauthorized launching, firing, or use by US forces or US-supported allied forces of a nuclear capable weapon system that could create the risk of an outbreak of war.
- Nuclear detonation.

- Non-nuclear detonation or burning of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component.
- Radioactive contamination.
- Seizure, theft, loss, or destruction of a nuclear weapon or radiological nuclear weapon component, including jettisoning.
- Public hazard, actual or implied.

OFF-SITE: It is the area beyond the boundaries of any NDA or any facility or installation the DoD or DoE owns or controls. (A radiological accident term).

OIL: Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to; petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

ON-SITE: It is the area within the boundaries of a DoD or DoE installation or facility, or an NDA. (A radiological accident term).

OPERATIONAL DECONTAMINATION: Decontamination carried out by an individual or a unit, restricted to specific parts of operationally essential equipment, material, and/or working areas, in order to minimize contact and transfer hazards and to sustain operations. This may include decontamination of the individual beyond the scope of immediate decontamination, as well as decontamination of mission-essential spares and limited terrain decontamination. (Joint Pub 1-02).

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY OFFICER (PHEO): The PHEO will be a Medical Corps officer with experience in preventive medicine or emergency response such as the assigned Chief of Aerospace Medicine (SGP) or Chief of Medical Services (SGH). Every Installation Commander will designate, in writing, the installation PHEO and an alternate PHEO to provide EM recommendations (to include medical or public health recommendations) in response to public health emergencies.

POST-ATTACK PHASE: In NBCC warfare, the period between termination of the final attack and formal political termination of hostilities. In base recovery after attack actions, it is the period after an attack where the installation assesses damage and repairs mission critical facilities.

PRE-ATTACK PHASE: A term used in planning for general war. It is the period from the present until the first enemy weapon impacts.

RELEASE: The discharge of any hazardous chemical, extremely hazardous substance, or toxic chemical into the environment. Release includes any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, or dumping of hazardous substances or abandoning or discarding of barrels, containers and other closed receptacles.

RELOCATION: Moving mission-essential functions and personnel from high- to low-risk target areas for survival, recovery and reconstitution. Relocation is also synonymous with evacuation/dispersal.

RESPONSE TASK FORCE (RTF): HQ ACC response element capable of making sure that all tasks necessary to effectively control and recover from a nuclear accident are accomplished. The specific purpose of a RTF is to provide guidance and management to the nuclear weapon accident response effort.

SAFE HAVEN: Temporary storage granted to DoE classified shipment transporters at DoD facilities in order to assure the safety and security of nuclear material and/or non-nuclear classified material. It also includes parking for commercial vehicles containing hazard class/division 1.1, 1.2X, 1.3, or 1.4 explosives.

SAFE PARKING: DoD and DoE agreement that covers the temporary storage of DoE shipments of transuranic waste material.

SERVICE RESPONSE FORCE: An organization, identified by the Service, capable of making sure that all tasks necessary to effectively control and recover from a nuclear accident are accomplished. The specific purpose of a SRF is to provide guidance and management to the nuclear weapon accident response effort.

SEVERE WEATHER: Any weather phenomenon considered critical enough by the customer to require advance special notice and subsequent actions to prevent serious injury or damage to personnel, property, or resources. Required criteria include (but are not limited to): high winds, hail, tornadoes, lightning within 5 nautical miles, freezing rain, blizzards, and excessive rain or snowfall.

THOROUGH DECONTAMINATION: Decontamination carried out by a unit, with or without external support, to reduce contamination on personnel, equipment, material, and/or working areas to the lowest possible levels, to permit the partial or total removal of individual protective equipment and to maintain operations with minimum degradation. This may include terrain decontamination beyond the scope of operational decontamination. (Joint Pub 1-02).

TRANS-ATTACK PHASE: In NBCC warfare, the period from initiation of the attack to its termination.

UNIT: Any organizational element above branch or section level, such as squadron, division, directorate, or staff agency.

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.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD): Weapons that cause indiscriminate, widespread destruction. Such weapons include biological, nuclear, radiological, incendiary, chemical and explosive weapons in any form and their associated delivery system. These three types of weapons are also referred to as NBC weapons. In arms control usage includes radiological weapons, but excludes the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon. Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge or more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; poison gas; any weapon involving disease organism; or any weapon designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

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ATTACHMENT 6 TO BASIC PLAN TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS DIRECTION, CONTROL & COMMUNICATIONS

1. **SITUATION:** This attachment will provide information on what actions to take to establish procedures outlining the direction, control, and communications requirements for responding to and recovering from major emergencies on CCAFS. The CCAFS Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will consist of management and staff personnel, with the necessary skills, knowledge, and decision-making authority required to effectively support field elements that respond to a crisis situation.

2. **EXECUTION:** The CCAFS EOC shall be the primary assembly point for all Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The size and composition of the EOC is dependent upon the incident and is scalable to support the EOC Director's needs. As a minimum, a partial EOC activation will include the following:

- A. EOC Director
- B. ESF-4 Firefighting (OPR: FEMS Fire Services)
- C. ESF-5 Emergency Management (OPR: FEMS Emergency Management)
- D. ESF-13 Public Safety & Security (OPR: SGI Security)
- E. ESF-14 Recovery & Mitigation (OPR: Cape Civil Engineering)

A full activation will include the following:

- A. EOC Director
- B. EOC Manager
- C. ESF-1 Transportation (45th Logistics Readiness Flight)
- D. ESF-2 Communications (OPR: 45th Space Communications Squadron)
- E. ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering (OPR: IOMS Engineering)
- F. ESF-4 Firefighting (OPR: FEMS Fire Services)
- G. ESF-5 Emergency Management (OPR: FEMS Emergency Management)
- H. ESF-6 Mass Care, Housing & Human Services (OPR: 45th Force Support Squadron)
- I. ESF-7 Resource Support (OPR: 45th Contracting Squadron)
- J. ESF-8 Public Health & Medical Services (OPR: 45th Medical Group)
- K. ESF-9 Urban Search & Rescue (OPR: FEMS Fire Services)
- L. ESF-10 Oil & HAZMAT Response (OPR: FEMS Fire Services)
- M. ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources (OPR: Cape Environmental Planning)
- N. ESF-12 Energy (OPR: IOMS Electrical Systems)
- O. ESF-13 Public Safety & Security (OPR: SGI Security)
- P. ESF-14 Recovery & Mitigation (OPR: Cape Civil Engineering)
- Q. ESF-15 External Affairs (OPR: 45 SW Public Affairs)

Fire, Security, Medical, and Environmental Health shall be the only primary elements to respond directly to the incident. The Det 1 45 MSG/CC will be the EOC Director. The EOC will act as the focal point for gathering information, implementing plans, disseminating information and coordinating support as required. In the event of a toxic material release, field information will

be conveyed directly to applicable toxic dispersion analysts, who will directly disseminate products to all appropriate organizations, including the EOC. DRF members may be called to the EOC as directed.

3. The CCAFS EOC may not be activated for some circumstances. The Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC) will be the focal point for the EOC when the CCAFS EOC is not activated.

4. **Communications**

A. The following 400 MHz Talk Groups are used for emergency response on CCAFS:

<u>Talk Group</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Emg Mgt 1	Emergency Management
C Fire	Fire Department
CFD Tac 1	Fire Department
C Sec	Security
Sec Tac 1	Security
RADCC	Environmental Health
C-B1	Safety
C-B2	Safety
C-B3	Safety
UHF/393.0/VHF/118.625	Cape Tower
UHF/264.8/VHF/133.8	Cape Control (SLF)

5. Additional communication resources available for use in the EOC (CX 25/51900) include:

- (1) One (1) 400 MHz Base Station
- (2) Six (6) consoles
- (3) Digital Range Communication System (DRCS)
- (4) Cape Aural Warning System (CAWS)

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ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
MAJOR ACCIDENTS

REFERENCES: See Glossary of References, Abbreviations, Acronyms and Terms.

TASKED ORGANIZATIONS: All directorates, staff offices, commanders of 45 SW organizations, tenant unit commanders, on-base civilian contractors, and other DoD government agencies assigned or attached to CCAFS.

1. **SITUATION.** This annex defines procedures for major peacetime accidents involving Department of Defense (DoD) material or activities serious enough to warrant response by the Disaster Response Force (DRF). Major accidents differ from the minor day-to-day emergencies and incidents base agencies typically handle. Major peacetime accidents involving military resources could occur at anytime both on and off base and require response by the DRF. Mishaps such as oil spills and other minor emergencies normally do not result in major accidents and will be handled IAW standard operating procedures. Since CCAFS is surrounded by water, any incident could pose a greater risk to life and the environment.

2. **MISSION.** Establish procedures for immediate and effective response to major accidents and emergencies involving DoD resources. These procedures are developed to minimize casualties and damage, contain and control hazards and restore facilities to normal status with the least possible degradation of mission capability.

a. **Purpose.** This annex establishes procedures used by the DRF during major peacetime accident and emergency operations both on and off base.

b. **Area of Operations.** The DRF will respond to all major peacetime accidents and emergencies involving DoD resources or Department of Energy nuclear materials when PAFB is the nearest military installation. In addition, PAFB may respond to non-military incidents that are beyond local civilian capabilities to control.

c. **Responsibilities**

(1) The Fire Chief performs duties as Incident Commander (IC) for major accidents unless relieved by IC from a different Emergency Support Function (ESF) due to the nature of the Major Accident.

(2) The IC commits installation personnel and resources to support the accident response.

(3) The EOC Director, after conversation with the Incident Commander, will determine the EOC composition, appropriate ESF(s) to be utilized, and need for Support/Recovery Teams.

(4) EOC members commit unit/organizational personnel and resources to support the IC.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations

(1) General

(a) Major accident response procedures are basically the same in all situations. Actions taken at the scene will be determined by the situations and hazards involved.

(b) Reporting. The person who is in charge of an area (military, civilian, or contractor) has the inherent responsibility to report emergencies by calling 911 or cell phone 853-0911. The person in charge will order the evacuation of the immediate area and account for all personnel at an Emergency Evacuation Assembly Point (EEAP). The EEAP could be a designated fire assembly area as long as people are not in danger.

(c) After Reporting the Accident. Personnel should within their capabilities and without endangering themselves, attempt rescue, care for casualties and perform containment and suppression actions. If necessary, enlist the help of local civil agencies, radio and television stations to complement notification actions.

(2) CCAFS Specific Response Information

(a) On-Base Response

1. First Responders. Upon notification, first responders (fire department and security forces) respond directly to the site as soon as the accident location is determined and a safe route is known. If the situation dictates, Medical will respond upon request of the IC. The IC will assume command at the accident scene unless relieved by a more appropriate IC based on the nature of the accident. The IC along with the security forces will designate an Entry Control Point (ECP) and the cordon size. First Responders may take actions to suppress, contain and control the situation, rescue personnel, provide medical assistance, evacuate personnel and establish the cordon.

2. Emergency Responders. These individuals are designated as all other personnel who respond to the accident that are not otherwise categorized as a First Responder. Emergency Responders include Specialized Teams (i.e. Emergency Management Support Team, Search and Recovery Team, etc.) and any other individual or team that will be involved in any phase of response at the scene of the accident.

(b) Off-Base Response. (Accident location **known** and **close enough** to perform required lifesaving and containment actions): CCAFS off-base response will be at the discretion of Det 1, 45 MSG/CC.

1. First Responders. Responds directly to the scene under the control of the CCAFS Fire Chief. The fire chief will leave the base at his discretion or when sufficient forces have assembled. At CCAFS the CCAFS Fire Chief will request permission from Det 1, 45 MSG/CC.

2. Emergency Responders. Certain Emergency Response teams may be formed and respond to off base accidents only at the request of the off-base agency and with the permission of the Det 1 45 MSG/CC.

(c) Off-Base Response. (Accident location **not known** or **too far away** to perform immediate lifesaving and containment actions). Civil authorities will perform these duties and are in charge unless an NDA is established.

(d) Initial Cordon Action. IC verifies the accident site is cordoned. The size of the initial cordon is determined by the IC. The ECP is usually established upwind but if dealing with a liquid it may be more appropriate to establish uphill regardless of wind direction. Cordon size is determined as follows:

1. Non-nuclear munitions will be cordoned IAW T.O. 11A-1-46.

2. The size of the cordon is situational directed. The initial downwind distance can be adjusted based on real-time toxic dispersion modeling provided by Wing Safety.

3. Defense Nuclear Agency Manual 3150.8-M, Nuclear Accident Response Procedures (NARP) and HQ ACC Plan 10-1, CONUS Radiological Accident/Incident Response and Recovery will be followed.

4. Initial downwind cordons for industrial chemicals will be established IAW the CURRENT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG). The Weather Squadron will provide weather information to Wing Safety, who will perform real-time follow-on toxic dispersion modeling and will provide updates to the initial downwind corridor until the operation is terminated and the area is opened up for normal work by the IC.

5. Improvised Explosive Device (IED):

a. An initial evacuation distance of 500 feet for IEDs up to box size (large briefcase/package – 2 cubic feet). The IC may expand or shrink this distance when the situational analysis warrants.

b. An initial evacuation distance of 1000 feet for barrel size or vehicle type IEDs. The IC may expand or shrink this distance when the situational analysis warrants.

c. These minimum distances should be expanded based on the terrorist mode of operation and identified threat. These distances do not take into consideration maximum fragmentation distances. Other protective actions beyond these nominal distances should be considered.

6. The nature of the disaster will dictate cordon size when no toxic chemicals, radioactive materials or explosives are involved.

b. Tasks. This annex or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the Det 1, 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all may not be required, but should be considered. See appendices for contingency specific tasks.

(1) **The Det 1, 45 MSG/CC will:**

- (a) determine the status of the situation:
 - 1. nature and location of the accident.
 - 2. number of military and civilian medical casualties.
 - 3. property damage.
 - 4. effect on base mission.
 - 5. effect on civilian populace.
 - 6. need for assistance.
- (b) contact civil officials if accident affects, or will affect, off-base facilities.
- (c) work with Public Affairs to verify news releases are made.
- (d) verify the CCAFS EOC is activated as required. Consider activating specialized teams if additional support is required.
- (e) verify the DRF is notified and assembled or dispatched to the scene.
- (f) if responding to a nuclear weapon accident, ensure that the major command (MAJCOM) has been notified to deploy the response task force (RTF).
- (g) coordinate with the Safety Investigation Board and/or Interim Safety Board.
- (h) request secure communications (Hammer Ace) if needed.
- (i) coordinate recovery actions.
- (j) IAW 45 SW OPlan 91-204, Volume I and II, ensure communications, i.e. computers, telephones, fax, etc. are readily available to support any SIB on CCAFS.
- (k) *direct the CCAFS Fire Chief to:*

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1. assume duties as Incident Commander (IC) and direct all activities at the accident scene.
2. report to accident site, take containment actions, rescue and treat personnel, evacuate and establish cordon.
3. evaluate the situation and determine an appropriate cordon and ECP.
4. notify security forces of the selected cordon and designated location to set up an ECP. Relay ECP grid coordinates to the ECC
5. notify the DRF of ECP location and pass grid coordinates to the EOC.
6. verify actions are being taken to:
 - a. remove and treat medical casualties.
 - b. perform fire fighting and rescue operations.
 - c. evacuate area.
7. obtain available facts about accident and verify they are reported to the EOC.
8. declare withdrawal, when necessary
9. verify withdrawing fire vehicles are evacuated to a point not closer than 300 feet from the ECP in situations involving radiological or chemical contamination.
10. have fire fighters and fire vehicles checked for contamination.
11. direct the shutdown of utilities, as required.
12. coordinate mutual support and request for assistance with local fire department.
13. in conjunction with Wing Safety and Bioenvironmental Engineer determine protective equipment/decontamination requirements for response.
14. verify actions are taken to service fire fighting vehicles.
15. provide water supply for decontamination operations, if necessary.
16. provide fire fighting support during recovery actions

(1) *direct the Chief, Explosive Ordnance Disposal Flight, to:*

1. advise on operational wait times, as required.
2. assemble and brief the IRT.
3. verify IRT chief briefs IC on findings.

(m) *direct CCAFS Environmental to:*

1. provide technical environmental support and guidance to the IC.
2. research any chemical hazards involved in the emergency response as required.
3. if required, activate blank purchase agreement with Base Contracting to receive contractor assistance for the response.
4. oversee all cleanup operations by Emergency Response Contractors.
5. develop and implement procedures for contaminated/decontaminated waste material for proper disposal.
6. verify the contaminated area is restored to its original state prior to the incident or coordinate with proper agencies to continue remediation efforts.
7. verify all required environmental reports and notifications to all state, federal, or local agencies and HQ AFSPC are properly made and documented as needed.
8. coordinate response efforts with any state, federal, or local environmental regulatory agencies on scene.
9. coordinate the handling and disposal of contaminated items

(n) *direct CCAFS Emergency Management to:*

1. as required, assist the EOC Director with review of required actions.
2. brief the EOC members and specialized teams on known situation
3. consolidate preliminary data and start a detailed log of events.
4. coordinate special support requirements with on-scene commander and pass information to the 45 SW ICC/CP for up-channel reporting.
5. determine if security posts are in contaminated areas.

6. when requested, respond to the scene and establish communication link with the EOC and ICC/CP. Provide communications support to emergency responders using installed MEOC equipment, as appropriate.

7. identify civil authorities and facilitate contact and coordination of required activities.

8. provide detailed information on hazards identified.

9. report information to the CCAFS Duty Office.

10. verify monitoring of cordon perimeter to determine if contamination is present.

11. establish a CCS, if required.

12. contact the Weather Squadron periodically for weather updates.

13. assist the IC in briefing the IRT on known hazards, safety precautions, items of interest, etc., prior to initial entry to the scene.

(2) IOMS Facilities will:

(a) advise the IC on hazardous pollutant, oil spill and toxic industrial chemical response actions.

(b) identify utility cutoff points and direct shut down of utilities, as required.

(c) coordinate BCE emergency response support.

(d) determine status of BCE emergency response crews, equipment and vehicles from CE control centers.

(e) obtain additional BCE personnel and equipment, as required.

(f) provide water tanker/operator for field expedient decontamination at Contamination Control Line (CCL).

(g) develop and implement procedures for contaminated material and decontamination waste product disposal.

(i) provide Spill cleanup teams incidents involving hazardous materials spills.

(j) initiate procedures for contracting environmental restoration.

(k) collect disaster damage assessments.

(3) **The CCAFS Duty Office will:**

- (a) notify the PAFB CP and IC of incident.
- (b) alert and/or initiate recall of first/emergency responders as required.
- (c) alert and recall DRF members (as directed by Det 1 MSG/CC).
- (d) collect and display current information pertinent to the disaster event.
- (e) verify all agencies requiring notification of disaster/contingency situation are notified.
- (f) disseminate appropriate information to EOC.
- (g) recall the Contingency Support Staff, if directed.
- (h) notify PAFB CP, 494-7000
- (p) *direct CCAFS Environmental Health to:*

1. at the direction of the IC or senior fire official, deploy Environmental Health personnel to the scene of an accident or incident to:

a. advise the IC on health aspects of radiological, chemical and physical hazards; decontamination; clean-up and disposal; respirators; film badges; personal protective equipment; and toxic hazard corridors based on real-time modeling as provided by Wing Safety and their field instrumentation.

b. provide industrial hygiene and environmental monitoring for radiation and HAZMAT spills.

2. advise the IC of hazards (health and environmental) for the immediate situation, proper protective measures and action to be taken. Advise on evacuation considerations.

3. research chemical and radiological agent hazards.

4. take soil, vegetation and air samples, if required.

5. provide input as to location, quantity and health hazards for any hazardous materials (HAZMAT) involved.

6. take part in base Environmental Restoration Plan activities, as appropriate.

7. in the event of a hazardous material release, using Wing Safety developed checklists, provide real-time field information to the Wing Safety toxic dispersion analyst.

Receive real-time toxic dispersion modeling outputs from Wing Safety and convey this information to the IC, perhaps altering the initial 2000 foot downwind clear accordingly.

8. coordinate with the Medical Control Center as to requirements for patient contamination control. Provide details as to type of chemical involved and proper decontamination procedures.

9. provide input to IC on HAZMAT and exposure precautions for workers and the general public.

(4) IOMS Logistics will:

- (a) provide supplies to support disaster operations, as directed.
- (b) provide emergency procurement of necessary supplies and equipment.
- (c) verify procedures are established to support disaster operations.

(5) CCAFS Security will:

- (a) notify CCAFS Duty Office of any report of a major accident on CCAFS.
- (b) provide convoy escorts with vehicles
- (c) brief convoy drivers on road procedures.
- (d) verify emergency responder vehicles are lined up and escorted during all convoys and are properly parked and controlled at the OSCP.
- (e) establish cordon and ECP.
- (f) mark ECP and OSCP at location specified by the IC
- (g) initiate an entry control and identification system to identify personnel in the accident scene.
- (h) check security elements for equipment, maps and clothing.
- (i) coordinate with local authorities for accidents affecting off-base areas.
- (j) request local authorities provide initial security and protection of military resources, when the accident location is such that the CCAFS first responders may not arrive in time to take containment actions.

- (k) advise civil law enforcement agencies on need for cordon and evacuation.
- (l) mark the boundaries and guard the cordon of an NDA.
- (m) provide materials to mark the cordon, ECP, OSCP and NDA.
- (n) reduce size of the cordon and NDA when directed by the IC.
- (o) notify all non-mission critical personnel to evacuate from accident site.
- (p) notify Emergency Communications Center (ECC) of accident site and ECP grid coordinates.
- (q) relocate ECP if directed by the IC.
- (r) use Personnel Reliability Program certified personnel to guard nuclear weapon and components.
- (t) provide assistance to the on-scene PA representative to control news media personnel at the scene of an accident, if required. (only on base unless off base response is a NDA)
- (u) verify classified information or material is properly recovered/protected.
- (v) secure route taken by medical personnel until contamination is confirmed or denied.
- (w) dispatch an adequate number of personnel who are properly equipped to maintain order and secure the accident scene.

(6) CCAFS Vehicle Maintenance will:

- (a) consider the following actions:
 - 1. place wrecker and operator on standby.
 - 2. place mobile maintenance on standby
 - 3. place a minimum of two tractor-trailers and operators on standby to transport light carts to the disaster site.
 - 4. verify dispatch of a bus to EOC to transport emergency responders who are needed at the scene of an accident.
- (a) dispatch buses to transport EOC/RST, if required.

(b) upon request by the IC, provide vehicles for aircraft crash recovery.

(7) The Incident Commander will:

(a) assemble or deploy First Responders to the accident scene.

(b) contact civil officials present at the accident and coordinate on-scene contamination activities.

(c) determine a safe route to the accident scene. When it is safe to do so, depart to the ECP/OSCP.

(d) determine the needs for emergency responders and dispatch them to the on-scene control point.

(e) make sure actions are taken to:

1. remove and treat all casualties.

2. control fires.

3. evacuate area.

4. establish cordon.

5. establish an On-Scene Control Point (OSCP).

(f) assemble and brief the IRT.

(g) establish/mark NDA in coordination with EOC Director, if required.

(h) request activation of RST, as required.

(j) direct and control all response and recovery activities at the scene.

(k) verify a safe, efficient and coordinated effort.

(l) declare Broken Arrow, if necessary. Verify that applicable provisions of DoD 3150.8-M, Nuclear Accident Response Procedures (NARP) and HQ ACC Plan 10-1, CONUS Radiological Accident/Incident Response and Recovery are implemented.

(m) request chaplain and mortuary support when injuries or fatalities occur.

(n) establish contact with the EOC for required support. Give informational updates, as required.

(o) approve on-scene news releases.

(p) release site to Mishap Investigation Board, when appropriate. Provide assistance, as required. Fire Chief will still be referred to as the IC.

(q) relay all known information and request for assistance to the EOC.

(r) implement recovery plan. Recovery from a nuclear accident will be coordinated with the RTF.

(8) All Disaster Response Force (DRF) Members will:

(a) keep the IC informed.

(b) report to designated convoy assembly area, when directed.

(c) provide situation updates and expertise to IC.

(d) on sounding of withdrawal, take cover.

(e) maintain a log of all actions taken.

(f) submit/provide inputs for required reports IAW AFM 10-206.

(g) direct questions concerning accident to news media center.

(h) take part in developing a recovery plan, if required.

(9) All directorates, staff offices, commanders of 45 SW organizations, tenant unit commanders, on-base civilian contractors, and other DoD government agencies assigned or attached to CCAFS will:

(a) verify all personnel assigned are briefed on actions to take in the event of a major accident.

(b) establish alerting, assembly and response procedures for assigned DRF members.

(c) verify resources are removed from areas affected by the disaster.

(d) verify Emergency Responders have appropriate checklists to support operations.

(e) provide the necessary support as outlined in other appendices relating to special emergency incidents.

(f) verify UCCs have appropriate checklists and directives to support this plan.

(g) verify standardized grid maps are available for use by EOC members, UCCs and specialized teams.

(h) verify specialized team members are provided specialized clothing and equipment.

(i) recall or place specialized teams on standby, if required.

(j) activate support personnel, as required.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. See Basic Plan.

a. Administration. Commanders and staff directors must verify checklists are developed to support this plan. Unit control centers, specialized teams, and other specifically tasked agencies must have checklists to support their actions.

b. Logistics

(1) Tasked units and tenants are responsible for funding, obtaining, and maintaining equipment and supplies necessary to accomplish assigned and implied tasks.

(2) All necessary installation assets will be made available and used to support major accident response operations; withhold only those resources required to conduct unit/organization incident response. The magnitude of the accident will determine actual support requirements.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

Appendices

1. Aircraft Accident
2. Water Accident
3. Hazardous Materials
4. CCAFS Radiological Emergency
5. National Defense Area
6. CCAFS Damage Assessment and Recovery
8. CCAFS Launch Accidents

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1 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT RESPONSE

1. **SITUATION.** This appendix defines procedures for aircraft accidents involving Department of Defense (DoD) aircraft serious enough to warrant response by the Disaster Response Force (DRF). Aircraft accidents could occur at anytime both on and off base and require response by the DRF.

2. **MISSION.** To establish procedures for the DRF to take when responding to major aircraft accidents.

3. **EXECUTION.** Many different types of NASA, Air Force, other DOD, and foreign military aircraft land and take off on a routine or emergency basis at the CCAFS Skid Strip. An aircraft emergency could occur at or during landing, take off, in flight, or ground servicing.

a. CCAFS Skid Strip supports NASA, U.S. military aircraft, and certain authorized commercial carriers and civilian charter aircraft supporting both installations. In addition, these facilities may be called upon to serve as a landing site for aircraft in distress.

b. The Skid Strip is licensed under Part 139 of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.

c. The Air Force Incident Management System will be used when this Tab is activated.

d. If an aircraft incident occurs that results in fire, explosion, mass casualties, property damage, release of hazardous materials or hijacking/sabotage, provisions of other annexes to this plan will also apply.

e. When CCAFS aircraft are involved in an incident in Brevard County, FL the existing Mutual Aid Agreements will be used to secure the area and provide rescue support in accordance with the provisions of this annex.

f. When aircraft are involved in any accident/incident outside Brevard County, FL the local authorities will have control of the situation and surrounding area, unless due to the classified nature of the mission cargo, a National Defense Area (NDA) is declared by the authorized U.S. Air Force Incident Commander. In this case, control of the area is maintained by military personnel.

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.		
2.	Assemble or deploy to the accident site using the most expeditious means available. Decide if any EOC members or other ESF's are needed at the accident site:	IC
3.	Assume on-scene command as allowed by local/state authorities.	IC
4.	Authorize re-entry based on reconnaissance.	IC
5.	Brief EOC on known situation, required actions, completed actions, authority, use of force, chain of command, etc. Establish an interval with EOC for continuous updates (i.e. 30 minutes). NOTE: DoD has no jurisdiction when responding to off-base accidents, other than as owner of the item, unless the situation allows an NDA to be established.	IC
6.	If the situation requires an Emergency Withdrawal, declare emergency withdrawal over radio/public address systems. Sound vehicle mounted sirens.	IC
7.	Declare recovery phase after all firefighting, rescue and containment actions are completed.	IC
8.	Designate the ECP, OSCP, Hot, Warm, and Cold Zones as needed.	IC
9.	Establish/maintain contact with the EOC and provide updates.	IC
10.	If emergency withdrawal is declared, inform EOC of withdrawal and status of response forces.	IC
11.	Respond to the OSCP and assume on-scene command.	IC
12.	Upon arrival at the site, contact civil authorities and assess the situation; determine the relationship and coordinate on-scene activities.	IC
13.	Establish/maintain contact with the EOC and ICC through the MEOC or Senior Fire Official and provide updates.	IC/CCAFS EM
14.	Notify IC of additional ambulances responding from local community.	EOC/CCAFS FIRE
15.	Notify IC of additional emergency personnel responding from local community.	EOC/CCAFS FIRE
16.	Determine hazards and appropriate actions.	CCAFS FIRE/EH
17.	Verify with tower that runway has been closed and surrounding airspace has been restricted to mission essential pass through only as directed. (This will limit media aircraft and all other aircraft not supporting the operation.)	EOC
18.	Coordinate and conduct search and recovery operations.	EOC/ CCAFS FIRE
19.	Control access to: Cold Zone using Traffic Control Points (TCPs) ECP OSCP Support functions outside the Hot and Warm Zones.	CCAFS SEC
20.	Coordinate cordon as directed/requested by the Fire Chief.	CCAFS SEC

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
21.	Coordinate evacuation of facilities in the hazard area with local police.	CCAFS SEC
22.	Coordinate route of travel with appropriate law enforcement agencies.	CCAFS SEC
23.	Coordinate site security with local/State police.	CCAFS SEC
24.	Gather all available data about the accident.	CCAFS SEC
25.	Brief Emergency Responders on known situation, required actions, completed actions, authority, use of force, chain of command, etc... NOTE: DoD has no jurisdiction when responding to off-base accidents, other than as owner of the item, unless the situation allows an NDA to be established.	45 SW/JA
26.	Establish an NDA as required. See National Defense Area (NDA) Checklist (Appendix 5 to Annex A of this plan).	45 SW/JA IC
27.	Establish a news media center.	45 SW/PA
28.	Prepare initial news release within one hour of accident notification.	45 SW/PA
29.	Provide alert photographer. NOTE: The alert photographer provides official documentation of the accident and should be allowed to the scene ASAP when safe.	45 SW/PA
30.	For initial response to an aircraft accident, provide the IC, as requested, with weather information to allow them to obtain a safe route and ECP location. Provide Wing Safety, as requested, with weather information for all follow-on real-time hazard plotting.	45 WS/CC
31.	When contacted by civilian news media, all responders/base personnel will immediately refer media requests/questions to Public Affairs.	ALL
32.	Verify appropriate protective clothing/gear is used for response	45 SW/SE
33.	Advise IC on preliminary mishap investigation requirements	45 SW/SE
34.	Monitor mishap scene for proper safe operations and report violations to the IC	45 SW/SE
35.	Calculate toxic hazard corridor if aircraft has a hydrazine release	45 SW/SE
36.	Advise IC of mandatory drug and alcohol testing of all crew members	45 SW/SE
37.	For composite material damage/fire, implement Advanced Aerospace Materials (Composites) See Tab B to Appendix 3 to Annex A of this plan.	ALL

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
38.	If emergency withdrawal is declared, withdraw in an upwind/crosswind direction and take immediate cover outside the cordon area.	ALL
39.	Protect classified material.	ALL
40.	Establish liaison with local authorities.	IC
41.	Formulate a recovery plan. See Recovery Operations (Appendix 6 to Annex A).	IC
42.	Respond to EOC primary location at Bldg. 51900 or on location with the MEOC as directed by the EOC Director..	EOC
43.	Gather all available data about the accident.	First Responders
44.	Immediately respond if able to perform initial lifesaving, rescue, suppression, containment, and evacuation. NOTE: For great distances, First Responders will not respond but portions may be brought as part of the DRF.	First Responders
45.	Respond to accident site; take necessary step to preserve life, property and the environment.	First Responders
46.	Activate EOC and Support/Recovery Teams upon direction of IC.	45 Det 1 MSG/CC CCAFS EM
47.	Notify 45 SW/CC and 45 MSG/CC.	45 Det 1 MSG/CC EOC
48.	Use the installation warning system to notify base populace of hazards and actions to take.	CCAFS CSO

3. COMMUNICATIONS.

- a. Initial response units will use Cape Fire-116 Talk Group.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. See Basic Plan.

45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
WATER ACCIDENT

1. SITUATION. This appendix defines procedures for water accidents involving Department of Defense (DoD) resources serious enough to warrant response by the Disaster Response Force (DRF). Water accidents could occur at anytime and require response by the DRF.

2. MISSION. To verify all available resources assigned at CCAFS respond promptly to accidents or incidents occurring in surrounding water areas. The US Coast Guard is the office of primary responsibility for all water accidents or disasters, but has limited resources and may require assistance from other governmental agencies.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations

(1) DoD has designated the Coast Guard to be the DoD executive agency for military support in actual or threatened water emergencies or disasters. Once Coast Guard officials are on scene, they will assume command of the event. CCAFS resources will standby to support the Coast Guard, as requested.

(2) The installation's capability in responding to water accidents or disasters is very limited. However, in the event of a reported accident or disaster in the surrounding water areas, that involves military resources or jeopardizes life or property, the DRF will respond to provide assistance in controlling the situation. Response procedures are the same as a land emergency.

(3) The agencies listed will be notified of any civil requests to assist in the emergency and will standby for possible assistance.

b. Tasks. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the Det 1 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

WATER ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	Activate the EOC and summon the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) required to provide command and communication during the emergency/disaster event.	45 Det 1 MSG/CC
2.	Deploy an IC, if necessary.	45 Det 1 MSG/CC
3.	Organize and coordinate search activities.	IC/CCAFS Fire

WATER ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
4.	Direct Search and Recovery (SAR) team to coordinate requirements for aircraft and personnel if search and rescue mission is required.	IC/EOC
5.	CCAFS Security will use their Patrol Boats to search areas off the coast/banks of CCAFS	CCAFS SEC
6.	Request Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) assistance when the search will extend beyond a limited initial search.	IC/EOC
7.	Provide support to search and rescue aircraft and teams.	IC/EOC
8.	Notify Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, Supervisor of Salvage, Washington, DC, if submerged wreckage is beyond the installations capability.	IC/EOC
9.	Activate and utilize any agency or Emergency Responders.	IC/EOC
10.	Verify required reports are submitted to higher headquarters.	IC/EOC
11.	Obtain all information pertaining to the emergency and immediately notify the following agencies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 45 SW/CC and 45 MSG/CC. 2. PAFB CP 3. CCAFS CSO 	45 Det 1 MSG/CC EOC
12.	Ensure AFRCC is notified of initial search/rescue actions taken.	45 MSG/CC/E OC
13.	Establish liaison with local law enforcement agencies.	EOC
14.	Coordinate search/rescue activities (if off the base, but in the local area) with local law enforcement agencies.	EOC
15.	If Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is required, obtain mission number from AFRCC.	EOC
16.	Function as the command and communication center throughout the emergency or disaster.	EOC
17.	If Class A or B mishap threshold is achieved, advise IC on preliminary mishap investigation requirements,...	45 SW/SE
18.	Monitor mishap scene for proper safe operations and report violations to IC	45 SW/SE

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ACCIDENT

1. SITUATION. This appendix defines procedures serious enough to warrant response by the Disaster Response Force (DRF) and outlines actions required to lessen the effects of an accident involving Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT). It provides guidance for the 45 MSG/CC or designated representative to conduct operations necessary to restore the installation back to operational status and carry out the assigned mission.

a. Launch complexes and liquid propellant storage areas contain large quantities of toxic and explosive propellants. Depending on the launch vehicle configuration, these propellants can be cryogenic, hypergolic liquids, solids and/or combinations thereof. Both hypergolic storage and missile launch facilities contain the tank and piping systems required for storing and transferring liquid propellant. Prior to use, these propellants are stored and handled at bulk storage facilities at the CCAFS Fuel Storage Area #1 and #2 (FSA #1 and FSA #2). Prior to operations, the propellant is moved from storage to a launch complex or payload preparation facility. Road movement of these products is carefully monitored by Security and travel is limited to predetermined routes. Payload preparation facilities contain small to moderate quantities of toxic materials and explosive propellant, when necessary, during a mission flow.

b. Other hazardous materials are also received and handled at numerous work sites each day in amounts varying from several ounces of relatively benign substances to thousands of gallons of toxic, flammable and/or explosive materials. Transportation of these materials may be by contractor or government vehicles, using the common road system. There are no prescribed hazardous material routes for these non-bulk commodities.

2. MISSION. To establish procedures for DRF personnel when responding to hazardous material accidents, incidents, leaks and/or spills, to include hazardous substances as defined in Title III of the Super Fund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and Emergency Planning, Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). These materials include substances that are flammable, corrosive, oxidizing agents, explosive, toxic, unduly magnetic, biologically infectious, or any material, that due to its quantity, properties or packaging, may endanger human life, property or the environment. This appendix outlines specific HAZMAT emergency response procedures for CCAFS Emergency Responders including notification responsibilities and emergency responder actions. See 45 SW OPlan 10-2, Vol. II, Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning and Response Plan for additional requirements.

3. EXECUTION. Response will be IAW 45 SW OPLAN 10-2, VOL IV, *Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Emergency Planning and Response Plan*. Basic response procedures outlined in Annex A also apply.

a. Concept of Operations

(1) Emergency Response. Upon initial notification, CCAFS Fire response forces will respond to the accident/incident site and evaluate the situation. Required protective clothing will be worn. The senior Fire Supervisor on-scene will request response of additional forces and the DRF, as required.

(2) Response Precautions. Response personnel will wear protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus when exposed to toxic fumes and/or liquids. All response members will respond from an upwind and/or uphill direction based on the nature of the material(s). Proper route to the scene and to the OSCP must be confirmed by the initial IC.

b. Hazardous Material Emergency Response Process. The Eight Step HAZMAT Emergency Response process is utilized as a general guide for all HAZMAT operations and safety and for IC command and control of the entire emergency response element. This Eight Step Process is described in the HAZMAT Emergency Planning and Response Operations Plan.

c. Tasks. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the Det 1 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	Verify utilities are shut off at or near accident/incident as conditions dictate.	IOMS FAC
2.	Provide personnel, equipment, tools, manpower and supplies to implement containment, decontamination, recovery and disposition plans within base capability.	IOMS FAC
3.	Verify appropriate actions are taken for emergency purchase orders and contracts for outside source and assistance.	45 CES/CC
4.	Verify proper decontamination of personnel and equipment, as required.	CCAFS FIRE
5.	If contamination is identified, withdraw.	CCAFS FIRE
6.	If negative monitoring results, perform Initial Reconnaissance Team (IRT) monitoring.	CCAFS FIRE
7.	Respond to accident/incident site from upwind or uphill direction based on the nature of the material.	CCAFS FIRE
8.	Establish forward operating location up wind.	CCAFS FIRE
9.	Analyze the situation (hazard assessment, material identification, hazard, rescue requirements) and request HAZMAT team response, as required.	CCAFS FIRE
10.	Direct rescue operations, move victims to safe area and administer emergency first aid.	CCAFS FIRE
11.	Evacuate immediate area.	CCAFS FIRE/SEC

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
12.	Assess utility hazard potential (drainage, sewers, storm drains, waterways, etc.).	CCAFS FIRE
13.	Redirect and change command post locations as conditions and weather dictate.	CCAFS FIRE
14.	Call for additional required support at forward operating location.	IC
15.	Respond with a command vehicle to provide on-scene command and control until arrival of MEOC (if dispatched).	CCAFS FIRE
16.	Establish On Scene Command Point. Give location over DRTF and crash radio nets.	CCAFS FIRE
17.	Establish initial cordon.	IC/CCAFS SEC
18.	Request response of the IC, Emergency Responders and specialized assistance, as required.	CCAFS FIRE
19.	Give an upwind response route over DRTF and crash radio nets.	CCAFS FIRE
20.	Provide logistical support to forward operating location.	CCAFS FIRE
21.	After rescue, fire fighting/containment actions, withdraw forces short of Entry Control Point (ECP) for decontamination.	CCAFS FIRE
22.	Verify appropriate cordon is maintained by all Emergency Responders (established as dictated by the hazardous material involved.)	IC/CCAFS FIRE
23.	Verify appropriate protective clothing/gear for response members.	CCAFS FIRE
24.	Request local authorities provide fire, medical and security if response is off the installation.	CCAFS FIRE
25.	Determine size of cordon using DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, Fire Manuals and Operational Safety Plans.	IC
26.	Evacuate the cordon area.	IC/CCAFS SEC
27.	Designate an OSCP and notify the EOC.	IC
28.	Contain and control the situation.	IC
29.	Upon receipt of real-time toxic dispersion modeling outputs from Wing Safety, adjust clear distances and ECPs accordingly.	IC
30.	Sound withdrawal, if required.	CCAFS FIRE
31.	Notify 45 SW/CC, 45 MSG/CC, through EOC and CP respectively.	Det 1,45 MSG/CC
32.	Notify local and state authorities IAW Civil Authority Notification for Extremely Hazardous Substance or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substances that exceed reportable quantities. (Immediate phone call and follow with written documentation).	Det 1,45 MSG/CC 45 CES/CEF/CE X
33.	Perform gross decontamination of patients at the site as needed.	CCAFS FIRE/EH
34.	Take responsibility as Incident Commander (IC) at the HAZMAT incident site (hot, warm, and cold zones).	CCAFS FIRE

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
35.	Determine the HAZMAT Response Level: I An incident that can be controlled, cleaned-up, and disposed of by the using organizations. The incident is confined to a small area. Only evacuate the immediate area. II An incident beyond the using organizations capabilities involving a greater hazard or larger area which could be a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area. III An incident involving a severe hazard or large area that poses an extreme threat to life and property and will probably require a large scale evacuation; or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of county, state, federal, or private agencies/organizations.	CCAFS FIRE
36.	Designate the cordon, ECP, OSCP, Hot, Warm, and Cold Zones.	IC
37.	Control access to the Hot Zone and Warm Zone and verify appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is worn.	IC
38.	Notify local hospitals of possible contamination hazards.	IC/EOC
39.	Construct detailed plan for the situation.	IC/EOC
40.	Implement MOU/MOAs as needed for assistance.	IC/EOC
41.	Formulate a recovery plan for all required responses.	IC/EOC
42.	Clean-up and dispose HAZMAT site and waste for Levels III incidents IAW local, State, and Federal, requirements as determined by the IC.	IHA EHS/EOC
43.	Provide technical environmental support and guidance to the IC.	IHA EHS/EOC
44.	Research any chemical hazards involved in the emergency response as required.	IHA EHS/EOC
45.	If required, activate blank purchase agreement with Base Contracting to receive contractor assistance for the response.	Det 1,45 MSG/CC
46.	Oversee all cleanup operations by Emergency Response Contractors.	Det 1, 45 MSG/CC/ IHA EHS
47.	Develop and implement procedures for contaminated/decontaminated waste material for proper disposal.	EOC/IHA EHS
48.	Verify the contaminated area is restored to its original state prior to the incident or coordinate with proper agencies to continue remediation efforts.	EOC/IHA EHS
49.	Verify all required environmental reports and notifications to all state, federal, or local agencies and HQ AFSPC are properly made and documented as needed.	45 Det 1 MSG/CC
50.	Coordinate response efforts with state, federal, or local environmental regulatory office(s).	EOC
51.	Direct activities of Readiness personnel and specialized teams.	EOC
52.	Assemble specialized team(s) and equipment as soon as requirements are known.	EOC/IHA EHS

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
53.	Provide the MEOC for communication.	CCAFS EM
54.	Provide decontamination capability in conjunction with the HAZMAT team (radiological).	IHA EHS/HP
55.	Provide technical advice to the Senior Fire Supervisor and IC, as required.	EOC/IHA EHS
56.	Provide assistance to the IC in controlling/directing response activities.	EOC
57.	If a hazardous release has occurred, Wing Safety will provide the IC with toxic dispersion modeling information..	45 SW/SE
58.	<p>Notify Brevard County Emergency Management as soon as it is determined that there is a potential for release off the installation. Notification should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chemical name or identification of any substance involved in the release. – Whether or not the substance is an extremely hazardous substance (EHS). – An estimate of the quantity released. – Time and duration of the release. – Type of environment into which the substance was released, i.e., air, water, land. – Known or anticipated health risks. – Precautions to take including evacuation. – Names and phone numbers of 45 SW personnel to be contacted for additional information. 	EOC Director
59.	Coordinate all actions taken with the CP, who will in turn notify HHQ if applicable.	EOC
60.	Establish an initial CCS, as required.	CCAFS FIRE
61.	Maintain list of hazardous materials used and stored on CCAFS.	CCAFS SE
62.	Provide health information to emergency response personnel and the general public concerning effects of the hazards involved.	45 MDG/CC
63.	Establish follow-up procedures for medical examinations of personnel exposed to HAZMAT as required by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) DoD directives.	45 MDG/CC
64.	Assist paramedics with field treatment.	45 MDG/CC
65.	Advise on appropriate protective clothing/gear to be used by response members.	IHA EHS
66.	Provide detection/identification, monitor any releases and assess impact, both on/off site. Maintain a detailed log of all sampling results.	IHA EHS
67.	Provide guidance for neutralization, contamination control and clean-up operations.	45 MDG/SGGB IHA EHS

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
68.	Using a Wing Safety developed checklist, provide real-time field information to the Wing Safety toxic dispersion analyst. Receive real-time toxic dispersion modeling outputs from Wing Safety and convey this information to the IC, perhaps altering the initial 2000 foot downwind clear accordingly.	IHA EHS/STR
69.	Sample and test any affected waterways to monitor the extent and degree, if any, of pollution caused by the spill.	IHA EHS
70.	Monitor downwind of the accident site.	IHA EHS
71.	Issue dosimeter device to personnel entering area, as required.	IHA EHS
72.	Provide technical assistance and advice to the IC with respect to the health hazards associated with HAZMAT spills.	IHA EHS
73.	Monitor personnel and equipment.	IHA EHS
74.	Verify safe containment actions are performed by specialized teams/DRF members.	DET 1, 45 MSG/CC
75.	Implement any portions of the 45 SW CCAFS CEMP 10-2, VOL I and VOL II to cope with the situation.	DET 1, 45 MSG/CC
76.	Stop all traffic entering accident area immediately.	CCAFS SEC
77.	Secure the accident site/cordon off hazard area as directed by the IC.	CCAFS SEC
78.	Instruct building custodians within cordon by telephone/public address to evacuate, close windows, turn off air conditioners, etc., when directed by the IC. Evacuation of all personnel should be upwind to avoid hazards, which may extend downwind.	CCAFS SEC
79.	Obtain upwind response route from IC. Direct follow-on response forces accordingly.	CCAFS SEC
80.	Verify that personnel are not allowed to enter the hazard area without proper protective clothing/equipment specified or IC.	CCAFS SEC
81.	Verify appropriate cordon is maintained by Emergency Responders. (Established as dictated by the hazardous material involved.)	CCAFS SEC
82.	Evacuate the cordon area.	CCAFS SEC
83.	Establish the OSCP.	CCAFS SEC
84.	Adjust cordon, as necessary based on current conditions.	IC/CCAFS SEC
85.	Control access to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cold Zone using Traffic Control Points (TCPs) - ECP - OSCP - Support functions outside the Hot and Warm Zones 	CCAFS SEC
86.	Notify alert photographer. NOTE: The alert photographer provides official documentation of the accident and should be allowed to the scene ASAP when safe.	CCAFS CSO
87.	Provide legal advice to the IC and HAZMAT team, as appropriate.	45 SW/JA
88.	Make news releases IAW AF 35 series publications.	45 SW/PA

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
89.	Establish a news media center.	45 SW/PA
90.	If required, convene ISB and advise IC on preliminary mishap investigation board requirements.	45 SW/SE
91.	In conjunction with CCAFS Environmental Health, determine protection measures/clothing and equipment for personnel entering the accident or disaster scene.	45 SW/SE
92.	In conjunction with CCAFS Bioenvironmental Engineer, advise IC of evacuation requirements, including evacuating civilian areas.	45 SW/SE
93.	Prior to operations involving hazardous materials, develop operation pre-clear distances based on worst case credible spills, either real-time or worst case meteorological conditions, and Wing Safety physics models resident on the Eastern Range Dispersion Assessment System (ERDAS) platforms.	45 SW/SE
94.	Calculate a toxic hazard corridor/downwind hazard area.	45 SW/SE
95.	Monitor response activities for safety hazards	45 SW/SE
96.	For initial response to an aircraft accident, provide Bioenvironmental Engineers, as requested, with weather information to allow them to obtain a 2,000 foot downwind clear corridor. Provide Wing Safety, as requested, with weather information for all follow-on real-time hazard plotting.	45 WS/CC
97.	Coordinate with PA on all news releases.	IC/EOC
98.	Provide C2, rescue, extinguishment, and containment actions.	First Responders CCAFS FIRE/SEC
99.	Sample spill for chemical nature, pollutant concentration and documentation.	IRT IHA EHS
100.	Request local authorities provide fire, medical and security if response is off the installation.	IC/EOC
101.	<p>Direct public protective actions to protect the general population from a hazardous material by Shelter-In-Place and/or Evacuation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evacuation: The movement of fixed facility personnel and/or the public from a threatened area to a safer location. – Shelter-In-Place: Direct fixed facility personnel and/or the general public to go inside of a building or structure and remain indoors until the danger from a HAZMAT release has passed. It may also be referred to as in-place protection or sheltering-in-place. <p>NOTE 1: Use Shelter-In-Place for 2 hours or less. NOTE 2: Refer to <u>Tab E</u> of this Appendix for Shelter in Place actions.</p>	IC/EOC
102.	Relay all pertinent information to the Command Post.	EOC

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
103.	Terminate the emergency portion of the incident once response personnel have mitigated the HAZMAT incident.	IC
104.	Recall necessary elements of the DRF as directed.	EOC/ CCAFS CSO
105.	Maintain communications with the MEOC (If deployed).	IC/ CCAFS CSO
106.	Pass accident grid coordinates, On-Scene Control Point (OSCP) and other pertinent information to all Emergency Responders.	IC/EOC CCAFS CSO
107.	<p>Submit OPREP-3 messages when a release meets one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Results in injury or loss of life. – Results in loss of aircraft or facility. – Causes interruption of flying operations. – Causes environmental contamination extending beyond installation boundaries. – Creates financial impact exceeding \$50,000. – May result in litigation, publicity, or media coverage. – Other reasons, as specified by local commander. <p>Note: Coordinate with Interim Safety Board on Mishap Oprep-3s to ensure no disclosure of privileged information". Rationale: Protects privilege IAW AFI 91-204 and better ensures factual agreement between OPREP and safety 8hr report.</p>	45 MSG/CC Det 1 MSG/CC EOC Director
108.	<p>Verify OPREPs are approved by the 45 SW/CC and include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Date and approximate time of release. – Location of release. – Chemical description or common name of released HAZMAT. – Approximate amount released. – Primary, situation-specific reason for notifying MAJCOM or HQ USAF/ILEV/ILEO, e.g., contaminant entered public drinking water supply, or media coverage anticipated. 	45 MSG/CC Det 1 MSG/CC EOC Director
109.	Provide follow-up reports by telephone, e-mail, or OPREPs-3.	CP
110.	Notify base populace of hazard and actions to take using the installation warning system.	EOC/CCAFS CSO

4. DEFINITIONS.

- (1) **Hazardous Material (HAZMAT)** - Any element, compound, mixture, solution or substance listed in 49 CFR 172.101, or 40 CFR 302.4, including untreated sewage, petroleum products and by-products.

- (2) **Hypergolic Propellant** - Launch vehicle and payload propellants including anhydrous hydrazine (AH), monomethylhydrazine (MMH), Aerozine-50 (A-50), a 50:50 mixture by volume of anhydrous hydrazine and unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine (UDMH), and nitrogen tetroxide.
- (3) **HAZMAT Release** - The spilling, releasing, discharging, placing, percolating, draining, pumping, leaking, seeping, emitting, disposing, bypassing or other escaping of a hazardous material into the air, water, subsurface water or onto the ground.
- NOTE:** All spills must be reported via 911 (CP - 853-0911) to the Emergency Control Center (ECC) for environmental reporting purposes and/or emergency response operations. If caller is unsure if the spill is non-emergency or emergency, the call will be treated as an emergency. The spill team will “NOT” respond until 911 has been notified.
- (4) **Planned Release** – A scheduled event (eg. “quick disconnect during fueling operations”) where relatively small amounts of liquid or vapors are intentionally discharged to the environment and are covered by permits and written operational procedures. 911 call is not required.
- (5) **Non-Emergency Spill** – Any spill that does not pose risk to health and safety of occupants or pose an environmental emergency that can be contained and cleaned up within the capability of the reporting agency. Non-emergency 911 call is required. CCC will contact fire and Fire Chief will respond at his discretion.
- (a) State this is a Non-Emergency Spill
 - (b) Name and phone number of caller
 - (c) Specific location of spill
 - (d) Name of the substance released
 - (e) Quantity released in volume (gallon), or surface area covered
 - (f) Is spill contained?
 - (g) Clean up actions taken
 - (h) Spill team IS/IS NOT required
- (6) **Emergency Spill** – Any unplanned release or condition resulting from an accidental or intentional spill or accumulation of hazardous waste or material in concentrations or quantities sufficient to pose a substantial, actual or potential hazard to human health, mission impact, property, or the environment. Cleanup/recovery is beyond the capability of the reporting agency. 911 call is required.
- (a) State this is an Emergency Spill
 - (b) Name and phone number of caller
 - (c) Extent of injuries, fire, or explosion
 - (d) Specific location of spill
 - (e) Name of the substance released
 - (f) Quantity released in volume (gallon), or surface area covered
 - (g) Is spill contained?
 - (h) Worst case credible quantity of material that could be released
 - (i) Potential risk to human health or the environment, if known

5. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** (Reference Basic Plan).

a. Administration. Environmental Management (45 CES/CEV) personnel are responsible for reporting HAZMAT incidents to the proper local, state and federal regulatory authorities IAW 45 SW OPlan 10-2, Volume II.

b. Logistics. Emergency responders will use OSHA required personal protective equipment when responding to HAZMAT emergencies. Environmental Health officials will determine proper protective equipment depending upon the hazardous materials involved.

6. COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION. (Reference Basic Plan).

a. Command. The IC commands and controls all response forces during HAZMAT emergencies. The Senior Fire Officer who responds with the First Responders will serve as the IC for most situations outlined in this Appendix.

b. Communication. The following nets will be cleared of all non-essential radio traffic during HAZMAT emergencies: Fire/Crash, Refueling, Security (TAC 2) and the Commanders Net. All responders will monitor communications for information and direction.

c. Requirements. All agencies that are responsible for facilities listed in Tab E (this appendix) will insure that evacuation procedures are developed and posted in the facility. Procedures will address as a minimum, recommended evacuation routes and locations. Short term evacuation assembly points can be areas such as parking lots or athletic field(s).

Tabs:

- A - Major Hydrazine Accident
- B - Advanced Aerospace Materials/Composites
- C - Depleted Uranium (DU)
- D - Emergency Notifications for SARA Title III of 1986
- E - Shelter in Place procedures

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TAB A TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
MAJOR HYDRAZINE ACCIDENT

1. **SITUATION**. This tab defines procedures when responding to major hydrazine leaks, spills and/or major accidents) serious enough to warrant response by the Disaster Response Force (DRF). It provides guidance for the Det 1 45 MSG/CC or designated representative to conduct operations necessary to restore the installation back to operational status and carry out the assigned mission.

2. **MISSION**. To establish procedures for the DRF to take when responding to major hydrazine leaks, spills and/or major accidents.

3. **EXECUTION**

a. Concept of Operations

(1) Upon initial notification of an actual or potential emergency or accident involving hydrazine, safety precautions must be exercised by First/Emergency Responders.

(2) The magnitude of the incident will determine what level of response is required to safely identify, isolate, contain and minimize the effects of a major hydrazine leak, spill or accident.

(3) Emergency responding personnel must wear personal protective equipment (PPE) to include a self-contained breathing apparatus when coping with hydrazine emergencies or accidents. PPE, as determined by Safety and the Bioenvironmental Engineer, will be used by personnel entering the scene. Recovery from hydrazine mishaps will require diligence to verify protective measures are followed.

b. Tasks. This tab or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 Det 1 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

MAJOR HYDRAZINE ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	Provide sandbags and diking capability to contain the spill.	45 CES/CC
2.	Coordinate disposal of neutralized materials/equipment with 45 MDG/SGGB and Environmental Flight (CEV).	EOC Director IHA EHS
3.	Shut off utilities on or near the incident or accident, if required.	45 CES/CC EOC/IOMS FAC
4.	Provide assistance to the Incident Commander (IC).	EOC

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MAJOR HYDRAZINE ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
5.	Wear protective clothing and a self-contained breathing apparatus.	IC
6.	Contain the leak.	IC
7.	Neutralize the hydrazine.	IC
8.	Provide self-contained breathing apparatus/air bottles, as required.	IC
9.	Provide disposal instructions for waste.	IHA EHS/EOC
10.	Provide technical environmental support and guidance to the IC.	IHA EHS/EOC
11.	Research any chemical hazards involved in the emergency response as required.	IHA EHS/EOC
12.	If required, activate blank purchase agreement with Base Contracting to receive contractor assistance for the response.	45 CES/CEV
13.	Oversee all cleanup operations by Emergency Response Contractors.	45 CES/CEV
14.	Develop and implement procedures for contaminated/decontaminated waste material for proper disposal.	45 CES/CEV IHA EHS/EOC
15.	Verify the contaminated area is restored to its original state prior to the incident or coordinate with proper agencies to continue remediation efforts.	45 CES/CEV 45 MSG/CC/ EOC Director/ IHA EHS
16.	Verify all required environmental reports and notifications to all state, federal, or local agencies and HQ AFSPC are properly made and documented as needed.	EOC Director
17.	Coordinate response efforts with state, federal, or local environmental regulatory functions.	45 CES/CEV EOC Director
18.	Provide the MEOC vehicle for communication.	CCAFS EM
19.	Provide assistance to the IC in controlling/directing response activities.	EOC
20.	Notify CCAFS Fire and CCAFS Duty Office on all hydrazine leaks or spills.	CCAFS ECC
21.	Provide hydrazine detection capability.	45 MDG/SGGB IHA EHS
22.	Provide health risk assessments to the IC when establishing (or modifying) cordons, ECPs, and safe routes.	45 MDG/SGGB IHA EHS /EOC
23.	Implement this tab if a major hydrazine incident or accident occurs.	DET 1 45 MSG/CC
24.	Verify local officials are notified of off-base hydrazine incidents/accidents.	DET 1 45 MSG/CC

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MAJOR HYDRAZINE ACCIDENT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
25.	Notify building custodians downwind to shut off air conditioning/close windows.	45 SFS/CC EOC/CCAFS CSO
26.	If required, convene ISB and advise IC on preliminary mishap investigation board requirements.	DET 1 45 MSG/CC
27.	Monitor response activities for safety hazards.	45 SW/SE
28.	Evaluate safety activities being conducted at the site and immediately report any violations to the IC.	45 SW/SE
29.	In the event of a hazardous material release, in coordination with the Weather Squadron, provide real-time toxic dispersion modeling support to the IC through CCAFS Environmental Health.	45 SW/SE
30.	In conjunction with CCAFS Environmental Health, determine protection measures/clothing and equipment for personnel entering the accident or disaster scene.	45 SW/SE
31.	In conjunction with Environmental Health, advise the IC of evacuation requirements, including evacuating civilian areas.	45 SW/SE
32.	Develop operation pre-clear distances based on worst case credible spills, either real-time or worst case meteorological conditions, and Wing Safety physics models resident on the Eastern Range Dispersion Assessment System (ERDAS) platforms.	45 SW/SE
33.	Treat the accident as if it is a hydrazine leak until proven otherwise (if the aircraft or item contains hydrazine).	ALL
34.	Cease nearby activities until the response is terminated.	ALL
35.	Verify proper protective equipment is worn inside the hazardous area.	ALL
36.	Verify other agencies not specifically tasked will respond/take actions when directed by the IC.	ALL
37.	Request air sampling assistance from Environmental Health.	EOC
38.	Submit required report(s) IAW AFI 10-206.	CP
39.	Maintain communications with the Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC) or Senior Fire Official.	IC
40.	Notify off-base officials if directed to do so by the 45 SW/CC or IC.	EOC

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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TAB B TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
ADVANCED AEROSPACE MATERIALS/COMPOSITES

1. **SITUATION**. This tab defines procedures when responding to advanced aerospace materials and composites serious enough to warrant response by the Disaster Response Force (DRF). It provides guidance for the 45 Det 1 MSG/CC or designated representative to conduct operations necessary to restore the installation back to operational status and carry out the assigned mission.

2. **MISSION**. Provide critical mishap response procedures for aircraft mishaps involving advanced aerospace materials, especially composites, in order to minimize the associated environmental, safety and health hazards.

a. **Scope**. General, rapid-response procedures and precautions recommended for personnel involved in all phases of a fire, explosion, or high energy impact of an aircraft containing composites. This includes fire fighting, investigation, recovery, cleanup and material disposal.

b. **Objective**. Risk control employing realistic, although conservative, measures to maximize response effectiveness and mission accomplishment, while minimizing the hazard exposures.

3. **EXECUTION**

a. **Concept of Operations**. The variability in weather, terrain, location, damage extent, types of aircraft and risks associated with mishaps make universal risk control procedures impractical. However, the potentially harmful vapors, gases, composite particulates and airborne fibers generated from a composite aircraft mishap, as well the secondary exposures due to handling, cleanup and disposal, necessitate that several standard safety precautions be observed.

b. **Tasks**. This tab or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

ADVANCED AEROSPACE MATERIALS/COMPOSITES RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	Decontaminate assigned vehicles/equipment.	CCAFS FIRE
2.	Verify the appropriate soil and surface restoration is completed.	CCAFS ESC
3.	Establish control at site.	IC
4.	Conduct an initial survey for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Signs of fire damaged composites – Presence of loose/airborne fibers and particulate – Prevailing weather conditions/wind direction – Degree of site exposed to fire/impact/explosions – Local/proximal equipment/asset damage and hazards – Exposed personnel 	CCAFS FIRE
5.	Evacuate from smoke plume/alter flight operations/restrict downwind assembly.	IC/CCAFS SEC
6.	Extinguish fire and cool to 300° Fahrenheit or 149° Celsius.	CCAFS FIRE
7.	Verify only fire fighters equipped with Self Contained Breathing Apparatus are authorized in the immediate vicinity of the mishap site until declared fire safe.	IC
8.	Take precautions to avoid high-pressure water breakup and dispersal of composite materials, if possible.	CCAFS FIRE
9.	Verify ground or flight operations are not permitted within 500 feet above ground level (AGL) of the site and 1,000 feet horizontally.	IC/EOC
10.	Cordon off mishap site with single entry/exit point.	IC
11.	Verify only individuals wearing appropriate PPE are authorized in the immediate mishap site and contamination reduction zone.	IC
12.	Designate the contamination reduction zone area in a coordinated effort with the Bioenvironmental engineer and/or the Incident Commander.	IC
13.	Verify entry/exit from the Entry Control Point is monitored.	IHA EHS
14.	Dike the entire impact or accident site to prevent run-off of aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) fire fighting agents.	CCAFS FIRE
15.	Determine appropriate protective clothing, equipment and decontamination requirements for response.	IHA EHS
16.	Perform an initial survey for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fire damaged composites. – Loose/airborne fibers and particulates. – Exposed personnel. – Prevailing weather conditions/wind direction. – Degree of site exposed to fire/impact/explosion. – Nearby equipment/asset damage and hazard. 	CCAFS FIRE/EH

ADVANCED AEROSPACE MATERIALS/COMPOSITES RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
17.	Evacuate immediate vicinity of the mishap site and move mobile equipment.	IC
18.	Restrict flying or taxiing operations within 500 feet above ground level and 1,000 feet from the site.	IC/EOC
19.	Perform gross decontamination of patients at the site as needed.	CCAFS EMS
20.	Take precautions to avoid dispersal of composite materials.	CCAFS FIRE
21.	Identify contaminated/damaged aircraft and equipment.	CCAFS FIRE
22.	Determine protective measures for surrounding area.	CCAFS FIRE
23.	Secure fragments and loose residue with plastic or fixant. NOTE: Consult specific aircraft authority and investigators before applying fixant; however, safety concerns may override any delayed application.	CCAFS FIRE
24.	Visually and electronically (i.e., "Sniffer") inspect all items subjected to smoke and debris and vacuum thoroughly with electrically protected High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter vacuum.	45 CES/CEF
25.	Provide technical environmental support and guidance to the Incident Commander.	EOC/IHA EHS
26.	Research any chemical hazards involved in the emergency response as required.	EOC/IHA EHS
27.	If required, activate blank purchase agreement with Base Contracting to receive contractor assistance for the response.	45 CES/CEV
28.	Oversee all cleanup operations by Emergency Response Contractors.	45 CES/CEV
29.	Develop and implement procedures for contaminated/decontaminated waste material for proper disposal.	EOC/IHA EHS
30.	Verify the contaminated area is restored to its original state prior to the incident or coordinate with proper agencies to continue remediation efforts.	DET 1 45 MSG/CC
31.	Verify all required environmental reports and notifications to all state, federal, or local agencies and HQ AFSPC are properly made and documented as needed.	DET 1 45 MSG/CC
32.	Coordinate response efforts with any state, federal, or local environmental regulatory agencies.	45 CES/CEV EOC
33.	Notify local and state agencies.	EOC
34.	Provide disposal instructions for waste.	EOC/IHA EHS
35.	Decontaminate all medical vehicles/equipment.	CCAFS FIRE
36.	Coordinate the evaluation and tracking of personnel directly and significantly exposed to material and smoke hazards.	CCAFS EMS
37.	Perform In-Place Patient Decon (IPPD) at medical treatment facilities.	45 MDG/CC
38.	Determine if other special handling procedures are required.	EOC/IHA EHS

ADVANCED AEROSPACE MATERIALS/COMPOSITES RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
39.	Advise populace on actions. In all cases, the following steps should be taken to reduce the possibility of exposure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Remain indoors. – Shut external doors and windows. – Turn off forced-air intakes. – Await further notification. 	45 SW/PA DET 1 45 MSG/CC IC EOC
40.	Coordinate news releases with the IC.	EOC DIR
41.	In cases where the accident occurs off government controlled property, or the public at large may be affected, notify appropriate public officials of the problem.	45 SW/PA EOC
42.	Advise the IC of all findings and recommendations.	ALL
43.	Advise the local medical staff of any ill-effects believed to be related to exposure to the advanced composite materials.	ALL
44.	ONLY personnel equipped with PPE to include self-contained breathing apparatus are authorized within the immediate vicinity of a burning/smoldering site until the IC declares the area safe.	ALL
45.	Minimize walking, working, or moving materials to reduce airborne particulates, fibers and dust.	ALL
46.	Entry/Exit procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Set up tent/trailer for donning/removing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). – Use High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filtered vacuums to remove advanced composite contaminates from their outer clothing, work glove boots, headgear, and equipment. – If HEPA vacuum is not available, wipe or brush off as much contamination as possible. – Wash hands, forearms, and face prior to eating, drinking or smoking. – Wrap and seal contaminated clothing and dispose of properly. – Shower (in cool water) when leaving the site to preclude injury from loose fibers. 	ALL
47.	Formulate a recovery plan (Appendix 6 to Annex A)	ALL
48.	Enter mishap site, identify hazards, avoid disturbance.	IRT
49.	Designate the contamination reduction zone area.	IC
50.	Determine composition of initial reconnaissance team.	IC
51.	In cases where the accident occurs off government controlled property, or the public at large may be affected, notify appropriate public officials of the problem.	IC
52.	Coordinate access to the crash site for a more thorough survey with the senior fire official.	IC

ADVANCED AEROSPACE MATERIALS/COMPOSITES RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
53.	Verify the Safety Investigation Board (SIB) and Accident Investigation Board (AIB) release before disposal is authorized.	IC
54.	Verify hazardous waste are properly disposed of and the demilitarization of materials, if necessary.	IC

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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**TAB C TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
DEPLETED URANIUM (DU)**

1. SITUATION. This tab defines procedures when responding to depleted uranium incidents serious enough to warrant response by the Disaster Response Force (DRF). It provides guidance for the Det 1 45 MSG/CC or designated representative to conduct operations necessary to restore the installation back to operational status and carry out the assigned mission.

2. MISSION. Provide critical mishap response procedures for depleted uranium in order to minimize the associated environmental, safety and health hazards.

a. Scope. General, rapid-response procedures and precautions recommended for personnel involved in all phases of a fire, explosion, or high energy impact of an aircraft or munitions containing depleted uranium. This includes fire fighting, investigation, recovery, cleanup and material disposal.

b. Objective. Risk control employing realistic, although conservative, measures to maximize response effectiveness and mission accomplishment, while minimizing the hazard exposures.

3. EXECUTION. This tab or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the Det 1 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

DEPLETED URANIUM (DU) RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	Notify 45 SW/CC and 45 MSG/CC.	CCAFS CSO
2.	Wear protective mask and clothing or appropriate level HAZMAT ensemble when working within 50 meters of damaged DU.	CCAFS FIRE
3.	Use an ADM-2000 to determine if DU contamination is present.	CCAFS FIRE
4.	Identify decontamination requirements. Brush, wash, or wipe off contamination with a damp cloth. Use a high-efficiency particulate air filter (HEPA) vacuum cleaner if available.	CCAFS FIRE
5.	Cover fixed contamination with tape, paint, paper, plastic, or other disposable material.	CCAFS FIRE
6.	Continue decontaminating process until levels are reduced to the level as identified by Bioenvironmental Engineer.	CCAFS FIRE
7.	Stay upwind of any smoke.	ALL
8.	Avoid dust clouds formed as a result of windy conditions or subsequent explosions.	ALL
9.	Activate the HAZMAT Response Force during peacetime operations.	IC

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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**TAB D TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FOR SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND
REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) TITLE III OF 1986**

1. As soon as it is determined that there is a potential for a release to travel off the installation, CEX must be notified immediately and in turn CEX must make required notifications within the 15 minute notification requirement of SARA Title III. CEX will notify the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and the State Emergency Response Council (SERC) after clearing the report through the 45 SW/CC, JA and PA, so long as **NO DELAY IN NOTIFICATION OR EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESULTS**. The emergency release notification will include:

- a. Chemical name or identification of any substance involved in the release.
 - b. Whether or not the chemical is an extremely hazardous substance.
 - c. An estimate of the quantity of any substance released into the environment.
 - d. The time and duration of the release.
 - e. Environmental medium or media into which the substance was released (i.e., water, air or land).
 - f. Known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks.
 - g. Names and telephone numbers of installation personnel to be contacted for further information.
2. The IC will verify the following agencies are notified:
- a. The National Response Center (1-800-424-8802).
 - b. The Florida State Warning Point (1-800-320-0519).
 - c. The Brevard County Warning Point (1-321-633-1773).
 - d. The U. S. Coast Guard (if the hazardous substance is released in the Banana River or ocean).
 - e. HQ USAF/CEV

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TAB E TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
SHELTER IN-PLACE PROCEDURES CHECKLIST

NOTE: The actions listed below are in approximate order; however, many actions occur simultaneously and some may deviate from sequence. All should be considered. For CCAFS Launch Shelters refer to [https://safety click on downloads](https://safety.click.on.downloads) for most current list.

SHELTER IN-PLACE PROCEDURES	
Actions for Personnel <i>Outside</i> of Buildings	
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION
1.	Take cover to protect from fire, explosive hazards, falling objects, and inhalation hazards.
2.	Notify other personnel in the vicinity, don available PPE, and evacuate the area by moving in an upwind or crosswind direction away from the point of release (if visible).
3.	Call 911 Emergency Communications Center (ECC) or 853-0911 by cell phone if emergency response forces are not at the scene.
4.	Move to a designated Emergency Evacuation Assembly Point (EEAP) or location (if not located in the hazard area).
5.	Perform self-aid and buddy care as needed.
6.	Do not drive vehicles unless directed by emergency response forces or unless required to evacuate injured people or those that cannot walk. If you are already in a vehicle, roll up windows, turn-off the ventilation system, and attempt to safely exit the hazard area.
7.	If you cannot evacuate the area, go to the nearest building and take cover inside.
8.	After evacuating or sheltering, call 911 (ECC) or 853-0911 by cell phone and advise of the location and situation.
9.	Remain in shelter or at the assembly area and continue to wear PPE (if available) until directed otherwise by emergency response personnel.

SHELTER IN-PLACE PROCEDURES	
Actions for Personnel <i>Inside</i> of Buildings - <i>External Hazardous Material Release</i>	
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION
1.	Take cover if needed to protect from fire, explosive hazards, falling objects, and inhalation hazards.
2.	Don available PPE.
3.	Notify other personnel in the vicinity.
4.	Call 911 (ECC) or 853-0911 by cell phone and report the incident if emergency response forces are not at the scene.
5.	Close and lock windows, vents and fireplace dampers.
6.	Turn off heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems and exhaust fans.
7.	Implement shelter in-place procedures.
8.	Move to a designated safe room, if available.
9.	Seal room with plastic and duct tape.
10.	Seal door threshold with a wet towel.

SHELTER IN-PLACE PROCEDURES Actions for Personnel <i>Inside of Buildings - External Hazardous Material Release</i>	
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION
11.	Stay away from outer walls and windows.
12.	Do not use any items with open flames.
13.	Perform self-aid and buddy care as needed.
14.	Lock up or secure classified material.
15.	Evacuate the building if directed by the IC, EOC or emergency response forces.
16.	If directed, evacuate by moving in an upwind or crosswind direction away from the point of release (if visible). Move to the designated EEAP. Do not drive vehicles unless directed by emergency response forces or unless required to evacuate injured people or those that cannot walk.
17.	Contact the ECC, 911 and advise them of the location and situation.
18.	Remain in shelter until directed otherwise by emergency response personnel.
19.	Do not allow entry or exit during the plume passage. However, remain alert for personnel seeking entry into the building to seek shelter from the incident. Allow entry if identification is confirmed and the situation does not present a high risk to others within the building.
20.	Purge the building when notified that the outside hazard has passed.

SHELTER IN-PLACE PROCEDURES Actions for Personnel <i>Inside of Buildings -Internal Hazardous Material Release.</i>	
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION
1.	Take cover if needed to protect from fire, explosive hazards or falling objects.
2.	Don available PPE.
3.	Notify other personnel in the vicinity.
4.	Report the incident to 911 Emergency Communications Center (ECC) or 853-0911 by cell phone if emergency response forces are not at the scene.
5.	Turn off the building HVAC systems and exhaust fans.
6.	Perform self-aid and buddy care as needed.
7.	If possible, close doors and windows within the release area to contain the hazard.
8.	Lock up or secure classified material.
9.	Evacuate the building.
10.	Once outside, evacuate by moving in an upwind or crosswind direction away from the building.
11.	Move to a designated EEAP. (if not located in the hazard area).
12.	Do not drive vehicles unless directed by emergency response forces or unless required to evacuate injured people or those that cannot walk.
13.	After evacuation, contact the ECC, 911 and advise them of the location and situation.
14.	Remain at the assembly area until directed otherwise by emergency response personnel.

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APPENDIX 4 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY

1. **SITUATION.** The probability of a major radiological incident at CCAFS is considered to be remote; however, the possibility of situations and resultant conditions may cover a wide variety of possibilities ranging from accidents involving nuclear weapons to accidents during ground processing of radiological sources. We must also consider accidents involving radiological payloads during launch preparation activities, at the time of launch, and during early stages of ascent. We must also plan for incidents during reentry and landing of launch vehicles with a radiological payload aboard. During actual launch support operations the RADCC will be operational and have direct communications links with all radiological and emergency response forces. KSC-PLN-1903, Radiological Controls for Major Radiological Sources (MRS) will be implemented in conjunction with this appendix for radiological contingencies during launches containing MRS.

2. **MISSION.** In the event of an accident involving radiological sources, other types of potential and/or real hazards may present themselves, aside from the radiological concerns. For this reason, response to a radiological accident must be a coordinated effort among all elements involved. Primary responders will be CCAFS fire/rescue, medical, security, safety, health physics, industrial hygiene, environmental health, emergency management, and 45 SW Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel.

a. It should be noted that there may not be a distinct line of demarcation between the emergency and recovery phases during radiological incidents. Transition from one phase to the other will be determined or directed by the National Response Framework (NRP) and local procedures.

b. For terrorist incidents involving nuclear materials, see Annex D, Terrorist use of CBRNE

3. HAZARDS

Potential hazards associated with the radiological accident will vary, depending upon the materials and vehicles involved. Some hazards are listed as follows:

Radioactive Materials

External exposure hazards occur when personnel are exposed to radiation fields emitted from radioactive material and sources. Internal exposure hazards are a potential only after a radioactive material release or breach of containment, and can occur via inhalation, ingestion, or absorption.

High Explosives/Ordnance

Accidents involving nuclear weapons or launch vehicles may also involve the high explosive associated with those assemblies. High explosives may be broken up, resulting in

some degree of scattering of the material. Spacecraft or payload ordnance items, whether installed or stored in proximity to the accident site, must be approached with caution.

Fire

Control of the fire must also take into account other materials which may be involved in the flames and possible combustion products of effects which may be produced by the burning or structural members, fuel, or propellants, and other materials involved in the accident.

4. SUPPORTING STAFF

Radiation Protection Officer (RPO)
 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
 Radiation Control Center (RADCC)
 Safety Representative
 CCAFS Security Operations
 Emergency Communications Center (ECC)
 45 Weather Squadron
 CCAFS Occupational Medicine & Environmental Health Services
 CCAFS Facility and Systems Operations
 45 SW Public Affairs
 CCAFS Propellants and Services Life Support
 CCAFS Photographic Services
 CCAFS Damage Assessment

5. GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR RESPONDERS

Self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn until such time as the Incident Commander determines the need no longer exists.

A nominal controlled area of 1250' radius and 1 mile downwind should be established pending the assessment of the situation by appropriate response elements.

Entry to the controlled area should, whenever possible, be made from the upwind direction.

Avoid stepping on debris or foreign material around the site.

Do not pick up or remove any debris from the accident site.

Await arrival of Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel.

Enter and exit the area only through established control points.

45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
NATIONAL DEFENSE AREA (NDA)

1. **SITUATION.** Off-base accidents could require the establishment of a National Defense Area (NDA) to permit control of civilian land by military forces. When an accident occurs off the installation, security assistance may need to be obtained from civil authorities/officials until sufficient military forces arrive. Even after establishment of the NDA, close coordination with civil law enforcement agencies is essential to an effective security program. The Incident Commander (IC) will establish a disaster cordon or security area, to restrict entry and to provide for public safety.

2. **MISSION.** To establish and define procedures for establishing and maintaining an NDA. Provides guidance for planning security requirements and outlines a concept of operations to satisfy these requirements. The security program at the accident scene should meet the following requirements:

- a. Provide effective control of the accident area.
- b. Protect nuclear weapons and components.
- c. Protect other classified materials and information,
- d. Protect government property.
- e. Provide effective coordination with civil law enforcement agencies.
- f. Provide necessary Operational Security (OPSEC).
- g. Counter potential terrorist and/or radical group activities or intelligence collection efforts.

3. **EXECUTION**

a. **Resources**

(1) First Responders will have a security element for perimeter security, entry and exit control and protection of classified information and property. Security forces can expect to encounter large numbers of people attracted to the accident scene and care should be exercised to verify that only experienced security personnel are in supervisory positions. Equipment should be maintained to control the accident site. This requirement should include rope and stanchions for barricading the accident site, NDA and ECP signs and portable lights. First Responders should provide security personnel with anti-contamination clothing and protective masks in the

event that security requires their presence within a radiological control area. Riot control gear should be available if crowd control is required. Normally, security personnel possess equipment such as weapons and ammunition, cold weather gear, protective masks, handheld radios, canteens and helmets.

(2) Response Task Force (RTF). First Responder security personnel may become part of the RTF security element if nuclear weapons or their components are involved. The security officer should be prepared to meet all security requirements on a 24-hour basis without degrading the alertness and capability of security personnel to respond.

(3) Civilian Response. Civilian law enforcement response depends on the location of the accident site. If the accident occurs off a military installation near a populated area, local police, fire and rescue units will be notified and may be on-scene when First Responders arrive. Civilian law enforcement personnel may augment military security personnel if requested.

b. Concept of Operations

(1) Accident Assessment. Upon arrival at the accident site, the security officer must assess the situation. This assessment includes an evaluation of ongoing emergency response operations and actions of local law enforcement agencies and provides the foundation for the security program. While the assessment is made, security should be established at the accident site in cooperation with civil authorities. Fragmentation hazard distances and the possibility of contamination should be considered when posting initial security personnel around the scene. This initial security is not to be confused with the National Defense Area (NDA) which may not yet be established and may be different in size. The security officer should consider the following elements in his assessment:

- (a) Threat (real and potential danger to the secure area).
- (b) Location (on or off military installation).
- (c) Demographics and accident environment (remote, rural, suburban, urban).
- (d) Terrain characteristics (critical or dominating features).
- (e) Contamination (radiation intensity and extent and other hazardous materials).
- (f) Accident hazards (high explosives, rocket motors, or toxic chemicals).
- (g) Local meteorological conditions (include prevailing winds).
- (h) Transportation network in accident area (access routes, types and quantities of vehicles).
- (i) Structures in accident area (type and quantity).

(j) Safety of security personnel (fragmentation distances, contamination, cold/hot weather).

(2) NDA

(a) DoD Directive 5200.8 and Section 21 of 50 USC 797, provides the basis for establishing an NDA only in the United States. The aforementioned directive specifically extends to temporarily established "federal areas" (NDAs) established as a result of emergency situations such as accident sites involving federal equipment or personnel on official business. This authority also includes the removal from, or the denial of, access to an installation or site of individuals who threaten the orderly administration of the installation or site. This area is established specifically to enhance the safeguarding of government property located on non-Federal land. Only IRF and RTF ICs are authorized to designate an NDA and then only to safeguard government resources, irrespective of other factors. The IC should seek legal advice on any decisions regarding establishment, dissolving, or modification of the NDA.

(b) An NDA may be required any time an accident involving nuclear weapons or components occurs on non-Federal property. The NDA may, or may not, encompass the entire radiological control area. Security of any portion of the radiological control area existing outside the NDA is a matter of public safety and should be provided by civilian authorities/officials; however, military assistance may be requested.

(c) The IC designating the NDA must clearly define and mark its boundary. Area boundaries are established to minimize interference with other lawful activities on and uses of the property. Initially, the dimensions of the NDA may be quite large, which is necessary until more specific information is available regarding the location of the government material. Some form of temporary barriers must define the boundary of an NDA. Warning signs as described in AFI 31-101 & DoD 5210.41-M should be posted at the entry control station and along the boundary and be visible from any direction of approach.

(d) The IC who establishes the NDA should advise civil authorities/officials of the authority and the need for the NDA and the security controls in effect. If possible, the IC should secure the landowners' consent and cooperation. However, obtaining such consent is not a prerequisite for establishing the NDA.

(e) In maintaining security of the NDA, military personnel should use the minimum degree of control and force necessary. Sentries should be briefed thoroughly and given specific instructions for dealing with civilians. All personnel should be aware of the sensitive nature of issues surrounding an accident. Moreover, controls should be implemented to verify that public affairs policy is strictly adhered to and that requests for interviews and queries concerning the accident are referred to public affairs personnel. Civilians should be treated courteously and in a helpful, but watchful manner. No one should be allowed to remove anything or touch any suspicious objects. Use deadly force only when facing conditions of extreme necessity, when all lesser means of force aren't feasible or have failed and only under one or more of these circumstances as set forth in AFI 31-207 and DoD Directive 5210-56. *"The Heads of the DoD Components shall consult as appropriate with the DoD General Counsel, or the General*

Counsel of the DoD Component, or their designees, for legal sufficiency of use of deadly force implementing guidance. The Heads of the DoD Components, or their designees, may impose further restrictions on the use of deadly force if deemed necessary in their judgment and if such restrictions would not unduly compromise the national security interests of the United States”.

1. You may use force, including deadly force, when you reasonably believe yourself or others to be in imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm.

2. You may use force, including deadly force, to protect DoD assets designated as vital to the national security.

3. You may use force, to include deadly force, to protect DoD assets not involving the national security but inherently dangerous to others.

4. You may use force, including deadly force, to prevent the commission of a serious offense involving violence and threatening death or serious bodily harm.

5. You may use force, to include deadly force, when it appears reasonably necessary to detain, apprehend, or prevent the escape of a person suspected of committing an offense of the nature specified in paragraphs above and it reasonably appears that the suspect presents an immediate danger to you or to others.

6. You may use force, to include deadly force, when it appears reasonably necessary to prevent the escape of a prisoner who threatens serious bodily harm or death to escorting personnel or other persons. During an escape attempt, you must have probable cause to believe the prisoner is attempting to escape and that the escaping prisoner poses a threat of serious bodily harm either to yourself or others.

(f) Local civil authorities/officials should be asked to assist military personnel in preventing unauthorized entry and in removing unauthorized personnel who enter the NDA. Apprehension or arrest of civilian personnel who violate any security requirements at the NDA should normally be done by civilian authorities. If local civil authorities are unavailable, or refuse to give assistance, on-scene military personnel should apprehend and detain violators or trespassers. Disposition should be completed quickly following coordination with the legal officer. The Senior FEMA Official (SFO) should be notified of each apprehension and the actions taken. The security officer must verify that actions of on-scene military personnel do not constitute a violation of the Posse Comitatus Act which prohibits use of DoD personnel to execute local, State, or Federal laws, unless authorized by the Constitution or an Act of Congress.

1. Military personnel can prevent unauthorized entry into NDA.

2. Military personnel are precluded from assisting civilian law enforcement officials in pursuing or apprehending individuals outside the NDA (Posse Comitatus Act, 18 USC 1385).

3. Military personnel can detain civilians within the NDA and turn them over to civilian authorities.

4. Military personnel should carry out their duties in NDAs as if they are on any other Air Force installation with proprietary jurisdiction. For example, persons violating restricted areas may be cited to the U.S. Magistrates court for violating federal trespass laws.

(g) When all government resources have been located, the IC should consider reducing the size of the NDA. When all classified government resources have been removed, the NDA could be dissolved. Early coordination with State and local officials permits an orderly transfer of responsibility to State and local agencies when reducing or dissolving the NDA.

(3) Security Procedures

(a) Sentry posts around the NDA should be in locations that enable guards to maintain good visual contact. This action prevents unauthorized persons from entering the NDA undetected between posts and verifies that none of the guards violate the two-man rule. Lighting should be provided, or guard spacing adjusted, to verify that visual contact can be maintained at night. Each guard should have a means of summoning assistance, preferably a radio, or be in contact with someone who does. Consideration should be given in obtaining portable intrusion detection system sensors. This type of equipment will reduce security personnel requirements and the possibility of radiation exposure to them.

(b) During the initial emergency response, entry and exit of emergency units and other personnel may be largely uncontrolled. The security officer should recognize that during initial response, necessary life saving, fire suppression and other emergency activities may temporarily take priority over security procedures. However, as response operations progress, standard security measures must be enforced. As soon as possible, an ECP should be established. When personnel from various Federal, State and local civilian authorities/agencies arrive at the control point, leaders of the groups should be escorted to the operations center. An identification and badging system should be implemented, entry control logs established and a record of all personnel entering the accident area made and retained.

(c) A security operations center or control point should be established as the focal point for security operations and be located close to the ECP. Its location should be fixed so that personnel become familiar with the location. Representatives of all participating law enforcement agencies should be located at the security operations center and able to communicate with their personnel.

(d) A security alert force should be considered, although early in the accident response, sufficient personnel may be unavailable to form such a force.

(4) Security Considerations

(a) Some components in nuclear weapons may reveal classified information by their shape, form, or outline. Specified classified components must be protected from sight and overhead photographic surveillance.

(b) Individuals with varying degrees of knowledge and appreciation for security requirements will assist in response operations. A comprehensive and effective information security program is available as outlined in DoD Directive 5200.1-R, reference (se) and should be promulgated in coordination with the DoE Team Leader. The content of the information security program should be briefed to everyone in the weapon recovery effort.

(c) Critical Nuclear Weapon Design Information (CNWDI) access verification may have to be waived temporarily during the initial phases of accident response. When the urgency of the initial response is over and order has been established, compliance with DoD Directive 5210.2 should prevail.

(d) The security officer must verify that procedures provide for two-man rule compliance for all nuclear weapons and applicable components at the accident site. The two-man policy is a system designed to prohibit access by an individual to nuclear weapons and certain designated components by requiring the presence at all times of least two authorized persons capable of detecting incorrect or unauthorized procedures.

(e) In the initial emergency response, Personnel Reliability Program (PRP) requirements may have to be waived due to a lack of PRP certified personnel. When certified personnel are available, they should be used in security positions which require them. Security personnel assigned to directly guard nuclear weapons and components must be PRP certified. PRP personnel should be used on the perimeter if available.

(f) An area should be available within the security perimeter where EOD and DoE personnel can discuss CNWDI related to weapon(s) recovery operations. Also, areas will be established for storage of classified documents, recovered weapons and weapon components. The security officer must verify that adequate security is provided for these areas.

(g) If a base camp is established to support the response operation, traffic control signs should be posted, law enforcement procedures developed and a base camp ECP established. Verification of vehicle trip authorization, restriction of curiosity seekers, access to the camp and maintaining order and discipline within the camp may be parts of base camp security functions.

(5) Intelligence. Intelligence personnel should be used to the fullest extent and incorporated actively in the overall security posture, including, but not limited to:

(a) Advice and assistance in counterintelligence to the IC and security staff.

(b) Liaison and coordination with Federal, State and local agencies and civilian authorities (officials, on threats to response operations (for example, hostile intelligence collection efforts and terrorist activities).

(c) Coordination and advice to the IC and security staff regarding operations security.

(d) Investigating and reporting incidents of immediate security interest to the IC and the security staff (in cooperation with the local Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

(e) Advice and assistance to the IC and the security staff on matters of personnel and information security necessary to maintain high standards of security.

(f) Requests for large scale photographic coverage of the accident site.

(6) Compensating Landowners

(a) Excluding landowners from property (by establishing an NDA) is authorized as "taking" under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

(b) If a landowner cannot be convinced to consent to an NDA then the IC may establish one without such consent. Consult with legal when establishing an NDA.

(c) The Tucker Act (28 USC 1491) provides that the Court of Claims has jurisdiction to determine damage and has three bases for such suits:

1. Constitution (Fifth Amendment).

2. Act of Congress (50 USC 797).

3. Regulation (DoD Dir 5200.8).

(d) Air Force Claims Manual, AFI 51-501 provides authority to compensate landowners. The JA claims representative on site can inform landowners of their rights and claims procedures.

(7) Release of Information

(a) All PA statements to news media concerning an accident or incident and establishment of an NDA must be carefully scrutinized and coordinated with JA prior to release.

(b) Request news media cooperation in protecting classified materials or information.

(c) Advise media that unauthorized entry into the NDA is a violation of federal law (18 USC 1382).

(d) Advise media that photography, sketching, or publication of classified information is a violation of federal laws (18 USC 793, 18 USC 795 and 18 USC 797).

c. **Tasks.** This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 SW/CC, 45 SW/CV, 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AREA (NDA)		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	Establish and mark the NDA.	IC
2.	Establish a Cordon and Entry Control Point (ECP).	CCAFS SEC
3.	Record names of personnel gaining access to NDA and maintain log.	CCAFS SEC
4.	Clearly define the NDA boundary to minimize interference with other lawful activities on and uses of the property.	CCAFS SEC
5.	Provide materials to mark the cordon and NDA.	CCAFS SEC
6.	Post warning signs, at the entry control station and along the boundary, visible from any direction of approach.	CCAFS SEC
7.	Brief personnel that during initial response these items may temporarily take priority over security procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Life saving. – Fire suppression. – Other emergency activities. 	CCAFS SEC
8.	As soon as possible, establish and enforce an ECP and standard security measures.	CCAFS SEC
9.	Establish entry control logs and a record of all personnel entering the NDA.	CCAFS SEC
10.	Request support from local civil authorities/officials in preventing unauthorized entry and in removing unauthorized personnel who enter the NDA.	CCAFS SEC
11.	Escort leaders of the various local, State, and Federal authorities/agencies to the operations center and implement an identification and badging system.	CCAFS SEC
12.	Ask civilian authorities to apprehend or arrest civilians who violate any security requirements at the NDA. NOTE: If local civil authorities are unavailable, or refuse to give assistance, on-scene military personnel should apprehend and detain violators or trespassers. Disposition should be completed quickly following coordination with the legal officer.	CCAFS SEC
13.	Verify that on-scene military personnel do not violate the Posse-Comitatus Act. NOTE: Military personnel <u>are precluded</u> from assisting civilian law enforcement officials in pursuing or apprehending individuals outside the NDA.	CCAFS SEC

NATIONAL DEFENSE AREA (NDA)		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
14.	<p>Brief use of force to all personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Military personnel can prevent unauthorized entry into NDA. – Military personnel can detain civilians within the NDA and turn them over to civilian authorities. – Minimum degree of control and force necessary. – Specific instructions for dealing with civilians. – Sensitive nature of issues surrounding an accident. – Verify that public affairs policy is strictly adhered to. – Requests for interviews and queries are referred to public affairs. – Treat civilians courteously in a helpful, but watchful manner. – No one is allowed to remove anything or touch any suspicious objects. 	CCAFS SEC
15.	Brief all armed personnel on the use deadly force.	CCAFS SEC
16.	<p>Establish procedures for a base camp if established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Traffic control. – Law enforcement procedures. – Base camp entry control point – Verification of vehicle trips. – Restriction of curiosity seekers. – Maintaining order and discipline within the camp. 	CCAFS SEC
17.	Coordinate on all statements to the media.	CCAFS SEC
18.	<p>Establish NDAs <u>only</u> during emergencies.</p> <p>NOTE: Only the IC is authorized to designate an NDA, and then <u>only</u> to safeguard government resources. Seek legal advice on any decisions regarding establishing, dissolving, or modifying the NDA.</p>	45 SW/JA
19.	<p>Secure the landowners' consent and cooperation.</p> <p>NOTE: Consent is not a prerequisite for establishing the NDA.</p>	45 SW/JA
20.	<p>Verify that on-scene military personnel do not violate the Posse-Comitatus Act. NOTE: Military personnel <u>are precluded</u> from assisting civilian law enforcement officials in pursuing or apprehending individuals outside the NDA.</p>	45 SW/JA

NATIONAL DEFENSE AREA (NDA)		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
21.	Brief use of force to all personnel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Military personnel can prevent unauthorized entry into NDA. – Military personnel can detain civilians within the NDA and turn them over to civilian authorities. – Minimum degree of control and force necessary. – Specific instructions for dealing with civilians. – Sensitive nature of issues surrounding an accident. – Verify that public affairs policy is strictly adhered to. – Requests for interviews and queries are referred to public affairs. – Treat civilians courteously in a helpful, but watchful manner. – No one is allowed to remove anything or touch any suspicious objects. 	45 SW/JA
22.	Brief all armed personnel on the use deadly force.	45 SW/JA
23.	Inform landowners of their rights and claims procedures.	45 SW/JA
24.	Coordinate on all statements to the media.	45 SW/JA
25.	Control the media.	45 SW/PA
26.	Prepare news releases. (Releases must be coordinated with the IC and JA).	45 SW/PA
27.	Coordinate on all statements to the media.	45 SW/PA
28.	Request news media cooperation in protecting classified materials or information.	45 SW/PA
29.	Advise media that unauthorized entry into the NDA is a violation of Federal law (18 USC 1382).	45 SW/PA
30.	Advise media that photography, sketching, or publication of classified information is a violation of federal laws (18 USC 793, 18 U.S.C 795, and 18 USC 797).	45 SW/PA
31.	Protect the scene.	ALL
32.	Safeguard classified material.	ALL
33.	Coordinate news media access through Public Affairs.	ALL
34.	Coordinate with JA and civil authorities before declaring a NDA.	IC
35.	Seek assistance of civil authorities.	IC
36.	Notify National Military Command Center through the CP if specialized teams are required.	IC
37.	Establish NDAs <u>only</u> during emergencies. NOTE: Only the Incident Commander is authorized to designate an NDA, and then <u>only</u> to safeguard government resources. Seek legal advice on any decisions regarding establishing, dissolving, or modifying the NDA.	IC
38.	Advise civil authorities/officials of the authority and the need for the NDA and the security controls in effect.	IC
39.	Secure the landowners' consent and cooperation. NOTE: Consent is not a prerequisite for establishing the NDA.	IC

NATIONAL DEFENSE AREA (NDA)		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
40.	Clearly define the NDA boundary to minimize interference with other lawful activities on and uses of the property.	IC
41.	Brief personnel that during initial response these items may temporarily take priority over security procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Life saving. – Fire suppression. – Other emergency activities. 	IC
42.	Verify that on-scene military personnel do not violate the Posse-Comitatus Act. NOTE: Military personnel <u>are precluded</u> from assisting civilian law enforcement officials in pursuing or apprehending individuals outside the NDA.	IC
43.	Protect specified classified components from sight and overhead photographic surveillance.	IC
44.	Coordinate on all statements to the media.	IC
45.	Consider reducing the size of the NDA when all government resources have been located.	IC
46.	Consider dissolving the NDA when all classified government resources have been removed.	IC

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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**45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009**

APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RECOVERY

1. SITUATION.

a. This Appendix will provide information regarding what actions to be taken by appropriate organizations to provide appropriate assessment of damage to facilities, utilities, systems, or equipment and recover from all contingencies covered by this plan. Preplanning of a Damage Assessment Team (DAT) process is required to coordinate and assemble information necessary for recovery actions. Damage assessment is defined as the systematic process of evaluating a disaster's impact on personnel, infrastructure, and the environment by means of teams that collect data based on actual numbers and dollar estimates.

b. A natural or technological disaster at CCAFS could cause extensive damage to facilities, environment, and/or systems. Preplanning and the appointment of a Damage Assessment Team (DAT) are required to rapidly assemble information necessary to recover from any contingency. Damages are classified in one of the following categories:

- (1) Minor Damage: Limited to a few facilities, areas, equipment, or the environment. Damage does not exceed \$50K to repair with no mission impact. Structures or area returned to normal operations immediately or within 24 hours. Facility managers report damage and submit appropriate work orders.
- (2) Major Damage: affecting numerous facilities, areas, equipment, or the environment. Damage from 50K but less than \$1M with possible mission impact. Possible personnel injuries and areas secured for safety reasons. Structures/areas returned to normal operations within two (2) weeks. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated with Damage Assessment Team (DAT) members and workers recalled performing operations.
- (3) Catastrophic Damage: widespread destruction of facilities, areas, and equipment. Damage estimates exceed \$1M with definite mission impact. Numerous personal injuries and casualties are possible. Large areas secured with possibility of installation closed with access to only emergency essential personnel. Return to normal operations within two (2) to six (6) months. All DAT members required for damage assessment.

2. MISSION.

a. For major or catastrophic damage the IOMS Damage Assessment Team (DAT) will be recalled and dispatched to the affected area.

b. Primary Site – CCAFS – Complex 25 – Building 51900 Conference Room is the Primary Damage Control Center. This facility has 4 PC Workstations

c. Alternate Site – E&O conference room, building 60650.

d. The IOMS DAT will prepare the Damage Assessment Report (DAR) with a Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) and submit the report to the CCAFS CEL Office for approval. The CCAFS CEL Office will forward the report to the 45SW DDC.

e. For minor damage restricted to a facility or small area, the facility/area managers report damage, and submit appropriate work orders to repair or replace.

4. Recovery Actions:

This phase of operations will begin once all danger has passed and upon declaration of the Recovery Phase. Actions to be considered and accomplished during this phase include, but are not limited to:

	RECOVERY	
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	Begin post incident recovery operations.	ALL
2.	Recover and secure classified material exposed by the contingency.	ALL
3.	Log all actions and resources expended	ALL
4.	If recovering from a hurricane, accomplish tasks listed in Annex B, appendix 6.	ALL
5.	Recall the Damage Assessment Team and assess the damage.	EOC
6.	Maintain communications with the ICC/CP.	EOC
7.	Survey area, determine damage and injuries, and provide damage assessment to the EOC.	IOMS ENG
8.	Assess local capability to recover installation. Request additional forces, equipment, and supplies as appropriate and in accordance with applicable guidance and directives.	DET 1 45 MSG/CC CCAFS
9.	Prioritize access roads to be cleared and opened first. Determine primary mission capability.	DET 1 45 MSG/CC
10.	Direct CCAFS Facilities to verify/restore facility power and environmental systems supporting un-encapsulated spacecraft.	EOC
11.	Survey facilities and report status of damage/condition to EOC	IOMS ENG
12.	Develop a critical priority list to direct recovery actions	DET 1 45 MSG/CC
13.	If building materials are not locally available, report requirements to EOC	IOMS LOG
14.	Initiate repair of critical equipment, systems and coordinate efforts through 45 SW/CC.	IOMS ENG
15.	Initiate necessary actions to restore work areas to operational status.	IOMS ENG
16.	Assess damage to dining facilities.	IOMS ENG

	RECOVERY	
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
17.	Establish a central location to receive all supplies, as applicable.	IOMS LOG
18.	Provide portable generators, as required.	IOMS FAC
19.	Place crews on standby to operate vehicles and heavy equipment.	CCAFS EOC
20.	Provide Public Health and Bio-environmental Services.	IHA EHS
21.	Check radar antennas for damage and repair if possible.	RTSC
22.	Assess and restore telephone/radio communications.	RTSC
23.	Assess and restore primary Communications Center(s).	RTSC
24.	Take videos and still photos of damage to CCAFS.	VITC
25.	Form recovery evaluation team to evaluate recovery process.	45 SW/CC

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**45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009**

APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS LAUNCH ACCIDENTS

1. SITUATION. This Annex will provide information on what actions to take in the event of a launch accident on CCAFS. Since countdown to launch of a space vehicle is a deliberate and highly hazardous evolution, the Launch Emergency Operations Center (Launch EOC) is activated for every major pad launch at CCAFS or KSC. The Launch EOC is activated at a time and location directed by the EOC Director. Typically the Launch EOC forms at T-90 minutes, but this can vary. The location of the Launch EOC, commonly called “fallback”, depends on the specific class of vehicle, with the location approved by the Safety representative.

2. MISSION. The primary mission is to save lives, protect property, (e.g. control fires, limit the extent of damage), prevent adverse public relations, and return to normal launch operations as soon as possible after flight termination. A space vehicle flight from KSC/CCAFS may be terminated or malfunction and may impact with or without successful destruct action. In any case, explosions, fire, toxic dispersion, distant focusing overpressure, and hazardous debris may result. Unexploded ordnance, other hazardous materials, and high-pressure gas containers are all hazards that may result from flight termination.

3. EXECUTION. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 SW/CC, 45 SW/CV, 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC) will be on stand-by for all launches. The MEOC will be the focal point for the EOC when the EOC is not formed. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

Launch Accidents		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	Support the EOC Director.	All
2.	Ensure control over the Launch EOC, rescue efforts, area monitoring, decontamination and render-safe procedures in the impact area.	EOC DIR
3.	Provide support to KSC EOC for all KSC impacts of CCAFS launch missiles or space vehicles to assist the KSC/IC.	EOC
4.	Provide pertinent information to 45 MSG/CC as required	EOC DIR IC
5.	Provide Security representatives to the EOC.	CCAFS SEC
6.	Establish the Incident Command System and provide fire fighting elements and Emergency Medical Services (EMS), as required.	IC EOC DIR

7.	Dispatch emergency responders to the scene of impact, as needed to Perform personnel rescue operations and initiate fire-extinguishing measures.	IC EOC DIR
8.	Provide a fire vehicle with appropriate decontamination equipment in the vicinity of the impact scene, as directed by the EOC Director.	CCAFS FIRE
9.	Provide Environmental Health Services for the Fallback Convoy, as required, to measure and/or make recommendations to control radiological and/or toxic health hazards	IHA EHS
10.	Provide on-scene emergency medical treatment and/or removal of victims to a hospital for further treatment, as directed by the EOC Director.	IC
11.	In case of mass casualties, comply with provisions of the Emergency Medical Operations Plan.	45 MDG
12.	With proper protection and clearance into the area, monitor toxic/hazardous material, as necessary.	CCAFS FIRE/EH
13.	In the event of a toxic release provide field information to toxic dispersion analysts.	IHA EHS
14.	Maintain the MEOC/communications to support on-scene response forces.	CCAFS EM
15.	Provide patrol units and supervisory personnel, as required, to establish a security perimeter around the impact area.	CCAFS SEC
16.	Establish communications and restrict entry of nonessential personnel into impact area.	EOC DIR SEC
17.	Secure utilities as necessary in the affected area and provide additional water support, when water is drawn through hydrants by fire apparatus.	IOMS FAC
18.	Support the 45 SW Commander on news release.	PA
19.	Direct the preparation and release of any information to the public or news Media and to the workforce on matters pertaining to an inadvertent space vehicle/missile impact.	PA
20.	Perform render-safe procedures as applicable.	EOD
21.	Notify appropriate Mission Management and Mishap/Accident Investigation Safety Team Members AFSPC or other agency (per 45 SW Handbook 91-205, "Launch Mishap Investigation Guide" and/or applicable MOAs/MOUs.	45 SW/SE
22.	Provide a Safety Representative to act as Pad Safety Manager for CCAFS launches.	45 SW/SE
23.	Provide technical inputs related to hazards and risks to ensure protection of personnel and property for CCAFS launches.	STR Pad Safety
24.	Interface with Launch Operations Control Center Operations Safety Manger Console to verify vehicle/pad hazards status.	45 SW/SEA STR Pad Safety
25.	Provide photo coverage at the scene of the accident as requested by the Incident Commander. (Request through CCAFS CSO 853-5211)	IMCS

	Launch Accidents	
ITEM#	TASK/ACTION	OPR
26.	Provide toxic plume modeling.	45 SW/SELR
27.	In the event of a catastrophic launch abort provide real-time toxic dispersion modeling to applicable emergency response elements.	45 SW/SELR

4. **POST LAUNCH SAFING.** Post launch safing operations will be performed by following appropriate directives. Pad Safety and 45 SW Operations Controller representatives will coordinate the activities of Fire, Security, Environmental Health, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, and other critical complex recovery forces. Pad Safety officials will ensure all post launch activities are accomplished in accordance with written/approved procedures.

5. **DAMAGE ASSESSMENT.** Should CCAFS sustain damage, as the result of an inadvertent space vehicle/missile impact, the provisions of 45SW OPLAN 91-204 volume II and Appendix 6 of ANNEX A will be implemented.

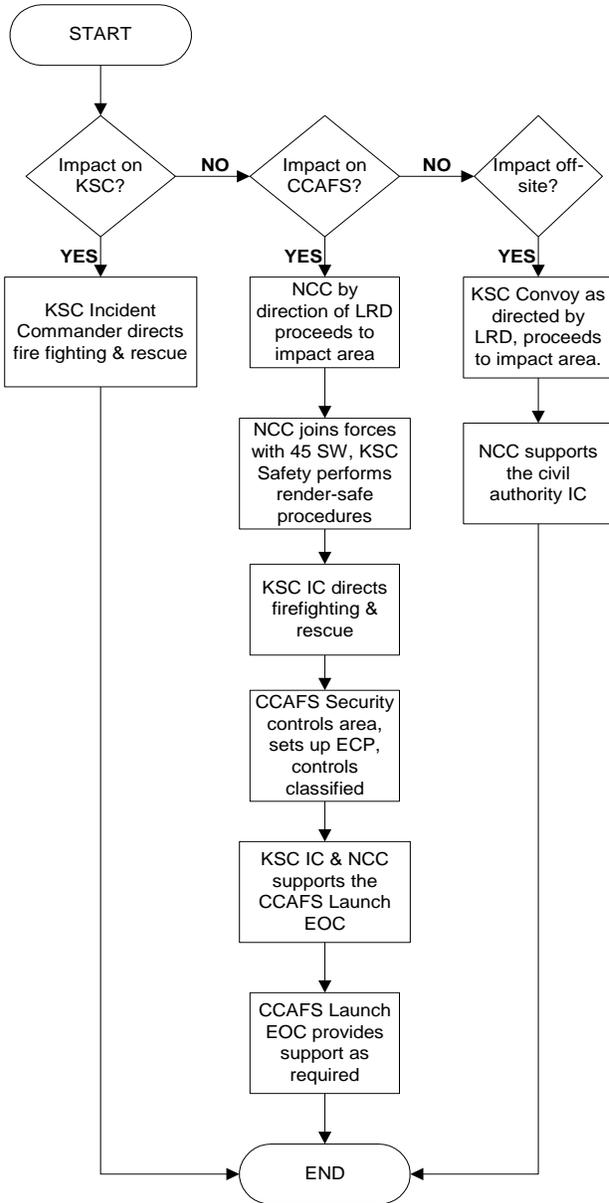
6. **COMMAND AND CONTROL.**

- a. During a launch from KSC/CCAFS all normal test team channels will be used for reporting an inadvertent space vehicle impact.
- b. During launches, a space vehicle/missile impact on KSC/CCAFS will be reported in the same manner as a fire and/or explosion. If someone is injured or personnel are in physical danger they will implement the following actions:
 - (1) Dial 911 (cell 853-0911)
 - (2) When the operator answers, speak in a calm distinct voice; state the type of emergency, (missile impact, fire, explosion, etc.).
 - (3) Give exact location, if known.
 - (4) State if personnel are involved, if known. Give all information that is known concerning number of injuries, nature and extent of injuries, etc.
 - (5) State telephone number from which call is being made.
- c. Composition of the CCAFS EOC Launch Team
 - (1) EOC Director (Formerly LDCG/CC)
 - (2) EOC Manager (Formerly Emergency Management)
 - (3) Pad Safety Manager (Formerly On-Scene Coordinator)
 - (4) Safety Technical Representative
 - (5) Pad Safety
 - (6) ESF-4 Fire/EMS Department
 - (7) ESF- 13 Security
 - (8) EOD
 - (9) ESF-8 Environmental Health Services
 - (10) Launch Squadron Representative (Except Shuttle launches)

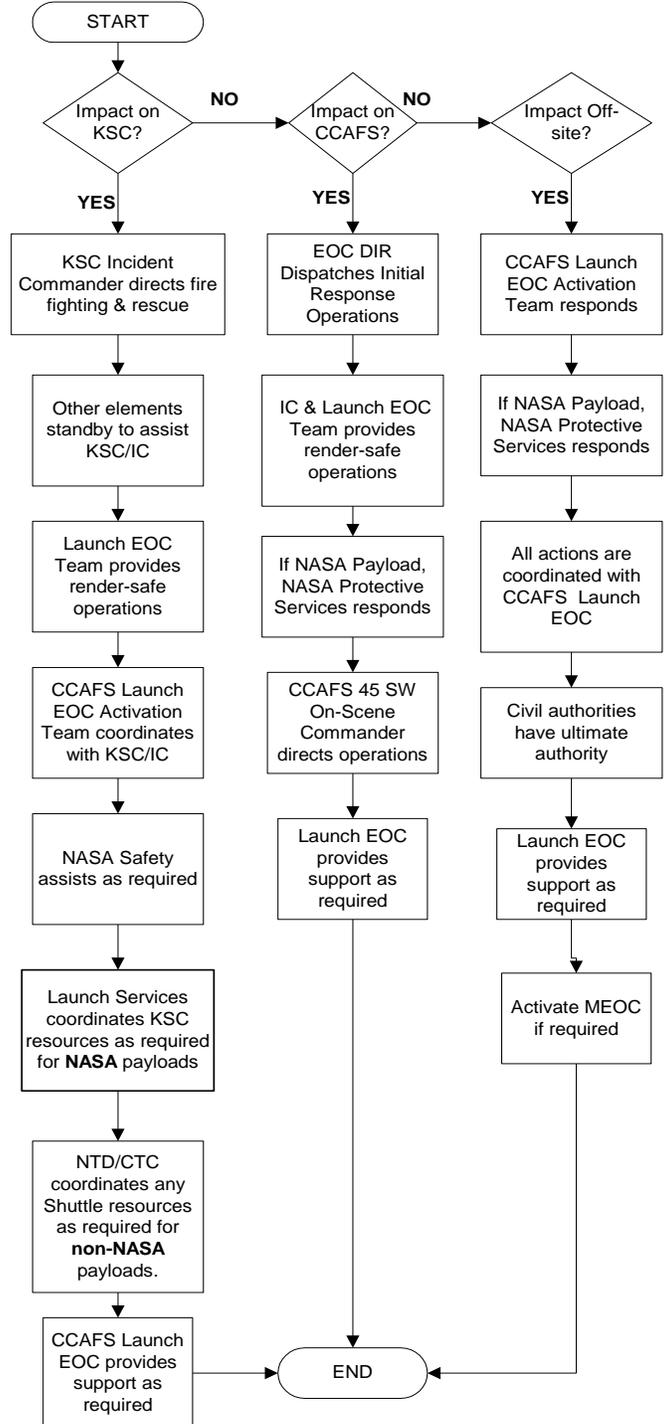
- (11) EELV Contractor (Commercial Launches Only)
- (12) NASA Representative (NASA Payload launches only)
- (13) NRO Representative (NRO payload launches only)
- (14) ESF-5 Emergency Management

SPACE VEHICLE IMPACT EMERGENCY

KSC Launched Vehicle Incident (See Note 1)



CCAFS Launched Vehicle Incident (See Note 1)



Note 1:
Title Identification:
 CTC = Chief Test Conductor
 ECP = Entry Control Point
 EOC = Emergency Operations Center
 IC = Incident Commander
 LRD = Launch Recovery Director
 NCC = NASA Convoy Commander
 NTD = NASA Test Director

7. TOXIC PLUME PROTECTION.

- a. The purpose of this section is to establish procedures to ensure all CCAFS personnel are protected from possible exposure to hazardous materials contained in the exhaust plume or launch failure explosion debris cloud of vehicles launched from either KSC or CCAFS. This covers employee education, sheltering personnel and visitors, and notification of employees prior to, during, and after launches. This annex applies to all CCAFS organizations (civil service, contractors, military and tenants). The exhaust plume from solid rocket motors (SRMs) contains hazardous materials (primarily hydrogen chloride, an irritant gas). In case of a catastrophic failure of a vehicle early in flight, rocket fuel residues (e.g., nitrogen tetroxide, Aerozine-50, and their combustion products) may also be present.
- b. (See Diagram 1 page A-7-7) Under certain meteorological conditions, these materials may drift over CCAFS in concentrations greater than health standards permit. On-base personnel within the forecast Potential Hazard Corridor (PHC) and/or Emission Hazard Corridor (EHC), for a given launch, will be provided adequate shelter to ensure they are not exposed to hazardous concentrations of these materials. Employees and visitors with known respiratory disorders, who work in areas inside the predicted PHC/EHC, will be relocated to an area outside the PHC/EHC during launches.
- c. According to 29 CFR 1910.1200, organizations will educate their employees concerning hazardous materials they may be exposed to on the job. All organizations must ensure all employees know where appropriate launch shelters are for their place of duty and have a clear understanding of when to use them.
- c. Diagram 1 page A-7-7 illustrates the toxic plume protection process for CCAFS.
- d. Protection from toxic plume and glass hazards resulting from Distant Focusing Overpressure shall be accomplished IAW 45 SWI 91-204

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45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009

TAB A TO APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX A TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS LAUNCH OPERATIONS ACCOUNTABILITY & EVACUATION
PROCEDURES

1. **SITUATION.** The countdown to launch a space vehicle is a deliberate and highly hazardous evolution and requires the involvement of personnel within the area designated as the Flight Caution Area (FCA). Personnel located within the FCA safety roadblocks at T-0 must be accounted for by location, name and organization. Communications must be established with each person within this area by the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Launch Team in the event of an anomaly to report any immediate emergencies and/or to receive emergency instructions.
2. **MISSION.** The primary mission of the EOC Launch Team during a launch anomaly is to save lives, protect property, prevent adverse public relations, and return to normal launch operations as soon as possible after flight termination. A space vehicle flight from KSC/CCAFS may be terminated or a malfunction may impact Air Force or NASA property with or without successful destruct action. In any case, explosions, fire, toxic dispersion, distant focusing overpressure, and hazardous debris may result. Unexploded ordnance, other hazardous materials, and high-pressure gas containers are all hazards that may result from flight termination. During such an emergency it is imperative that the EOC be able to quickly account for and communicate with all personnel located within the safety roadblocks.
3. **EXECUTION.** The accountability requirements of this procedure will be incorporated into the planning phase of all launches supported by the CCAFS EOC. The evacuation requirements of this procedure will be implemented at the direction of the EOC Director in the event of a launch anomaly. To facilitate the timely evacuation of large groups of personnel inside the FCA in the event of a launch accident, a sufficient number of busses must be requested by the range user to quickly evacuate personnel from the most populated facility inside the FCA.
- 4.

NOTE: Evacuation of personnel from within the FCA will depend upon several factors;

- a. The number of sites within the FCA that require evacuation of personnel.
- b. The presence of toxics or explosives preventing immediate access to an evacuation site until cleared by EOD and EH.
- c. The number of available SCBA equipped fire personnel to lead the rescue team or to operate the buses themselves.

Launch Operations Accountability Procedures		
ITEM#	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	Pad Safety Office will solicit personnel accountability lists from organizations supporting the launch operation from within the FCA.	PSO
2.	Pad Safety will distribute a Flight Caution Area access list along with an Operational Plan showing locations of support personnel (organizations and numbers only) to appropriate agencies for coordination.	PSO
3.	Emergency Management will develop a "Launch Ops Accountability and Notification Call Sheet" from the Pad Safety Operational Plan for use in verifying personnel located within the FCA roadblocks at T-0.	EM
4.	The AF Flight Integration Office will list the proper phone numbers to reach the Launch EOC for this mission in the Consolidated Launch Flight Sheet.	AFLIO
5.	For CCAFS remote support locations (camera/tracking sites), by L-2 days, Pad Safety will distribute a site specific egress plan addressing primary and secondary exit routes, communications requirements and PPE. Affected organizations must provide confirmation of the intent to use this Egress Plan, or provide an equivalent alternate plan to Pad Safety for Range Safety approval.	ALL
6.	Each organization with personnel located within the FCA will email/fax a "by name" FCA accountability roster (Attachment 1 or equivalent format) to Pad Safety, NLT L-1 day. The accountability rosters will include, as a minimum, each employee's name, organization, phone number where they may be reached during launch operations, bldg and room number where they are located during launch operations and their supervisor's name and number.	ALL
7.	Pad Safety will distribute a copy of the accountability rosters to the Emergency Management Office and Security to be utilized during clearing operations and in the event of an anomaly.	PSO

Launch Operations Accountability Procedures		
ITEM#	TASK/ACTION	OPR
8.	The accountability rosters will also be utilized by the Launch EOC to verify names at the L-90 call-in and to account for personnel in the event of an anomaly.	ALL
9.	A representative from each organization located within the FCA roadblocks will report their status via phone line NLT L-90 to the Launch EOC via the phone numbers provided in the Consolidated Launch Flight Sheet. At this time if there are changes to the “by name” accountability roster, these can be updated over the phone.	ALL
10.	Emergency Management will reconcile the number of personnel within the FCA called into the Launch EOC with the Operational Plan and report any discrepancies to the EOC Director and the Pad Safety Manager. The Pad Safety Manager will coordinate any mission driven increases in number with the 45SW/SEA console.	EM
11.	At L-60 minutes, EM will contact those personnel on the “Accountability and Notification” call sheet who have not called in to the Launch EOC to verify their status. Any failed attempts to reach a person within the FCA will be coordinated with Security to attempt contact.	EM
12.	Once all personnel within the FCA have been accounted for, EM will notify the EOC Director, and the Pad Safety Manager. EM will also notify the AF Flight Integration Office console at 853-8049 of FCA status and fax the updated accountability rosters to 853-6828	EM
13.	The Pad Safety Manager will consolidate the updated accountability rosters and maintain them in his/her possession in the event there is an emergency prompting an evacuation.	PSM

Launch Operations Evacuation Procedures		
ITEM#	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	Prior to launch the Emergency Management office will email an Emergency Notification letter out to all agencies listed in the CCAFS FCA Roadblock Access Letter. This notification provides instructions to those personnel located within the FCA regarding actions that should be taken in the event of a launch anomaly. For organizations programmed to occupy remote sites (photo, TV, tracking, FOG, etc.) an Egress Plan will also be provided.	EM
2.	Should an anomaly occur, Emergency Management personnel working in conjunction with members of the Launch EOC will account for ALL personnel located within the FCA roadblocks.	EM/EOC
3.	In the event of an anomaly, personnel located within the FCA are to take immediate cover and await further instructions. If personnel are in immediate danger, injured, or are missing, the Launch EOC should be contacted immediately and briefed on your situation per your "Emergency Notification" letter received prior to launch via email.	ALL
4.	Utilizing the CCAFS Launch EOC Activation Checklist the EOC Director shall begin assessing the situation and formulating a plan of action to evacuate personnel.	EOC DIR
5.	Evacuation of personnel within the FCA will be determined based on the immediate threat of danger both to the personnel within the FCA as well as potential threat to the Emergency Responders.	EOC DIR
6.	In order to evacuate personnel from the affected area(s) close coordination must exist between the Launch EOC and the personnel being evacuated. The Launch EOC will notify affected personnel of any plans to evacuate and provide guidance to those personnel to wait until they are properly driven or escorted out of the area by emergency personnel.	EOC DIR
7.	Instruct Fire, Safety, EOD, EH, Security, and Heavy Equipment (If needed to clear roadways) to proceed to the specific location via a specified route moving slowly to identify, mark, or move (Only if required) potentially hazardous materials from the access route, reporting progress to the Launch EOC.	EOC DIR
8.	As emergency responders are deployed to evacuate personnel, they will coordinate with that site to identify those personnel by name who will be evacuating.	EOC

Launch Operations Evacuation Procedures		
ITEM#	TASK/ACTION	OPR
9.	In the event that a facility within the FCA is housing a large number of personnel, the Launch EOC will instruct buses to be driven to the FCA entry point for the purpose of evacuating personnel out of the area. NOTE: If toxics are a concern buses will be operated by SCBA equipped fire personnel.	EOC DIR/PSM
10.	If sufficient Safety personnel are available, each bus utilized to evacuate personnel will have a Safety representative on board to oversee the actions of that bus and its occupants. In the event sufficient Safety personnel are not available, range user personnel may be substituted as long as they have a “B” Net radio in their possession, are briefed on their duties by Safety, and have appropriate PPE for the given circumstances. In this case, a Safety representative must be present in the lead bus.	PSM
11.	The Operations Safety Manger will recall Safety personnel to his/her location where they will be issued copies of the previously acquired accountability rosters for use during the evacuation of personnel from the FCA.	PSM
12.	The Pad Safety Manager will also provide the Launch EOC Security representative copies of the previously updated accountability rosters for use during the evacuation of personnel from the FCA.	PSM
13.	The Launch EOC Security representative will distribute accountability rosters to those security personnel who will be located at the Emergency Evacuation Assembly Point (EEAP) to account for personnel as they arrive from the FCA.	SEC
14.	During the evacuation planning the Launch EOC will determine a facility to act as an Emergency Evacuation Assembly Point (EEAP) suitable to house the evacuees. This facility should be large enough to comfortably house the numbers of people expected and proper toilet facilities should be available.	EOC
15.	Once all the buses at any given facility within the FCA are loaded and ready to proceed, they will convoy together allowing for a safe and proper distance between each bus as determined by the current road and weather conditions.	PSO
16.	A security patrol shall escort all evacuation convoys out of the affected area.	SEC
17.	As buses arrive from the FCA they will be met by a Security representative who will have a copy of the previously prepared “Accountability Rosters” and they will account for each person as they depart from the bus and direct them into the EEAP facility.	SEC

Launch Operations Evacuation Procedures		
ITEM#	TASK/ACTION	OPR
18.	A Security Supervisor will maintain a master accountability roster (received from the PSM) and update it regularly throughout the process and provide updates to the Launch EOC.	SEC
19.	Once all personnel have been received at the EEAP and the Launch EOC has been updated, the Launch EOC will then proceed to account for all personnel presumed to be left within the FCA. Any discrepancies shall be reported to the EOC Director and the PSM so a decision can be made how to proceed.	EOC DIR/PSM/EM
20.	Once all personnel have been accounted for, the EOC Director shall notify the AFLIO and the 45SW MSG/CC	EOC DIR
21.	Once a decision has been made to release evacuated personnel buses shall be instructed to provide transportation to the various facilities to enable employees' access to their cars.	EOC DIR

4. POST EVACUATION. Organizations will coordinate the actions of their personnel (if any) still located within the FCA. The Launch EOC will continue to follow all appropriate checklists until the FCA has been declared safe. The FCA shall remain secured and the EOC Director will coordinate with the Accident Investigation Board to turn over the command of the accident scene when the Safety Technical Representative determines the area is safe to do so.

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL.

- a. During a launch from KSC/CCAFS all normal test team channels will be used for reporting an inadvertent space vehicle impact.
- b. During launches, a space vehicle/missile impact on KSC/CCAFS will be reported in the same manner as a fire and /or explosion, dial 911 (cell phone 853-0911).
- c. Composition of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Launch Team
 - 1) EOC Director (Formerly the LDCG/CC)
 - 2) EOC Manager
 - 3) Pad Safety Manager
 - 4) Safety Technical Representative
 - 5) Pad Safety

- 6) Fire/EMS Department (ESF-4)
- 7) Emergency Management (ESF-5)
- 8) Security (ESF-13)
- 9) EOD
- 10) Environmental Health Services (ESF-8)
- 11) Launch Squadron Representative (Except Shuttle launches)
- 12) EELV Contractor (Commercial launches only)
- 13) NASA Representative (NASA Payloads launches only)
- 14) NRO Representative (NRO payload launches only)

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ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
NATURAL DISASTERS

REFERENCES: See Glossary of References, Abbreviations, Acronyms and Terms.

TASKED ORGANIZATIONS: All directorates, staff offices, commanders of 45 SW organizations, tenant unit commanders, on-base civilian contractors, and other DoD government agencies assigned or attached to Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS).

1. **SITUATION.** CCAFS may be threatened by severe weather phenomena such as tornadoes, thunderstorms, hail, flash floods and hurricanes. Each type of disaster will differ in scope and effects. Response will need to be tailored for each. Extensive damage could result from any of these weather conditions; therefore, spacecraft, facilities, equipment and personnel must be protected in order to maintain maximum operational capabilities. CCAFS assets may be directed or requested to furnish emergency aid to civilian communities that may have suffered damage resulting from a natural disaster.

2. **MISSION.** Verify effective notification of all personnel when severe weather threatens the installation and surrounding areas. Enhance effective response to the natural disasters and maintain full operational capability by safeguarding personnel, spacecraft, equipment and facilities during periods of natural disasters. Provide support or assistance to civil authorities when directed. Specific actions and tasks for hurricane and tropical storm operations are covered in Annex B, Appendix 6. *For planning purposes, since military support can be requested by civilian authorities for major accidents, natural disasters, weapons of mass destruction and during periods of general war, Defense Support of Civil Authorities procedures are identified in Annex B, Appendix 7.*

3. **EXECUTION.** The following paragraphs contain the concept of operations, responsibilities, and general response actions for all natural disasters. Specific actions for each type of natural disaster are detailed in the appropriate Appendices.

a. **Concept of Operations.** The prerequisite for successfully coping with natural disasters is a positive means of relaying warning or disaster information to organizations and personnel concerned. Personnel required to support emergency operations, both military and civilian, must be identified and informed of their emergency duties, the location of their emergency duty station and sheltering procedures. Non-mission critical personnel will be released from duty, or evacuated, based upon the assessment of the situation by the DET 1 45 MSG/CC.

b. **Responsibilities**

(1) The CCAFS EOC will be activated to provide command and control during natural disaster operations.

(2) The DRF will be utilized by the DET 1 45 MSG/CC to cope with natural disasters and assist in recovery operations.

(3) If sufficient advance notice is received (at least 24 hours) regarding the severity of the natural disaster, the DET 1 45 MSG/CC will decide whether personnel should be evacuated.

(4) Applicable portions of this Annex will be implemented by unit commanders and civilian contractors to verify proper control, coordination, protection and securing of all CCAFS resources.

(5) CCAFS personnel will be informed by their organization, Cape Aural Warning System or other informational systems regarding the event and/or protective actions to be taken.

(6) Personnel will be recalled for additional manpower to support natural disaster relief operations as determined by their organization.

(7) All directorates, staff offices, commanders of 45 SW organizations, tenant unit commanders, on-base civilian contractors, and other DoD government agencies assigned or attached to CCAFS will be prepared to provide support for required tasks listed in this annex and all appendices to this annex. Additionally, each unit will maintain a record of key events and reimbursable costs incurred during disaster relief operations.

c. Tasks. This annex or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. See appendices for contingency specific tasking.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. (Reference Basic Plan).

a. Administration. Tasked agencies will develop checklists to support this annex and appendices. Checklists must be coordinated through CCAFS Emergency Management prior to implementation.

b. Logistics. CCAFS will support natural disaster operations from existing resources.

5. COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION. (Reference Basic Plan).

a. Command. The CCAFS Cape Support Office will coordinate all reporting up and down channel through the Det 1, 45 MSG/CC.

b. Communication. (Normal).

Appendices:

1. Severe Weather Warning/Advisory
2. Tornado Operations
3. Tsunami Operations

4. Flood Operations
5. Extreme Heat Operations
6. CCAFS Hurricane Operations
7. Defense Support to Civil Authority (DSCA)
8. Drought/Fire Hazards/Wild Fires

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APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
SEVERE WEATHER WARNING/ADVISORY

1. SITUATION. East Central Florida is subject to severe weather conditions that could injure personnel, damage valuable resources, or impact operations at CCAFS. CCAFS is subject to tornadoes, floods, and severe thunderstorms with associated high winds, lightning, and potential hail. Additionally, tropical storms (with sustained winds of less than 50 knots/58 MPH) pose a threat but may not warrant implementation of the hurricane appendix, therefore, general-securing procedures in this appendix may be implemented instead. (See Diagram 1).

This appendix provides information on what actions to take for severe weather. It includes notification procedures and actions taken to minimize the danger to employees located at CCAFS.

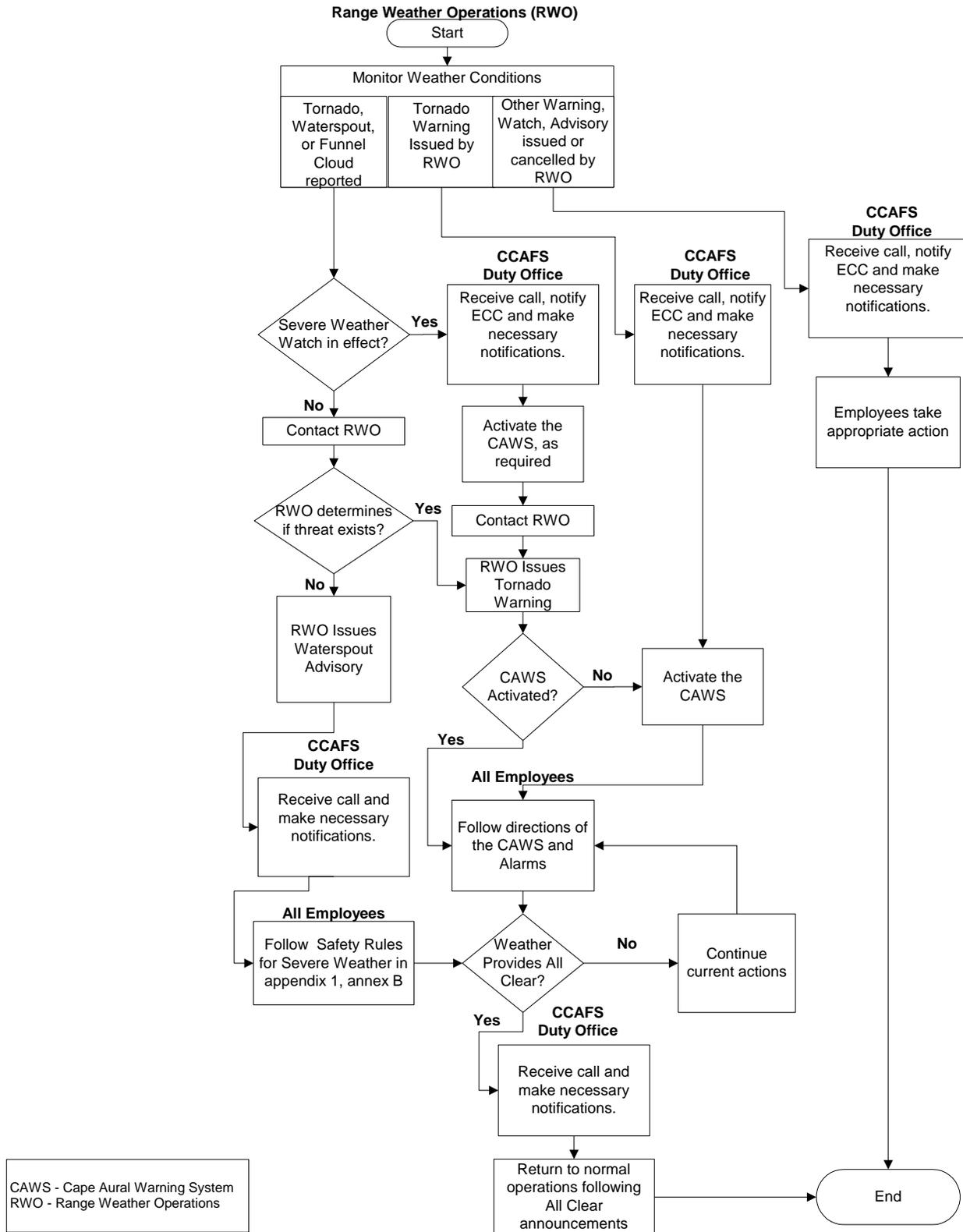
2. MISSION. Establish procedures for immediate and effective response to severe weather advisories, watches and warnings. These procedures are developed to protect assigned personnel, and equipment from the effects of severe weather and to restore facilities and operations to normal status after the passage of severe weather.

3. EXECUTION. The following actions may not always be required but must be considered. Actions are not listed in order of response:

SEVERE WEATHER		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Advise Cape Support of weather warnings, tornado sightings, etc.	RWO
2.	Notify the Emergency Communications Center (ECC)	CCAFS CSO
3.	Disseminate weather warnings or advisories via public address system, hot lines, telephones, and radios etc...	CCAFS CSO
4.	For all reported tornados, waterspouts, and funnel cloud sightings:	CCAFS CSO
5.	If a severe thunderstorm Watch/Warning or tornado Warning is not in effect verify with RWO Duty Forecaster prior to activating the Warning Signal(s).	CCAFS CSO
6.	If a severe Thunderstorm Watch or Warning is in effect activate the Warning Signal(s).	CCAFS CSO
7.	If a Tornado Warning is received from RWO activate the Warning Signal(s).	CCAFS CSO
8.	Activate emergency operations center, as required.	EM
9.	Direct protection of personnel, resources, and facilities.	ALL
10.	Direct protection of classified documents.	ALL
11.	Develop weather warning checklists and internal notification procedures.	ALL
12.	Provide emergency fire, rescue, and medical support.	CCAFS FIRE
13.	Issue ALL CLEAR to CCAFS CSO when weather threat has ended.	RWO

SEVERE WEATHER		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
14.	Notify ECC of All Clear.	CCAFS CSO
15.	Direct recovery actions.	CD/45 SW/CC
16.	Upon termination of hazardous conditions, make immediate damage assessment, conduct search and rescue operations, evacuate hazardous areas and control fires within unit capability.	ALL
17.	Provide EHS personnel and equipment to test payload and fuel storage areas for hazardous leaks.	IHA EHS
18.	Determine status of Spaceport to include number of casualties, effect on mission and mission essential equipment.	EOC

ADVERSE WEATHER EMERGENCIES



Phase 1 Lightning Advisory

Lightning expected in 30 minutes within 5 nautical miles of any specified facility.

Phase 2 Lightning Warning

When lightning is imminent or occurring within 5 nautical miles of any specified facility

LIGHTNING SAFETY RULES

- 1) Seek shelter in an enclosed building or vehicle.
- 2) Stay indoors and do not venture outside, unless absolutely necessary.
- 3) Stay away from open doors and windows, metal pipes, and sinks,
- 4) Avoid any conducting path to the outside, telephone, plugged-in electrical devices, etc.
- 5) Do not work on fences, telephone or power lines, or structures of any kind.
- 6) Do not handle combustible or flammable liquids.
- 7) Stop tractor work and dismount, tractors are often struck by lightning.
- 8) If you are inside an automobile, stay inside, most vehicles offer protection.
- 9) Do not lie on the ground. Put your feet together and crouch as close to the ground as possible.

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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1 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
TORNADO OPERATIONS

1. **SITUATION**. CCAFS is susceptible to tornados anytime during the year, but in the southern states, peak tornado season is March through May. Tornados may also result from hurricanes that are a threat in summer months.

2. **MISSION**. Provide the maximum reaction time possible when a tornado is electronically detected or visually sighted which could affect resources and to outline response actions during tornado activity on or in the vicinity of CCAFS. The following terms are applicable to this appendix.

a. **Tornado Watch**. A tornado watch is declared when conditions are favorable for tornados to form. All personnel inside buildings are encouraged to listen to commercial radios or weather radios for changes in weather conditions. Work centers should notify personnel working outside of the tornado watch. Plan the actions to be taken in the event a tornado warning is sounded.

b. **Tornado Warning**. A tornado has been sighted in the area. Actions include:

(1) Personnel in buildings: **Take cover immediately**. Personnel should not go outside. A building offers better protection than being outside. Personnel will move to the lowest level in the building and an interior room/hallway without windows. If possible, take cover under a desk or table as an additional protective measure. If nothing is suitable to get under, get on the floor in the center of the room. All personnel will take cover until the all-clear is announced.

(2) Personnel outside: **Take cover immediately in the nearest building**. If a building is not close by, personnel should move quickly to a low-lying area or ditch to take cover. They should lay face down with their hands covering their heads. All personnel will take cover until the "All-Clear" is announced. **NOTE**: If the tornado warning is accompanied by heavy rain, use extreme caution in low-lying areas as flooding/flash flooding may occur.

(3) Personnel in mobile homes/trailers: Mobile homes/trailers and other structures without foundations are not suitable for cover during a tornado warning. Personnel must get out and **take cover immediately** in a building. If a building is not close by, personnel should move quickly to a low-lying area or ditch to take cover. They should lay face down with their hands covering their heads. All personnel will take cover until the "All-Clear" is announced. **NOTE**: If the tornado warning is accompanied by heavy rain, use extreme caution in low-lying areas as flooding/flash flooding may occur.

(4) Personnel in vehicles: Vehicles are not suitable for cover during a tornado warning. Personnel must get out and **take cover immediately** in a building. If a building is not

close by, personnel should move quickly to a low-lying area or ditch to take cover. They should lay face down with their hands covering their heads. All personnel will take cover until the “All-Clear” is announced. **NOTE:** If the tornado warning is accompanied by heavy rain, use extreme caution in low-lying areas as flooding/flash flooding may occur.

3. EXECUTION. The following actions may not be required for all situations, but should be considered during any tornado activity. These actions are not sequential.

a. Concept of Operations. Procedures for tornado watch and warning actions are divided into three sections. The first section identifies those actions general in nature or that apply to both watch and warning activities. Sections two and three are specific actions for watch and warning actions, respectively.

b. Tasks. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

GENERAL TORNADO RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Protect utilities by an orderly phase-down of non-essential facilities, if sufficient warning exists.	IOMS FAC
2.	Contact Environmental to advise on environmental requirements and make required reports.	EOC/EM
3.	Conduct damage assessment of CCAFS facilities and utilities.	IOMS ENG
4.	Coordinate actions with local Emergency Management officials, as required.	EOC/EM
5.	Assist in coordinating recovery actions.	EOC/EM
6.	Establish procedures to obtain urgently needed equipment and supplies.	45 CONS/CC
7.	If time permits, direct CCAFS CSO to broadcast tornado watches/warnings or other instructions over public address systems throughout the base.	Det 1 45 MSG/CC
8.	Maintain close liaison with PAFB CP Office during severe weather conditions affecting this area.	CCAFS EM
9.	Assist the DET 1 45 MSG/CC in recovery operations, as required.	CCAFS EM/EOC
10.	Determine the composition of the Emergency Operations Center needed for the situation.	EOC Director
11.	Disseminate significant warnings or advisories IAW 45 SWI 15-101.	CCAFS CSO
12.	Notify personnel when to evacuate and assist in the evacuation process.	CCAFS CSO/ SEC
13.	Provide safeguarding/security of essential resources and personal property.	CCAFS SEC
14.	Provide security/cordon for any damaged areas to prevent further injuries.	CCAFS SEC
15.	Implement applicable traffic control plans as required.	CCAFS SEC

GENERAL TORNADO RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
16.	Take necessary actions to protect CCAFS resources.	45 DET 1 MSG/CC
17.	Activate EOC as required.	45 DET 1 MSG/CC
18.	Direct damage assessment and recovery operations.	45 DET 1 MSG/CC
19.	Disseminate significant severe weather warnings, watches and advisories over PA systems, electronic marquees, telephones, Cable Television, commercial radio/television, and electronic media.	CCAFS CSO
20.	Establish a media center to handle media queries and news releases.	45 SW/PA
21.	Monitor severe weather and prepare/disseminate weather warnings for tornadoes IAW 45 SWI 15-101, as appropriate.	45 WS/CC/CCAF S CSO
22.	Provide 45 SW/CC and selected staff members with updated advisories throughout the severe weather period.	45 WS/CC
23.	Verify severe weather information is disseminated to all assigned personnel.	ALL
24.	If sufficient warning exists, shut down all non-essential operations.	ALL
25.	Verify facilities and unit resources, to the maximum extent possible, are protected from the effects of tornadoes.	ALL
26.	If time permits, secure all loose objects.	ALL
27.	Accomplish damage assessment, casualty assessment and reporting as necessary.	ALL
28.	Assist in recovery operations.	ALL
29.	Activate the Cape Aural Warning System (CAWS) as directed by the DET 1 45 MSG/CC.	CCAFS CSO
30.	Relay severe weather reports obtained from other sources to 45 WS.	Commander's Senior Staff
31.	Submit reports IAW AFI 10-206, as required, including Natural Disaster SITREP.	Commander's Senior Staff

TORNADO WATCH RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Secure/shelter all base equipment/materials, as required.	ALL
2.	Advise personnel to secure loose objects outside facilities.	ALL
3.	Advise personnel to prepare to take cover if the Tornado Warning is sounded.	ALL
4.	Be prepared to move to protective cover immediately should tornado activity be observed and a resulting Tornado Warning issued.	ALL
5.	Monitor local radio and television stations for updates and listen for base sirens to sound.	ALL
6.	Be alert for a possible Tornado Warning which would indicate an actual tornado has been sighted and is threatening the base.	ALL

TORNADO WARNING RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Within time constraints, advise CP of tornado/funnel cloud sightings, or associated radar echo patterns in the vicinity of CCAFS.	45 WS/CC
2.	Seek protective cover immediately, under a desk or heavy table, or in an interior hallway on a lower floor, preferably the basement. Stay away from windows and doors.	ALL
3.	If not completed and time permits, secure equipment as required.	ALL
4.	Notify CCAFS CSO if tornado is sighted. Provide location and direction of travel.	ALL
5.	If in a hardened facility, do not leave! If caught outside during a tornado warning, seek cover immediately. If no cover can be found, lie down in a ditch or depression.	ALL
6.	As a minimum, notify the 45 SW/CC and 45 MSG/CC of tornado or funnel cloud sightings.	Commander's Senior Staff

d. WATER SPOUT/FUNNEL CLOUD SIGHTING

(a) If a funnel cloud, tornado, or waterspout is sighted by personnel, the following actions will be taken:

- (1) If a Severe Thunderstorm Watch or Warning is in effect, BSDO will activate the Warning Signals and RWO will be notified.
- (2) If a Severe Thunderstorm Watch or Warning is not in effect, the sighting will be reported to RWO. RWO determines if there is a threat. If RWO determines there is a threat, the RWO will immediately issue a Tornado Warning. If RWO determines there is not a threat, RWO issues a Waterspout Advisory. The Waterspout Advisory will serve as a caution to alert personnel of the potential hazard in the area.

- (b) RWO will continue to monitor the situation and issue an All Clear to BSDO when the warning/advisory is no longer required.
- (c) BSDO will contact CP with All Clear.
- (d) BSDO will send out the All Clear over the warning signals.

WARNING SIGNALS ARE NOT AUTOMATICALLY SOUNDED IF A WATERSPOUT OR FUNNEL CLOUD IS REPORTED.

A waterspout or funnel cloud may be less violent than a tornado. Unless a severe thunderstorm watch or tornado warning has been issued, or Range Weather Office (RWO) determines if the phenomena may be dangerous, warning signals will not be sounded.

Severe Thunderstorm Watch: Potential exists for Wind greater than 50kt, Hail larger than 3/4 inch diameter, and Tornado activity.

Non-Severe Waterspout/Funnel Cloud Advisory: A waterspout or Funnel cloud is sighted, but is not severe and is not associated with significant convection.

Tornado Warning: Tornado Sighted or Imminent

- 4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.
- 5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
TSUNAMI OPERATIONS

1. SITUATION. CCAFS is susceptible to tsunamis due to its location on the coastline. Tsunamis are caused by a sudden displacement of water. The most frequent cause is an underwater earthquake but, less frequently, tsunamis can be generated by volcanic eruptions, landslides, or even oceanic asteroid impact. Most deaths caused by a tsunami are because of drowning. Associated risks include flooding, contamination of drinking water, fires from ruptured tanks or gas lines, and the loss of vital base infrastructure. Tsunamis can strike anywhere along most of the U.S. coastline. The East Central Florida coastline is subject to tsunamis that could injure personnel, damage valuable resources, or impact operations at CCAFS.

2. MISSION. To establish procedures to respond and recover from the effects of a Tsunami.

a. Assumptions

(1) The West Coast/Alaska Tsunami Warning Center (WC/ATWC) monitors the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts for earthquakes that could generate a tsunami. If one occurs they will issue a warning to the National Weather Service (NWS). The Melbourne office of the NWS will notify the 45th Weather Squadron via the National Hurricane Center hotline and also send a message in the form of a coastal flood warning to the media and other weather offices, including the 45th Weather Squadron.

(2) Evacuation due to a tsunami is conditionally dependent upon the casual effect and proximity therefore personnel should immediately evacuate a minimal distance from the ocean shoreline. In the event of a tsunami warning, evacuation directions, if required, will be forthcoming from the EOC.

b. Types of Advisories. The WC/ATWC issue watches and warnings to the media and local, state, and national officials. NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts tsunami information directly to the public. Local officials are responsible for formulating, disseminating information about, and executing evacuation plans in case of a tsunami warning. The WC/ATWC may issue the following bulletins.

(1) Tsunami Information Message. *Information messages issued when smaller earthquakes (less than the warning threshold) may be felt near coastal areas.* These messages are issued to assure coastal residents and emergency managers that there is no tsunami danger.

(2) Tsunami Information Bulletin. *Informational bulletins issued for earthquakes which are not likely to trigger a tsunami dangerous to the Area of Responsibility (AOR).* A bulletin

issued to advise participants of the occurrence of an earthquake with the evaluation that a potentially destructive tsunami was not generated, or that an earthquake has occurred outside the TWCs AOR and could potentially generate a tsunami. If the evaluation indicates the possible generation of a destructive or nondestructive tsunami, an investigation will be initiated and additional tsunami information bulletins will be issued as warranted until the investigation is concluded.

(3) Tsunami Advisory. *A message issued when the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center has issued a warning for an event outside the WC/ATWC AOR which poses no imminent threat to the AOR.* A bulletin issued to areas not currently in either warning or watch status when a tsunami warning has been issued for another region of an ocean. An Advisory indicates that an area is either outside the current warning and watch regions, or that the tsunami poses no danger to that area. The WC/ATWC will continue to monitor the event, issuing updates at least hourly. As conditions warrant, the Advisory will either be continued, upgraded to a watch or warning, or ended.

(4) Tsunami Watch. *The second highest level of tsunami alert.* Watches are issued by the TWCs based on seismic information without confirmation that a destructive tsunami is underway. It is issued as a means of providing advance alert to areas that could be impacted by a destructive tsunami. Watches are updated at least hourly to continue them, expand their coverage, upgrade them to a Warning, or end the alert. A watch for a particular area may be included in the text of the message that disseminates a Warning for another area.

(5) Tsunami Warning. *The highest level of tsunami alert.* Warnings are issued by the TWCs due to the imminent threat of a tsunami from a large undersea earthquake, or following confirmation that a potentially destructive tsunami is underway. They may initially be based only on seismic information as a means of providing the earliest possible alert. Warnings advise that appropriate actions be taken in response to the tsunami threat. Such actions could include the evacuation of low-lying coastal areas and the movement of boats and ships out of harbors to deep waters. Warnings are updated at least hourly or as conditions warrant to continue, expand, restrict, or end the Warning.

3. EXECUTION. CCAFS lies next to the Atlantic Ocean and is susceptible to catastrophic tsunamis. Non-essential functions will be closed and personnel may be notified to evacuate to higher ground. Owners/users of real property will secure essential items and harden their facilities as time permits. The following actions are not sequential. All items may not be necessary, but should be considered.

TSUNAMI RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Isolate or shut off utilities.	IOMS FAC
2.	Clear emergency routes to aid firefighting and search and rescue operations.	IOMS FAC
3.	Assess base damage when conditions permit.	IOMS FAC
4.	Begin clean-up operations.	IOMS FAC

TSUNAMI RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
5.	Restore critical utilities, facilities, and information systems.	IOMS FAC/IT
6.	Identify and initiate detailed damage assessment.	IOMS ENG
7.	Activate the EOC until tsunami passes.	DET 1 45 MSG/CC
8.	Dispatch a damage assessment team if required and perform recovery actions as required after the tsunami passes.	IOMS ENG
9.	Establish communications with the Brevard County EOC, State EOC, and PAFB EM in the event of a Tsunami.	CCAFS EM
10.	Assess availability of emergency medical supplies, emergency vehicles, and treatment facilities.	CCAFS FIRE
11.	Take water, soil, vegetation, and air samples and monitor sanitation.	ESC CCAFS
12.	Advise on hazards (health and environmental) for the situation, proper protective measures, and action to take.	IHA EHS
13.	Close all non-essential facilities.	Det 1 MSG/CC
14.	Coordinate with local/state officials for additional assistance, as needed.	45 MSG/CC
15.	Determine the composition of the EOC needed for the situation.	EOC Director
16.	Prioritize facilities for protection. Consider these areas when prioritizing facilities. - Location in probable flood areas. - Mission criticality. - Supplies available. - Manpower available. Time required and available for protective measures.	EOC Director IOMS FAC
17.	Arrange for repair of telephone lines and restore priority communications equipment.	IOMS FAC
18.	Determine status of communications systems. Identify assets available to support rescue and recovery operations.	IOMS FAC
19.	Activate support/recovery teams to provide emergency communications, as required.	EOC DIR
20.	Initiate/facilitate evacuation procedures, as required.	CCAFS SEC
21.	Verify security of base resources is maintained.	CCAFS SEC
22.	Physically alert and evacuate personnel from the following types of areas: beaches, coastlines, low-lying areas, etc.	CCAFS SEC
23.	Notify base personnel of road closures.	CCAFS/EOC/ DO
24.	Man and close access roads to beaches.	CCAFS SEC
25.	Provide periodic situation updates to PAFB.	EOC DIR
26.	If base evacuation info is required, contact the Brevard County EOC.	EOC DIR
27.	Determine status of base to include number of casualties, effect on mission and mission-essential equipment.	EOC DIR
28.	Arrange for aerial reconnaissance, if available or necessary.	EOC DIR

TSUNAMI RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
29.	Direct evacuation of CCAFS, if required.	DET 1 45 MSG/CC
30.	Coordinate "ALL CLEAR" announcement with 45 SW/CC.	EOC DIR
31.	Re-establish primary mission capability. Request assistance through normal chain of command and notification procedures.	EOC DIR
32.	Activate base siren system as required.	BSDO
33.	Initiate/Submit required reports IAW AFI 1-206	EOC DIR
34.	Initiate required notifications.	CCAFS EOC
35.	Disseminate significant Tsunami Warnings, Watches, and Advisories over PA systems, electronic marquees, telephones, commercial radio/television, CAWS and electronic media.	BSDO
36.	Initiate disaster notification procedures.	ALL
37.	Begin data collection on all actions for final lesson learned reports. This includes tracking and recording expenditures for possible reimbursement.	ALL
38.	Advise all personnel to exercise caution.	ALL
39.	Secure loose items, storage sheds, scaffolding, hanger doors, vaults, etc.	ALL
40.	Consider terminating non-essential work in exposed areas.	ALL
41.	Secure classified information and material.	ALL
42.	Evacuate CCAFS at the direction of the 45 SW/CC	ALL
43.	Assess PAFB and CCAFS facilities and damage when conditions permit.	ALL
44.	Submit required reports.	ALL
45.	Pass any additional reports of damage, theft, or destruction to the ICC.	ALL
46.	Conduct immediate damage assessment, conduct search and rescue operations, evacuate hazardous areas, and control fires within unit capability.	ALL
47.	Unit personnel report damage and casualties to their Group/Unit Control Center.	ALL
48.	Provide needed supplies and equipment needed for recovery operations.	ALL
49.	Secure/cordon damaged or dangerous areas.	ALL
50.	Remove all available rescue equipment to higher ground.	ALL

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX 4 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
FLOOD OPERATIONS

1. **SITUATION**. CCAFS is susceptible to floods/flash floods anytime during the year.
2. **MISSION**. Outline procedures for effective response by the Disaster Response Force (DRF) to save lives, protect resources, and maintain operational capability.
 - a. Flood Watch. A flood is possible in your area.
 - b. Flood Warning. Flooding is already occurring or will occur soon in your area.
 - c. Flash Flood Watch. Flash flooding is possible in your area.
 - d. Flash Flood Warning. A flash flood is occurring or will occur very soon.
3. **EXECUTION**. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

FLOOD RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Protect utilities by an orderly phase-down of non-essential facilities, if sufficient warning exists.	IOMS FAC
2.	Direct the Environmental Flight to advise on environmental requirements. Make required reports.	IHA EHS
3.	Verify 45 CES and CCAFS technicians are placed on standby for recovery operations, as necessary.	CCAFS/EOC
4.	Implement the Base Civil Engineer Contingency Response Plan as necessary.	IOMS ENG
5.	Conduct damage assessment of facilities and utilities.	IOMS ENG
6.	Coordinate actions with local Emergency Management officials, as required.	CCAFS EM/EOC

FLOOD RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
7.	Provide a map of the installation and surrounding area showing prone flood areas. - Identify: o Streams o Culverts o Foot Bridges o Dams o Levees - Typical yearly flood zones. - Non-typical flood zones such as 20 or 50 year floods.	CCAFS EM
8.	Assist in coordinating recovery actions.	CCAFS/EOC
9.	Provide information to installation personnel on dangers of floods. - Assemble a disaster supplies kit - Move to higher ground away from rivers, streams, creeks, and storm drains. - Do not drive around barricades . . . they are for your safety. - If vehicle stalls in rapidly rising waters, abandon immediately and climb to higher ground	CCAFS EM
10.	Implement applicable traffic control plans as required. - Close roads where water is too high for safe movement.	CCAFS SEC
11.	Establish procedures to obtain urgently needed equipment and supplies.	CCAFS/ CONS
12.	Coordinate with contractors affected by the severe weather resources used to support civil authorities.	45 CONS/CC
13.	If time permits, direct Cape Support to broadcast watches/warnings or other instructions over the Cape Aural Warning System.	45 MSG/CC CCAFS/EOC
14.	Coordinate with 45 SW/CC and 45 SW/PA in releasing emergency information via CAWS, closed circuit TV and local radio stations, as required.	45 MSG/CC CCAFS/EOC DIR
15.	Maintain close liaison with BCEM Office during severe weather conditions affecting this area.	45 MSG/CC CCAFS/EOC
16.	Assist the 45 DET 1 MSG/CC in recovery operations, as required.	CCAFS EOC
17.	Coordinate with 45 CES/CC on conducting damage assessment.	IOMS ENG
18.	Determine the composition of the Emergency Operations Center needed for the situation.	EOC Director
	Prioritize facilities for protection. Consider these areas when prioritizing facilities. - Location in probable flood areas. - Mission criticality. - Supplies available. - Manpower available. - Time required and available for protective measures	EOC Director DET 1, 45 MSG/CC

FLOOD RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
20.	Verify range support facilities are secured.	CCAFS/EOC
21.	Notify personnel when to evacuate and assist in the evacuation process.	CCAFS SEC
22.	Provide safeguarding/security of essential resources and personal property.	CCAFS SEC
23.	Provide security/cordon for any damaged areas to prevent further injuries.	CCAFS SEC
24.	Implement applicable traffic control plans as required. - Close roads where water is too high for safe movement.	CCAFS SEC
25.	If sufficient warning exists, shut down all non-essential operations.	ALL
26.	Verify facilities and unit resources, to the maximum extent possible, are protected.	ALL
27.	If time permits, secure all loose objects.	ALL
28.	Monitor local radio and television stations for updates and listen for base sirens to sound.	ALL
29.	Report all requests for assistance to the EOC.	ALL
30.	Accomplish damage assessment, casualty assessment and reporting as necessary.	ALL
31.	Assist in recovery operations.	ALL
32.	Provide assistance to local authorities based on the provisions of AFD 10-8 and AFI 10-802. (refer to Appendix 7 to Annex B of this plan)	CCAFS EOC

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
EXTREME HEAT OPERATIONS

1. **SITUATION.** CCAFS is susceptible to extreme heat conditions.
2. **MISSION.** Verify CCAFS can effectively cope with extreme heat conditions and continue to execute the Air Force mission.
3. **EXECUTION.** CCAFS may be affected by extreme heat. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

EXTREME HEAT RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Protect utilities by an orderly phase-down of non-essential facilities, if sufficient warning exists.	Det1 45MSG/CC
2.	Verify CCAFS technicians are placed on standby for operations, as necessary.	Det1 45MSG/CC
3.	Conduct damage assessment of facilities and utilities.	IOMS ENG
4.	Coordinate actions with local Emergency Management officials, as required.	CCAFS EM
5.	Assist in coordinating recovery actions.	CCAFS EM
6.	Establish procedures to obtain urgently needed equipment and supplies.	45 CONS/CC
7.	Provide information to installation personnel on actions during extreme temperatures. Extreme Heat - Personal preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dress in light clothing o Stay out of the sun as much as possible o Rest frequently allowing your body to cool o Help infants, elderly people, and people with disabilities o Stay on the lowest floor if in a building without air conditioning o Eat well-balanced, light meals o Avoid high caffeine products -	45/SE
8.	Coordinate with contractors affected by the severe weather resources used to support civil authorities.	45 CONS/CC
9.	If time permits, direct CCAFS Duty Office to broadcast watches/warnings or other instructions over the Cape Aural Warning System.	Det1, 45 MSG/CC

EXTREME HEAT RESPONSE ACTIONS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
10.	Maintain close liaison with BCEM Office during severe weather conditions affecting this area.	CCAFS EM
11.	Assist the 45 SW/CC in recovery operations, as required.	45 MSG/CC
12.	Coordinate with IOMS FAC on conducting damage assessment.	Det 1, 45 MSG/CC
13.	Determine the composition of the EOC needed for the situation.	EOC DIR
14.	Notify personnel when to evacuate and assist in the evacuation process.	CCAFS SEC
15.	Provide safeguarding/security of essential resources and personal property.	CCAFS SEC
16.	Provide security/cordon for any damaged areas to prevent further injuries.	CCAFS SEC
17.	Implement applicable traffic control plans as required.	CCAFS SEC
18.	Coordinate with Base Gas Station/Shoppette for opening during pre-disaster and recovery phases to support the base populace.	Det1,45/MSG
19.	Verify severe weather information is disseminated to all assigned personnel.	ALL
20.	If sufficient warning exists, shut down all non-essential operations.	ALL
21.	Monitor local radio and television stations for.	ALL
22.	Verify facilities and areas are secure, as appropriate.	ALL
23.	Report all requests for assistance to the EOC.	ALL
24.	Assist in recovery operations.	ALL
25.	Provide assistance to local authorities based on the provisions of AFD 10-8 and AFI 10-802.	EOC DIR
26.	Submit reports IAW AFI 10-206, as required.	DET 1, 45 MSG/CC
27.	Monitor local radio/television stations for current information.	ALL
28.	Notify personnel of weather conditions.	CCAFS CSO

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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1 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS HURRICANE OPERATIONS

1. SITUATION

a. General. Because of the natural events that occur in the development of a hurricane, as well as advanced forecasting techniques, key decision makers will, in most cases, be afforded sufficient time to execute this appendix and complete all preparatory actions. This appendix will provide information on what actions to take during hurricane preparedness and recovery procedures for personnel and organizations operating at CCAFS.

b. Primary Forces. Each organization operating at CCAFS will develop supporting procedures to be implemented as Hurricane Conditions (HURCONs) are declared. Additionally, each organization will designate a primary and alternate hurricane coordinator as a point-of-contact with the CCAFS Emergency Management Office. Ensure both the primary and alternate has attended hurricane coordinator training prior to the start of hurricane season (1 June).

2. MISSION

To verify preparation and response procedures are established to prevent or minimize danger to AF resources, range test facilities, aircraft, and support equipment. Provide protective shelter for the ride-out crew (ROC) and recommend evacuation if a severe hurricane is expected to make landfall at or near CCAFS. The 45 SW/CC, subordinate commanders, and tenant organization commanders, must take all appropriate actions necessary to prepare and protect the installation, government assets, equipment, military personnel, government/civilian employees and contractors that work on this installation from the effects of tropical storms and/or hurricanes.

3. EXECUTION

a. The 45th SW Commander's Senior Staff chaired by the 45 SW Commander or designee has the ultimate authority to execute, change, or modify these procedures as the situation dictates. There are no absolutes in emergency management. Procedures outlined in this appendix are a guide to managing the preparation, response, and recovery actions in a hurricane. For tropical/severe storm weather preparations, (when winds are not expected to exceed hurricane force, but are determined a threat), the 45 SW Commander's Senior Staff will meet and determine if Appendix 1 to annex B, Severe Weather should be implemented.

b. The 45th Space Wing Commander, will establish the hurricane condition (HURCON) applicable to CCAFS and the Florida Annexes. Once a HURCON has been declared, the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) will be activated and will effect appropriate announcements and notifications.

c. The primary method of communication between organizational hurricane coordinators and the EOC is with “E” mail, phones, FAX, and hot dial phones where available.

d. Hurricane conditions are based on the forecast arrival time of 50 knot (58 MPH) or greater winds as follows:

HURRICANE CONDITIONS

EXPECTATIONS

HURCON IV -	50-knot/58 MPH winds within 72 hours
HURCON III -	50-knot/58 MPH winds within 48 hours
HURCON II -	50-knot/58 MPH winds within 24 hours
HURCON I -	50-knot/58 MPH winds within 12 hours

e. Saffir/Simpson Scale: This scale is used to categorize storms based on sustained wind intensity and expected storm surge height.

<u>STORM TYPE</u>	<u>WINDS (MPH)</u>	<u>(KT)</u>	<u>STORM SURGE</u>	<u>DAMAGE</u>
Category 1	75 - 95	65-82	4 - 5 feet	Minimal
Category 2	96 - 110	83-95	6 - 8 feet	Moderate
Category 3	111 - 130	96-113	9 - 12 feet	Extensive
Category 4	131 - 155	114-134	13 - 18 feet	Extreme
Category 5	> - 155	> -135	> - 18 feet	Catastrophic

f. Some agencies must begin hurricane preparations 72 hours in advance. However, hurricane paths, speeds, and intensities are very difficult to predict. Although the Tropical Prediction Center (TPC) forecast track is the most likely scenario, storms may change direction, move faster, and/or intensify more than TPC’s official forecast. To account for forecast uncertainties, 45 WS Weather Operations Center (WS/DOR) provides forecasts of the probability that CCAFS will experience 50 knot/58 MPH winds at specific times within the next 72 hours.

g. At times, it may be necessary to place CCAFS in a “**modified**” HURCON. Under these conditions, selected precautionary measures may be performed, and others eliminated. An occurrence that may warrant a modified HURCON could be a lack of warning time or launch operations.

h. When a Hurricane Condition (HURCON) is declared, this appendix will be implemented. When HURCON IV is declared, hurricane preparations will begin. When a HURCON III is announced Hurricane securing will begin. At HURCON III designated ride-out personnel will be relieved of their normal duties, at the discretion of their supervisor, to return to their homes to attend to their personal needs for the storm. Ride-out personnel will then return to their ride-out locations at their pre-determined times to ride out the storm. Personnel (other than the ride-out team) will be evacuated at HURCON II when directed by the 45SW/CC. When HURCON II is declared, members of the Ride-Out Team will assemble at their designated location and notify the EOC at 853-6861. For Category 4 and 5 storms or greater the CCAFS team will relocate to a designated ride-out location.

i. During HURCON I, prior to the arrival of the hurricane and at the direction of the Det 1 MSG/CC, all gates will be closed and locked. Security personnel will be relieved from the gates and moved to a secure facility to ride out the hurricane.

j. "Weather Safe" is when winds in excess of 35 knots (40 mph) have subsided for a sustained period of two hours or more.

k. "All Clear" is declared by the 45 SW/CC when it is safe for all personnel to return to CCAFS.

l. Ride-Out Team (ROT) assessment: The "Weather Safe" declaration will be given to the EOC by the 45 SW/CC and RECON I will be implemented. After the storm has passed the ROT will be given the "**Weather Safe**" from the EOC to proceed outside for initial assessment. "Weather Safe" is when winds in excess of 35 knots (40 mph) have subsided for a sustained period of two hours or more. This declaration initiates the RECON phase and authorizes the CCAFS ROT to proceed with the initial damage assessment for CCAFS. The general base populace will not be allowed back until the "All Clear" (RECON 4) has been declared. The EOC will receive weather and wind updates from 45 SW Weather Squadron. The ride-out team's mission is to safely and systematically begin re-opening CCAFS.

(1) Recovery by priority is:

- a. Safety
- b. Establish command and control.
- c. Establish security, firefighting and medical response capability.
- d. Sustainment of recovery forces.
- e. Restore infrastructure.
- f. Damage assessment.
- g. Operations

Note: Operational considerations will be used to establish priority.

(2) Coordinated activities among KSC, CCAFS, and Brevard County may be required. 45 Space Wing will keep a liaison representative at the Brevard County EOC throughout the recovery phase.

(3) Following the initial assessment, recovery may be short or long term, depending upon the extent of damage. The EOC will remain open until CCAFS has been given the All Clear from the 45 Space Wing Commander (45 SW/CC).

m. When the ROT is released to start initial assessment, the EOC will accomplish the following:

- Ensure that all Ride-Out Team members report damage from their location and surrounding area.
- Request Security patrols to conduct a quick-look drive through on the main roadways to assure that the road network is free and clear for travel. Security Patrols will report all road obstructions by location and type to the ECC. ECC will immediately provide information to EOC.
- Environmental Health personnel will perform checks in hazardous material storage areas.
- Request Security, Fire Services, and emergency medical to relocate to their stations, if possible.
- Ride-Out Team will make a quick-look inspection for possible hurricane damage to critical facilities.
- Ride-Out Team will proceed with the clearing of debris from the roadways, skid strip and begin restoration, where feasible, and return to pre-hurricane status for normal activity.
- Recall the HRT when directed by the DET 1, 45MSG/CC.
- Notify Public Affairs to recall the CCAFS HRT Team when directed, via radio and TV.
- Keep DET 1, 45 MSG/CC, 45 SW/CC and all duty officers advised of the status of the damage assessment.
- Establish and conduct an operations critique and take corrective action in instances where planning deficiencies are noted.
- Collect Lessons Learned.
- Conduct a post-hurricane debriefing.

n. All Hurricane Coordinators will:

(1) Instruct HRT team members to call 494-4636 after the storm has passed to receive reporting instructions.

(2) Conduct an inspection of possible hurricane damage to facilities and equipment in their area of responsibility and report results to the Chief, Engineering Services Damage Assessment Team or the EOC.

(3) Where feasible, proceed with the general restoration to pre-hurricane status for resumption of routine activity.

(4) Facility managers ensure sandbags and generators are removed as required.

(5) Inform their HRT members to proceed with their damage assessment and recovery responsibilities when directed.

o. The CCAFS Damage Assessment Team will:

(1) Conduct a comprehensive survey of damage to facilities and equipment. Submit a detailed report to CCAFS CEL office of damaged facilities or equipment, describing damage, and estimated repair/ replacement cost.

(2) Furnish a copy of reports submitted to the 45 SW/CC, 45 SW ICC, DET 1, 45MSG/CC, and primary organizations represented on the Damage Assessment Team (DAT).

(3) Damage assessment personnel shall not enter facilities containing toxic materials until an environmental test is conducted. Damage assessment will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Annex A, Appendix 6, Tab A.

p. Organizational Directorate Hurricane Coordinators will:

(1) Compile a list of lessons learned in hurricane preparation/implementation planning and send to Emergency Management with recommended corrective action.

(2) Attend post-hurricane briefings and critiques, as required.

(3) Conduct internal critiques/debriefings.

(4) Ensure their organization's management initiates corrective action on those lessons learned that are within their organization's capability to correct.

q. All Clear: (After damage assessment and initial recovery is complete)

(1) The "All Clear" is determined by the 45 SW/CC upon evaluation of the official storm forecast conditions and the EOC reports that all base support functions are in place and operating at a sustained level—the recovery team has verified a safe environment and wing functions are ready to support the general population. The "All Clear" is normally declared after CCAFS is safe for the work force to return to work.

(2) It's imperative for all personnel who work on CCAFS to call the information "Hot Line" for up-to-date information. (321) 494-4636

Tabs:

- A – CCAFS Hurricane Preparedness
- B – CCAFS Hurricane Recovery Team (HRT)
- C – HURCON IV
- D – HURCON III
- E – HURCON II
- F - HURCON I
- G - Generator Utilization
- H – Sandbag Deployment
- I – Vehicle Parking
- J – Antenna Takedown
- K – RECON 1
- L – RECON 2
- M- RECON 4

45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009

TAB A TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. This tab details hurricane preparedness operations and provides guidance for the Det 1 45 MSG/CC and contractors assigned to CCAFS to conduct those operations necessary to protect personnel and assets from the effects of a hurricane or tropical storm of significant strength.

b. Area of Operations. The principal area of operations will be CCAFS.

2. MISSION

To verify preparation and proper procedures are established to prevent or minimize damage to installation resources and protect assigned personnel if a hurricane is expected to make landfall.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. Accomplish those elements necessary for an effective response prior to a hurricane threatening the installation. All actions will be accomplished before the start of the annual hurricane season unless otherwise indicated.

b. Tasks. This tab or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 SW/CC, 45 SW/CV, 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Designate a primary and alternate Hurricane Coordinator as point-of-contact with the Emergency Management Office prior to start of hurricane season (June 1).	ALL
2.	Ensure primary and alternate Hurricane Coordinator attend annual Hurricane Coordinator training	ALL
3.	Develop/review detailed checklists or implementing instructions, as necessary, to ensure protection of personnel, material systems, temporary structures, trailers, facilities, and equipment	ALL
4.	Police all outside areas for loose material and secure the materials inside or in place.	ALL
5.	Procure (through supply channels, prior to hurricane season) necessary materials to secure/prepare facilities.	ALL

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HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
6.	Check trailers and portable building tie-downs for availability. During hurricane season, trailers and portable buildings expected to remain stationary for more than 72 hours must be equipped with tie downs.	ALL
7.	Maintain/update recall rosters for all personnel notifications.	ALL
8.	Ensure equipment, manpower, and materials are available to accomplish preparation actions.	ALL
9.	Establish procedures to protect classified material	ALL
10.	Review facility priority listing and emergency hardening plans.	IOMS ENG
11.	Check generator serviceability.	IOMS FAC
12.	Verify organizations appoint, train, and equip personnel for the CCAFS HRT prior to start of hurricane season (1 June each year.)	CCAFS Hurricane Coord
13.	Conduct pre-season inspection of CCAFS for wind-driven hazards and/or other potential hurricane hazards.	CCAFS EM

**45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009**

**TAB B TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS HURRICANE RECOVERY TEAM (HRT)**

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. This tab details Hurricane Recovery Team (HRT) operations and provides guidance for the Det 1 MSG/CC and/or appointed representative to conduct those actions necessary to safely and systematically re-open CCAFS after a hurricane has passed. After Weather Safe has been declared members of the Ride-Out-Team (ROT) Fire Dept and Security Forces will do a quick look of the main highways and gates on CCAFS. This team will also verify that it is safe for the rest of the ROT to initiate hurricane recovery actions by identifying downed power lines, broken gas lines, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) and other hazards. If the ROT is deployed off-base and once Weather Safe has been declared the ROT will dispatch an initial damage assessment team to CCAFS to determine recovery status. This initial team consists of Det 1, 45 MSG, 45 LCG, CCAFS Security Forces, Fire Department and EMS, Environmental Health, Facilities and Emergency Management personnel. This initial team will verify a safe route for the rest of the ROT to return to CCAFS. Safety is paramount. Lives will not be endangered to secure or service equipment, provide fire protection, secure, repair, or fuel generators during the storm. The ROT will cease operations when notified to evacuate or when maximum sustained winds (MSW) reach 35 knots (40 MPH). No operations will take place in a toxic environment. All organizations/contractors with ride-out and recovery teams will develop and coordinate their recovery checklists with the CCAFS Emergency Management Office.

b. Area of Operations. The principal areas of operations will be the confines of CCAFS.

2. MISSION.

The HRT will consist of those personnel called back once the storm has passed and RECON II has been declared to assist the ROT and continue the recovery effort, bring up infrastructure, establish operations, and open CCAFS. The team is composed of personnel with trades and skills necessary to restore the infrastructure, relieve the existing ROT, perform damage assessment, sustain the recovery effort, and safe any hazardous substance releases. It will include managers of critical facilities or high value mission critical equipment necessary for immediate operations.

3. EXECUTION. HRT operations consist of those actions required after a hurricane or tropical storm necessary to restore the installation to operational status. The appropriate part of this tab will be implemented upon direction of the 45 SW/CC or appointed representative. All agencies will be prepared to implement 24-hour schedules. The Hurricane Recovery Team (HRT) is commanded by the Det 1, 45 MSG/CC or designated representative.

The ROT will ride out category 1 and 2 storms in their pre-approved locations, (see ROT Composition List on page B-6-B-6). For category 3 storms the ROT will assemble in Bldg. 50012, Fire Station 1. For Category 4 and 5 storms the ROT will deploy to Space Coast High School in Port St John and remain in this safe-haven location until the storm has passed. After the storm has passed, the ROT will normally be given the “Weather Safe” by the 45 SW/CC. “Weather Safe” is when winds in excess of 35 knots (40 mph) have subsided for a sustained period of two hours or more. This declaration initiates the recovery phase (RECON 1) and authorizes the ROT to proceed with the initial damage assessment and preliminary repairs within their capabilities, to restore base operation and to provide timely return of base personnel. In addition to job related specialized equipment, all members on the ROT are required to acquire enough MRE’s, sleeping and bedding materials to last throughout the deployment. This material will be signed out from IOMS Logistics building 1621 at HURCON II.

a. Recovery Team(s)

Damage to facilities, roads, bridges, and areas may be moderate to catastrophic following a hurricane/tropical storm. Recovery teams will be required to safely and systematically recover and reopen roadways/bridges and facilities at CCAFS. CCAFS personnel will be divided into two (2) teams, Hurricane Recovery Team (HRT) and Ride-Out Team (ROT) see below for tasking. Recovery tasks are addressed in paragraph 7. It also addresses procedures to recall HRT team members to relieve the Ride-Out Team.

b. Team Assignments:

(1) Ride-Out Team (ROT): This will be the team to ride-out a storm on CCAFS, conduct the initial damage assessment at RECON I and recommend the declaration of RECON II. These personnel will be issued a HRT badge in the event paragraph 5 is implemented. Hurricane coordinators will maintain HRT badges and issue at HURCON IV. Badges will be collected by organizational hurricane coordinators after return to normal work.

(2) Hurricane Recovery Team (HRT): This team will be the personnel called back to assist the Ride-Out Team upon the declaration of RECON II and continue the recovery effort, bring up infrastructure, establish operations, and open CCAFS. The team consists of personnel with trades and skills necessary to restore the infrastructure, relieve existing Ride-Out Team, perform damage assessment, sustain the recovery effort, and safe any hazardous substance releases. It will also include managers of critical facilities or high-value mission critical equipment necessary for immediate operations.

c. Safety is paramount. Hurricane Coordinators will receive a safety briefing to be passed on to all of the HRT members prior to their being released from duty. Lives will not be endangered to secure or service flight hardware, provide fire protection, security, repair or fuel generators during the storm. All personnel will cease operations when notified to evacuate or when maximum sustained winds (MSW) reach 35 knot/40 MPH. Toxic/contaminated environments will be dealt with only by properly trained/equipped personnel. When directed to remain at CCAFS, Ride-Out Teams will take shelter in their approved locations (See Ride Out Team Composition List on page B-6-B-6). Prior to hurricane season all agencies with ride-out team tasking will solicit volunteers. At HURCON IV, the Ride-Out Team list will be updated and recovery vehicles and equipment will be prepared for relocation or storage in a safe location. Units will provide the updated list of their Ride-Out Team to the EOC at HURCON III. ROT lists will include name, functional area, work phone, and home phone number of each individual. At HURCON III, based on the forecasted Hurricane Category, the 45 SW/CC will determine if the CCAFS Ride-Out Team will remain on station or relocate to the off-site location to be determined. Normally the ROT will relocate for Category 4 or higher hurricanes. Any equipment, vehicles, or manpower shortages will be reported to the EOC. ROT members will assemble and be briefed at Hangar F.

d. Depending on the severity of the storm and the predicted path (landfall area) the ROT will remain at their ride-out location. Some of the CCAFS ROT may be sent home if time permits. Those forces that were released will report back to CCAFS after the EOC announces "Weather Safe" and Brevard County announces an "All Clear" and the roads are passable.

e. After the storm passes, the notification to report to work will be placed on the recorded hurricane information line, 494-4636, and/or broadcast over local radio/TV stations. Depending upon the post storm conditions, the broadcast will STATE:

- (1) The CCAFS HURRICANE RECOVERY TEAM (HRT) will be directed to report to a specific location/area or their duty location.
- (2) RECON I, II, or IV has been declared.
- (3) Report to work at a certain hour (general populace).
- (4) Not to report to work until further notice (general populace).

RECOVERY CONDITIONS (RECONs)		
CONDITION	OPERATION	DEFINITION
RECON I	Critical Infrastructure	Begins with the “Weather Safe” declaration (see note), once all danger from the storm has passed. The principle purpose of this phase is to secure the installations and mission assets, to assess the initial damage caused by the storm, and to restore the mission critical infrastructure.
RECON II	Mission Essential	Begins when the CCAFS EOC reports a safe and secure environment and recommends implementation of RECON II to the 45 SW/CC. This recommendation is based on the Det 1 45 MSG/CC’s assessment that the installation is safe for beginning mission essential recovery operations. During this phase of recovery, the HRT and additional mission essential personnel will focus on restoring facilities and services essential to the 45 SW mission (e.g. Air Operations, Launch Operations, C4 Systems, Emergency food and shelter for recovery teams).
RECON III	Non-Mission Essential	Does not apply to CCAFS
RECON IV	Full Mission Capability	Begins once the EOC reports that all base functions are in place and operating at a sustained level. This indicates that the base is ready to receive the general population. The Full Mission Capability Phase focuses on restoring quality of life, base beautification, debris removal and morale functions (i.e. all non-mission morale service support in full operation.)
<p>NOTE: After the storm has passed, the PAFB HRT and CCAFS ROT/HRT will normally be given the “Weather Safe”. The “Weather Safe” declaration is made by the 45 SW/CC. “Weather Safe” is when winds in excess of 35 knots (40 mph) have subsided for a sustained period of two hours or more. This declaration initiates the recovery phase and authorizes the PAFB HRT and CCAFS ROT to proceed with the initial damage assessment for the subject installations. The general base populace will not be allowed back until the “All Clear” has been declared. The “All Clear” is determined by the 45 SW/CC upon evaluation of the official storm forecast conditions and the EOC reports that all base support functions are in place and operating at a sustained level—the recovery team has verified a safe environment and wing functions are ready to support the general population.</p>		

4. LOGISTICS AND ADMINISTRATION.

a. Hurricane recovery tools, hardware, and supplies will be the responsibility of the user. Supervisors will ensure resources required to support their functions are available and serviceable. Organizational users will prepare their hurricane kits for relocation. Hurricane kits (depending on user) will include chain saws, bowman saws, come-alongs/winches, rain suits, gloves, chains, axes, wedges, work gloves, and hard hats. Organizations will keep a list of hurricane relocation equipment kit items and review/update the list prior to hurricane season start. An updated list will be provided to the EOC when HURCON IV is declared. The IOMS Logistic Directorate will provide support to recovery forces sheltered or deployed. Cots, rations, water, and blankets will be available for recovery team members from the IOMS Logistics Warehouse, Bldg 1621 if sheltered at the Cape. If deployed, VOMS will transport the supplies from Bldg 1621 to the off-base site.

b. The following is a list of items the Ride-Out Team may want to bring with them when they are recalled:

(1) Personal items:

- Toiletries
- Medications and special dietary foods (regular meals and water will be provided)
- Changes of clothing/underwear
- Washcloth/towels
- Bedding, pillows, blankets, sheets, sleeping bag, etc. (cots will be provided)
- Cards/games/books
- Snacks (meals, coffee, and water will be provided)
- Battery operated radio - spare batteries and earphones
- Slippers or shower clogs (thongs)

(2) The following will not be allowed:

- Dependents
- Alcoholic beverages
- Weapons
- Pets/animals

5. RIDE-OUT/RECOVERY TEAM COMMAND AND CONTROL:

a. The Det 1 MSG/CC has the authority to reduce the number of Ride-Out Team members based on risk assessment and the Category of hurricane. The decision to **reduce and evacuate** members of the Ride-Out Team will be made **not later** than **HURCON II**. If directed, personnel will secure CCAFS and evacuate to ride out location. Supervisors will be responsible for tracking HRT and Ride-Out Team member's work time for deployment and recovery.

b. The Recovery Team is headed up by the Det 1, MSG/CC. He/she will receive instructions from the 45 SW Commander's Senior Staff and the ICC.

1. HURRICANE RIDE OUT TEAM COMPOSITION

Facility	Org	Support	Remarks	CAT 1/2	CAT 3	CAT 4 & 5
50012/FS1	EOC	ESFs	EOC Director	1	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
50012/FS1	EOC	ESFs	Emerg Mgmt	2	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
50012/FS1	EOC	ESFs	Fire	1	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
50012/FS1	EOC	ESFs	Security	1	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
50012/FS1	EOC	ESFs	RMS Comm	1	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
50012/FS1	EOC	ESFs	IOMS Manager	1	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
50012/FS1	EOC	ESFs	EHS	1	50012/FS1	KSC LCC
50012/FS1	FEMS	Fire	Dept personnel	12	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	Det1 MSG	AF	HRT Team Chief	1	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	VOMS	Veh M	2 mech	2	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	45SW	A/F	EOD	2	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	EG&G	L/S	Life Support	2	50012/FS1	KSC LCC
1708/R&D	EG&G	Liq Prop		2	50012/FS1	KSC LCC
1708/R&D	IOMS	Supvr		1	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	IOMS	Hurr Coord		1	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	IOMS	Power Disp		1	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/r&D	IOMS	Carpenters		2	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	IOMS	HVAC		2	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	IOMS	Power Prod	Mechanics	4	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	IOMS	Plumbers		2	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	IOMS	Waste Wtr	Technicians	2	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	IOMS	Electrician	1 Interior 1 Exterior	2	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	PEMI	Radio Maint		2	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	LOSC			6	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	Del Jen	Fuels	Fuel SVS	2	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	Mantech	Safety		2	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
1708/R&D	45 SW	A/F	45 Launch Group	6	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
60701/Sec	SGI	Security		32	50012/FS1	SCJSHS
Total				96		

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2. HURRICANE RECOVERY CHECKLISTS

Ensure equipment, manpower, and materials are available to accomplish preparation actions. Hurricane recovery checklists can be found in Tab N through Q to Appendix 6 to Annex B.

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TAB C TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS HURRICANE CONDITION FOUR (HURCON IV)

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. This tab details hurricane operations and provides guidance for CCAFS units to conduct operations necessary to protect personnel and assets from the effects of a hurricane or tropical storm of significant strength. This tab should be considered for implementation upon the advice of the 45 WS/CC/DO, or designated representative once the predicted storm track of a hurricane or tropical storm of significant strength has moved to within **72 hours** of the predicted arrival of sustained 50-knot (58-MPH) winds.

b. Area of Operations. The principal areas of operations will be CCAFS.

2. MISSION

To verify preparation and proper procedures are established to prevent or minimize damage to installation resources and protect assigned personnel if a hurricane is expected to make landfall.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. Hurricane Condition (HURCON) IV consists of actions required once a hurricane or tropical storm of significant strength has moved to within 72 hours of the forecast arrival of sustained 50-knot (58-MPH) winds. Accomplish those actions required for an effective response upon declaration of HURCON IV. This tab, or portions thereof, will be implemented at the direction of the 45 SW/CC, or upon declaration of HURCON IV. Tasked units/organizations should be prepared to implement 24-hour schedules.

b. Tasks. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 SW/CC, 45 SW/CV, 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered. The following actions will be accomplished upon declaration of **HURCON IV**.

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HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Notify CCAFS Duty Offices to make oral HURCON announcement	EOC
2.	Activate EOC	CCAFS EM
3.	Start a log of events and keep updated.	ALL
4.	Notify all coordinators (using all means available).	EOC
5.	Prepare vehicles for evacuation/parking/fuel all vehicles.	ALL
6.	Inventory essential supplies.	ALL
7.	Provide updated list of hurricane relocation equipment kit items to EOC	ALL
8.	Prepare Recovery Team equipment for relocation.	ALL
9.	Prepare post hurricane recovery materials and equipment.	ALL
10.	Report shortfalls or unusual requests to the EOC.	ALL
11.	Brief personnel on return to work announcements (HRT Team and CCAFS populace).	ALL
12.	Request all necessary hurricane supplies from occupant supply areas, (rope, tape, plastic, etc.)	ALL
13.	Units with flight hardware/high value equipment will verify generator requirements.	45 LCG
14.	Report all actions to the EOC	ALL
15.	Listen to local radio and television for updates	ALL
16.	Update building manager notification procedures, names and telephone numbers.	IOMS ENG
17.	Begin general hurricane preparations in all organizational areas.	ALL
18.	Identify personnel on Ride-Out Team. Report names to EOC in HURCON III	ALL
19.	Inventory hurricane kits, supplies, etc., and replenish as needed.	ALL
20.	Identify all essential military/civilian/contractor personnel and recall as necessary place on stand-by.	ALL
21.	Ensure unit Alpha rosters containing evacuation locations of unit personnel are updated and sent to 45 FSS/MSP (military units only).	45 LCG
22.	Report major problems to EOC.	ALL
23.	Identify critical antennas to be stowed to EOC.	45 LCG
24.	Review next higher HURCON actions for possible declaration	ALL
25.	Notify EOC after all HURCON IV actions are completed.	ALL
26.	Determine location to park GOV/GSA vehicles. NOTE: All units and departments are responsible for parking GOV/GSA vehicles not in use at designated locations at HURCON III.	EOC
27.	Plot and maintain location of hurricane and update recorded message.	EOC
28.	Keep 45SW ICC informed on matters concerning readiness; make recommendations as required.	EOC

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HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
29.	Notify CCAFS fuel supplier's to check on-hand quantities.	EOC
30.	Ensure cots, blankets, food, water, etc. are available for the ROT	IOMS LOG
31.	Coordinate with the Launch Group (LCG) member of the Commander's Senior Staff for any additional requirements for facilities with un-encapsulated spacecraft. (Fax letter)	EOC
32.	Monitor Brevard County actions.	EOC
33.	Keep 45SW ICC notified.	EOC
34.	Notify news media of CCAFS duty status.	PA
35.	Provide hurricane notification to, and coordinate information with, construction contractors.	IOMS ENG
36.	Ensure that contractors protect partially complete structures and secure all loose items and equipment.	ALL
37.	Direct all organizations and contractors within the affected area to secure their hazardous waste/hazardous material/non-hazardous waste/non-hazardous material containers by moving those containers into a well protected building within their organization or by using tie downs and other methods if they cannot be moved indoors. Organizations needing assistance in securing their hazardous waste containers must contact EOC.	ESC
38.	Adjust maintenance priority for essential vehicles, stop periodic maintenance and return vehicles to "in commission" status.	LGRTV
39.	Notify appropriate Hurricane Coordinators of problems encountered while securing facilities.	ALL
40.	Secure all chemical toilets, heating facilities, and ensure potable water tanks are operational.	IOMS FAC
41.	Provide escorts for heavy equipment and missiles.	CCAFS SEC
42.	Provide special purpose vehicles, cranes, and crews, as required	IOMS HVY EQUIP
43.	Place crews on standby to operate vehicles and heavy equipment.	IOMS HVY EQUIP
44.	Prepare 5,000-gallon tanker for potable water.	IOMS WATERWASTE
45.	Notify EOD to secure range.	EOC
46.	Ensure CCAFS fuel supply is available to fuel all GOV vehicles.	45 SW/LGSF

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**45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
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**TAB D TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS HURRICANE CONDITION THREE (HURCON III)**

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. This tab details hurricane operations and provides guidance for CCAFS units to conduct operations necessary to protect personnel and assets from the effects of a hurricane or tropical storm. Once the storm has moved to within **48 hours** of the forecast arrival of sustained 50-knot (58-MPH) winds, the 45 SW Commander and the Commander's Senior Staff must consider all operations and determine the capability of completion within the next 24 - 36 hours. Consideration must be given to the assignment of personnel and resources, which may be required to sustain operations and continue operations of the subject installation(s) in spite of the effects of the hurricane. Evacuation of all non-mission essential military personnel and their family members must begin to take precedence over all operations as preparation of the installation is accomplished. Personnel will require significant time to make personal and home preparations.

b. Area of Operations. The principal area of operations will be CCAFS.

2. MISSION

To verify preparation and proper procedures are established to prevent or minimize damage to installation resources and protect assigned personnel if a hurricane is expected to make landfall.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. Implement this tab when a hurricane or tropical storm of significant strength has moved to within 48 hours of the forecast arrival of sustained 50-knot (58-MPH) winds. Accomplish those actions required for an effective response upon declaration of HURCON III. Verify all actions required by HURCON IV have been accomplished. This tab, or portions thereof, will be implemented at the direction of the 45 SW/CC, or upon declaration of HURCON III. Commanders should be prepared to implement 24-hour schedules.

b. Tasks. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 SW/CC, 45 SW/CV, 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered. The following actions will be accomplished upon declaration of **HURCON III**.

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HURRICANE CONDITION THREE (HURCON III)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Ensure all HURCON IV actions are complete.	ALL
2.	Notify CCAFS Duty Office to make oral HURCON announcement	EOC
3.	Update announcements and notifications to Hurricane Coordinators.	EOC
4.	All personnel assist with hurricane preparation assignments; relieve from normal duty.	ALL
5.	Provide EOC a roster of all personnel scheduled to remain as part of the Ride-Out Team on their location & phone number of their location.	ALL
6.	Provide status reports every two- (2) hours to the EOC.	ALL
7.	Units which do not have application software loaded and maintained on servers supporting the 45 th Space Wing, will download important files and documents on to a computer disk(s) and take these disk(s) with them.	ALL
8.	Cover electronic equipment with plastic and elevate if possible.	ALL
9.	Lower crane booms and secure.	IOMS HVY EQ
10.	Remove loose articles from desktops, turn bookcases against inside walls, move desks and files away from windows and doors, lower blinds, if installed.	ALL
11.	Secure classified material and equipment as required.	ALL
12.	Move critical spares and equipment to approved location.	IOMS LOG
13.	Maintain accountability of all personnel	ALL
14.	Park vehicles not in use at designated parking locations. Leave parking brake set, doors unlocked, and keys in ignition	ALL
15.	Secure all recycle totes inside facility.	ALL
16.	Notify EOC after all HURCON actions are completed.	ALL
17.	Make decision to take down antennas and instruments or protect in place.	45/LCG
18.	Ensure weather advisories and HURCON changes are announced over aural warning systems.	IOMS CSO
19.	Contact PAFB Forces (EOD and RSSC/LGSF/fuels) about supporting the recovery team.	EOC
20.	Provide portable generators as required by the EOC.	IOMS POWER PROD
21.	Make determination if ride-out team stays on CCAFS or evacuates.	DET 1/45 MSG
22.	Direct the ride-out team to assemble at Hangar F.	EOC
23.	Brief ride-out team personnel, and release to return at HURCON II	EM
24.	Provide the EOC with an inventory of ordnance, explosives, and liquid commodities on CCAFS.	CCAFS SE

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HURRICANE CONDITION THREE (HURCON III)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
25.	Provide personnel to direct parking of GOV/GSA vehicles at the Designated parking location.	CCAFS SEC
26.	Consider removal of space craft from the pads or direct other measures to safeguard them in place.	45 LCG
27.	Coordinate with 45SW ICC and “consider” release of non-essential personnel when deemed necessary.	EOC
28.	Direct parking of CCAFS GOV/GSA vehicles to SSPF as required.	EOC
29.	Notify news media of CCAFS duty status.	PA
30.	Make Decision to stop all CCAFS tours.	45 SW/CC
31.	Consider decision to reduce and evacuate members of the Ride-Out Team based on the storm Category.	45 SW/CC
32.	Deliver stored recovery material and supplies	VOMS
33.	Provide tractor/tug support as required to IMCS to assist in securing Mobile Cameras.	LGRTV
34.	Install all generators at designated facilities.	IOMS FAC
35.	Remove and secure all portable signs.	IOMS FAC
36.	Close airfields to all incoming aircraft, except hurricane reconnaissance and emergency aircraft.	45/OPG
37.	Stock Logistics Support building 1621 with individual rations, blankets and cots for issuance at HURCON II.	IOMS LOG
38.	Ensure all outside hazardous materials and designated storage sites are secure.	ESC
39.	Park all other GSA vehicles in the normal parking spot with windows up, fueled and key left in the ignition.	ALL
40.	Evacuate aircraft/helicopters, or secure if necessary.	45/OPG
41.	Clear ramps, runways, and taxiways.	45/OPG
42.	Secure cargo and close all aircraft (if aircraft cannot depart).	45/OPG
43.	Secure DRMO.	DRMO
44.	Remove personal food items from all refrigerators not being used by the Ride-Out Team.	ALL
45.	Review next higher HURCON actions for possible declaration	ALL
46.	Keep 45SW ICC informed.	EOC

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**45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009**

**TAB E TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS HURRICANE CONDITION TWO (HURCON II)**

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. This tab details hurricane operations and provides guidance for CCAFS units to conduct operations necessary to protect personnel and assets from the effects of a hurricane or tropical storm. Consider for implementation upon the recommendation of the 45 WS/CC/DO, or designated representative once the predicted storm track of the developing storm or hurricane has moved to within **24 hours** of the arrival of sustained 50-knot (58-MPH) winds. Further development of the storm and movement to within 12 hours may require the implementation of HURCON I checklist.

b. Area of Operations. The principal area of operations will be CCAFS

2. MISSION.

To verify preparation and proper procedures are established to prevent or minimize damage to installation resources and protect assigned personnel if a hurricane is expected to make landfall.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. Implement Hurricane Condition (HURCON) II actions once the hurricane or tropical storm of significant strength has moved to within 24 hours of the forecast arrival of sustained 50-knot (58-MPH) winds. Accomplish those actions required for an effective response upon declaration of HURCON II. Verify all actions required by HURCON IV and HURCON III have been accomplished. This tab, or portions thereof, will be implemented at the direction of the 45 SW/CC, or upon declaration of HURCON II.

b. Tasks. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 SW/CC, 45 SW/CV, 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered. The following actions will be accomplished upon declaration of **HURCON II**.

HURRICANE CONDITION TWO (HURCON II)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Notify CCAFS Duty Offices to make oral HURCON announcement	EOC
2.	Ensure all HURCON IV/III actions are complete.	ALL
3.	Maintain accountability of all personnel	ALL
4.	Consider shutting down mainframe computers to secure data	CCAFS/RTSC
5.	Complete sandbagging of critical facilities. Sandbag ingress and egress routes after the facility has been evacuated.	ALL
6.	Reassemble ROT, verify they have communication, water and food requirements available and deploy to pre-identified evacuation sites.	EM
7.	After accountability of personnel is accomplished, the ROT will proceed to building 1645 for Category 1-3 storms, for category 4 & 5 off site location to be determined.	DET 1, 45 MSG
8.	Complete securing/parking vehicles.	ALL
9.	Coordinate actions with Brevard County EM/NASA	EOC
10.	Ensure hurricane supplies have been delivered to ride-out building (1645).	IOMS LOG
11.	Pass any requests for assistance from civil authorities to 45 SW.	EOC
12.	Keep 45 SW ICC notified.	EOC
13.	Make notifications and announcements.	CCAFS CSO
14.	Notify media of CCAFS duty status.	PA
15.	Secure all facility systems according to internal plans.	ALL
16.	Notify appropriate Hurricane Coordinators of any problems securing facilities.	EOC
17.	Notify the EOC of changes in status and location of Ride-Out Team members	ALL
18.	Release non-essential personnel.	45 SW/CC
19.	Authorize the Ride-Out Team to relocate or take shelter in designated locations.	45 SW/CC
20.	Close the food service, if not already accomplished.	DET 1, 45 MSG
21.	Ensure personnel evacuation is completed.	EOC
22.	Notify EOC after all HURCON actions are completed.	ALL
23.	Review next higher HURCON actions for possible declaration.	ALL
24.	Log all actions.	ALL

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1 JUNE 2009

TAB F TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS HURRICANE CONDITION ONE (HURCON I)

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. This tab details hurricane operations and provides guidance for CCAFS units to conduct operations necessary to protect personnel and assets from the effects of a hurricane or tropical storm. Hurricane Condition (HURCON) I consist of actions required once the hurricane or tropical storm of significant strength has moved to within **12 hours** of the forecast arrival of 50-knot (58-MPH) winds. Evacuation of all essential personnel and specialized teams should be accomplished prior to implementation of this tab to prevent being cut-off due to rising tides and strong winds. Actions detailed within this tab are final preparations in anticipation of the hurricane or tropical storm of significant strength and should be conducted from previously identified deployed locations.

b. Area of Operations. The principal area of operations will be CCAFS.

2. MISSION

To verify preparation and proper procedures are established to prevent or minimize damage to installation resources and protect assigned personnel if a hurricane is expected to make landfall.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. Hurricane Condition (HURCON) I consist of actions required once the hurricane or tropical storm of significant strength has moved to within 12 hours of the forecast arrival of 50-knot (58-MPH) winds. Accomplish those actions required for an effective response upon declaration of HURCON I. Verify all actions required by HURCON IV, III, and II have been accomplished. This tab, or portions thereof, will be implemented at the direction of the 45 SW/CC, or upon declaration of HURCON I.

b. Tasks. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 SW/CC, 45 SW/CV, 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered. The following actions will be accomplished upon declaration of **HURCON I**.

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HURRICANE CONDITION ONE (HURCON I)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Ensure all HURCON IV, III, II actions are complete.	ALL
2.	Notify CCAFS Duty Offices to make oral HURCON announcement	EOC
3.	If necessary, activate total evacuation under this plan.	45 SW/CC
4.	Ensure that all personnel on the Ride-Out Team are inside, including patrol units and gate guards. (Go hard down on gates.)	EOC
5.	Complete communication check with PAFB HRT/45 SW ICC.	EOC
6.	Keep 45 SW ICC updated.	EOC
7.	Check Satellite Phones for operation.	EOC
8.	Make contact with 45 SW representative at Brevard County EOC.	EOC
9.	Notify news media of CCAFS duty status.	PA
10.	Secure gates and withdraw as directed by EOC.	CCAFS SEC

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1 JUNE 2009

TAB G TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS GENERATOR UTILIZATION

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. Depending upon the size and strength of a particular storm, this tab details how generators MAY be used for critical flight hardware and high-value/mission critical assets.

b. Area of Operations. The principal area of operations will be CCAFS.

2. MISSION

To verify preparation and proper procedures are established to prevent or minimize damage to installation resources and protect assigned personnel if a hurricane is expected to make landfall.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. Accomplish those elements necessary for an effective response prior to a hurricane threatening the installation. All actions will be accomplished before the start of the annual hurricane season unless otherwise indicated.

b. Tasks.

(1) Directorates, organizations, or agencies with generator requirements will make requirements known, by sending the attached (Figure-1) to CCAFS Emergency Management by 15 May each year.

(2) Facility Managers need to coordinate buildings/facilities to be surveyed by IOMS Power Production to ensure requirements are known. Keep in mind generators will be **secured** for use during recovery; however, those organizations having a valid requirement for a generator will fill out the attached form figure-1. Prior to a HURCON being declared fill out and fax the attached figure-1 to the CCAFS Emergency Management Office at 476-5522 for approval. If a HURCON has been declared FAX the form to the EOC at 853-1139.

(3) EOC will confer with the DET 1, 45 MSG/CC on final approval to deploy a generator to facilities that did not make their requirements known at the beginning of hurricane season.

(4) See figure 2 for list of installed generators.

B-6-G-1

Figure - 1

GENERATOR REQUEST

Date: _____

TO: CCAFS Emergency Management
(FAX: Office; 476-5522; EOC; 853-1139)

FROM:

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR GENERATOR SUPPORT FOR HURRICANE
PREPARATION

Request generator for building

Area of location:

Generator size: _____ KW: _____

Generator disconnects installed on the facility? YES _____ NO _____

Generator tie down anchors installed to secure generator? YES _____ NO _____

Point of contact: _____ Duty Phone: _____
Pager: _____
Home Phone: _____

JUSTIFICATION:

Note: Installation of generator disconnects switches and power cables on required facilities are a must for effective hurricane preparation. A tag will be installed on the disconnect switch stating generator size, voltage and phase rotation (CW or CCW).

Manager, Organization Commander, or Agency Chief

Figure 2

CCAFS Permanently Installed Generators/UPS

Location:	Rating:	Function:
Receiver Site/Bld:78710		UPS
Command Control/81585B		UPS
RCC/44426		UPS
XY	100kw	UPS
CX 25/51900	100kw	Entire Facility
MOC Power Plant/81730	75mw	
Fire Station 1/50012	600kw	200 H.P.
Dispensary/49635	100kw	150 H.P.
Dome/39765	10kw	20 H.P.
LOCC Security/27200	180kw	260 H.P.
LOCC Trailer/27200	1000kw	1500 H.P.
Delta Spin Security/67916	100kw	150 H.P.
Waste Treatment/54731	500kw	800 H.P.
Hangar AE/60680	350kw	500 H.P.
Chem Lab/54800	60kw	90 H.P.
ESS Security/49645	50kw	80 H.P.
Central Security/49750	150kw	220 H.P.
Alternate Security/60701	45kw	80 H.P.
Area 59 Security/60701	45kw	80 H.P.
Hangar R&D/1708	100kw	150 H.P.
Skid Strip/50210	100kw	150 H.P.
NPF/55810	1000kw	
Port Pump ST #2/90313	60kw	90 H.P.
SMAB Security/70000	100kw	150 H.P.
DPF/55820	1000kw	
RIS Security/70666	180kw	260 H.P.
SMAB/SPIF/70000	1000kw	
TSF/34705	1000kw	
SSF/73700	320kw	
Tech Support Facility/34705	1500kw	1800 H.P. Entire Facility

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**45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
1 JUNE 2009**

**TAB H TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS SANDBAG DEPLOYMENT**

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. Depending upon the size and strength of a particular storm, this tab details how sandbags MAY be used to secure facilities with critical flight hardware and high-value/mission critical assets.

b. Area of Operations. The principal area of operations will be CCAFS.

2. MISSION

To verify preparation and proper procedures are established to prevent or minimize damage to installation resources and protect assigned personnel if a hurricane is expected to make landfall.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. Accomplish those elements necessary for an effective response prior to a hurricane threatening the installation. All actions will be accomplished before the start of the annual hurricane season unless otherwise indicated.

b. Tasks.

(1) Prior to the arrival of a tropical storm or hurricane, agencies may require sandbags to protect facilities containing satellite, boosters, or orbital flight hardware that has a potential of being damaged by high water exposure.

(2) The facilities listed in Table 1 are authorized sandbags. No other facilities will receive sandbags unless coordinated through the EOC. Facility managers are responsible for ensuring sandbags are installed on their respective facility.

(3) Agencies with initial requirements or changes to the current sandbag list will make their requirements known, by letter, to Emergency Management by 15 May each year. If approved by Det 1 MSG/CC, EM will update the sandbag plan and notify IOMS of the requirement change.

(4) Sandbags will be delivered to CCAFS areas/facilities (Table 1) prior to the start of hurricane season.

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(5) The Vehicle Operations & Maintenance contractor (VOMS) will deliver sandbags at HURCON IV to those facilities unable to take delivery prior to hurricane season.

(6) It's up to the facility manager to ensure an adequate work force is available to install the sandbags. Do not secure all doors where personnel cannot egress.

(7) Sandbags used to protect resources on high flat surfaces will be stacked no more than two (2) high. Use as necessary on low-lying areas.

(8) Sandbags will not be installed until HURCON III.

(9) At the end of the contingency, each agency will re-stack sandbags on pallets so they can be loaded and transported.

(10) CCAFS VOMS will then pick-up pallets and transport back to the storage area as soon as possible.

C. Sandbags may be used to:

(1) Seal doors of rooms containing floor-mounted, high cost equipment that will sustain major water damage. Place sheet of plastic against door base, place sandbags no more than two (2) high, and seal seams with tape.

(2) Divert water from low areas where extensive water damage is probable (only after determination that a permanent diversion system is impractical).

(3) Weigh down objects, which cannot be stored inside or staked down (such cases will be rare and limited to instances where the bag weight must hold itself to the object).

D. Sandbags will not be used to:

(1) Seal hangar doors, personnel entry doors, or other doors to rooms where furnishings or equipment are not susceptible to water damage.

(2) Prevent wind blowing doors open (other means to secure doors will be devised prior to hurricane season).

(3) Weigh down objects that can be stored inside or staked down.

(4) Weigh down roofs. (Note: one sandbag can be placed on the roof to break up the airflow).

(3) Seal personnel doors when the facility is still occupied.

E. IOMS will order sandbags for CCAFS prior to start of hurricane season.

Table-1**CCAFS SANDBAG/CRITICAL FACILITY LIST**

Building/Complex:	#Sandbags:	Building/Complex:	# Sandbags
CX 12/7000	100	Hangar AA/44810	50
SSF/73700/73701	100	LSF/1777	25
TSF/34705	300	LOCC/27200	50
Port Operations/90305	350	SAB/49904	50
CG/Armory/1381	50	Hangar "E"/1612	150
Hangar "J/K"/1725	100		
Command/Destruct/81550	100	SMAB/70000	250
Hangar AF/66250	200	SPIF/70000	250
GPS/39762	25		
MOC/81900	100	CX-17/N-28423	200
FSA-1/1040 East	50	BPF/67900/67901	200
Cape Gym/49915	100	HPF/36009	500
LCSS Trng Bldg/44440	50		
SSC/1645	50	Area 55	400
		Area 57/50801/50803	200
		Hangar "M" & "AO"/1731	300
MACA/AG/62820	50		
AK/62980	100	PLFCB/70503	200
AL/62990	50	SMARF/69800	150
AH/63000	50		
AQ/57512	100		
AJ/62960	50		
Area 59:	750		
NPF/55810			
DPF/55820			
NSF/55865			
NSSF/55815			
PSF/55840			
		CCAFS TOTAL:	5800
		+20%	1160
		REQUIRED AMOUNT:	6960

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1 JUNE 2009

TAB J TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS VEHICLE PARKING

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. This tab details how government, contractor, and GSA vehicles will be parked and secured.

b. Area of Operations. The principal area of operations will be CCAFS.

2. MISSION

To verify preparation and proper procedures are established to prevent or minimize damage to installation resources and protect assigned personnel if a hurricane is expected to make landfall.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. Accomplish those elements necessary for an effective response prior to a hurricane threatening the installation.

b. Tasks. Vehicle Parking Plan

(1) All organizations and contractors who possess/use Government/GSA vehicles are responsible for the care and protection of their vehicles. There is not enough hangar or inside storage space to protect all the vehicles from high winds and flying debris. Parking inside is the preferred method for wind protection but the major concern is storm surge. Therefore, the following procedures will apply to GSA/Government vehicles. Note: Leased vehicles - contact the leasing company to ensure compliance with their direction.

(2) Parking procedures: Leave parking brake set, doors *Unlocked* and keys *In the Ignition*.

(3) Golf carts/forklifts/tugs: These and other slow moving/small vehicles will be sheltered at CCAFS by the user. It is not feasible to evacuate or shuttle these vehicles.

(4) For Category 1, 2 & 3 Hurricanes: When HURCON III is declared, vehicles not in use will be parked and secured. Other vehicles will be parked when not in use or before evacuation.

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(5) All vehicles assigned to organizations on Cape Canaveral will be assembled at their respective hangar parking lots in the CCAFS Industrial Area. Critical vehicles will be parked inside hangars where possible. "Critical" vehicles not in hangars can be moved to KSC Space Station Processing Facility parking lot.

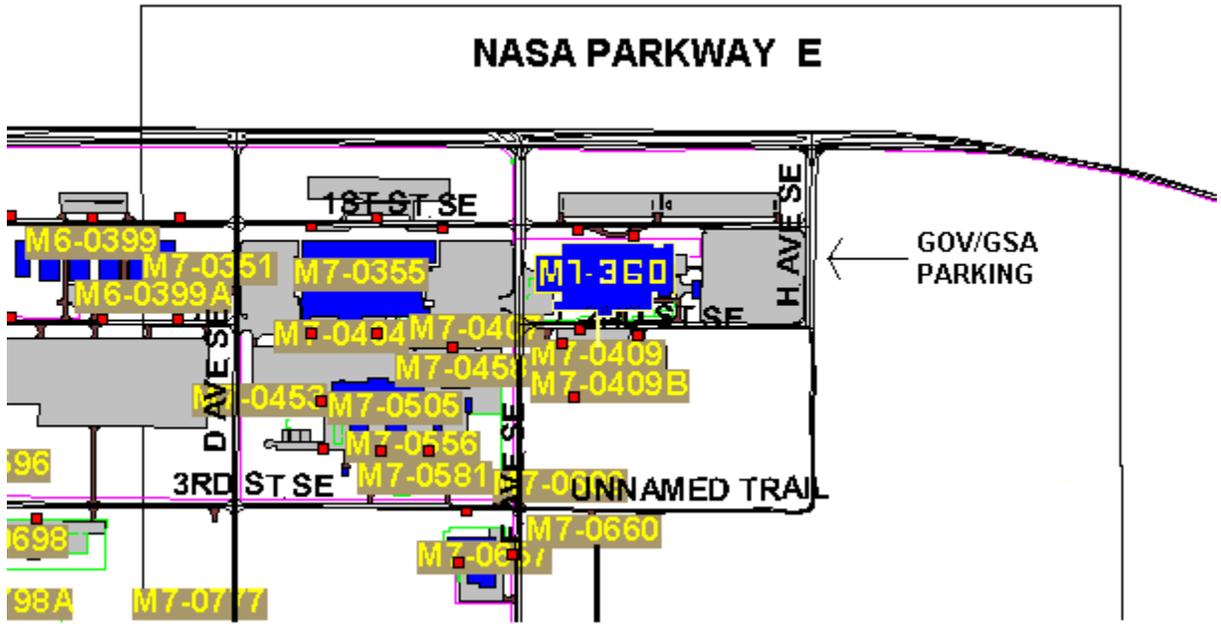
(6) North Cape: Vehicles in use at complexes 40 and 41 may be parked at either complex. Vehicles in the ITL area must be evacuated to the Industrial Area.

(7) All other areas: Vehicles may be parked in any parking lot in the Industrial Area. (Hangar R&D, Hangar T parking lots, etc.). This parking will be random and unsupervised. This is totally the user responsibility.

(8) Category 4 and 5 hurricanes: CCAFS vehicles will relocate to the Space Station Processing Facility (SSPF) parking lot. The Det 1, 45 MSG/CC will direct this evacuation. (see map page B-12-I-3).

(9) Recovery Vehicles: After the "All Clear" is declared each agency is responsible to recover their assigned vehicle(s). If vehicles were evacuated to the SSPF the EOC will coordinate bus transportation through VOMS to assist in ferrying drivers.

(10) Vehicle parking plan/procedures must be included in all organizational support plans to this document.



MAP TO KSC PARKING AREA

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**45 SW 10-2, V1, CCAFS
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TAB K TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS ANTENNA TAKEDOWN

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. This tab details how to secure or protect high value or one-of-a-kind antennas from the effects of a hurricane.

b. Area of Operations. The principal area of operations will be CCAFS.

2. MISSION

To verify preparation and proper procedures are established to prevent or minimize damage to installation resources and protect assigned personnel if a hurricane is expected to make landfall.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. Accomplish those elements necessary for an effective response prior to a hurricane threatening the installation.

b. Tasks. Antenna Take Down Plan

(1) 45 SW Commander's Senior Staff will determine Antenna take down priorities.

(2) The two antennas at the SAB will be taken down for all categories of storms. For storms up to Category three (III) hurricanes all remaining antennas will be secured and stowed in place at HURCON III. (Reference Range Technical Services Hurricane Support Plan for the Eastern Range.) For Category four (4) or five (5) the table 1 priority list will be used with concurrence from the 45 SW Commander. EOC will contact CSR 1230 at 494-5155 or the Range Operations at 853-2181 and provide them with the antenna priority list. The following antenna takedown priority list is for planning purposes and will only be implemented after approval from the 45 Space Wing Commander.

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Table-1

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>SPECIAL EQUIP</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1	Command Control 81585	4	85' Crane, 2 drivers 1 rigger 4 Eq Ops Mechanics Heavy rope/3 saw horses Hi-Ranger Low Boy & Tractor	
2	SAB 49904	2	90' Crane 2 Operators 1 Rigger	
2	DPF/55820	1		
2	19.17 Radar	1		
2	1.16 Radar	1		
3	NPF/55810	1		
	SMAB/SPIF	1		
	East Bay/70000	1		
3	TVOC	5		

NOTE: Antennas owned by contractors are that contractor's responsibility to see they are secured properly. Recommend as a minimum, remove the feeds and waterproof the connectors.

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TAB L TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS RECOVERY CONDITION ONE (RECON I)

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. This tab details hurricane Recovery Condition One (RECON I) operations and provides guidance for the Det 1 Commander and tenant unit commanders to conduct operations necessary to start the recovery process. The Ride-Out Team (ROT) for CCAFS will coordinate actions with the 45 SW liaison at the Brevard County Emergency Operations Center. Tab B of this plan should also be reviewed for specifics on CCAFS recovery actions.

b. Area of Operations. The principal area of operations will be the installation and facilities under the direct control of the Det 1, 45 SW/CC.

2. MISSION

Perform initial damage assessment and to secure the installation.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. The prerequisite for successfully recovering from hurricane damage is comprehensive and adequate advance planning. Just as the orderly shutdown and closure of the installation is based on a phased approach (HURCONs), the recovery of normal operations will be based on an orderly reconstitution. Each activity must specifically identify the personnel and equipment that will be required to support recovery operations. Recovery Condition One (RECON I) operations “CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE” should begin with the declaration of “Weather Safe.” This declaration initiates the recovery phase and authorizes the CCAFS ROT to proceed with the initial damage assessment for the subject installation. 45 SW “Weather Safe” is when winds in excess of 35knots (40 mph) have subsided for a sustained period of two (2) hours or more. The general base populace will not be allowed back until the “All Clear” has been declared. The “All Clear” is determined by the 45 SW/CC upon evaluation of the official storm forecast conditions and the EOC reports that all base support functions are in place and operating at a sustained level—the recovery team has verified a safe environment and wing functions are ready to support the general population. The principle purposes of this phase are to secure the installations and mission assets, to assess the initial damage caused by the storm, and to restore the mission critical infrastructure.

b. Tasks. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the Det 1, 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered. The following actions will be accomplished upon declaration of **RECON I**.

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RECOVERY CONDITION ONE (RECON I)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Establish and maintain accountability of all ROT personnel.	Det 1 45 MSG
2.	Verify ROT personnel are briefed on hazards associated with recovery.	Det 1 45 MSG
3.	Declare “Weather Safe”. Direct ROT personnel to perform a survey of the respective deployed facilities and the surrounding area to determine the extent of the damage and evaluate necessary recovery actions.	45 SW/CC
4.	Dispatch ROT to CCAFS (if deployed) to determine if situation is safe to return to the base.	Det 1 45 MSG
5.	Determine safest route for ROT to return to the installation (if deployed). Close coordination with local civil authorities will be required to determine the extent of damage, if any, to the causeways, electrical service lines, gas lines, etc. (Brevard County EOC: 637-6670).	Det 1 45 MSG
6.	Within capability begin recovery actions to include clearing of roads, bridges, downed power lines, etc.	Det 1 45 MSG
7.	Perform initial survey of the installation to determine extent of damage. Pay special attention to life and safety hazards while conducting the initial survey.	Det 1 45 MSG
8.	<p>Conduct initial damage assessment of base infrastructure. Primary focus will be critical facilities and utility systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Facilities – Utilities – Water/Waste systems – Fuels distribution systems – HAZMAT/toxic material storage sites – C4 systems – Food supplies <p>Verify electrical power distribution system is operational (have electricians perform an inspection of the system prior to use).</p> <p>Verify heat, water, gas, storm water and sewage systems are operational.</p>	Det 1 45 MSG
9.	Within capabilities verify damaged facilities are inspected for structural integrity and prior to restoring utilities to prevent fires.	Det 1 45 MSG

RECOVERY CONDITION ONE (RECON I)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
10.	Establish EOC to direct, coordinate, and control base recovery operations for this and subsequent recovery conditions. Such actions include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide continuous 24-hour recovery operations. – Recall the HRT Team. – Dispatch damage assessment teams. – Establish/evaluate waste disposal procedures. – Debris removal. – Monitor environmental hazards. – Verify generators are serviced and functional. – Provide portable generators, as required. 	Det 1 45 MSG
11.	Direct security forces to open and secure installation from possible looting after the storm.	CCAFS SEC
12.	Establish security for critical areas/functions damaged in the storm.	CCAFS SEC
13.	Keep 45SW ICC/CP apprised of recovery operations.	CCAFS CSO
14.	Submit reports to Commander's Senior Staff as directed.	ALL
15.	Log all actions.	ALL
16.	Establish Security, Fire fighting and EMS response capability.	Det 1 45MSG/CC

5. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See appendix 6 to annex B and basic plan.
6. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See appendix 6 to annex B and basic plan.

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TAB M TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS RECOVERY CONDITION TWO (RECON II)

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. This tab details Hurricane Recovery Condition Two (RECON II) operations and provides guidance for the Det 1, 45 MSG/CC and tenant unit commanders to conduct operations necessary to restore the installation back to operational status and carry out the assigned mission.

b. Area of Operations. The principal area of operations will be the installation and facilities under the direct control of the Det 1, 45 SW/CC.

2. MISSION

Restore mission essential functions, facilities and services to operational capability to return the installation to operational readiness as quickly as possible after a hurricane, employing an orderly phased approach to restoring mission capability.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. RECON II operations “MISSION ESSENTIAL” should begin when the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) reports a safe and secure environment and recommends implementation of RECON II to the Det 1, 45 MSG/CC. This recommendation is based on the ROT/CC’s assessment that the installation is safe for beginning mission essential recovery operations. The EOC will recall the HRT team to assist the ROT in recovery. During this phase of recovery, the ROT/HRT and additional mission essential personnel will focus on restoring facilities and services essential to CCAFS.

NOTE: The general base populace will not be allowed back until the “All Clear” has been declared by the 45 SW/CC. The “All Clear” is determined by the 45 SW/CC the evaluation of the official storm conditions and the EOC reports that all base support functions are in place and operating at a sustained level—the recovery team has verified a safe environment and CCAFS functions are ready to support the general population.

b. Tasks. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the Det 1, 45 MSG/CC or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered. The following actions will be accomplished upon declaration of **RECON II**.

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RECOVERY CONDITION TWO (RECON II)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Verify all RECON I actions are complete.	Det 1 45SW/CC
2.	Verify damaged facilities are inspected for structural integrity and prior to restoring utilities to prevent fires.	Det 1 45SW/CC
3.	Verify all facilities are inspected before allowing personnel to return.	Det 1 45SW/CC
4.	Recover and protect classified material as applicable.	Det 1 45SW/CC
5.	EOC direct, coordinate and control base recovery operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish/maintain radio contact with all teams – Implement BCE Contingency Response Plan. – Provide continuous 24-hour recovery operations. – Dispatch damage assessment teams. – Establish/evaluate waste disposal procedures. – Debris removal. – Implement and maintain sanitation control. – Monitor environmental hazards. – Verify generators are serviced and functional. – Provide portable generators, as required. 	Det 1 45SW/CC
6.	Report damage assessment findings and estimated repair times to PAFB CP.	Det 1 45SW/CC
7.	Continue analysis of damage assessments. Determine restoration priorities and base recovery actions. Update recovery priority list based on the facility priority list and 45 SW/CC requirements.	Det 1 45SW/CC
8.	Recall mission essential contractors. (HRT)	Det 1 45SW/CC
9.	Coordinate with the 45 SW/CC on requests for assistance to the civilian community.	Det 1 45SW/CC
10.	Verify cafeteria is operational; coordinate a flexible food service schedule through AAFES.	Det 1 45SW/CC
11.	Monitor installation recovery actions. Collect recovery information.	Det 1 45SW/CC
12.	Review RECON IV actions. (NOTE: RECON III does not apply to CCAFS)	Det 1 45SW/CC
13.	Log actions.	EOC
14.	Consult with HRT to prioritize clearing and opening access roads.	Det 1 45SW/CC
15.	Request an over flight of the installation by the 920 RQW through the appropriate command channels to attempt to determine basic extent of damage. Consider utilizing Brevard County assets or requesting NASA to over fly the installation to determine the extent of damage. Request aerial photos if the situation dictates and videotape over flight if possible.	Det 1 45SW/CC
16.	Direct CCAFS recovery efforts.	Det 1 45SW/CC
17.	Assess local capability to recover installation. Request additional forces, equipment, and supplies as appropriate.	Det 1 45SW/CC

RECOVERY CONDITION TWO (RECON II)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
18.	Maintain communications with the HRT throughout recovery operation.	Det 1 45SW/CC
19.	Maintain a record of key events and reimbursable costs incurred during disaster relief operations.	ALL
20.	Log all actions.	ALL

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See appendix 6 to annex B and basic plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See appendix 6 to annex B and basic plan.

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TAB N TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS RECOVERY CONDITION FOUR (RECON IV)

1. SITUATION

a. Purpose. This tab details hurricane Recovery Condition Four (RECON IV) operations and provides guidance for the Det 1, 45 MSG/CC and tenant unit commanders to conduct operations necessary to restore the installation back to operational status and carry out the assigned mission.

b. Area of Operations. The principal area of operations will be CCAFS.

2. MISSION

Restore non mission essential personnel comfort services to operationally safe conditions. Return the installation to operational readiness as quickly as possible after a hurricane, employing an orderly phased approach to restoring mission capability.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. Each activity must specifically identify the personnel and equipment that will be required to support recovery operations. RECON IV operations “FULL MISSION CAPABILITY” should begin once the EOC reports that all base functions are in place and operating at a sustained level. This indicates that the base is ready to receive general population. The Full Mission Capability Phase focuses on restoring quality of life, base beautification, debris removal and morale functions (i.e. all non-mission morale service support in full operation).

NOTE: The general base populace will not be allowed back until the “All Clear” has been declared by the 45 SW/CC. The “All Clear” is determined by the 45 SW/CC upon evaluation of the official storm forecast conditions and the EOC reports that all base support functions are in place and operating at a sustained level—the recovery team has verified a safe environment and wing functions are ready to support the general population.

b. Tasks. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the Det 1, 45 MSG/CC or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered. The following actions will be accomplished upon declaration of **RECON IV**.

RECOVERY CONDITION FOUR (RECON IV)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Verify RECON II actions are complete.	Det 1 45SW/CC
2.	Direct EOC to continue oversight of CCAFS recovery operations.	Det 1 45SW/CC
3.	Environmental Health advise HRT on environmental requirements. Make required reports.	EH
4.	Relay copies of installation damage to the PAFB CP within 12 hours of acquisition.	ENG
5.	Continue periodic water sampling throughout the post-disaster operations.	EH
6.	Open Skid Strip, as appropriate.	45 OSS/CC
7.	Open CCAFS to all personnel.	Det 1 45SW/CC
8.	Monitor installation recovery actions. Collect recovery information. Update recovery priority list based on the facility priority list and 45 SW/CC requirements.	Det 1 45SW/CC
9.	Issue the "All Clear" Order.	45 SW/CC
10.	Based on the damage assessment of the installation and when directed by the 45 SW/CC, broadcast the "All Clear" order through the local media around the CCAFS area.	45 SW/PA
11.	Pass "All Clear" to all personnel, as directed.	EOC
12.	Present current forecast and make recovery recommendation.	45 WS/CC
13.	Verify unit detail personnel wear appropriate safety items.	ALL
14.	Recall/recover evacuated vehicles, equipment, and personnel required in clean-up operations. NOTE: Units are responsible for recovering their own vehicles.	ALL
15.	Survey unit resources for damage, destruction, or loss as a result of a disaster. Submit damage reports to the CCAFS Damage Assessment Team.	ALL
16.	Recover and secure classified material exposed by the hurricane. Perform security investigation ASAP.	ALL
17.	Keep PAFB CP apprised of recovery operations.	ALL
18.	Log all actions.	ALL
19.	Report results of comprehensive damage assessment of the installation(s) and report findings to 45 SW/CC and PAFB CP, as required.	Det 1 45SW/CC

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See appendix 6 to annex B and basic plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See appendix 6 to annex B and basic plan.

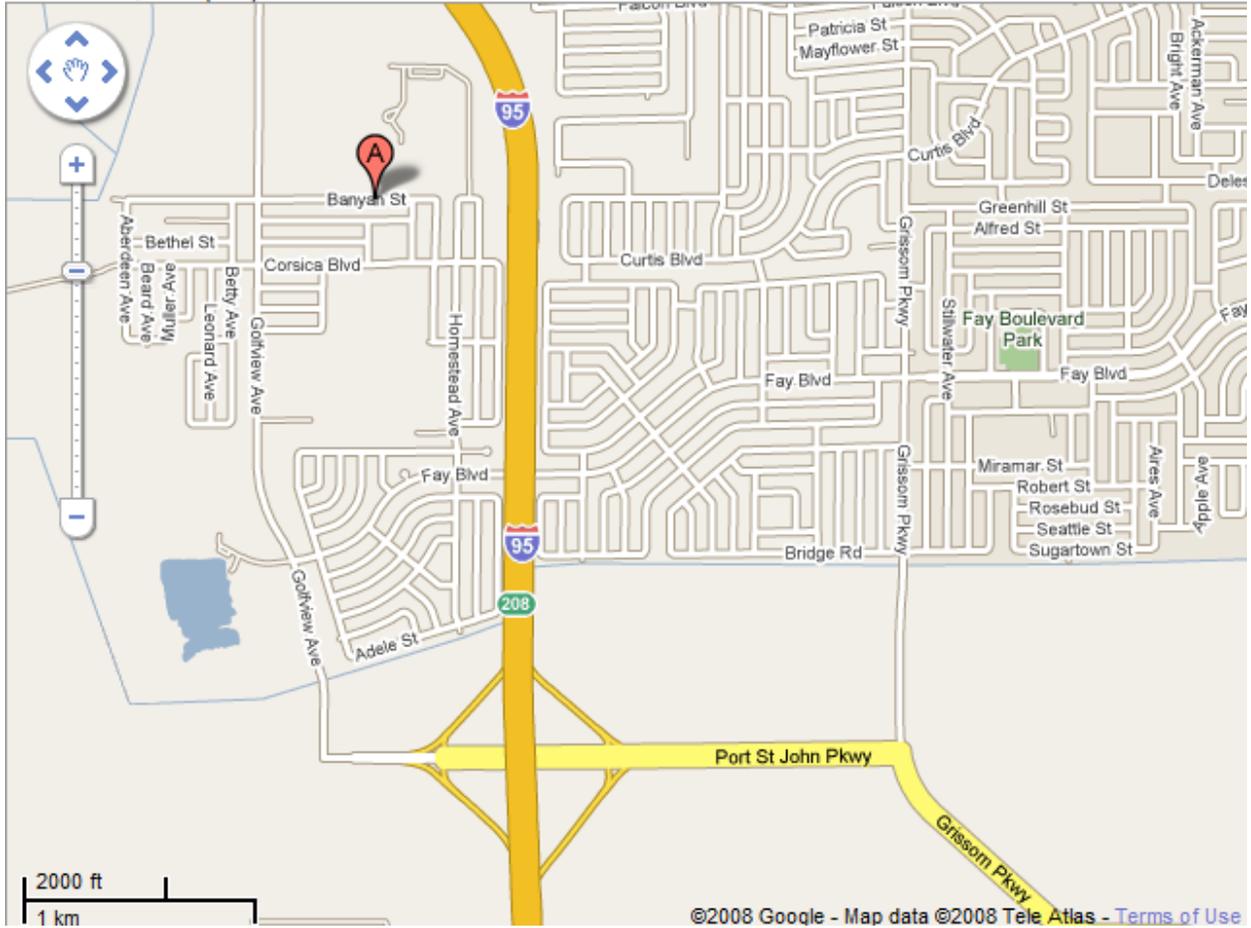
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**TAB P TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
MAPS AND CHARTS**

EVACUATION ROUTE TO SPACE COAST JUNIOR/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

ROUTE 1: Travel north on Samuel E. Phillips Pkwy and turn left onto NASA Pkwy/SR 405. Travel 16.8 miles and turn left onto Grissom Rd. Go 3.2 miles and turn right onto Ranch Rd. Travel 1.7 miles and turn left onto Frontage Rd. Turn left onto Banyan St. and the school is located at 6150 Banyan St.

ROUTE 2: Travel south on Samuel E. Phillips Pkwy 7.6 miles to SR 528. Head west on SR 528 10.9 miles to exit 42B and merge onto I-95 north. Take exit 208 toward Port St. John. Keep left at the fork, follow signs for Port St. John Pkwy. Turn left at Port St. John Pkwy and continue straight on Port St. John Pkwy 0.4 miles and it will become Golfview Ave. Go 1.5 miles and turn right at Banyan St and the school is located at 6150 Banyan St.



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TAB Q TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
COMMUNICATION

KEY TELEPHONE NUMBERS		
(1) 45 SW/ICC	DSN	854-7001
	COMM	(321) 494-7001
	FAX	(321) 494-2844
	STU III	854-7071
(2) Peterson AFB (HQ AFSPC)	DSN	692-5979
	COMM	(719) 554-5979
(3) JTF ESC/JTF (JSTARS) Hurricane CP	DSN	854-5245
	COMM	(321) 726-7235
	FAX	(321) 726-7243
(4) 45 SW Commander's Senior Staff "Silver Team" (Kennedy Space Center Launch Control Center) Satellite Phone # 1-800-666-4933	45 SW/ICC Staff Support Cell	
	FAX	(321) 494-9098
	45 LCG	
	DSN	854-6054/6053 854-6047/6102
	COMM	(321) 494-6054/6053 (321) 494-6047/6102
	45 OG	
	DSN	854-6238
	COMM	(321) 494-6238
	45 MDG	
	DSN	854-8200
	COMM	(321) 494-8200
	45 MSG	
	DSN	854-6344
	COMM	(321) 494-6244
	(5) 45 SW "Blue Team" (Malabar Annex) Satellite Phone #1-800-666-4939	COMM
Commander's Senior Staff		

B-6-Q-1

	COMM	(321) 853-0261/0262/0263 (321) 725-8734
	Commander's Senior Staff Conference Room	
	COMM	(321) 853-0252/0253 (321) 853-0254/0255 (321) 725-9105/9371
(6) CCAFS Emergency Operations Center (CCAFS EOC)	Primary EOC	
	COMM	(321) 853-6861/3219/3209/3210
	FAX	(321) 853-1139
(7) PAFB HRT (Malabar Annex) Satellite Phone HRT I – 383 13-8966 Satellite Phone HRT II – 383 13-8954	COMM	(321) 853-9211/9212 (321) 853-9213/9214
	HRT/CC	
	COMM	(321) 494-3604/3605
	CEX	
	COMM	(321) 494-2866/3603
	VEHICLE MANAGMENT CONTRACTOR & CONS	
	COMM	(321) 494-2864/2865
	SCS/AFTAC	
	COMM	(321) 494-8683
	45 FSS (Services)	
	COMM	(321) 494-3009
	SFS	
	COMM	(321) 494-3806/3807
	MDG	
	COMM	(321) 494-3808/9/10 (321) 494-3990
	SE	
	COMM	853-9214
	HRT CONTROL CENTER	
	COMM	(321) 725-4542/7266 (321) 853-9211/12/13/14 (321) 494-3992

(8) 45 SW - Mobile Emergency Operations Center	COMM	(321) 794-9194 (321) 794-9196
	SAT	1-888-288-6308
(9) Front Gate at Malabar Annex	COMM	(321) 853-3636
(10) 45 SW Brevard County EOC Liaison	COMM	(321) 637-6670, ext 58580
	SAT	1-800-666-4917
(11) CCAFS ROT CCAFS DCC	COMM	(321) 853-6861
(12) HESS at Space Coast Jr/Sr High School Satellite Phone # 1-800-666-2694	COMM	(321) 638-0761
	FAX	(321) 638-0766
(13) JTF Hurricane Evacuation (HUREVAC) POC	DSN	854-5245/7102/7104
(14) Robins AFB Command Post	DSN	497-2612
	COMM	(912) 327-2612
(15) Brevard County Emergency Management Office	COMM	(321) 637-6670
	FAX	(321) 633-1738
(16) PAFB Hurricane Information Line	COMM	(321) 494-4636
(17) HQ AFPC/PRC Hurricane Information Line	COMM	1-800-435-9941
(18) Civil Engineer Damage Control Center	COMM	(321) 494-7438/0256/0257/0258
(19) 45 FSS/DPF – Family Support Center	DSN	854-5675
	COMM	(321) 494-5675
	FAX	(321) 494-4315

Malabar Telephone Number Priority			
This information is the priority list of the Malabar telephone numbers which ride the microwave. The first number listed is the highest priority and so on. Numbers 1 through 13 are the highest priorities.			
PRIORITY	TELEPHONE NUMBER	PRIORITY	TELEPHONE NUMBER
1	(321) 494-2864	9	(321) 494-3807
2	(321) 494-2866	10	(321) 494-3808
3	(321) 494-3992	11	(321) 494-3809
4	(321) 494-3994	12	(321) 494-3603
5	(321) 494-3995	13	(321) 494-2865
6	(321) 494-3604	14	(321) 494-3810
7	(321) 494-3605	15	(321) 494-3900
8	(321) 494-3606		

Satellite Phone Dialing Instructions

From Mitsubishi to Magnavox, Dial 1-011-874 and the number

From Magnavox to Mitsubishi Dial 011 and the number

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APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA)

1. **SITUATION**. Disasters or emergencies within the area could warrant a local, county, or state request for assistance. Emergency services such as fire, rescue, and medical could be called to assist local Government agencies.

a. Mutual aid agreements with Brevard County and municipalities within the county have been established. Normally, emergency support would be under the guidelines of these agreements. This Appendix does not apply to requests for law enforcement assistance that would be in violation of the Posse Comitatus Act, 18 United States Code, Section 1385.

2. **MISSION** To provide emergency assistance to local civil authorities in response to circumstances resulting from a disaster or emergency.

3. **EXECUTION**

a. General

(1) Personnel or equipment resource requests from outside agencies not included in CCAFS established mutual aid agreements should be directed to contact the requester's County Emergency Management Office or the Florida Division of Emergency Management (1-800-342-3557) to request assistance.

(2) At no time will support provided off of CCAFS degrade or jeopardize the ability of emergency response forces to provide on-site protection for personnel and resources.

b. Full Scale Disaster

(1) The primary responsibility for alleviating the conditions created by disasters rests with individuals, families, local and state governments, private industry, the American National Red Cross (ANRC) and various non-military federal agencies possessing resources that may be employed.

(2) Primary consideration must be to protect and restore the KSC/CCAFS mission, then to assist local communities.

(3) Resources will be committed to off-base disaster operations only when civil resources are not adequate to cope with the situation.

(4) All requests for support to declared disasters will be coordinated through the Det 1, 45 SW/CC by the Emergency Management Office or the EOC, if activated.

c. Mutual Aid Request.

(1) Requests for Mutual Aid received by the Emergency Communications Center (ECC) or the CCAFS Emergency Management Office will be coordinated through the senior on duty Fire official for dispatch of emergency fire, rescue, and medical forces outside the CCAFS confines.

NOTE: The actions listed below are in approximate order; however, many actions occur simultaneously and some may deviate from sequence. All should be considered.

DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA)		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	<p>Notify the EOC of requests for assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Verify the EOC is the single POC to receive, confirm, and relay an AF recommendation to evacuate civilians utilizing CCAFS resources from hazardous areas caused by a mishap or incident. – State and local authorities are responsible for coordinating the evacuation of hazardous areas under their jurisdiction. – Advise the civil authority to send their request through their local Emergency Management Office, or equivalent channels, or the Florida Division of Emergency Management (1-800-342-3557) if the installation receives a request for support directly from a local civil authority. <p>NOTE: Unless the request meets the criteria for response under imminently serious conditions, in which case the EOC will notify the Florida Division of Emergency Management of its actions as soon as possible.</p>	<p>45 DET 1 MSG/CC EOC</p>
2.	<p>Evaluate the disaster situation/request to determine what extent the installation can provide support IAW AFI 10-802.</p> <p>Evaluation Criteria for DSCA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Legality – Compliance with laws. – Lethality – Potential use of lethal force by or against DoD forces. – Risk – Safety of DoD forces. – Cost – Who pays for the response and the impact on the budget? – Appropriateness – Whether the requested mission is in the interest of the Air Force to conduct. – Readiness – Impact on the installation’s ability to perform primary mission. <p>Responsibilities and authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Civil authorities have primary responsibility for response and 	<p>45 DET 1 MSG/CC EOC Director 45 SW/JA</p>

DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA)		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
	recovery operations within the areas under civil jurisdiction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The rights and responsibilities of civil authorities, in their areas of jurisdiction, will be recognized and respected. – The AF has no specific rights or jurisdiction solely because military resources are involved in the accident unless a National Defense Area (NDA) is established 	
3.	Notify HQ AFSPC and Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness (AFNSEP).	DET 1 45 MSG/CC 45 SW/ICC
4.	Determine the composition of the EOC for the situation and activate specialized teams as needed.	EOC Director
5.	Obtain permission to respond from the 45 SW/CC or designated representative. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assign an incident risk category. – Verify Non-DOD toxic or hazardous materials are not brought/introduced onto military installations for storage or disposal unless requirements of AFI 32-3001 are met. 	45 DET 1 MSG/CC Emergency Responders
6.	Dispatch/deploy required elements/resources.	EOC Director
7.	Coordinate and direct all Air Force resources on-scene.	IC/CCAFS FIRE
8.	Verify information is gathered and photographed, and then approved by the IC prior to release.	45 SW/PA IC/CCAFS FIRE
9.	Submit reports as required.	ALL
10.	Consolidate expense lists and forward them for reimbursement and verify personnel are aware of and using established ESP codes.	EOC

4. **LOGISTICS** It is the Emergency Management Office's responsibility, or the EOC, if activated, to evaluate the situation and determine the amount of support that is required to assist in relief operations. Recommendations will be made to the Detachment 1, 45 MSG/CC for a decision to support the request.

5. **ADMINISTRATION** Detailed records of expenses incurred and resources utilized for disaster relief operations will be collected for budget, audit, and reimbursement purposes. The following information will be collected as a minimum:

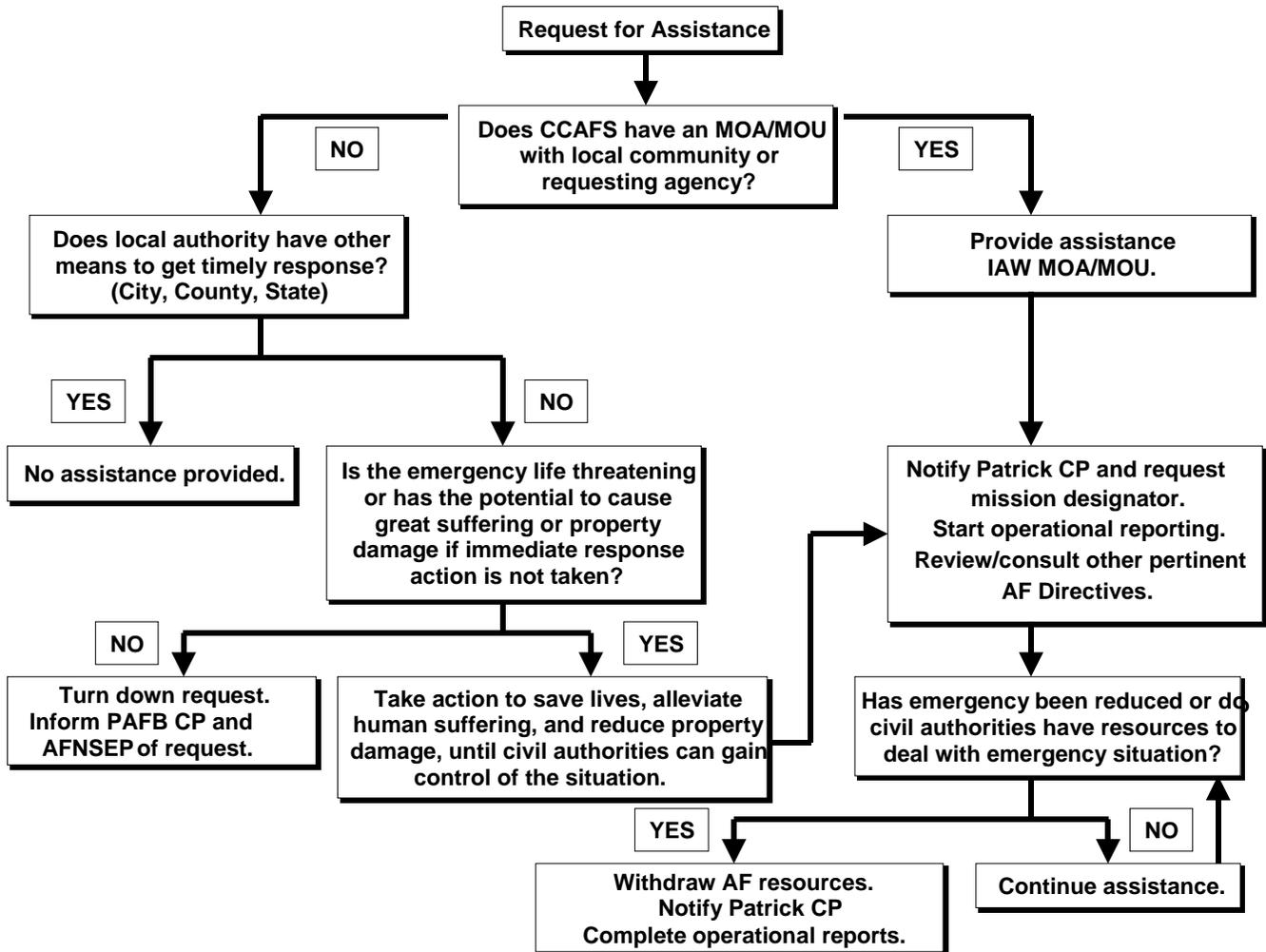
- (1) hours worked
- (2) travel and per diem
- (3) overtime

- (4) cost of supplies
- (5) cost of repairs to equipment
- (6) cost of fuel/oil
- (7) transportation of supplies, personnel, and equipment
- (8) cost of lost or destroyed equipment and supplies

6. **COMMAND AND CONTROL.** When assisting authorities off-site, personnel and resources are under the authority of the designated Incident Commander and facilitated through the CCAFS Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

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TAB A TO APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CCAFS DSCA DECISION TREE



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APPENDIX 8 TO ANNEX B TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
DROUGHT/FIRE HAZARDS/WILD FIRES

1. SITUATION. When the Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) is high, typically the vegetation on and surrounding CCAFS is very dry and extremely flammable. This situation could occur when weather patterns indicate we may be under drought conditions. If this happens, the below procedures may be implemented.

2. MISSION. The Fire Chief will contact the CCAFS Cape Support Office (CCAFS CSO) when the KBDI drought index becomes a serious threat for wildfires to occur. The CCAFS CSO will make an Aural Warning Announcement; update the marquee signs, and “Format 5 General Notification identifying the threat.

3. EXECUTION

a. **KBDI FIRE INDEX ABOVE 300:** The following steps to reduce the risks of fire losses will be taken when the KBDI drought index is above 300. The following actions may not always be required but must be considered. Actions are not listed in order of response:

ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1	KBDI drought indexes above 300, implement appropriate precautionary measures.	FIRE CHIEF
2	Check condition of fire break(s) for your area, if required.	FAC MGR
3	Clear combustible material 20 feet from structures and mow grass regularly.	FAC MGR
4	Remove dead limbs and twigs. Remove leaves and rubbish from under structures.	FAC MGR
5	Clear all flammable vegetation.	FAC MGR
6	Thin out a 15-foot space between tree crowns, and remove limbs within 15 feet of the ground.	FAC MGR
7	Remove vines from the walls of your facility.	FAC MGR
8	Remove dead branches that extend over the roof.	FAC MGR
9	Prune tree branches and shrubs within 15 feet of a stovepipe or chimney outlet.	FAC MGR
10	Notify High Voltage of any branches that need cleared from power lines.	FAC MGR

b. KBDI FIRE INDEX ABOVE 600: The following steps to reduce the risks of fire losses will be taken when the KBDI drought index is above 600. The following actions may not always be required but must be considered. Actions are not listed in order of response:

ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1	KBDI drought indexes above 600 implement appropriate precautionary measures.	FIRE CHIEF
3	No off road travel unless authorized by CCAFS Fire Chief.	ALL
4	No throwing of burning materials from vehicles. (i.e. Cigarettes)	ALL
5	No controlled burns.	ALL

4. Wildfire Response

a. This portion of Appendix 8 defines the resources required to fight a major brush fire that is uncontrolled and threatens life or property. Priority shall be given to saving lives and protecting property in that order.

b. The topography at CCAFS is largely scrub vegetation, pine forest, and/or orange groves. Drought conditions can create a very serious fire hazard and endanger lives. Large scale, uncontrolled fires can also cause extensive damage to facilities, critical infrastructure systems and components, and destroy or hamper critical launch operations facilities, equipment and flight hardware.

c. Fires may be inaccessible due to lack of roads and pathways into the burning areas, thick underbrush, and sandy soil conditions rendering emergency response vehicles useless or at risk.

d. Notifications:

- (1) Personnel reporting a fire will call 911 or 853-0911 (Cell) and give the location and extent of the fire.
- (2) 911 Emergency Communications Center (ECC) will dispatch appropriate fire crew to the fire scene, provide current wind conditions, and notify CCAFS CSO. Medical will stand by. Security will respond to evacuate and cordon the area.
- (3) The U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service is responsible for all wildfires on KSC. Assistance can be provided by the Base Support Contractor Fire Department per mutual aid agreement at the request of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- (4) At CCAFS, the Senior Fire Official (SFO) will respond and evaluate the extent of the emergency. If the fire cannot be extinguished or controlled, he/she will request activation of the CCAFS Emergency Operations Center.
- (5) Agencies notified to respond will normally report to the EOC at CX 25 (CAAFS), or Det 1, 45 MSG/CC Conference room Building 60740, unless told to report directly to the Incident Command location.

- (6) Once activated, the EOC will become the focal point of support to the Incident Commander. Status reports will be shared with the ICC and CCAFS CSO. Personnel from the following areas will be called to respond to these locations:

CCAFS EOC (Blockhouse 25)

- Det 1, 45 MSG/CC (EOC Director)
- Emergency Management (EOC Manager)

- Fire Official
- CCAFS Emergency responders
- Security
- 45 SW/Weather Squadron

- (7) Request for mutual aid fire fighting resources will be requested by the IC and notified by CCAFS CSO. Any request for support involving an AF supplied asset requires permission from the Det 1 MSG/CC or Deputy prior to leaving CCAFS.

- (8) Additional supporting forces may be called to assist by Emergency Support Function personnel from the EOC. These include the following agencies:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| - Medical | - Helicopter Support (PAFB, NASA) |
| - Facilities | - Brevard County response organizations |
| - Contracting | - U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service |
| - Photo Control | - TV Operations |
| - 45 SW Weather Squadron | - 45 SW EOD |
| - 45 SW OSS (Airfield Operations) | - Facility owner |
| - AF SLS Representative | - Appropriate Safety Office |
| - Appropriate Environmental Office
(45 CES/CEVP, ESC, SGS) | |

e. Response.

- (1) Upon notification of a wildfire, CCAFS Fire Department and Security will respond to the designated Entry Control Point (ECP) as established by the SFO. Rescue of personnel, evacuation of hazardous areas, extinguishing of fires and establishing security perimeters and roadblocks will be the initial actions to control the situation.
- (2) On arrival at the scene, the SFO will establish the IMS and function as the IC. He/she will exercise authority and command over all at the scene elements to include mutual aid forces. Staging area will be identified based on current fire situation and predicted weather pattern.
- (3) After initial evaluation, if the fire is uncontrollable or cannot be easily extinguished, the SFO will request activation of the EOC.
- (4) At this time, the EOC will be activated, and notifications to selected emergency responder and/or Emergency Support Function (ESF) personnel will be made to respond either on-scene, or to the EOC as directed by the IC/EOC Director.
- (5) Resources initially required at the scene will be requested by the IC to Emergency Communications Center (ECC). Once the EOC is manned and operational, support requests by the IC will be accomplished through the EOC.

- (6) Mutual aid response forces will be escorted to the ECP by Security. Temporary badging, as determined by Security, will be in effect. Actual accountability of mutual aid forces is the responsibility of the responding forces SFO.
- (7) Staging areas will be used to the maximum extent possible. These areas will be established “real time”.

f. Evacuation.

- (1) The Incident Commander will declare local evacuations.
- (2) Mass or large-scale evacuations will be coordinated with NASA and USAF officials, as appropriate.

g. Damage Assessment and Recovery.

Should CCAFS sustain damage as the result of a fire or explosion, the provisions of Appendix 6 will be implemented. Investigative actions, if required will be performed by the Fire Department.

3. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

- a. CCAFS CSO and Emergency Management will identify and maintain current agencies recall rosters to notify supporting forces.
- b. Agencies tasked to support this Appendix will develop internal checklists.
- c. Contracts officials will be recalled for extended operations and for emergency purchasing authority of critical equipment, supplies, and services. This includes food and water for supporting forces.
- d. Reimbursement to responding mutual aid agencies will be IAW mutual aid agreements and financial reimbursement policies.
- e. The Det 1, 45 MSG/CC, or higher authority, will pre-approve use of 45 SW mutual aid forces or equipment (helo) where reimbursement is expected.

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ANNEX D TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS

**TERRORIST USE OF WEAPONS OF CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL,
NUCLEAR AND HIGH-YIELD EXPLOSIVE (CBRNE)**

REFERENCES: See Glossary of References, Abbreviations, Acronyms and Terms.

TASKED ORGANIZATIONS: All directorates, staff offices, commanders of 45 SW organizations, tenant unit commanders, on-base civilian contractors, and other DoD government agencies assigned or attached to CCAFS.

1. **SITUATION.** Terrorist groups may target Air Force installations or nearby communities. This could include the preplanned, indiscriminate use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosive (CBRNE) weapons to create casualties, inflict damage or destruction, create chaos/panic (threatening calls/letters), or otherwise disrupt mission operations. CBRNE could be used directly against the installation or against civil, government, economic, population, or social centers/icons that would impact Air Force operations. A response to a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) event is not treated as an enemy attack. Peacetime laws and rules such as National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) standards and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) must be followed. All assigned and attached units will use this annex to conduct required planning, equipment and training of forces for response to the use of CBRNE against the installation or within the community. The format for checklists is structured in Pre-Incident, Incident and Post-Incident. This Annex outlines procedures the installation Disaster Response Force (DRF) will use to respond to and mitigate those actions.

2. **MISSION**

a. Respond with all the necessary resources to minimize the loss of operational capability caused by a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction on CCAFS.

b. Plan, organize, train, and equip personnel to respond to the full spectrum of emerging terrorist threats. These actions may include contamination control, implementing strict incident scene control and evidence protection, and logistical and administrative support for local, State and Federal forces that may respond to the incident.

c. Protect resources, mitigate the effects of a terrorist attack and restore primary mission capability.

d. Provide defense support to civil authorities (DSCA) consistent within installation capability. *For planning purposes, since military support can be requested by civilian authorities for major accidents, natural disasters, weapons of mass destruction and during periods of general war, DSCA procedures are identified in Annex B, Appendix 7.*

3. EXECUTION. The DRF will tailor response activities to meet the threat and to apply a graduated, synergistic response based on the threat assessment.

a. Concept of Operations. USAF personnel in the CONUS must conduct operations within their capability to mitigate the effects of a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) terrorist attack, restore primary mission assets following an attack and provide DSCA when civil resources are not adequate to prevent loss of life, human suffering, or great property damage. Actions will follow existing guidelines for major accident and hazardous materials (HAZMAT) emergency response as outlined in AFI 10-2501, AFMAN 32-4004, AFMAN 32-4013, 29 CFR 1910.120, 45 SW OPlan 10-2, Volume II and this plan. CCAFS must;

(1) Incorporate response to terrorist CBRNE incidents within existing installation major accident, hazardous material (HAZMAT) and force protection plans and instructions.

(2) Receive and rapidly disseminate warnings of potential or actual incidents to the installation military and civilian population and local community or government officials.

(3) Respond to known or suspected CBRNE incidents as a major accident and/or HAZMAT emergency response and take action to detect, identify and contain or limit the release or spread of CBRNE material; prevent or reduce human injury or death, property damage, product loss and damage to the environment.

(4) Notify the appropriate federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

(5) Request support from DoD, local, state and federal agencies as necessary.

(6) Be prepared to provide DSCA to civil authorities and federal agencies responding to CBRNE incidents.

b. Primary CBRN Forces

(1) Local. Emergency responders provide support IAW mutual agreements.

(2) State. National Guard WMD Civil Support Team (904) 682-2400.

(3) DoD.

(a) Hammer Adaptive Communications Element (Hammer ACE). Hammer ACE is the Air Force special-purpose, quick-reaction communications unit supporting emergency and disaster response forces and nuclear incident response. Hammer ACE is flexible, adaptable and designed to support the communication needs of incident commanders with little or no external communications support. Hammer ACE can deploy a three-person team worldwide within three hours of notification.

(b) Civil Air Patrol. The Civil Air Patrol is an auxiliary of the USAF. It comprises thousands of professionally trained volunteers subject to USAF evaluation to verify quality and success. The Civil Air Patrol has a variety of resources on hand to respond to USAF needs.

(c) WMD Civil Support Team (904) 682-2400. The WMD Civil Support Teams can assist an installation by assessing for a suspected CBRN event, advising local first responders, or facilitating requests for additional response assets. Although designed to assist the civilian community in its domestic response role, the WMD Civil Support Teams can be used by CONUS installations. The WMD Civil Support Teams can be called upon without formal authorization in order to “save lives, prevent human suffering, or to mitigate great property damage, under imminently serious conditions where there has not been any declaration by the President.”

(d) Air Force Radiation Assessment Team (AFRAT). Rapid global response to radiation accidents or incidents, providing on-site health physics, bioenvironmental engineer and occupational medicine support to the on-scene commander. (Brooks AFB, TX 800-232-3764)

(e) Chemical-Biological Rapid Response Team (CB-RRT). The CB-RRT uses the equipment normally available to first responders and specialized equipment available only to DoD agencies. It is supplemented by pre-positioned packages of specialized CBRNE defense equipment that could be delivered within hours. The team equipment and the pre-positioned packages consist of equipment for hazard containment, detection, personal protection and decontamination. CB-RRT can assist emergency responders in detection, neutralization, containment, dismantlement and disposal of WMD (Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 410-436-3668).

(f) US Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense (USAMRICD). The mission of USAMRICD is to provide input in the development of operating procedures and training in the management of chemical agent casualties. The Medical Chemical Biological Advisory Team component also provides clinical advice and consultation in matters related to the initial and long-term management of chemical casualties at the incident site; essential medical information during the recovery phase of the operation for the safe return to normal activities; and on-site training to medical professionals on the management of chemical and biological casualties (Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 410-436-3276).

(g) US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID). USAMRIID has many capabilities that can be employed for assessing and evaluating a biological terrorist incident, from initial communication of the threat through incident resolution. USAMRIID can provide two personnel—a medical doctor with expertise in management of casualties caused by biological warfare agents and a scientist with laboratory and scientific expertise on biological warfare (BW) agents to participate in the initial response to a potential or known biological incident (Fort Detrick, MD 301-619-2285).

(h) Naval Medical Research Institute (NMRI). NMRI has multiple missions and capabilities in infectious diseases, combat casualty care and military operational medicine. NMRI's mission is to defend the Armed Forces against a biological threat in a theater of

operation. To provide these, NMRI has developed a Biological Defense Research Program (BDRP) to develop rapid detection methods for biological warfare agents. The BDRP has developed a transportable biological field laboratory expressly for this purpose (Bethesda, MD 301-295-0201).

(j) Chem-Bio Incident Response Force (CBIRF) (301)-744-2038

(k) Reserve Component Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLO) provide consequence management support between the Installation Commander and the state emergency operations center.

(4) National Assets. The following are Federal resources that are available for dealing with WMD incidents.

(a) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA is the principal authority as lead Federal agency for consequence management. FEMA is empowered to review and identify response requirements and to mobilize and deploy resources to an area affected by a chemical/biological incident. FEMA will assume Federal responsibility for consequence management and public safety after a CBRNE event once the Attorney General has determined that the priority law enforcement goals have been set or are outweighed by consequence management concerns. As the primary agency for Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 5, Information and Planning, FEMA will coordinate the acquisition of Federal resources for incident mitigation and activate urban search and rescue when needed (202-646-2400 or DSN 544-7721).

(b) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The FBI is the principal authority as lead Federal agency for crisis management. The FBI has full authority over CBRNE terrorist events, but will operate in a unified command structure with the incident commander (IC) during the response and rescue phase. Once all viable victims have been removed, primary control will shift to the FBI Special Agent in Charge (SAC) and local responders will operate in support of the FBI. Although the FBI has primary law enforcement responsibility for terrorist incidents in the United States, Installation Commanders are responsible for maintaining law and order on their installations. The FBI is responsible for coordinating the activities of all Federal agencies and DoD forces assisting in the resolution of a terrorist chemical/biological attack. Local offices are located in most major U.S. cities. The local or supporting AFOSI Detachment normally will contact the FBI for assistance.

(c) The United States Public Health Service (USPHS) Office of Emergency Preparedness. USPHS has supported the development of a Metropolitan Medical Strike Team as a locally available, CBRNE-trained incident response team and component of ESF # 8, Health and Medical Services, of the Federal Response Plan. Tactical medical response strike teams can be mobilized for large-scale WMD terrorist events on a local, state and national basis (301-443-1167).

(d) The Department of Energy (DoE). DoE can play a critical role in providing specialized technical support in a nuclear terrorist event. This support may be more appropriate in a long-term scenario for agent or material removal and disposal (202-586-8100).

(e) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The CDC is an immediate resource that should be notified as early in the incident as possible; however, it is not likely that CDC personnel can be transported to the site in a timely fashion. Therefore, a reliable communications link should be established for the rapid exchange of information and medical consultations. CDC can provide consultation on chemical antidotes, decontamination practices and medical interventions for chemical and biological poisoning (202-690-8598).

(f) The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA is the primary response agency for ESF #10, Hazardous Materials. Its role is to provide coordinated Federal response to actual or potential release of HAZMAT. In a WMD CBRNE scenario, their role would involve the long-term remediation and decontamination of the incident site in coordination with other agencies (202-260-4048).

c. Pre-Incident Planning

(1) ***CCAFS Emergency Management***, will coordinate the installation plan with the following where possible:

(a) local agencies such as law enforcement, medical, rescue and Local Emergency Planning Commission (LEPC).

(b) state agencies such as State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and National Guard.

(2) ***All assigned and attached units/AF contractor organizations will:***

(a) develop implementing instructions/checklists to identify unit/contractor organization responsibilities, notifications and accountability procedures, response capabilities and resources required for responding to a CBRNE incident during the following possible scenarios.

(b) submit instructions/checklists to the CCAFS Emergency Management Office for review.

d. Response to Incident (On-Base)

(1) Identification. Primary responsibility for identification of an incident rests with base emergency responders from CCAFS Fire, Security and Environmental Health. However, any individual observing an unusual event or suspects that a chemical or biological agent has been dispersed or may be dispersed should report observation or concern immediately via 911 or by cell phone 853-0911.

(a) Active indicators of an attack are:

1. Explosions on or off base.

2. Illegal fly over of base, with or without observed releases.
3. Suspicious vehicles attempting entry, spilling liquids on roads or in water supplies.
4. Personnel or vehicle mounted sprayers on or off base used by suspicious or non-uniformed personnel, at night or during unscheduled times.
5. Personnel reporting unusual odors, tastes, or low clouds.
6. Mass casualties without obvious physical trauma.
7. Panic in potential target areas, such as people running out of buildings.
8. Suspicious materials discovered during traffic stops or checks at gates.

(b) Passive indicators of an attack are:

1. Many dead animals, birds, or fish observed in an area.
2. Absence of insect life in warm weather.
3. Clinic receiving many patients with common and/or unusual symptoms.
4. Abandoned spray devices.
5. Abandoned facilities off base with lab equipment.

(2) Initial Response. Actions will follow existing guidelines for major accident and hazardous material response as outlined in this plan and 45 SW OPlan 10-2, VOL II.

(a) The following First Responders will respond to assess the incident, determine a manageable perimeter, establish control zones and areas, consider public protection (evacuation versus in-place sheltering,) scene security and tactical considerations.

1. ***The CCAFS Fire Chief will:***

a. if the incident is fire/rescue and there are no hostile criminals/terrorists, assume the duties of the IC.

b. will determine wind direction, approach the scene from upwind or uphill as required by the material involved, anticipate the possibility of multiple hazards (natural and man-made) and coordinate the set-up of an initial cordon area with a perimeter entry and exit points.

c. select appropriate protective equipment required for recon mission (level A , JFIRE, or radiological protective ensemble). Initiate gathering information, identifying hazard(s) and report findings.

2. ***Security Force elements*** may discover or be notified of CBRN incident indicators. ***CCAFS Security, will:***

a. if the incident involves hostile criminals/terrorists, assume duty of IC until the threat is eliminated and/or suspect person(s) and/or vehicle(s) are detained.

b. afterwards, provide initial site and evidence security. Provide initial cordon control as directed by the Fire Chief.

(b) If unable to identify the hazard(s), ***the Fire Chief will*** have the First Responders withdraw to a safe distance and request additional support from base emergency response elements and/or request support from local, state, or federal response elements.

(3) Emergency Medical Care. Depending upon the incident, medical care may be required for injured personnel. The IC will determine the safety of the situation before allowing medical personnel to enter the scene.

(4) Identify Hazard Area

(a) The current version of the North American Emergency Response Guidebook provides initial guidance for evacuation distances for possible toxic hazards.

(b) Based on real-time physics models and meteorological data, Wing Safety can plot the affected area and downwind chemical agent hazard area and forward this information to the IC. Agent persistency, temperature and winds can determine the downwind hazard. The IC may change the hazard areas based upon conditions and developments.

(5) Alarms/Evacuation.

(a) Once the threat has been identified as a possible CBRNE agent, the base and local community should be warned of the threat immediately. Consider needs for evacuation of the base populace (public) from danger by the degree or severity of dangers, number of individuals or affected population, available resources to assist evacuation, means to notify, safe route and refuge area and evacuees with special needs. Determine if it is safer to remain in place, evacuate, or use a combination of both. The 45th Space Wing Commander will authorize all announcements.

1. For the base, use any or all of the following:

a. Peacetime Emergency Warning of the USAF Standardized Alarm Signals to indicate that personnel need to tune into local stations or other public address systems for information.

b. CCAFS Security vehicles using loudspeakers.

c. Public Affairs releases.

d. Cape Aural Warning System

2. For notification of hazard to off-base, use any or all of the following:

a. Direct contact with the LEPC and other agencies for coordination on the hazard areas.

b. Public Affairs releases.

(b) Provide information on area(s) to avoid and evacuate from. Provide evacuation route information.

1. Prior coordination with LEPC will determine possible evacuation routes and procedures.

2. CCAFS Security and/or local law enforcement to provide traffic control for evacuation routes.

3. Consider personnel inside the cordon that may already be contaminated and/or require medical attention. Control contamination spread to people and areas outside of hazard areas.

(6) Notifications.

(a) Through the PAFB CP, report the CBRN incident to MAJCOM via OPREP or OPREP-3 Pinnacle or Beeline. Request federal and DoD assets to provide support as needed.

(b) Notify the nearest FBI office.

(c) Notify the nearest FEMA office.

(d) As time permits, notify the various state and federal environmental agencies.

(7) Cordon Control

(a) Based on the IC's determination of the hazard area establish control zones and areas that restrict access, provide staging, decontamination and casualty triage and treatment areas. Transition scene security to law enforcement as incident stabilizes. Security Forces will set-up a cordon to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering. Depending on available equipment, they can also funnel personnel inside the cordon to Contamination Control Areas (CCAs).

(b) Consider materials involved and determine if personnel wearing Chemical Warfare Defense Ensemble (CWDE) are properly protected to guard the cordon. Maintaining the cordon will control and limit any spread of contamination.

(c) Consider other actions on the installation to anticipate a wind change:

1. Facility preparations: Building managers to shut down building ventilation systems to prevent entry of vapor into facility. Close all exterior windows and doors.

(d) Consider set-up of CCA for First Responders and others.

e. Assistance to Civil Authorities (Off-Base)

(1) Assistance to Civil Authorities will be in accordance with Appendix 7 of Annex B, page B-7-1 also consider the following. Under emergency conditions, Commanders may commit military resources to save lives, prevent suffering and mitigate great property damage. Local or state authorities must make the requests. Coordinate requests through the following.

(a) MAJCOM.

(b) Air Force Operations Support Center (AFOSC).

(c) Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness (AFNSEP).

(2) Federal Agency Response. Under Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), the following will respond to a CBRN Incident:

(a) **FBI**. The FBI will respond according to their CBRN Incident Contingency Response Plan. The FBI has the option to assume command of the situation at a military installation but may choose not to do so. If assuming command, the following applies:

1. The senior FBI official will assume command of the scene from the military IC.

2. FBI will also deploy to the site with the Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST). The DEST will report to the IC and merge as part of the Joint Operations Center (JOC).

(b) **FEMA**.

1. FEMA may activate a Regional Operations Center (ROC) to work with the IC.

2. The FEMA Consequence Management Group will become part of the JOC.

(c) The *First Responders and Emergency Responders* from CCAFS will report to the JOC.

(3) Containment.

(a) Until Federal and DoD agencies can respond, the installation will need to provide containment where possible.

(b) If the agent has not been released upon discovery:

1. Contain the agent until disposal and/or transportation can be arranged with the Army Technical Escort Unit (TEU).

2. Consider various materials and methods for layered containment, including, but not limited to: plastic sheeting, duct tape, empty cargo containers, etc.

(c) If the agent has been released.

1. If the agent is a chemical, weather and persistence condition may preclude the need for containment. If not, avoidance of the plumes is the best method for prevention of further contamination.

2. If the agent is biological, avoidance is the best method until Federal and DoD agencies, like the Center for Disease Control and Army TEU, can respond.

f. Recovery Actions.

(1) General.

(a) This phase of the incident may be delayed due to various factors (i.e., extent and severity of incident, on-going investigation efforts by Federal law enforcement agencies, etc.).

(b) FEMA will lead or provide assistance in consequence management.

(c) Consider roles of Legal, Chaplain, Medical, Public Affairs and others during this phase.

(2) Decontamination/Clean-up

(a) Trained detection teams must sample all actual and possible contaminated areas to determine extent of contamination.

(b) CCAFS assets are only capable of limited decontamination. Request support through the Army for comprehensive decontamination. Provide support, materials and beddown as needed. Coordinate with Medical Teams and CE for requirements to control and dispose of all contamination and/or run-off.

(3) Determination of “Clean”

(a) Trained detection teams will perform proper sampling of all actual and possible contaminated areas to determine effect of decontamination.

(b) CE and Medical Teams will have the responsibility of determining the safeness of these areas based on CBRNE agents and safety concerns.

(4) Determination of Re-occupying Evacuated Areas. Based on the determination of areas decontaminated, the Installation Commander will have the authority to re-occupy and reconstitute evacuated areas.

(5) After Action Report/Lessons Learned. Compile inputs from all participating units and submit per AFI 10-2501 and AFI 10-206.

g. Tasks. See appendices, this annex.

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS**. See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION**. See Basic Plan.

Appendices:

- 1 – Jurisdiction for Acts of Terrorism
- 2 – CBRN Response (Pre-Incident)
- 3 – CBRN Response (Incident)
- 4 – CBRN Response (Post-Incident)
- 5 – Response to Suspicious Items with Suspected CBRNE
- 6 – CBRN Response Recovery
- 7 – CBRN Response/Identification Flow Chart

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APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX D TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
JURISDICTION FOR ACTS OF TERRORISM

1. **PURPOSE.** The purpose of this tab is to outline regulations, instructions, and jurisdiction for military assistance and/or cooperation with civilian law enforcement agencies in terrorist incidents.

2. **INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION.** The most critical aspect in defining authority during an incident involves identifying the incident as a terrorist act. Certain criminal acts come under the responsibility of the installation commander, but when these acts are committed by terrorists or suspected terrorists, they come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice (DoJ). The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is DoJ's operational agency for the management of terrorist incidents within the United States. Indicators that help classify a situation as a terrorist incident include:

- a. Perpetrators identify themselves as terrorists.
- b. Perpetrators are recognized by law enforcement or intelligence forces as known terrorists.
- c. Political ideology expressed through slogans or papers.
- d. Individuals using military type uniforms and/or armament.
- e. Group using bombs or other explosive devices.
- f. Group issuing special demands or expressing grievances relating to a terrorist group or philosophy.

3. **NOTIFICATION.** Once an incident has been identified as a terrorist action, the FBI must be notified promptly.

4. **RESPONSIBILITIES.**

a. **FBI.** The FBI is the lead Federal agency in all matters of domestic terrorism. As such, the FBI will be notified of terrorist incidents prior to taking any actions to resolve a situation; not to exclude actions taken to stabilize a situation to prevent the loss of life. FBI assistance will be obtained by notifying the local FBI Field Office. The FBI will:

- (1) Exercise jurisdiction, if the Attorney General or his designees determines that such incident is a matter of significant federal interest.

(2) Be the final authority to decide to exercise its jurisdiction, if declined military authority will take appropriate action to resolve the incident.

(3) Request DoD support, if necessary.

(4) Make the initial tactical response, if they assume jurisdiction.

(5) Notify the DoD, if there is a potential for military involvement off-installation.

(6) Provide personnel for use by the installation commander, e.g. snipers, observers or other support roles, but FBI personnel may not participate in the tactical assault unless expressly authorized by the FBI Special Agent in Charge.

b. DoD. Per current policy all military preparations and operations including the employment of military forces at the scene of a terrorist incident will be the primary responsibility of the Secretary of Defense. The military supports the FBI under current DoD and DoJ Memoranda of Understanding. Military personnel will remain under the direct control of the installation commander. However, military forces will not be committed off-installation without Presidential approval unless such use falls under the emergency action guidance as stated below in paragraph 4.c.

c. Base Support Contractor Security Chief. Security forces will have authority and jurisdiction as the Commander's representatives over all personnel within the limits of CCAFS, in matters of law enforcement, and are responsible for the security of the installation. As the installation commander's representatives security forces have authority to take immediate emergency actions necessary to save lives or mitigate property damage when local authorities are unable to control the situation. When such emergency actions are required, the following considerations apply:

(1) The Base Support Security Forces Control Center will initiate up-channel reporting procedures of the security response to the CCAFS Cape Support Office.

(2) Document all facts and surrounding circumstances to meet any subsequent challenge of impropriety.

(3) Retain response under the military chain of command.

(4) Limit contractor involvement to the minimum demanded by necessity.

(5) Emergency situations include but are not limited to the following:

(a) Providing civilian or mixed civilian/military fire fighting assistance where installation fire departments have mutual aid agreements with nearby civilian communities.

(b) Emergency explosive ordinance disposal service.

(c) Emergency use of military working dog teams to aid in locating lost persons (humanitarian acts) or explosive devices (domestic emergencies).

d. Base Support Contractor Duty Office will:

- (1) Notify Det 1, 45 MSG/CC
- (2) Notify the Wing Operations Center
- (3) Notify CCAFS DRF

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APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX D TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
**CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR AND HIGH YIELD-
EXPLOSIVES (CBRNE) RESPONSE (PRE-INCIDENT)**

1. **SITUATION**. See Annex D.
2. **MISSION**. See Annex D.
3. **EXECUTION**. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 DET 1 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

CBRNE RESPONSE (PRE-INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Increase surveillance activities as required.	CCAFS SEC
2.	Restrict access to water system components.	IOMS FAC
3.	Obtain appropriate equipment and PPE for HAZMAT and CBRNE response.	CCAFS FIRE
4.	Develop contact procedures for Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region National Response Center.	45 CES/CEV IHA EHS
5.	Become familiar with all applicable portions of the Robert Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.	CCAFS EM
6.	Prepare a decontamination plan for aircrew, ambulatory and non-ambulatory personnel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Decontamination system for gross and technical decontamination. – Estimate expected numbers. – Establish number and Air Force Specialty required to operate decontamination lines. – Identify and conduct training for decontamination lines. – Establish a policy on personal protection equipment. – Identify equipment and material needed for decontamination lines. – Plan for modesty requirements for male and female personnel. – Plan for handling fatalities. – Identify required detection equipment. – Identify detection equipment Shortfalls/LIMFACs. 	CCAFS FIRE
7.	Establish a contamination control capability; includes being able to identify contamination, develop decontamination capability using functional resources available to support essential operations within their capabilities, and mark contaminated areas as appropriate.	CCAFS FIRE/EH
8.	Advise the IC concerning response and recovery policies and procedures.	CCAFS EM

CBRNE RESPONSE (PRE-INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
9.	Implement a training program for responders and base populace.	CCAFS EM
10.	Maintain the Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC).	CCAFS EM
11.	Establish the installations CBRNE detection, survey, marking, plotting, prediction, and reporting capabilities and associated equipment requirements.	45 CES/CEX
12.	Assess and make arrangements for acquiring additional transportation resources to meet this Plan and Installation Security Plan taskings.	45 LFR/CC
13.	Establish a contamination control capability.	45 LRF/CC
14.	Establish liaison with local medical facilities; identify local response capabilities and facility bed capacity.	45 MDG/CC
15.	<p>Provide decisions tools to assist commanders in determining when and how to respond to Biological Attacks incidents based on “trigger events”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Intelligence Warning. Occurs when an “all-source” intelligence report indicates the enemy possesses an offensive biological capability and intends to employ it, or that an enemy has deployed a biological agent. – Weapons Event. Refers to an overt attack employing weapon systems such as theater ballistic missiles, sub-munitions, artillery, sprayers, or crop dusters that might be armed with biological agents. – Detector Alarm. Refers to an indication of a possible Biological Attack via a signal from a detection device (could be human) that a biological agent is present. – Sentinel Casualties. Refers to the medical communities’ detection of a biological event by assessing trends in medical symptoms, unexplained illness or death among base or off-base personnel or in domestic pets, livestock, or wildlife. 	45 MDG/CC
16.	<p>Protect health of personnel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conduct preventive medicine and detection operations. – Implement measures to reduce numbers of “worried well” and personal paralysis cases. – Plan for the medical response to accommodate unexpected surges of casualties, some of which may be contaminated by CBRNE agents. – Verify sufficient medical treatment materials (ciproflaxin or other antibiotics for anthrax for example) to effectively handle large population exposures. – Vaccinate personnel as necessary. 	45 MDG
17.	Verify water is safe to drink.	45 MDG/SGGB
18.	Work with CE to establish, maintain, and test the installation warning system.	CCAFS CSO
19.	Verify frequency compatibility with installation units and with mutual support agreements.	CCAFS FIRE

CBRNE RESPONSE (PRE-INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
20.	Establish a CBRNE emergency response program on the installation. Design the program to provide long-term direction by guiding installation emergency responders in a coordinated series of steps.	DET 1 MSG/CC
21.	Establish a cell to conduct defense, response, and recovery planning. Verify plans integrate facilities, equipment, training, personnel, and procedures to provide appropriate protection to personnel and critical missions on the installation.	DET 1 MSG/CC
22.	Identify responsibilities, resources, and requirements. Baseline installation capabilities and identify LIMFACS/shortfalls in all functional areas; identify response equipment necessary for all functional areas.	DET 1 MSG/CC
23.	Coordinate MOAs/MOUs with civil authorities; maintain a working relationship.	DET 1 MSG/CC
24.	To reduce vulnerability to attack, consult local authorities about closing public (and military) roads and facilities and coordinate any other precautionary measures taken outside the installation perimeter.	DET 1 MSG/CC
25.	If permitted, close public and military roads and facilities. If applicable, close military roads allowing access to the airfield. Coordinate with local authorities as appropriate.	DET 1 MSG/CC
26.	Identify local, State, or Federal authorities that must be notified in a CBRNE incident/attack.	DET 1 MSG/CC
27.	Establish an installation-centralized command and control facility.	DET 1 MSG/CC
28.	Establish and direct installation FPCONs.	DET 1 MSG/CC
29.	Assess the installations ability to mitigate, respond to, and recover from a terrorist CBRNE incident/attack.	CCAFS EM
30.	Provide adequate resources to verify the installation is properly trained and equipped to respond to a terrorist CBRNE incident/attack.	45 DET 1MSG /CC
31.	Supervise, assess, exercise and review installation response capabilities through annual exercises/plan reviews.	45 IGV
32.	Brief the 45 DET 1MSG /CC, IC, EOC and appropriate installation staff members on the role of claims team.	45 SW/JA
33.	Pre-plan for known and existing hazards.	ALL
34.	Identify equipment required to respond to an incident.	ALL
35.	Identify training required to respond to an incident.	ALL
36.	Train and equip to respond to an incident.	ALL
37.	Acquire and maintain Baseline Equipment Data Assessment List (BEDAL) items.	ALL
38.	Establish emergency notification rosters of all appropriate agencies (FEMA, local law enforcement, the FBI, Department of State) and maintain liaison.	CCAFS CSO

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.
5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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**APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX D TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR AND HIGH YIELD-
EXPLOSIVES (CBRNE) RESPONSE (INCIDENT)**

1. **SITUATION**. See Annex D.
2. **MISSION**. See Annex D.
3. **EXECUTION**. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

CBRNE RESPONSE (INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Advise the IC on the status of emergency response crews, equipment, and vehicles.	CCAFS FIRE
2.	Advise the IC on the status of affected utilities (isolate as necessary) and facilities.	CCAFS FIRE
3.	Coordinate repairs, restoration, and other CE emergency support.	IOMS FAC
4.	Perform render safe procedure (RSP) on improvised explosive device (IED) or triggering devices.	45 CES/CED
5.	Report "positive" and "negative" CBRNE indicators.	45 CES/CED
6.	Dispatch an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team with appropriate equipment to the incident site.	CCAFS EOC
7.	Evaluate established evacuation cordon distances and provide recommendations to reduce or expand, if necessary.	CCAFS EOC
8.	Request additional EOD support as needed.	45 CES/CED
9.	Recommend an action plan to the IC.	45 CES/CED CCAFS EOC
10.	Render Safe or neutralize the device or stabilize the site.	45 CES/CED
11.	Conduct the initial IED incident assessment remotely (via robotics) or in appropriate PPE.	45 CES/CED
12.	Minimize the spread of contamination.	45 CES/CED
13.	Perform reconnaissance of suspected CBRNE packages. Response to suspicious items with suspected CBRNE.	45 CES/CED
14.	Conduct detection activities as capability allows.	45 CES/CED
15.	Report the assessment results to the IC.	45 CES/CED
16.	Advise IC of the need to notify FBI if a CBRNE is involved or suspected.	45 CES/CED
17.	Formulate an action plan to Render Safe the package and/or stabilize the site.	45 CES/CED

CBRNE RESPONSE (INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
18.	Implement the action plan approved by the IC.	45 CES/CED
19.	Assess the potential for a secondary device and/or booby traps.	45 CES/CED
20.	Conduct and continue size-up for possible terrorist CBRNE activities.	CCAFS FIRE
21.		
22.	Conduct detection activities as capability allows.	CCAFS FIRE
23.	Conduct immediate lifesaving operations.	CCAFS FIRE
24.	Conduct fire-suppression activities.	CCAFS FIRE
25.	Assist in hazard prediction.	CCAFS FIRE
26.	Extricate and remove injured.	CCAFS FIRE
27.	Transfer injured/casualties to medical personnel for treatment and transport.	CCAFS FIRE
28.	Conduct field (gross) decontamination of patients as required.	CCAFS FIRE
29.	Implement all activities identified by the Senior Fire Official (SFO).	CCAFS FIRE
30.	Provide a HAZMAT response team.	CCAFS FIRE
31.	Set up decontamination station to process personnel out of the hot zone. Separate symptomatic and non-symptomatic personnel. Use water for emergency decontamination and control the run-off. Run-off must be treated as contaminated waste.	CCAFS FIRE
32.	Request additional assistance as required.	CCAFS FIRE
33.	Notify Florida State Warning Point immediately (1-800-320-0519) (i.e., within two hours) after discovery of any actual or suspected sabotage, security breach, or any suspicious incident against the water system or any of its facilities.	PAFB CP
34.	Inform IC of environmental vulnerabilities such as surface and groundwater, flora and fauna, and infrastructure.	CCAFS EM
35.	Initiate procedures for contracting environmental restoration and coordination with HQ AFSPC/A7AQ.	45 CES/CEV
36.	Position appropriate detection and sampling devices.	45 CES/CEX
37.	Establish continuous monitoring capability.	45 CES/CEX
38.	Conduct additional detailed detection/sampling surveys as necessary.	45 CES/CEX
39.	Proceed to the incident site or designated assembly point and report to the IC.	45 CES/CEX
40.	Record and follow up on IC directed EOC actions.	CCAFS EM
41.	Advise on USAF response and recovery policy.	45 CES/CEX
42.	Assist with coordination among the IC, EOC, First Responders and Emergency Responders and other civil or military authorities involved in the response.	CCAFS EM
43.	Supervise Support/Recovery Teams as required.	CCAFS EM
44.	Oversee operation of the MEOC; maintain a communications link between Command Post and incident site.	CCAFS EM
45.	Request other necessary emergency responders (i.e. specialized teams) through the EOC.	ALL

CBRNE RESPONSE (INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
46.	Advise response elements with information on hazard predictions, evacuation, and cordon size.	CCAFS EM
47.	Support operation of the initial monitoring point.	45 MDG/SGGB
48.	Identify the type of agent involved as soon as possible.	45 MDG/SGGB
49.	Determine the need for additional follow-on support.	CCAFS EM
50.	Assist in operating the contamination control station.	45 MDG/SGGB
51.	Predict the downwind hazard and duration of aerosolized biological agent release.	45 MDG/SGGB
52.	Coordinate all requests for transportation support and provide functional expertise to the IC.	CCAFS EOC
53.	Supervise the evacuation of equipment from the incident area.	45 LRF/CC CCAFS EOC
54.	Coordinate requirements for Emergency Responders, National Response Framework (NRF) Emergency Support Functions, and additional forces identified in the NRF through Logistics Operation Readiness Center (45 LRF/LORC).	45 LRF/CC
55.	Request assistance from outside sources such as the Center for Disease Control (CDC) as needed to confirm diagnosis and control further spread of disease. Proceed to the incident site and report to the IC.	45 MDG/CC
56.	Provide medical intelligence estimates in coordination with the Medical Intelligence Officer or NCO.	45 MDG/CC
57.	Advise the IC on the status of medical treatment activities.	45 MDG/CC
58.	Assist paramedics in providing field medical care.	45 MDG/CC
59.	Provide medical support for responders and accident investigation teams.	45 MDG/CC
60.	Provide technical medical information and advice to the Commander's Senior Staff, including information on physiological effects of contamination.	45 MDG/CC
61.	Coordinate with the MEOC for additional resources.	45 MDG/CC
62.	Establish medical receiving capability at the entry/exit control points.	45 MDG/CC
63.	Determine if water system was contaminated.	45 MDG/SGGB
64.	Determine personnel exposure levels.	45 MDG/SGGB
65.	Advise IC on work-rest cycles.	45 MDG/SGGB
66.	Position appropriate detection and sampling devices.	45 MDG/SGGB
67.	Establish continuous monitoring capability.	45 MDG/SGGB

CBRNE RESPONSE (INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
68.	Conduct additional detailed detection/sampling surveys as necessary.	45 MDG/SGGB
69.	Serve as the primary advisor to the IC on health risk to workers and the community. Serve as the primary advisor to the IC on contamination exposure assessments, evaluation and controls to include personal protective equipment.	45 MDG/SGGB
70.	Conduct occupational and environmental surveillance and health risk assessment.	45 MDG/SGGB
71.		
72.	Assist HAZMAT team in determining a toxic hazard corridor.	45 MDG/SGGB
73.	Serve as principal adviser to HAZMAT team on proper selection of PPE.	45 MDG/SGGB
74.	In conjunction with CCAFS EM and Fire, predict hazards using available methods based on HAZMAT type, source strength, the amount involved, the area of operations, and weather data.	45 MDG/SGGB
75.	Assist in identifying the type of agent involved as soon as possible to begin comprehensive decontamination and medical intervention.	45 MDG/SGGB
76.	Conduct downwind monitoring and determine stay times in the event of radiological contamination.	45 MDG/SGGB
77.	Take environmental samples, initiate chain of custody procedures, and send samples as required.	45 MDG/SGGB
78.	Predict the downwind hazard and duration of aerosolized biological agent release.	45 MDG/SGGB
79.	Conduct evacuation as necessary.	CCAFS SEC
80.	Wear appropriate IPE/PPE as determined by the bioenvironmental engineer (BEE)/initial response element (IRE).	CCAFS SEC
81.	Assess the threat of hostile forces in the area. Contain/neutralize as required and protect emergency responders.	CCAFS SEC
82.	Set up an initial cordon based on input from the IC and SFO.	CCAFS SEC
83.	Advise the IC on procedures for establishing an National Defense Area (NDA), as required. (See Appendix 5 to Annex A for further details)	CCAFS SEC
84.	Secure all avenues of approach.	CCAFS SEC
85.	Physically establish and man the entry control point (ECP); mark using signs or flags for easy visibility. Establish entry control procedures, control access to the incident site and establish a parking plan.	CCAFS SEC
86.	Protect or treat the incident site as a crime scene. Coordinate with AFOSI and FBI on investigative issues.	CCAFS SEC
87.	Verify that classified material is controlled and protected, as directed by the IC.	CCAFS SEC
88.	Provide grid coordinates of the accident site and entry control point to the Security Forces Control Center.	CCAFS SEC

CBRNE RESPONSE (INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
89.	Coordinate personnel evacuation from the immediate area. Maintain control over evacuated personnel as they depart the incident site.	CCAFS SEC
90.	Control access on the perimeter to verify no one enters the site except through the ECP. Control departure on the perimeter to verify that nothing departs the affected area (hot zone) without going through the decontamination process.	CCAFS SEC
91.	Control safe routes. Provide escorts for delivery of supplies, and for ambulance traffic to and from the affected area and to designated airfields for air evacuation.	CCAFS SEC
92.	Relocate the entry control point if directed by the IC.	CCAFS SEC
93.	Verify and brief travel routes from the staging area to the entry control point to appropriate personnel prior to departure.	CCAFS SEC
94.	Arrange/coordinate feeding and lodging of all incoming response forces.	45 FSS/CC
95.	Initiate increased FPCONs as needed.	45 SW/CC
96.	Decide if and when evacuation of installation facilities is appropriate.	45 SW/CC
97.	Verify that news releases are made.	ICC
98.	Contact civil officials if the incident affects, or will potentially affect, off-base facilities.	ICC
99.	Request augmentation through DoD or local, State, or Federal agencies, as necessary.	ICC
100.	Provide advice and assistance to the IC and EOC members, as appropriate, on all legal issues arising out of the incident and the Air Force response, including: issues associated with the establishment of a NDA; providing military support to civil authorities; and, providing support to civilian law enforcement officials.	45 SW/JA
101.	Verify all responders are aware the area is a crime scene and understand evidence collection and preservation requirements. Brief all first responders and emergency responders on the rules involved in evidence preservation.	45 SW/JA
102.	Act as the IC liaison and spokesperson in responding to public requests for information.	45 SW/PA
103.	Respond to community concerns and interact with the news media at the site.	45 SW/PA
104.	Coordinate required weather support with the IC.	45 WS/CC
105.	Assist in tailoring hazard prediction calculations to CBRNE incidents.	45 WS/CC
106.	Provide continuous weather forecast updates.	45 WS/CC

CBRNE RESPONSE (INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
107.	<p>Individual actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Move as far away from the incident as possible without placing themselves in danger. – Stay out of “line of sight” of the incident. – Stay away from windows or objects that can cause injury should an explosion occur. – Remain alert for secondary releases or explosions. – Do not re-enter the hazard area. 	ALL
108.	Report “positive” and “negative” CBRNE indicators.	ALL
109.	<p>Identify/categorize incident by type. Possible indicators of a <u>biological incident</u> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Occurrences of diseases unusual for the area/time of year. – Unusual numbers of sick or dying people or animals. – Unscheduled/unusual dissemination of liquid or spray (especially outdoors or at night). – Abandoned dispersal devices, containers or lab type equipment. – Diagnosis of a non-endemic disease. – Positive results of Presumptive Detection/Sampling (<i>not</i> indigenous to the incident area). – Multiple diseases in one patient. – Significant numbers of patients with similar symptoms. – Evidence of mass “point source” outbreaks. – Illness in small or localized areas. – Low sickness rates in protected (masked/indoors) personnel. – Increased absences from duty/work. – Apparent aerosol routes of infection. – Local communities with similar problems/medical conditions. – Claims by aggressors, groups, perpetrators (potential hoax). – Absence of normal insect life. – Unusual product dissemination. – Suspicious packages, letters, or parcels. <p>Possible indicators for a <u>nuclear (radiological) incident</u> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – An explosion. – Abandoned, suspicious devices. – Readings (higher than background) on detection instruments. 	ALL

CBRNE RESPONSE (INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
	<p>Possible indicators of an <u>incendiary incident</u> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Multiple fires. – Remains of incendiary device components. – Odors of accelerants, such as gasoline or fuel oil. – Unusually heavy burning or fire volume. 	
	<p>Possible indicators of a <u>chemical incident</u> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Low order explosions dispersing liquid, spray, mist or gas. – Explosions appearing only to destroy a package or device. – Rapid onset of similar symptoms in a large group of people. – Unscheduled/unusual dissemination of liquid or spray (especially outdoors or at night). – Individuals reporting unusual odors or tastes. – Abandoned dispersal devices such as a mist generator. – Numerous dead animals, fish or birds. 	
	<p>Possible indicators for an <u>explosive device</u> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Explosive noises (other than from ranges/scheduled events). – Large-scale facility damage. – Blown out windows and widely scattered debris. – Victims exhibiting blast effects such as shrapnel-induced trauma and the appearance of shock-like symptoms (e.g. eardrum damage). 	
110.	<p>Control or contain and dispose of contaminated assets.</p> <p>NOTE: Evidence must be preserved.</p>	ALL
111.	Preserve physical evidence.	ALL
112.	Look for indicators of potential use of CBRNE.	ALL
113.	Look for potential use of IED or triggering device.	ALL
114.	Look for potential secondary device(s).	ALL
115.	Be aware of potential for hostile forces.	ALL
116.	Perform Presumptive Detection/Sampling.	ALL
117.	Respond to incident site and identify safe routes for Emergency Responders.	First Responders
118.	Perform initial site evaluation and report to IC.	First Responders
119.	Approach incident site from upwind/crosswind direction.	First Responders

CBRNE RESPONSE (INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
120.	Take immediate actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Check for victims and move to safety. – Conduct immediate lifesaving procedures. – Conduct patient decontamination. – Conduct fire-suppression activities. 	First Responders
121.	Identify incident coordinates (including ECP).	IC
122.	Determine cordon size.	IC
123.	Establish an initial ECP outside the disaster cordon, either up wind or cross wind from the incident site.	IC
124.	Verify classified information/material is secured.	IC
125.	Provide continuous updates to 45 SW/CC and staff as requested.	IC
126.	Establish communications with the PAFB CP and provide initial SITREP.	IC
127.	Establish hot, warm, and cold zones.	IC
128.	Conduct first responder decontamination.	IC
129.	Determine evacuation or shelter in-place requirements.	IC
130.	Assemble and account for all First Responders.	IC
131.	Establish assembly areas for Emergency Responders in a controlled environment so that functional members can conduct initial briefings, evaluate the situation at hand, and determine who should proceed to the scene, with what equipment, in which order, and by what route.	IC
132.	Remain at the assembly point until asked to proceed to the incident site.	IC
133.	Determine the status of the incident and assess the threat of terrorists or protesters.	IC
134.	Verify Emergency Responders members remain vigilant for secondary devices (IED)/events.	IC
135.	Treat the incident as a crime scene; preserve evidence.	IC
136.	Determine the need for and direct the establishment of an NDA (off-base only) (See Appendix 5 to Annex A).	IC
137.	Provide on-scene command and control of response elements.	IC
138.	Establish roster of personnel entering the site.	IC
139.	Establish communication with the installation command post.	IC
140.	Submit incident situation reports to the installation command post.	IC
141.	Direct actions to save lives, mitigate damage, and restore primary mission assets.	IC
142.	Establish hot, warm, and cold zones—if not already completed.	IC
143.	Verify that all responders entering the contaminated area have appropriate protective clothing and equipment.	IC 45 MDG/SGGB
144.	Identify the type of agent involved as soon as possible through monitoring and detection operations.	IC 45 MDG/SGGB

CBRNE RESPONSE (INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
145.	Verify protective measures for Emergency Responders and personnel working at the incident scene such as work-rest regimens and climatic conditions. Verify adequate food, water, and sanitary facilities are available.	IC
146.	Initiate comprehensive control, decontamination, and medical intervention activities.	IC
147.	Coordinate required support from higher headquarters response elements.	IC
148.	Verify information about the incident is released; coordinate approval of a news release with 45 SW/CC within one hour after the incident.	IC
149.	Determine the cause of the incident.	IC
150.	Provide a detailed situation report to include the product released, operations taken or in progress, call signs, all resources on site, additional resources on call or enroute, and any other considerations	IC
151.	Prepare to transition control of the site to a higher authority (FBI, FEMA, etc), as directed and integrate into Incident Command System (ICS) Unified Command. Verify preparations are made to accommodate a massive influx of responding agencies supporting response, investigation, and recovery activities. Consider communications, logistics, support and operational control of these forces.	IC
152.	Verify Emergency Responders members respond <i>ONLY</i> when told to do so and <i>ONLY</i> to a specified or designated location due to the potential hazards associated with CBRNE.	IC
153.	Provide casualty estimates to base and local hospitals to assist in determining requirements for additional medical resources.	IC
154.	Provide convoy force protection enroute and at the site to Emergency Responders.	IC
155.	Advise appropriate level of PPE.	IC
156.	Adjust cordon, as necessary based on detection results, size of explosive device, or other hazards.	IC
157.	Refine assessment for current/potential hazards based on results.	IC
158.	Coordinate activities of mutual aid/DoD resources as they arrive.	IC
159.	Pass control of the scene to higher authority (FBI, FEMA, etc.), as the situation dictates.	IC
160.	Withdraw all response elements, as the situation dictates.	IC
161.	Notify appropriate FBI of suspected terrorist WMD incident.	OSI
162.	Proceed to the installation command post.	OSI
163.	Coordinate and provide intelligence information and data gathering support to the 45 SW/CC.	OSI
164.	Implement a personnel accountability system.	IC
165.	Direct all firefighting, HAZMAT and rescue operations, and declare withdrawal if necessary.	IC

CBRNE RESPONSE (INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
166.	Request emergency responders through the EOC.	IC
167.	Request mutual aid as required.	IC
168.	Continually reassess the cordon size and locations of the ECP based on weather conditions and recovery operations.	IC
169.		IC
170.	Upon identification of the agent, advise on establishing hot, warm, and cold zones.	IC
171.	Establish a temporary staging/control area to accommodate personnel requiring decontamination.	IC
172.	Estimate the number of casualties to determine the required number of decontamination lines.	IC
173.	Verify decontamination operations are shielded from the view of non-responders; inflatable decontamination tents, temper tents, and general purpose (GP) tents will enhance this capability. NOTE: Home station training assets (e.g. temper/GP tents) may be used to support this requirement. However, vapors may be absorbed into the tent material.	IC
174.	Request assistance from civil authorities, in accordance with mutual support agreements, as required.	EOC
175.	Receive and send orders, information, and requests pertinent to the incident; submit reports.	45 SW/ICC
176.	Notify appropriate FBI of suspected terrorist CBRNE incident.	AFOSI
177.	Issue "Do Not Drink Water" notices until water system is cleared.	45 SW/ICC

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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APPENDIX 4 TO ANNEX D TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
**CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR AND HIGH YIELD-
EXPLOSIVES (CBRNE) RESPONSE (POST-INCIDENT)**

1. **SITUATION**. See Annex D.
2. **MISSION**. See Annex D.
3. **EXECUTION**. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

CBRNE RESPONSE (POST-INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Assess damage to government and private real property.	IOMS ENG
2.	Coordinate the restoration efforts of all civil engineer support.	IOMS ENG
3.	Provide environmental protection advice to comply with local, state, or federal requirements.	IOMS FAC
4.	Restore transportation routes.	IOMS FAC
5.	Restore electrical power to critical facilities.	IOMS FAC
6.	Restore water and sanitation services.	IOMS FAC
7.	Take photographs or videotape the damage. (Photographer available through Cape Support Office 853-5211)	CCAFS CSO
8.	Protect undamaged property.	IOMS FAC
9.	Secure/seal building openings.	IOMS FAC
10.	Remove water, debris, and other hazards.	IOMS FAC
11.	Increase pest control efforts to control potential vectors following a biological trigger event.	IOMS FAC
12.	Coordinate contractor support for long-term remediation efforts.	IOMS ENG
13.	Advise the IC on CBRNE device recovery.	45 CES/CED EOC/EOD
14.	Coordinate with other agencies for additional support as required.	EOC DIR
15.	Assess equipment and personnel readiness and capability to return to mission operations and request assistance as appropriate.	CCAFS EOC
16.	Obtain assigned tracking numbers as appropriate for HAZMAT incidents.	CCAFS DO
17.	Contract environmental restoration and coordinate with HQ AFSPC/A7AQ.	45 CES/CEV

CBRNE RESPONSE (POST-INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
18.	Coordinate functional expertise for the IC during recovery operations.	CCAFS EM/EOC
19.	Consolidate inputs, prepare and conduct staff coordination of lessons learned and after-action reports for the 45 SW/CC review and approval.	CCAFS EM
20.	Coordinate requests and manage transportation assets to meet the needs of the IC during recovery operations.	CCAFS EM/EOC
21.	Provide medical expertise and support the IC during recovery operations.	45 MDG/CC
22.	Triage and assist paramedics in providing field medical care.	45 MDG/CC
23.	Gather patient information and recommend actions to control the spread of infection to others.	45 MDG/CC
24.	Identify or estimate the population at risk.	45 MDG/CC
25.	Initiate personnel tracking and hazard assessment based on presumptive indications of biological agent use (e.g., suspicious aerosol spray, detector alarm, previous intelligence warning).	45 MDG/CC
26.	Reduce or prevent exposure, cross-contamination, or recontamination of personnel by removing biological contamination from personnel, facilities and equipment.	CCAFS FIRE
27.	Brief personnel on health hazards and protective measures, and monitor exposures.	IHA EHS
28.	Coordinate or assist Civil Engineer Environmental coordination efforts with EPA, OSHA, and National Response Center (NRC) regulators (local national equivalents in foreign countries) on CBRNE contamination control/restoration.	45 CES/CEV
29.	Determine the extent of CBRNE contamination, develop a sampling plan, and conduct required sampling.	45 MDG/SGGB
30.	Brief recovery personnel on health hazards, protective measures, and monitor exposures.	45 MDG/SGGB
31.	Verify that site restoration is conducted in a safe and healthy manner.	45 MDG/SGGB
32.	Participate in restoration oversight activities.	45 MDG/SGGB
33.	Monitor the effectiveness of personnel decontamination.	45 MDG/SGGB
34.	Continue to verify all nonessential personnel have been evacuated from the incident site. Do not allow any person or groups to reenter the area until the investigating authority releases the site.	CCAFS SEC
35.	Maintain control of evacuated personnel and/or spectators in and around the incident site and/or recovery/base camp/medical locations.	CCAFS SEC
36.	Reduce the size of the cordon when directed by the IC.	CCAFS SEC
37.	Coordinate safety actions and support the IC during recovery operations.	45 SW/SE

CBRNE RESPONSE (POST-INCIDENT)		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
38.	Assist in evaluating effectiveness of current procedures and make necessary changes.	ALL EOC
39.	Develop and implement recovery actions.	ALL EOC
40.	Develop inputs for and review and comment on lessons learned/after action reports.	ALL EOC
41.	Terminate the response.	IC
42.	Serve as the senior military representative until recovery operations are complete or until relieved by a higher authority or responsible agency.	ASST EOC DIR
43.	Oversee immediate cleanup or recovery efforts.	IC
44.	Establish recovery priorities based on 45 SW/CC guidance for resuming operations (consider referring to Annex B, Appendix 6, Tab U of this plan for facility priority list).	IC
45.	Continue to verify the safety of personnel.	IC
46.	Assess remaining hazards.	IC
47.	Verify security at the incident scene is maintained.	IC
48.	Keep detailed records.	IC
49.	Conduct immediate cleanup efforts to return the incident site to pre-emergency conditions.	IC
50.	Conduct a comprehensive remediation effort, using outside contracted support, if necessary.	IC
51.	Monitor recovery operations and support the needs of the 45 SW/CC and IC.	ICC/EOC

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.

5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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1 JUNE 2009

APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX D TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
RESPONSE TO SUSPICIOUS ITEMS WITH SUSPECTED CBRNE

1. SITUATION. Emergency Communications Specialists play a pivotal role in the notification and response phases when a suspicious package (i.e. letter, bag, box, parcel, etc.) or an unknown substance is reported. The report of a suspicious package is an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) incident and must be reported to and investigated by EOD personnel. If an unknown substance is reported (i.e. powder, liquid, aerosol, etc.) the procedures for a hazardous materials release are followed. In both situations, emergency responders must consider the possibility of a terrorist threat (or multiple threats) and take the necessary precautions. To determine which response is appropriate the dispatcher should attempt to obtain specific characteristics of the situation and then initiate the appropriate actions.

a. Emergency responders may be called on to investigate suspicious packages and/or suspicious substances where there is no initial physical evidence of potentially hazardous materials.

b. Resources should be utilized to mitigate the consequences of the full spectrum of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High Yield Explosive (CBRNE) hazards.

2. MISSION. To effectively respond to potentially hazardous objects or substances that could indicate terrorist involvement in their development/delivery.

3. EXECUTION. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 DET 1 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

RESPONSE TO SUSPICIOUS ITEMS WITH SUSPECTED CBRNE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
	<p>NOTE: This response checklist has been developed primarily for events involving letters or packages where there is a suspicious substance; however, the report of a suspicious package is an EOD incident until conclusive evidence eliminates the possibility of explosives, booby traps, and/or initiators. Once it is proven that explosives, booby traps, and/or initiators are absent, the package will be treated as a HAZMAT response. The senior fire official (SFO) is responsible for command and control at the immediate incident site. The designated on-scene commander has operational control of the overall emergency response.</p>	

RESPONSE TO SUSPICIOUS ITEMS WITH SUSPECTED CBRNE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	<p>Obtain as much information about the package or substance as possible. Ask the person making the report to describe the substance (liquid, powder, etc.) or package. Determine which of the following responses is appropriate:</p> <p>Suspicious package (Improvised Explosive Device) response may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unclaimed or unattended luggage, packages, boxes, or bags without tags or other identification. - A package, letter, or parcel that have one or more of the following: excessive postage, handwritten or poorly typed addresses, incorrect titles, titles but no names, improper spelling of common words, oily stains, discolorations or odor, no return address, excessive weight, lopsided or uneven envelope, protruding wires, visual distractions, ticking sound, marked with restrictions such as “personal” or “confidential”, or shows a city or state in the postmark that does not match the return address. <p>A SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE IS AN EOD RESPONSE</p> <p>Unknown substance (hazardous materials incident response) may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A package, letter, or parcel that when opened, contains an unknown powder, liquid, or other substance and the use of explosives, booby traps, and/or initiators has been ruled out. - Spilled powders or liquids or powders and liquids found in a container that cannot contain explosives, booby traps, and/or initiators. - Unknown substances that do not contain explosives, booby traps and/or initiators. <p>AN UNKNOWN SUBSTANCE IS A HAZMAT RESPONSE</p>	<p>CCAFS SEC/ECC</p>
2.	Contact 911, (853-0911 by cell phone) if there is a suspicious object or substance that could possibly be terrorist-related.	ALL

RESPONSE TO SUSPICIOUS ITEMS WITH SUSPECTED CBRNE		
EOD RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
1.	EOD will follow normal suspect package procedures until the item is declared safe.	45 CES/CED
2.	If the item is determined to be free of explosives, booby traps, and/or initiators but exhibits characteristics of an unknown substance, EOD will notify the Senior Fire Official (or IC) and subsequent actions will follow hazardous material emergency response guidelines.	45 CES/CED
3.	Advise the caller as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Do not touch, disturb, or move the item or substance. – Be calm, don't panic or call others to see package or letter. – Notify people in the area and within the affected building to evacuate. 	CCAFS SEC/ECC
4.	Follow local procedures for EOD notification and response.	CCAFS SEC
5.	If the package is rendered safe and no evidence of CBRNE materials are present, protect the object as evidence and contact OSI/FBI.	CCAFS SEC/DO
6.	If the item is determined to be free of explosives, booby traps, and/or initiators but exhibits characteristics of an unknown substance, EOD will notify the Senior Fire Official (or IC) and subsequent actions will follow hazardous material emergency response guidelines.	EOD/IC

RESPONSE TO SUSPICIOUS ITEMS WITH SUSPECTED CBRNE		
HAZMAT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
NOTE: At this point the incident will be treated as a HAZMAT Response. The senior fire official (SFO) is responsible for command and control at the immediate HAZMAT incident site. The designated IC will have control of the overall emergency response operation. If required SFO will determine control zones (hot, warm and cold) and cordon based on risk assessment.		
1.	If SFO, determines there is a credible threat, request additional emergency responders required to mitigate the incident. As minimum notify the following: CCAFS Security; Fire/Emergency Medical Services (EMS)/HAZMAT; EOD; BIO; CEX; MSG/CC/CD; OSI.	CCAFS SEC/IC/ FIRE
2.	Dispatch SFO and HAZMAT team to the reassembly area. Assist CCAFS Security in interviews of personnel involved in the incident.	CCAFS FIRE
3.	Shut down facility ventilation system, if necessary.	IOMS FAC
4.	Enter the area wearing Level A/appropriate protection to perform an assessment and contain the hazard. Preserve the site as a crime scene for investigation purposes.	CCAFS FIRE
5.	If no hazardous materials appear to be present, fire fighters may withdraw and the response will continue as a law enforcement investigation.	CCAFS FIRE/SEC

RESPONSE TO SUSPICIOUS ITEMS WITH SUSPECTED CBRNE		
HAZMAT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
6.	Control and or isolate the hazard following recommendations of the SFO: - Options include double bagging, steel cans, poly containment vessels, or utilization of a hazardous materials over-pack. - Evacuation of additional possible affected areas and decontamination procedures should be selected on the basis of an incident and risk assessment.	CCAFS FIRE
7.	Control the material as evidence and follow the FBI plan for laboratory analysis.	CCAFS FIRE
8.	Treat the area as a crime scene; preserve and collect evidence as an integral part of response actions IAW FBI procedures (if applicable).	CCAFS FIRE
9.	Assist CEF with emergency personnel decontamination.	IHA EHS
10.	Provide CEF with Contamination Control Area (CCA) as needed to support initial responders and affected personnel.	IHA EHS
11.	Provide available CBRNE detection capability. Test appropriate areas near the object or substance.	CCAFS/FIRE
12.	If individuals have been injured during the evacuation isolate them from the hazard area until they can be medically cleared and identified for the investigation team.	CCAFS FIRE
13.	Determine extent of possible contamination.	IHA EHS
14.	Treat the area as a crime scene; preserve and collect evidence as an integral part of response actions IAW FBI procedures (if applicable).	IHA EHS
15.	Provide available CBRNE detection capability. Test appropriate areas near the object or substance.	IHA EHS
16.	Advise CEF regarding emergency personnel decontamination.	IHA EHS
17.	Determine if a credible threat exists based on investigative questioning by SFS, CEF and/or OSI. If there is evidence of terrorist involvement notify the WOC/45 SW/CC.	45 DET 1 MSG/CC

RESPONSE TO SUSPICIOUS ITEMS WITH SUSPECTED CBRNE		
HAZMAT RESPONSE		
ITEM #	TASK/ACTION	OPR
18.	<p>Direct the caller to perform the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cover the object, wash their hands with soap and water immediately and, secure the area. If others have also touched the object they should also wash their hands immediately. - If the area has doors, secure doors and do not allow anyone to enter. - Shut down ventilation systems, if possible. - Have all personnel evacuate the immediate area. Have them specify where they will reassemble. - Make a list of all personnel who were in the area at the time of the event and those who might have been in close proximity to the object. <p>NOTE: Refer to Annex A, Appendix 3, Tab F of this plan for a more complete Shelter-in-Place Checklist</p>	CCAFS SEC
19.	Dispatch a security patrol to establish an ECP, cordon off the area and conduct interviews at the reassembly point.	CCAFS SEC
20.	Contact the SFO on duty.	CCAFS SEC
21.	<p>If no injuries or reactions are reported, consider responding an initial assessment team as a non-emergency response (without lights or sirens). Based on the assessment the team may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommend terminating the incident. - Initiate further response operations. 	IC
22.	If injuries occurred or physical reactions (e.g. difficulty breathing, coughing, nausea, burning eyes, etc.) to the substance are reported, follow local procedures for emergency response to a hazardous material release. The SFO or IC manages the incident until the area is declared safe.	IC
23.	Brief leadership on the incident, evidence found and submit recommendations on findings that indicate there is or is not a “potential chemical/biological terrorism incident.”	IC
24.	Notify local FBI office that environmental sample has been obtained and request disposition instructions for the sample.	CCAFS SEC
25.	Inform Higher Headquarters (HHQ) of the incident using an OPREP or OPREP-3 Pinnacle Report. Follow-up voice report to the National Military Command Center (NMCC) within 15 minutes.	45 SW/ICC EOC DIR

4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.
5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan

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APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX D TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
**CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR AND HIGH YIELD-
EXPLOSIVES (CBRNE) RESPONSE RECOVERY**

1. **SITUATION**. The Recovery phase begins when immediate hazards are contained. However, this phase may overlap with other phases and may be delayed due to criminal investigations or other activities. Many base agencies may be involved in base recovery following terrorist use of CBRNE. Representatives will report to a pre-designated area/location to be briefed on base recovery actions dictated by the EOC.
2. **MISSION**. Restore the installation to fully mission-capable, pre-incident status.
3. **EXECUTION**. This appendix or pertinent portions thereof will be implemented at the direction of the 45 DET 1 MSG/CC, or designated representative. The following actions are not sequential and all actions may not apply but should be considered.

CBRNE RESPONSE RECOVERY		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
1.	Assess damage to and repair installation infrastructure (facilities/ utilities).	IOMS ENG
2.	Consider/implement decontamination options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize decontamination efforts. - Decontaminate items based upon mission, time, extent of contamination, equipment status, decontamination assets available, and personnel expertise. - Implement stringent contamination avoidance procedures to limit the spread of contamination. - Consider options such as aging, isolation, chemical breakdown of material, etc. 	IHA EHS
3.	Limit access to the site to essential personnel.	CCAFS SEC
4.	Account for all personnel entering the site.	CCAFS SEC
5.	Assess damage to vehicles, equipment, supplies.	ALL
6.	Reconstitution of resources.	ALL
7.	Develop a recovery plan.	IC EOC
8.	Conduct follow-up and post-incident analysis/review: identify causes/sources of the incident; report findings, consolidate inputs from all units/functions; monitor recovery activities and brief personnel as required.	DRF

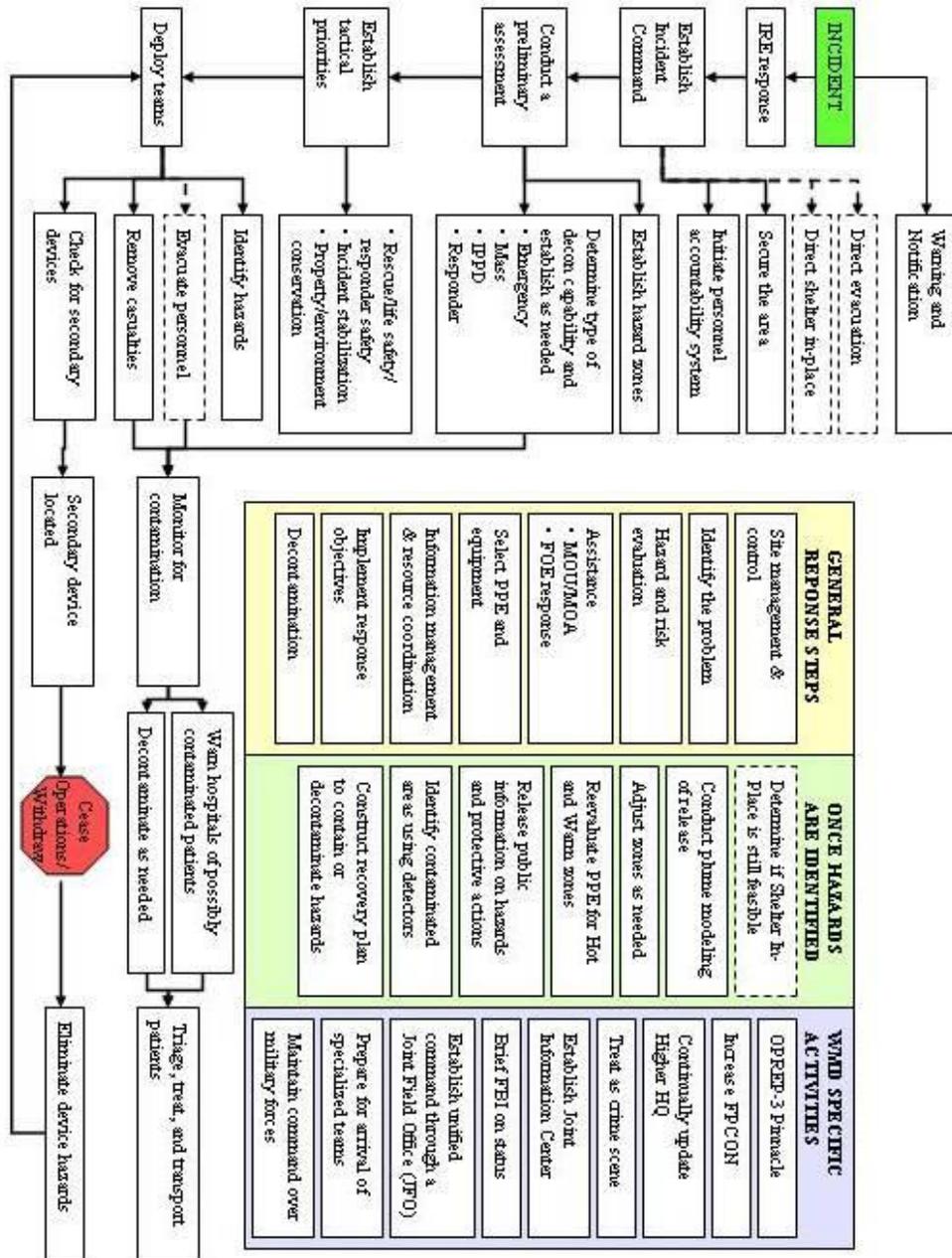
CBRNE RESPONSE RECOVERY		
ITEM #	ACTION/TASK	OPR
9.	Implement a mission recovery plan covering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical, firefighting, security, utilities and logistics. - Intel systems. - Contamination control. - Environmental remediation. - Render safe procedures. - Ordnance removal. - HAZMAT removal/disposal. - Claims processing. - Property damage and personal injury estimates. - Public affairs/media relations. - Liaison/interface with DoD, local, State, & Federal officials/dignitaries. - Site restoration. - Investigations. - After-actions/lessons learned reports. - PPE/IPE requirements. - Blood-borne pathogen exposures. - 	DRF
10.	Relinquish authority to the FBI/other forces as required/when appropriate.	IC

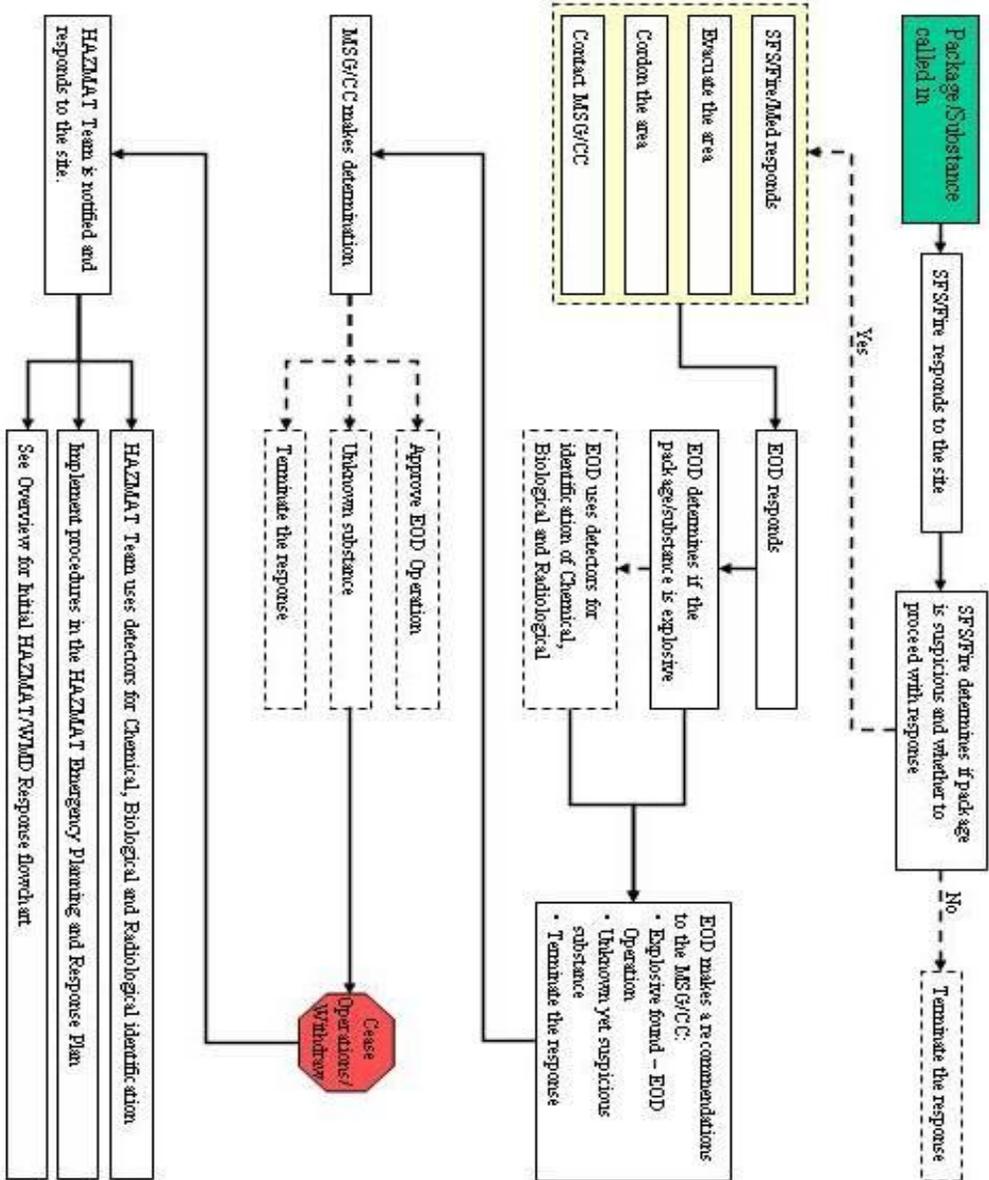
4. **ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.** See Basic Plan.

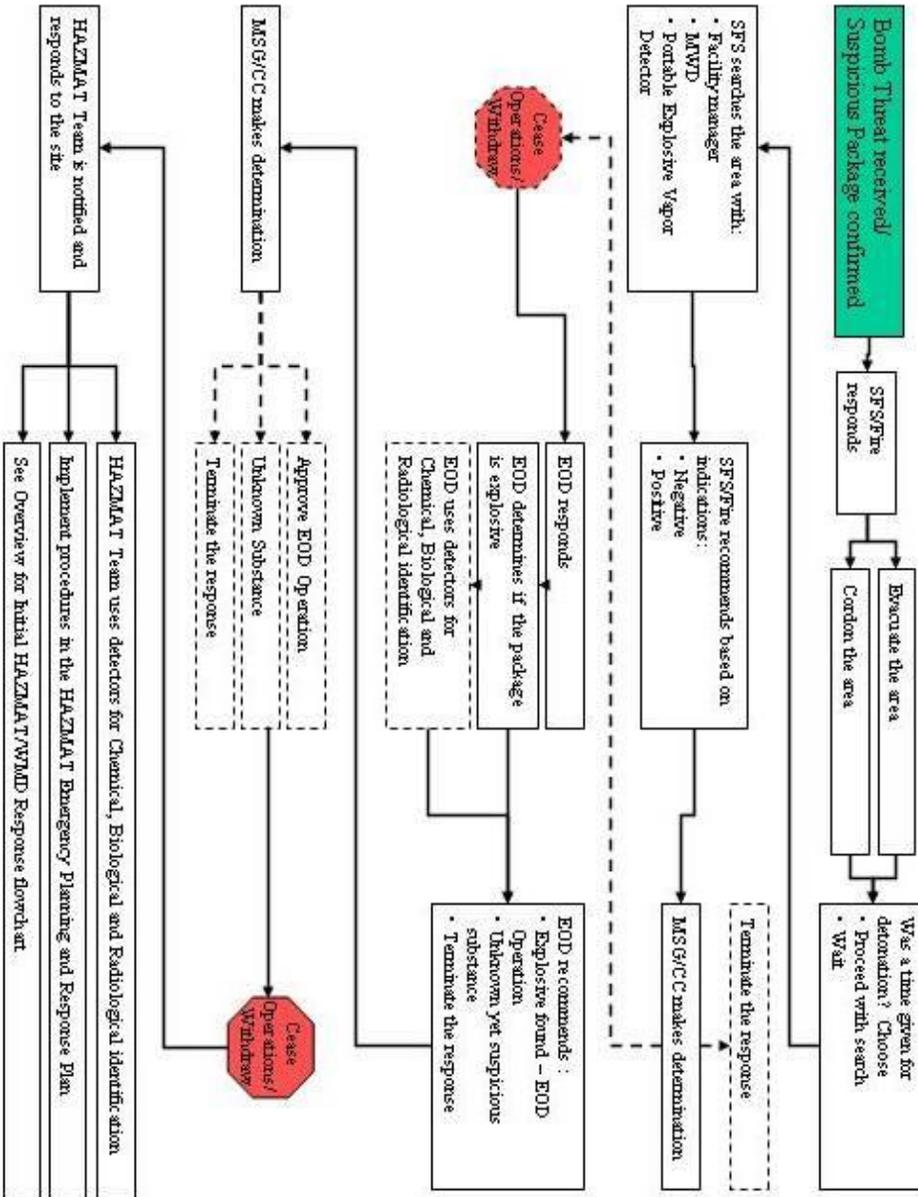
5. **COMMAND AND COMMUNICATION.** See Basic Plan.

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**APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX D TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
CBRNE RESPONSE/IDENTIFICATION FLOW CHARTS**







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ANNEX Z TO 45 SW CEMP 10-2, VI, CCAFS
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45 CPTS/FM	920 MSG/CEX
45 SW/HC	AFTAC/CC
45 SW/HO	41 RQS/CC
45 SW/JA	AFOSI/DET 802/CC
45 SW/MO	DEOMI/CC
45 SW/PA	45 OSS/CC
45 SW/SE	45 WS/CC
45 SW/XP	45 MSG/CC
45 SW/QI	45 CES/CC
45 SW/SA	45 SCS/CC
45 SW/DS	45 FSS/CC
45 CONS/CC	45 SFS/CC
45 LRF/CC	45 FSS/CC
45 MDG/CC/SGPM/SGPR	DET 1, 45 OG/CC
45 DS/CC	DET 2, 45 OG/CC
45 AMDS/CC	INL/A (Dept of State) hill1@ginl.state.gov
45 OG/CC	

<u>CCAFS</u>	<u>ADDRESS/OFFICE SYMBOL</u>
Det 1, 45 MSG/CC	Det 1, 45 MSG/CC
Det 1, 45 MSG/MU	Det 1, 45 MSG/MU
1 Range Operations Sq.	1 ROPS/CC
45 Operations Support Sq.	45 OSS/CCA
45 Operations Support Sq.	45 OSS/DOJO
45 Launch Group	45 LCG/CC
1st Space Launch Sq.	1 SLS/CC
1st Space Launch Sq.	1 SLS/DO
5th Space Launch Sq.	5 SLS/CC
5th Space Launch Sq.	5 SLS/DO
CCAFS Emergency Management	14650 Mercury Gemini Rd. Patrick AFB, Fl 32925
Eastern Range Technical Services	CSR 1230

<u>OFF BASE DISTRIBUTION</u>	
Organization	Address
CCAFS Fire Services	14650 Mercury Gemini Rd Patrick AFB, Fl 32925
CCAFS Security	15080 Samuel Phillips Pkwy PAFB, Fl 32925-2226
IHA Environmental Health	IHA-022
Indyne Inc.	14680 Earth Station Rd PAFB, Fl 32925
AFSPC/CEX	150 Vandenberg St, Suite 1105 Peterson AFB CO 80914-4230
14AF	
366 TRS Det 7, USAF CE Readiness School	181 Cooley Ave. Ste A Ft Leonard Wood, MO 65473-8951
Brevard County Office of Emergency Management	1746 Cedar Street Rockledge FL 32955-3133