



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-3000

MCO 3440.10
PPO (PO)
07 Feb 2025

MARINE CORPS ORDER 3440.10

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARINE CORPS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT POLICY

Ref: See enclosure (1)

Encl: (1) References
(2) Emergency Management Guidance

1. Situation

a. General. Per the references, this Order establishes Marine Corps Emergency Management (EM) policy, provides guidance, and aligns roles and organizational responsibilities within the Marine Corps to enhance disaster planning, resilience, readiness, response, and recovery.

(1) This Order discusses planning considerations, including basic assumptions that must be considered to understand the unique aspects of emergency management to ensure readiness, sustain protection, and minimize operational risk by applying emergency management concepts and principles.

(2) Policies, processes, and procedures established in this Order align with policies, processes, and guidelines set by federal law, Executive Order, and policies and directives issued by the Department of Defense (DoD), Department of the Navy (DON) and the U.S. Marine Corps.

(3) This Order synchronizes other protection-related activities and complies with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Preparedness Goal (NPG) guidelines, and the National Response Framework (NRF).

(4) This Order establishes training requirements outlined in references (c) and (e).

(5) This Order provides guidance in developing EM programs at Marine Corps commands, installations (including Service Level Training Installations (SLTI)), activities located off installation, and contingency locations.

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b. Strategic Guidance

(1) Reference (a) directs strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for threats that pose the most significant risk to the nation's security, including acts of terrorism, cyber-attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic incidents such as natural disasters.

(2) Reference (b) guides how the Nation conducts all-hazards response, built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across jurisdictions, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector.

(3) Reference (c) represents a core set of doctrine, principles, terminology, and organizational processes that enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management.

(4) Reference (d) provides the components of disaster preparedness and identifies the five mission areas of Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

(5) Reference (e) directs all DoD components to establish and maintain a comprehensive, all-hazards EM program to promote readiness through effective preparedness, mitigation, and response to emergencies at Marine Corps sites and installations.

(6) Reference (f) defines public health emergencies as an occurrence or imminent threat of an illness or health condition with negative consequences against Marine Corps interests.

(7) Reference (g) outlines that emergency management and response reduces the loss of personnel and capabilities due to isolating events, accidents, health threats, and natural disasters and is a method to sustain the overall readiness of the Total Force.

(8) Reference (h) indicates that emergency preparedness encompasses those planning activities that are necessary to ensure DoD processes, procedures, and resources are in place to support the President of the United States and the Secretary of Defense (SecDef).

(9) Reference (i) directs a comprehensive and effective defense crisis management capability, coordinated among components, to develop and execute options to prevent, mitigate, or respond to a crisis under all circumstances.

(10) Reference (j) outlines the policy to increase effectiveness and efficiency in contingency basing at overseas locations.

(11) References (k) and (aq) require the integration and synchronization of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

Defense (CBRND) and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities, including military installations, reserve training, and recruiting centers.

(12) Reference (1) requires organizations to implement a comprehensive system of internal controls that provide reasonable assurance that programs are operating as intended and to evaluate the effectiveness of controls.

(13) This Order is in accordance with references (a) through (aw).

2. Cancellation. MCO 3440.9 w/ Admin CH-1 and Marine Administrative Message (MARADMIN) 563/11.

3. Mission. Establish a Service-wide EM policy to enhance the protection of personnel, equipment, activities, and facilities at all levels and ensure operational readiness is maintained and preserved in an all-hazards environment.

a. Processes and procedures within this Order shall be synchronized with the Marine Corps and externally with other Services, DoD agencies, and civilian government and private sector organizations, as appropriate.

b. This Order formally establishes an Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) to collectively identify and manage the broad range of emergency management concepts and functions.

4. Execution

a. Commanders Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commanders Intent

(a) Purpose. Establish a policy to coordinate and integrate capabilities needed to build, sustain, and improve the ability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters in all environments and at all Marine Corps activities and commands, while simultaneously supporting domestic and international emergency management.

1. Minimize the effects of threatened or actual natural disasters, health emergencies, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters in all environments and at all Marine Corps activities and commands, while simultaneously supporting, within internal capabilities, domestic and international emergency management.

07 Feb 2025

2. Support Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (HQMC), the DON, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and DoD EM requirements.

3. Identify and provide a process to mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support emergency management efforts through preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation planning for the physical effects of all-hazards incidents.

4. Outside the United States, its territories, and possessions, commanders shall support theater Combatant Commander (CCDR) requirements and integrate EM capabilities with host nation (HN) EM (or equivalent) capabilities to the extent permitted by the U.S. Department of State (DOS), CCDR, Joint and Service guidance, including international agreements.

(b) Method. Establish policy and guidance that provides the flexibility required to plan and coordinate the operational procedures the Marine Corps will utilize in response to natural or man-made crises or disasters. These measures will support efforts to the physical effects of significant incidents that endanger personnel and safety, prevents, or inhibits the provision of essential services, or degrades and diminishes warfighting potential and capabilities. This policy:

1. Provides general background information on emergency management principles.

2. Identifies and defines the roles and responsibilities of commanders and agencies that provide resources to assist commands, units, activities, or installation commanders and local governments in responding to or recovering from the adverse physical effects of an all-hazards incident that affects personnel and infrastructure located within their jurisdiction.

3. Ensures EM planning and response activities are consistent with DoD and Service-related EM policies.

(c) Essential Tasks. Coordinate and integrate activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against threatened or actual natural and man-made all-hazard incidents that threaten life, property, and operations.

(d) End-State

1. Emergency management activities are aligned, synchronized, and uniformly implemented across protection-related programs and activities Service-wide.

2. Establish a comprehensive emergency management policy that aligns program efforts and implements the National

Preparedness System, including the NIMS and Incident Command System (ICS) for incident management.

(e) Strategic Objectives. The effects of enemy actions and catastrophic natural events and the increased risks they produce are addressed to ensure that the capability of overall military readiness for traditional national security operations and contingency operations are not degraded. All-hazards preparedness planning is a matter of National policy, and Service planning that includes preparedness goals with measurable readiness priorities and targets that appropriately balance the potential threat and magnitude of enemy attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies with the resources required to prevent, respond to, mitigate against, and recover from them.

(f) Desired Effects. Cultivate an organizational climate that embraces emergency management concepts in pursuit of effectiveness and support combat readiness to meet the requirements of the Fleet Marine Forces (FMF).

(2) Concept of Operations. This Order defines the nature and scope of emergency response planning, sets forth emergency procedures, and provides planning guidance for emergency preparedness.

(a) This Order establishes and implements a comprehensive emergency management policy. The common integrative framework prioritizes protection and resilience efforts and reduces risks from a broad range of complex threats and hazards.

(b) This Order should be used in conjunction with the references and other current regulations and directives to ensure compliance with established policy and guidance.

(c) Marine Corps emergency management policy shall predicate planning at all levels of mission assurance (MA), critical asset protection, threat, and hazard probability, vulnerability, and response capability assessments, per references (m) through (o).

(d) Emergency management is a risk-based, comprehensive, and continual process of coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate impacts of threats and all-hazards incidents.

(e) Per references (a) and (d), there are five mission areas defined within EM: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. Each mission area is comprised of the capabilities required for executing the mission or function at any time - before, during, or after an incident - across all threats and hazards.

b. Subordinate Element Tasks

(1) Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations,
Operations Division (DC PP&O(PO))

(a) Serve as the senior accountable official for management and oversight of Marine Corps Emergency Management Policy.

(b) Serve as the OPR and collectively identify and manage the broad range of emergency management concepts and functions.

(c) Participate in appropriate Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) level committees, meetings, and working groups (WGs) related to EM and represent the Marine Corps on the DoD Emergency Management Steering Group (DoD EMSG).

(d) Develop and maintain Marine Corps EM review standards and benchmarks to identify, monitor, and track the execution of DoD, DON, and Marine Corps EM requirements, goals, and objectives.

(e) Maintain this Order. Update annually, incorporating lessons learned, and opportunities for improvement identified during exercises, force protection functions, assessments, risk management (RM) activities, and policy changes.

(f) In coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Plans and Posture (OSD(P)), conduct biennial reviews of all contingency locations where the Marine Corps is the lead service, assess and evaluate contingency location EM requirements or activities per references (e) and (j).

(g) In coordination with the Office of the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) and DC I&L (Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM)), develop a Marine Corps EM functional area checklist and benchmarks supporting the conduct of the IGMC.

(h) Provide policy oversight, in coordination with other Deputy Commandants on EM policy to ensure processes are consistent with guidance provided by the OSD and Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS).

(i) Coordinate with commands with program review responsibilities to share results and collaborate on submitting Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M) submissions.

(j) In coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (ASD (HA)); Director, Health Services, and DC I&L (MCICOM), develop and implement policy regarding receipt, staging, and storage (RSS) sites for Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets, and as closed points of dispensing (POD) aboard Marine Corps installations.

(2) Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (DC CD&I)

(a) In coordination with DC PP&O and DC I&L, identify, develop, integrate, and validate EM planning and preparedness capabilities.

(b) Provide USMC representation to the Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO), Working Groups (WGs), Integrated Concept Teams, and Integrated Product Teams.

(3) Deputy Commandant, Programs and Resources (DC P&R)
Support all Marine Corps commands in the planning, programming, and budgeting for installation EM preparedness requirements and execution.

(4) Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (DC I&L), Assistant Deputy Commandant for Installations and Logistics (Facilities and Services (ADF, LF) / Commander, Marine Corps Installations Command (COMMCICOM)

(a) Serve as the OPR to develop higher headquarters policy and guidance and provide oversight for installation emergency management policy. Update installation EM policy annually, or as needed, to incorporate lessons learned and opportunities for improvement, as identified during assessments, higher headquarters program reviews, RM activities, exercises, and real-world incidents.

(b) Provide Marine Corps representation on installation-specific EM matters on the DoD EMSG and appropriate working groups, per reference (e).

(c) Ensure subordinate regional commander's task installations to develop and maintain risk-based Emergency Response Plans or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) (i.e., Emergency Management Plan), per reference (e).

(d) Ensure that all installation EM program communications requirements and solutions meet all Federal, DoD, DON, and Service-level policies and directives on information management.

(e) Identify requirements, submit capability gaps/solutions to DC CD&I, and program resources for installation EM programs.

(f) Maintain the following enterprise EM systems per reference (e):

1. A Common Operational Picture (COP) system for use in installation EOCs that provides consistent, standardized, and geospatially referenced information to the installation command, higher headquarters, tenant organizations, and partner agencies.

2. A permissions-based Mass Warning and Notification (MWN) system that allows the release of alerts, warnings, and advisories through computers, landline telephones, and cellular devices (including Short Message Service (SMS)) text.

(g) Identify requirements, policies, and standards for establishing and sustaining EOCs aboard Marine Corps installations.

(h) On an annual basis, or as required, coordinate with Marine Forces Northern Command (MARFORNORTH) in the submission of Marine Corps base installation capabilities to function as Base Support Installation (BSI), Incident Support Base (ISB), or Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS) sites. In coordination with DC PP&O, participate in the nomination of appropriate bases or installations, per references (o) and (r).

(i) Ensure subordinate regional commanders support geographically appropriate Marine Corps installations (MCRD San Diego, CA, MCRD Parris Island, SC, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, CA, Marine Forces Reserve and Marine Corps Support Facility, New Orleans, LA, MCLB Barstow, CA, MCLB Albany, GA, MCSF Blount Island, FL) with regional EM assistance, as specified in reference (p), and established Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) between MCICOM and TECOM. Identify requirements, policies, and standards to manage supply routes and medical material distribution in coordination with the Director, Health Services, during an incident.

(j) Ensure installations EM and RM activities that require annual All Hazard Threat Assessments (AHTAs), Vulnerability Assessments (VAs) and All-Hazards Threat Capability Assessments (AHTCA), incorporate Installation Protection (IP) and MA functions, policies, processes, and procedures. Installations will utilize the RM methodology identified in reference (m).

(k) Identify the requirements for EM training programs for Marine Corps installations, bases, and stations. At a minimum, EM training and education shall encompass the following:

1. Senior Leader EM Orientation. Identify the requirements for senior leader training and identify the sustainment standards for an orientation program that provides senior leaders and managers with the requisite knowledge to implement EM policy, facilitate oversight of all aspects of EM programs, and support preparedness, response, and recovery operations.

2. Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). Ensure all EM management personnel and staff are familiar with HSEEP, a capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

(1) Provide installation requirements and policy to establish and maintain critical response and recovery capabilities necessary to identify hazards, protect personnel, and sustain critical operations aboard installations.

1. Response and recovery capabilities must be organized, trained, equipped, exercised, evaluated, and sustained to be considered fully operational capable.

2. Response and recovery capabilities may be organic, regionalized, or provided by Federal, State, local, other Service, and private (or HN) agencies and departments through appropriate support agreements. Support agreements may include MAAs, MOAs, MOUs, Inter-Service Support Agreements (ISSAs); outside the Contiguous United States (OCONUS), Host Nation Agreements (HNAs), or Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs), per reference (e).

(m) Provide Operations Event / Incident Report (OPREP-3) Serious Incident Report(s) (SIR) through established lines of reporting, as appropriate, per reference (s).

(n) Where DoD and non-DoD schools are present on Marine Corps bases where the installation has jurisdictional responsibility for the school or facility, ensure regional and installation commanders coordinate with the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) and/or sponsoring local school districts, where applicable, to:

1. Integrate and synchronize emergency response and action planning requirements, and exercise goals with installation EM plans.

2. Identify, establish, and incorporate installation shelters into EM response plans.

3. Coordinate the implementation of Force Protection Condition (FPCON) and Health Protection Condition (HPCON) measures, lockdown, evacuation, and reunification procedures.

(o) In coordination with installation Military Treatment Facilities (MTF), ensure:

1. All Marine Corps installations are assigned appropriately qualified and experienced Public Health Emergency Officers (PHEOs) from the supporting MTFs, per references (f) and (x). PHEOs will provide Public Health Emergency Management program oversight, planning, and response in accordance with MTF, Medical Emergency Managers (MEM), and Installation Emergency Managers.

2. MTFs carry out local disease and syndromic surveillance and analysis to rapidly identify early indicators of a pandemic or biological hazard and regularly report to PHEOs and commanders, per reference (s).

3. PHEOs and MTF EMs conduct ongoing pandemic and infectious disease (P/ID) planning and exercises, in coordination with installation emergency managers, per references (e), (f) and (v).

(5) Deputy Commandant, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (DC M&RA)

(a) Coordinate casualty assistance and mortuary affairs for all remains, worldwide.

(b) Maintain responsibility for coordinating personnel accountability requirements, per reference (au).

(c) Provide guidance and oversight for family services and assistance requirements, per reference (ao).

(6) Deputy Commandant, Information (DC I). Provide oversight to ensure EM Program Command, Control, Communications and Computer requirements and solutions meet all Federal, DoD, DON, and Service orders and directives pertaining to communications and Chief Information Officer Instructions. Provide guidance to DC PP&O and DC I&L on emerging/future information requirements or changes.

(7) Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) to the Commandant of the Marine Corps

(a) Provide legal support in its assigned areas to Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps in developing, implementing, and executing this Order, referring fiscal and civilian personnel law matters to CL for resolution.

(b) Support the Office of Counsel for the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CL) and DC I&L negotiations and perform legal reviews before the conclusion of HQMC support agreements, where applicable.

(c) Support CL and DC, I&L in developing and implementing intergovernmental mutual aid and assistance agreements for military-civilian emergency response activities.

(d) In coordination with CL and Health Services (HS), define policy and set forth legal guidelines regarding sharing medical information for governmental purposes, and refine legal guidance on issues such as:

1. The nature and scope of authority to impose quarantine of personnel aboard installations during a biological incident or other health emergencies per references (f) and (v).

2. Rules regarding the use of force during medical quarantine scenarios aboard installations or other Marine Corps property.

3. Support CL in developing the legal framework for enabling Marine Corps assistance to civilian authorities in supporting a quarantine scenario outside the installation perimeter.

(e) Provide guidance on the usage of intelligence, assets, and rules for the use of force (RUF) in domestic military operations and in support of Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA).

(8) Office of Counsel for the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CL). Provide legal support in its assigned areas by advising DC, I&L, MCICOM, and installation leadership in the development of intergovernmental support agreements, decisions on the release of medical information and exercise of authority off-installation. CL has primary authority on fiscal authorities for intergovernmental agreements, personnel authorities, and environmental matters.

(9) Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC). Provide DC PP&O inspection checklist standards to facilitate the development and maintenance of functional area checklists by the program sponsor and notify the policy owner to review and update the IGMC checklist on an annual basis.

(10) Commanding General, Training and Education Command (TECOM). Coordinate with MCICOM to implement, execute, and oversee EM requirements for subordinate commands and SLTIs under its purview.

(11) Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruiting Command (CG, MCRC)

(a) In coordination with DC PP&O and DC I&L, provide MWN coverage for personnel both on and off installations. Personnel located at off-installation facilities are encouraged to sign up for locally available community alerts to increase awareness of threats and hazards that may affect them. Appendix B contains additional hazard alerts, warnings, and authoritative data resources.

(b) With responsibilities for personnel located at off-installation facilities, require these facilities to develop, implement, train, and execute emergency action plans (EAPs). Amplifying information is provided in Chapter 3 of this Order. Appendix H is a sample EAP that may be tailored to meet specific location requirements.

(12) Director, Safety Division (SD)

(a) Establish safety and occupational health policy applicable to EM program operations for inclusion in Marine Corps Safety policy, per reference (as).

(b) Submit safety resource requirements to support Marine Corps EM at headquarters and activity levels.

(c) Serve as assessment sponsor for safety aspects of Marine Corps Emergency Management policy and related programs.

(d) Coordinate with the Secretary of the Navy, OSD, and other federal agencies involved in safety and occupational health and incorporate relevant aspects of Service-level EM requirements.

(e) In coordination with DC I&L, establish safety and occupational health policy applicable to EM operations on Marine Corps installations.

(13) Director, Health Services (HS)

(a) Advise on policy developed by DC PP&O related to public health support to Marine Corps EM.

(b) Advise DC I&L regarding efforts to identify, procure, and establish storage facilities for appropriate medical stockpiles and evacuation assets. Establish procedures to manage supply routes and medical material distribution during an incident.

(c) In coordination with the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, define policy and set forth legal guidelines concerning sharing medical information for governmental purposes, including medical surveillance.

(d) Coordinate support requests from other Deputy Commandants, with the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), Defense Health Agency (DHA), the Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center (NMCPHC), Marine Forces (MARFOR) and Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) Surgeons, and other external agencies as appropriate to ensure:

1. Marine Corps EM requirements are supported by DHA, BUMED, and supporting MTF assets per references (e), (f), and (v).

2. Disease and syndromic surveillance data are collected, analyzed, and reported to HS by DHA, BUMED, and NMCPHC, and indicators of an emerging pandemic, public health crisis, and biological hazards are rapidly relayed to HQMC.

3. Threat-specific public health response measures, medical countermeasures (MCM), and the dissemination of clinical guidelines to the FMF and installation EM leadership via appropriate channels in preparation for, or response to, a pandemic or CBRN incident.

4. Provide oversight to Public Health Emergency Managers (PHEM) and MTFs in the development of pandemic and infectious disease planning, including the development of installation P/ID plans, per references (f) and (v).

5. MARFOR, Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), and Major Subordinate Command (MSC) Surgeons or Preventive Medicine Officers, and other organic medical assets coordinate with FMF leadership in developing and exercising all-hazards response plans per this Order.

(14) Director, Communications Directorate

(a) Coordinate EM preparedness messaging with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs (ASD/PA) and forward to commanders for use as appropriate.

(b) Provide advice to commanders on all PA issues associated with EM preparedness policy.

(c) Provide accurate and verifiable emergency public information (EPI) impacts and analysis as required.

(15) Commander, Marine Corps Systems Command (MCSC)

(a) With responsibilities for personnel located at off-installation facilities, require these facilities to develop, implement, train, and execute EAPs. Amplifying information is provided in Chapter 3 of this Order. Appendix H is a sample EAP that may be tailored to meet specific location requirements.

(b) In coordination with the DC PP&O, provide MWN coverage for personnel both on and off installations. Personnel located at off-installation facilities are encouraged to sign up for locally available community alerts to increase awareness of threats and hazards that may affect them. Appendix B contains additional hazard alerts, warnings, and authoritative data resources.

(c) Provide Service-level representation to the Joint Program Executive Office (JPEO), working groups (WG), Integrated Concept Teams and Integrated Product Teams to support EM-related force design material solutions.

(16) Commanders, Marine Forces North (MARFORNORTH), Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM), Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC), Marine Forces Japan (MARFORJ), Marine Forces Korea (MARFORK), Marine Forces Europe and Africa (MARFOREUR/AF), Marine Forces South (MARFORSOUTH), and Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES)

(a) Provide oversight of subordinate commands to ensure EM requirements are met.

(b) Ensure coordination, synchronization, and integration of individual protection-related programs supporting EM.

(c) Coordinate EM mission and program issues and requirements with appropriate CDR, HQMC, MSCs, and civilian authorities as appropriate.

(d) Support the DC PP&O in developing, coordinating, integrating, and synchronizing guidance, policies, strategies, concepts, doctrine, orders, specific programs, and performance metrics related to cross-domain and cross-functional EM issues.

(e) Attached or assigned medical personnel should become familiar with and seek compliance with the provisions of references (f) and (v) through (x).

(f) Maintain current contact rosters for MSC Officer of the Day for rapid notification of natural/man-made incidents. Ensure MSC watch officers are notified of all hazards or incidents, as appropriate via Commander Critical Information Requirements (CCIR) /OPREP-3 reporting requirements. Notice will include specific information including, but not limited to hazards, location, actions taken, and any pertinent information on a need-to-know basis.

(g) Provide OPREP-3 SIR through established lines of reporting to the Marine Corps Operations Center.

(h) Complete and submit After Action Reports (AARs), per reference (s), as appropriate. Ensure all EM AARs are submitted to the Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned (MCCLL) via the Non-secure Internet Protocol Router (NIPR) at <https://www.tecom.marines.mil/units/divisions/policy-and-standards-division/Marine-Corps-Center-for-Lessons-Learned/> or Secure Internet Protocol Router (SIPR) at: <https://www.mccll.usmc.smil.mil>.

(i) In coordination with DC PP&O, ensure biennial reviews are conducted at all contingency locations where the Marine Corps is the designated lead service; assess and evaluate contingency location EM requirements or activities, per reference (j).

(17) Commanders, MARFORCOM and MARFORPAC, in addition to the Tasks Outlined in paragraph 4.b.(16)

(a) Support CDR requirements and integrate EM capabilities to the extent permitted by DOS, CDR, Joint, and service guidance.

(b) Oversee the execution of Marine Corps EM requirements with HNs in accordance with international agreements, DOS, CDR guidance, and applicable HN standards. Ensure Marine Corps EM programs at OCONUS locations have clear guidance on how infrastructure and EM capabilities could support and enable non-combatant evacuation operations (NEO) or foreign disaster relief operations.

(18) Commander, MARFORK, in addition to the Tasks Outlined in paragraph 4.b.(16)

(a) Implement procedures to participate in host service EM programs (e.g., U.S. Army Garrison, Camp Humphreys, South Korea).

(b) Develop and implement EAPs that align with the respective host service EM program. Appendix H is a sample EAP that may be tailored to meet specific location requirements.

(19) Commander, MARFOREUR/AF, in addition to the Tasks Outlined in paragraph 4.b.(16)

(a) Implement procedures to participate in the host service EM program (e.g., U.S. Army Garrison - Stuttgart, Germany).

(b) Develop and implement EAPs that align with the respective host service EM program. Appendix H is a sample EAP that may be tailored to meet specific location requirements.

(20) Commander, MARFORRES, in addition to the Tasks Outlined in paragraph 4.b.(16)

(a) In coordination with DC PP&O, provide MWN coverage to personnel located at off-installation facilities. Personnel located at off-installation facilities are encouraged to sign up for locally available community alerts (and host MWN if a tenant) to increase awareness of threats and hazards that may affect them. Appendix B contains additional hazard alerts, warnings, and authoritative data resources.

(b) Require all Reserve Training Centers (RTCs) to develop and implement EAPs. Ensure RTCs that are tenants align EAPS with their respective host EM program.

(c) Ensure Marine Corps Support Facility, New Orleans, implements applicable DC I&L installation EM guidance.

(d) Provide Marine Corps Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLOs) to support the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) locations, when tasked, in support of DSCA operations, per reference (o).

(21) Commanders, MARFORNORTH and MARFORPAC, in addition to the Tasks Outlined in paragraphs 4.b.(16) and 4.b.(17)

(a) Provide military support and assistance to local authorities, as authorized, per references (n), (o), and (am).

(b) Support DSCA training and exercises, per reference (o).

(22) Directors, Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) and
Marine Corps Family Programs Aboard Marine Corps installations

(a) With responsibility for personnel located in standalone facilities or activities under their purview, require such facilities to develop, implement, exercise, and execute EAPs. Amplifying information is provided in Chapter 3 of this Order. Appendix H is a sample EAP that may be tailored to meet specific location requirements.

(b) Participate in training and readiness-integrated exercise programs and response to real-world incidents (preparedness, response, and recovery efforts), as required.

c. Coordinating Instructions

(1) The Marine Corps EM framework and support process discussed in this Order are interrelated and designed to interface with other protection-related functions.

(2) Commanders/commanding officers shall publish local implementing guidance or appropriate supplemental policies. Such guidance must be consistent with this Order and other directives. Commanders may provide amplifying and detailed guidance to meet their needs.

5. Administration and Logistics

a. Records Management. Records created as a result of this directive shall be managed according to National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)- approved dispositions per SECNAV M-5210.1 to ensure proper maintenance, use, accessibility, and preservation, regardless of format or medium. Records disposition schedules are located on the Department of the Navy/Assistant for Administration (DON/AA), Directives and Records Management Division (DRMD) portal page at:
<https://portal.secnav.navy.mil/orgs/DUSNM/DONAA/DRM/Records-and-Information-Management/Approved%20Record%20Schedules/Forms/AllItems.aspx>. Refer to MCO 5210.11F for Marine Corps Records Management policy and procedures.

b. Privacy Act. Any misuse or unauthorized disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) may result in both civil and criminal penalties. The DON recognizes that the privacy of an individual is a personal and fundamental right that shall be respected and protected. The DON's need to collect, use, maintain, or disseminate PII about individuals for purposes of discharging its statutory responsibilities shall be balanced against the individuals' right to be protected against unwarranted invasion of privacy. All collection, use, maintenance, or dissemination of PII shall be in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended (reference (z)) and implemented per reference (aa).

c. Forms. No forms are used in this directive.

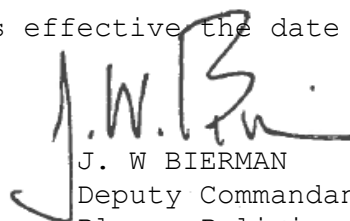
d. Recommendations for changes to this Order are invited and submitted to DC PP&O via the appropriate chain of command.

e. Nothing in this Order shall detract from or be construed to conflict with the inherent responsibility of military commanders to protect personnel, property, and equipment under their commands.

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J.W. Bierman", is written over the printed name and title.

J. W BIERMAN
Deputy Commandant for
Plans, Policies, and Operations

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References

- (a) Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8), "National Preparedness," March 30, 2011
- (b) National Response Framework (NRF), (4th Edition) October 28, 2019
- (c) National Incident Management System (NIMS), (3d Edition), October 2017
- (d) National Preparedness Goal, (2d Edition) September 2015
- (e) DoDI 6055.17, CH3, "DoD Emergency Management (EM) Program," June 12, 2019
- (f) DoDI 6200.03, "Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) Within the DoD," March 28, 2019
- (g) Joint Publication 3-0, "Joint Campaigns and Operations," June 18, 2022
- (h) MCTP 10-10G
- (i) DoDD 3020.44, CH1, "Defense Crisis Management," August 22, 2019
- (j) DoDD 3000.10, "Contingency Basing Outside the United States," August 27, 2021
- (k) DoDI 3020.52, CH1, "DoD Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Preparedness Standards," May 22, 2017
- (l) DoDI 5010.40, CH1, "Managers' Internal Control Program Procedures," June 30, 2020
- (m) MCO 3058.1
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- (o) MCO 3440.7C
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- (r) Joint Publication 4-04, "Contingency Basing," January 4, 2019
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- (u) DoDD 8422.01E, "DoD Public Safety Communications Capability," June 8, 2022.
- (v) MCO 6220.2
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- (af) DoDM 4715.26, CH2, "DoD Military Munitions Rule (MR) Implementation Procedures," June 18, 2019
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Enclosure (1)

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- (aj) Joint Travel Regulations (JTR), "Uniformed Service Members and DoD Civilian Employees," March 1, 2023
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- (al) Joint Publication 3-68, "Noncombatant Evacuation Operations," May 26, 2022
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- (au) MARADMIN 475/14
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Chapter 1	Introduction.....	1-1
1.	General.....	1-1
2.	Marine Corps Emergency Management (EM).....	1-2
3.	Mission Areas.....	1-4
4.	National Incident Management System (NIMS).....	1-4
5.	Interoperability.....	1-5
Chapter 2	Off-Installation Emergency Management.....	2-1
1.	General.....	2-1
2.	Guiding Principles.....	2-1
3.	Contingency Location (CL) Emergency Management (EM).....	2-2
Table 2-1	Contingency Location (CL) Characteristics.....	2-3
Chapter 3	Planning and Coordination.....	3-1
1.	General.....	3-1
2.	Emergency Response Plan (ERP) Development.....	3-1
3.	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) Development.....	3-3
4.	Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Planning and Coordination.....	3-4
5.	Emergency Management Working Group (EMWG).....	3-6
Chapter 4	Emergency Management Concepts and Operations.....	4-1
1.	Emergency Essential Personnel.....	4-1
2.	Destructive Weather.....	4-3
3.	Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation Guidance.....	4-5
4.	Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation Planning.....	4-6
Table 4-1	Emergency Operations Center Activation Levels.....	4-7
5.	Evacuation Management.....	4-7
Table 4-2	Evacuation Notification Phases.....	4-15
6.	Public Health Emergency Declarations and Emergency Health Powers.....	4-15
7.	Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA).....	4-18
Chapter 5	Training and Exercises.....	5-1
1.	Emergency Management Training.....	5-1

2.	Minimum Requirements.....	5-1
3.	Senior Leader Training.....	5-2
4.	Operating Forces Training.....	5-2
5.	Training Exception	5-2
6.	Emergency Management (EM) Exercises and Evaluation.....	5-3
APPENDIX A	Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	A-1
APPENDIX B	Hazard Alert, Warning, and Authoritative Data Resources.....	B-1
APPENDIX C	Risk Assessment (RA) and Planning Tools.....	C-1
APPENDIX D	Weather Warning Terminology and Criteria.....	D-1
APPENDIX E	Enhanced Fujita-Pearson Tornado Scale (F-Scale).....	E-1
APPENDIX F	Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale.....	F-1
APPENDIX G	Sample Evacuation Notice Message.....	G-1
APPENDIX H	Emergency Action Plan Template.....	H-1
APPENDIX I	Glossary of Terms and Definitions.....	I-1

Emergency Management Guidance

Chapter 1

Introduction

1. General. Emergency Management (EM) is a continual process that involves coordination and integration of all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capabilities of the Marine Corps leading up to, during, and following enemy actions and catastrophic natural events. These key capabilities include preparing for, protecting, and mitigating against, responding to, and recovering from man-made and natural threats or hazards that threaten Marine Corps personnel, assets, operations, and the environment. Effective EM promotes resiliency and supports the continuity of Marine Corps operations.

a. Goal. The goal of an EM program is to protect areas of interest by coordinating and integrating all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual natural disasters, enemy attacks, and other man-made disasters.

b. Objective. A primary objective of the preparedness activities associated with EM is to ensure mission integration and interoperability regarding emergent crises across functional and organizational lines.

c. Emergency Management (EM) Functions. EM and response reduce personnel and capabilities loss due to isolating incidents, accidents, health threats, and natural disasters.

(1) EM minimizes the loss or degradation of resources to continue, sustain, and if needed, restore operational capability in an all-hazards threat environment within the Marine Corps.

(2) EM expands beyond preparedness against disasters and responding to them. EM principles also relate to:

- (a) Contingency planning
- (b) Crisis management
- (c) Resource identification and management
- (d) Risk management
- (e) Crisis Communications
- (f) Continuity of Operations (COOP)
- (g) Operational Security

2. Marine Corps Emergency Management

a. Purpose. Marine Corps EM provides guidance and strategy to facilitate planning for potential emergencies and disasters based on risks posed by likely hazards and threats.

b. Function. Marine Corps EM develops and implements activities to reduce the impact of incidents, prepares for risks that cannot be eliminated, and prescribes actions to deal with the consequences of actual incidents and recover from those incidents.

c. End-State. Marine Corps EM contributes protection and the restoration of capabilities required to execute mission essential operations.

d. Facts and Assumptions. Not all emergencies or disasters can be anticipated, and jurisdictional or geographic boundaries do not restrict these events. The following facts and assumptions are considered to facilitate planning efforts:

(1) The Marine Corps is susceptible to various threats and hazards beyond those posed by terrorists and criminals, adversely impacting personnel, assets, and Total Force readiness.

(2) Commands, units, activities, and installations that possess or operate Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KRs) are vulnerable to natural and man-made all-hazard incidents.

(3) A significant all-hazard incident that disrupts CI/KR may occur at any time and with little or no warning. A significant incident may affect single or multiple locations and geographic areas.

(4) The impact on critical infrastructure could significantly impede response and recovery efforts and threaten mission accomplishment, warfighting readiness, and capabilities.

(5) Response authorities will define working perimeters that may overlap at all levels. Perimeters may be used to control access to a particular area, target public information messages, assign operational sectors among responding organizations, and assess potential effects on affected personnel and the environment. Control of perimeters may be enforced by different authorities, which will impede overall response efforts if adequate coordination is not established.

(6) Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) may take priority over military operations in the U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR) and/or the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM) AOR.

(7) A range of global hazards pose imminent and long-term

Enclosure (2)

threats that will require collective action to address, even as cooperation becomes difficult. Geological events, extreme weather, water and soil stress, and food insecurity will bring disruption and may result in disasters with cascading effects.

(8) The current and projected security environment requires a reshaping of the force to meet the growing demand for security cooperation activities and focus on crisis response without forfeiting the ability to fight as a significant force in any conflict or during sustained combat operations.

(9) There will be an immediate and continuing need before, during, and after a disaster or emergency to collect, process, and disseminate situational information. This information will assist in identifying urgent response requirements to plan for response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

(10) The greater the complexity, impact, and geographic scope of an emergency, the more coordination will be required.

(11) Evacuation of personnel at risk because of emergencies that occur with little or no warning, will be implemented on an ad hoc basis.

(12) Communication may be severely disrupted during the early phases of an emergency or disaster, which will inhibit information sharing.

(13) Public and private health and medical resources located in an affected area generally will be available to use during disaster situations. However, there may be a degradation of capacity or options, as disasters themselves will impact many resources.

(14) Strong response capability supported by enhanced disaster preparedness is critical to the success of relief efforts and enhances relationships with local and international partners.

(15) Extreme weather incidents, changing precipitation patterns, and severe and frequent wildfires present new risks that impact all phases of emergency management and relief efforts.

f. Attributes. Attributes of Marine Corps Emergency Management include:

(1) Preparedness measures are taken in advance of an emergency to reduce the loss of life and property and protect a Nation's institutions from all types of hazards by establishing a comprehensive EM program of preparedness, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

(2) Planning which is predicated on critical assets, threats and hazards, vulnerability, RM, and response capability assessments.

(3) Commanders at all levels should consider the following principles when executing EM programs:

(a) Account for all hazards, phases, stakeholders, and impacts relevant to disasters, crisis management, and military operations.

(b) Anticipate and plan for future disasters; take proactive measures to build disaster-resistant and resilient commands and activities.

(c) Incorporate sound RM principles in assuring priorities and resources through the MA Risk Management process.

(d) Synchronize between all relevant stakeholders to achieve a common purpose.

3. Mission Areas. The National Preparedness Goal (NPG), predicated in reference (a), presents an integrated approach to preparedness with an emphasis on building and sustaining core capabilities across five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation, as follows:

a. Prevention. A construct within the Preparedness mission area includes actions necessary to avoid an incident or intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention ensures that emergency incidents that have affected a location are less likely to have the same impact in the future.

b. Protection. Consists of actions taken and capabilities necessary to prevent or mitigate hostile actions and other all-hazards threats against personnel, resources, facilities, or critical infrastructure.

c. Response. Immediate and ongoing actions, tasks, programs, and systems which are necessary to manage the effects of an incident that threatens lives, property, and the environment to stabilize and facilitate mission capabilities.

d. Recovery. Activities and programs designed to return conditions to pre-incident status through the development, coordination, and execution of service (and site) restoration plans.

e. Mitigation. Activities that provide a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and man-made disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction,

and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

4. National Incident Management System. Per reference (c), NIMS is a system that provides a proactive approach to guiding government agencies at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to work seamlessly to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

a. General. The size, frequency, complexity, and scope of threats, hazards, and incidents vary and involve a range of personnel and organizations to coordinate efforts to save lives, stabilize the incident, and protect property and the environment.

b. Characteristics. The characteristics of the NIMS are:

(1) Guides all levels of government, NGOs, and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents.

(2) Defines operational systems, including ICS, and Emergency Operation Center (EOC) structures that guide how personnel work together during incidents and applies to all minor incidents and major disasters.

(3) Represents a core set of doctrines, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes that enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management.

(4) Integrates intelligent practices into a comprehensive framework for use nationwide by emergency management and response personnel in an all-hazards context.

(5) Intelligent practices lay the groundwork for the components of NIMS and provide the mechanisms for further development and refinement of supporting national standards, guidelines, protocols, systems, and technologies.

(6) Fosters the development of specialized technologies that facilitate emergency management and incident response activities and allow the adoption of new approaches that will enable continuous refinement and improvement of the system over time.

(7) Provides the template for the management of incidents, while the NRF provides the structure and mechanisms for national-level policy for incident management.

5. Interoperability. Interoperability is the ability of systems, personnel, and equipment to provide and receive functionality, data,

Enclosure (2)

information, and services to and from other systems, personnel, and equipment, between both public and private agencies, departments, and other organizations, in a manner enabling them to operate effectively together, per reference (e). Per reference (u), interoperability includes the standardization and interconnectivity of systems, procedures, and terms to the maximum extent possible.

a. Management of emergencies is interrelated with and highly dependent on protection-related functional areas including Anti-terrorism (AT); MA; CBRND, EOD, COOP; Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP); Public Safety Communications, Counter Insider Threat (C-Int), Military Police Operations, Physical Security (PhySec), Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES), and Pandemic and Infectious Disease (P/ID) planning and response.

(1) Consistent with references (a) and (e), EM programs are interoperable with EM efforts in their civilian mutual aid community to ensure an effective, efficient, and coordinated emergency response.

(2) The interoperability requirements of equipment, communication systems, and other EM capabilities are identified and improved through interagency collaboration, coordination, and participation in all aspects of EM.

(3) Interoperability ensures that Marine Corps EM can align effectively and efficiently with all partners involved in emergency response. Interoperability standards relevant to communications and information management align with the interoperability principles published in reference (e).

(4) Interoperability should include standardizing systems, procedures, and terms to the maximum extent possible. This effort aims to ensure compatibility of tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP), especially command, control, and communications, between regional and installation EM assets and applicable Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT), or other Service, private (or HN) EM agencies and departments.

Chapter 2

Off-Installation Emergency Management

1. General. Commands, units, and activities located off installation may be defined by their location relative to local civil jurisdictions and supporting resource providers. *Remote installation* defines an activity that may require additional capabilities to adequately respond to and recover from an emergency or crisis due to its remote location in relation to other response assets.

a. Situation. Expand EM policy beyond Marine Corps installations which have the capability, responsibility, and jurisdiction to direct law enforcement (LE), fire, and EMS actions.

(1) Off-installation locations have no organic security or emergency response capabilities and must rely on local agencies to provide emergency response services.

(2) This policy addresses EM activities and coordination at off-installation locations to include activities or commands in the expeditionary (contingency) environment.

b. Assumptions

(1) Reserve component, recruiting, and other activities or facilities located away from established military bases cannot implement EM policies and procedures the same way as Marine Corps facilities aboard installations can.

(2) Sites are dispersed throughout the United States, including Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, resulting in exposure to multiple threats and hazards, tied to local infrastructure for support and services.

(3) Not all emergencies can be foreseen. Off-installation locations may have to adapt rapidly to unique conditions, including multi-jurisdictional situations and simultaneous incidents.

(4) Disaster incidents may impair the availability of local government response and essential services provided by the private sector, constraining an off-installation's locations actions and degrading its assigned mission.

2. Guiding Principles. Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) require the inclusion of site-specific instructions such as the scheme of maneuver during egress, identification of critical personnel, watch-standers, law enforcement, and emergency medical services (LE/EMS) contact information. Off-installation EM programs should strive to:

a. Incorporate MWN procedures into EM and Force Protection (FP) planning, coordinate with local LE and emergency responders, and exercise EAPs regularly.

b. To the extent possible, coordinate with local EM activities, including Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), where applicable, to facilitate planning and coordination during emergency or disaster incidents.

c. Submit casualty reports per reference (ar).

d. Subscribe to information sharing capabilities (i.e., "Eagle Eyes" and "C4I Suite") to ensure common operational picture and situational awareness (SA).

e. Leverage the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) and other threat information capabilities to establish and maintain a current threat picture.

3. Contingency Location (CL) Emergency Management

a. General

(1) Overview. The volume and power of natural hazards within the operating environment threaten mission execution and challenge implementing effective, layered measures to prevent mission disruption. While the Marine Corps operates across all domains of war, its role as an expeditionary force in readiness elevates its exposure to powerful sea-based weather incidents, including typhoons and hurricanes. Threats also exist against operations conducted on land in the form of natural occurrences such as earthquakes, severe inclement weather, and other hazardous incidents that can be predicted or occur without warning. These events' direct, secondary, and tertiary effects cannot be entirely prevented, but adequate protection can reduce their impact and support rapid recovery capabilities following damage or loss. In addition to the clear threat to personnel caused by natural hazards, the loss of costly assets, facilities, infrastructure, and training time can be difficult to compensate. The lingering effects of these incidents necessitate a range of preventive and recovery efforts, including emergency response and preparedness, and provide an opportunity to identify and integrate innovative protective measures focused on the impact on the mission.

(2) Contingency Basing. Per reference (r), contingency basing is the life cycle process of planning, establishing, constructing, operating, managing, transferring, and transitioning, or closing non-enduring locations supporting combatant commander requirements.

b. Strategic Guidance

(1) Per reference (ab), DoD maintains and operates from

Enclosure (2)

foreign locations and U.S. territories to accommodate an adjustable force presence, as well as the necessary flexibility to respond to crises and ensure homeland defense. As part of managing those locations, the Enduring Location Master List records those locations where the United States is expected to have security interests in the foreseeable future. Similarly, the Contingency Location Master List records non-enduring locations and formally designates which lead Service has been assigned to each semi-permanent location.

(2) Reference (j) establishes policy to increase effectiveness and efficiency in contingency basing by integrating comprehensive RM for EM into the planning, design, and operations of contingency locations (CLs). By adopting EM practices, CLs must be prepared for, respond to, mitigate against, and recover from all-hazard incidents.

(a) CLs are non-enduring locations OCONUS that support and sustain operations during named and unnamed contingencies or other operations as directed by the appropriate authority and are categorized by mission life-cycle requirements as initial, temporary, or semi-permanent.

(b) Due to their remote geographic location, CLs may have limited organic security or emergency response capabilities. CLs may rely on adjacent bases or units to provide emergency response and recovery services. The remote placement of a CL may decrease the risk of specific incidents occurring. The remote nature increases the CLs time to survive independently with outside assistance. In such cases, additional EM responsibilities and functions may be required to ensure successful response and recovery operations.

(c) Contingency Location Characteristics. Reference (r) describes the characteristics of contingency locations, and classifies them by duration, purpose, and size, depicted in Table 2-1:

Phase	Construction Standard	Expected Duration
Contingency	Organic	Up to 90 days
Contingency	Initial	Up to 9 months
Contingency	Temporary	Up to 24 months
Contingency	Semi-permanent	24 to 60 months
Enduring	Permanent	60 months +

Table 2-1.--Contingency Location (CL) Characteristics

c. Applicability. To the extent possible, this Order applies to force protection programs at non-enduring locations, such as forward operating bases, contingency operating bases, or similar fixed sites in foreign locations supporting and sustaining operations during named and unnamed contingencies and other operations.

d. Goal. Provide guidance and integrate and synchronize EM requirements and concepts into the expeditionary (contingency) environment.

e. Assumptions. The following assumptions are considered to facilitate planning efforts:

(1) Expeditionary bases located away from established military installations cannot implement EM policies and procedures in the same manner that major installations can.

(2) Not all emergencies can be foreseen. Expeditionary locations may have to adapt rapidly to unique conditions, which may include multi-jurisdictional situations and simultaneous incidents.

(3) Disaster incidents may impair the availability of HN response, constraining an expeditionary location's actions and degrading its assigned mission.

Chapter 3

Planning and Coordination

1. General. Per references (e) and (ac), Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) are developed and implemented to handle anticipated emergencies before the commencement of emergency response actions. ERPs shall be in writing, reviewed annually, and updated as needed. ERPs are also referred to as SOPs, Emergency Operations Plans or Emergency Management Plans.

2. Emergency Response Plan (ERP) Development

a. General. Commanders and designated EM personnel are responsible for developing and maintaining ERPs or SOPs.

(1) ERPs must be flexible enough for use in all emergencies, including unforeseen incidents, with detailed information to provide an initial course of action for commanders and assigned EM personnel to proceed with pre-planned responses to potential unexpected incidents.

(2) Individual elements of an ERP are included in applicable command, unit, or installation-specific EM exercises to ensure assigned personnel are prepared in their assigned roles. All ERPs shall be coordinated with tenant organizations, federal, SLTT, other services, and private (or HN) response and recovery partners.

(3) ERPs should be exercised annually and include engagement with supporting emergency response agencies and updated as needed.

b. Requirements. Per references (e) and (ac), ERPs must communicate the following, at a minimum:

(1) Mission, goals, and objectives of the ERP and meet explicit planning objectives. ERPs are developed with a clear understanding and identification of the mission-essential functions of the command, unit, activity, or installation.

(2) Functional roles, responsibilities, and lines of authority for all personnel, organizations, and agencies assigned EM responsibilities.

(3) Community profile

(4) Mitigation activities and planning, including:

(a) Risk management

(b) Training

(c) Exercise and evaluation.

Enclosure (2)

(d) Interagency coordination

(e) Equipment

(f) Interim and long-term plans establish actions to reduce or eliminate the risks of identified hazards and threats. Reference (e) and Appendix C contain amplifying information on risk assessment planning tools.

(5) Mitigation planning establishes interim and long-term actions to reduce or eliminate the risks of identified hazards and threats.

(6) Response planning establishes response actions and assigns responsibilities for carrying out those actions.

(a) Location or site-specific information such as the scheme of maneuver during egress, rally points, law enforcement, and fire and emergency services (F&ES) contact information, and accountability.

1. Geographic threat information based on threat/risk assessments for man-made hazards (e.g., enemy attack, civil unrest, HAZMAT incidents).

2. Geographic natural disaster threat/risk assessments for the area (e.g., tornados, hurricanes/typhoons, earthquakes, extreme temperatures).

3. Procedures to efficiently account for all personnel during national emergencies or natural disasters. References (at) and (au) provide amplifying information regarding personnel accountability requirements.

(b) Methods for defining, shaping, and sharing a COP with local civil and military partners include a communications plan.

(c) Methods for providing comprehensive warning coordination, MWN, and Emergency Public Information (EPI) before, during, and after an incident, including destructive weather and medical emergencies.

(d) Per reference (ad), COOP planning identifies mission-essential functions and personnel, procedures, and resources. COOP plans may be completed as a separate, stand-alone document referenced by the EM plan.

(e) Evacuation management, evacuation routes, local safe havens, mass care, and Emergency Family Assistance (EFA) planning.

(f) Shelter-in-place; lockdown planning and procedures.

Enclosure (2)

(g) Volunteer and donations management establishes procedures for organizing and coordinating the receipt of unsolicited services and goods in a manner that comports with applicable law and policy, and does not interfere with response and recovery operations. Use of volunteers is authorized for emergencies involving the safety of human life or the protection of property per Section 1342 of Title 32, USC, but volunteers may not perform normal, day-to-day, non-emergency functions or tasks in their voluntary capacity.

(h) EFA mass care services that establish procedures to integrate victim and family services during response to and recovery from an emergency, per reference (ao).

(i) Crisis and mass casualty (MASCAL) response that integrates religious support and all available medical support in response to the full spectrum of crisis or catastrophic incidents.

(j) Appropriate dynamic protocols to allow first responders, first receivers, and emergency responders to access the installation in an emergency.

(7) Recovery planning provides short and long-term priorities for restoring functions, services, resources, facilities, programs, and infrastructure.

(8) Communications through all phases of an emergency that address communication capability and operation of major communication nodes, per reference (e):

(a) All EM programs must develop a comprehensive, integrated, and interoperable emergency communications capability with an approved communications plan.

(b) Written communications plans shall detail procedures for communication with all identified command, control, and communications (C3) nodes within the EM plan.

(9) Support for individuals with disabilities and special needs, and others with access and functional needs, including validation that all emergency evacuation plans are developed, implemented, and exercised.

3. Emergency Action Plan (EAP) Development

a. General. EAPs are written plans that are implemented to facilitate and organize personnel actions during workplace emergencies. EAPs assist in managing emergencies, synchronize actions, execute immediate protective actions, and facilitate first response. EAPs should provide location/site-specific information such as the scheme of maneuver during egress, evacuation routes, rally points, shelter-in-place locations, law enforcement, and fire and

Enclosure (2)

emergency services contact information, and personnel accountability in response to an emergency. Appendix H is a sample EAP which may be tailored to meet specific location requirements.

b. Requirements. Reference (e) establishes requirements to communicate EAPs to personnel and must communicate the following minimum requirements:

(1) Procedures for reporting and evacuating from a fire, active shooter incident, or other emergencies.

(2) Procedures for emergency evacuation, including the type of evacuation, exit route assignments, shelter-in-place locations, muster areas, and personnel accountability after evacuation.

(3) Locations of emergency equipment and equipment shutdown procedures.

(4) EAPs should be implemented at off-installation activities where detailed ERPs or SOPs are not practical. Per reference (e), EAPs implemented at off-installation locations must be exercised once a year, at a minimum, and include engagement with supporting local emergency response agencies, if practical.

(5) EAPs should be coordinated and synchronized with installation EM plans and appropriate public safety agencies.

4. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Planning and Coordination

a. General. Per reference (t), most Marine Corps installations have an organic EOD section. EOD sections are force protection assets and assist in operations through both routine and emergency responses for explosive ordnance-related issues. Per reference (ae), EOD incidents are normally categorized by the responding unit according to the threat it poses to critical combat resources, infrastructure/facilities, or by the resultant destruction potential should the explosive item detonate.

(1) EOD personnel are considered explosives or munitions emergency responders, as defined in 40 C.F.R. Section 260.10, who can perform emergency responses under the Standards Applicable to Emergency Response rule: 40 CFR 266.204 and DoD 6055.09-M Vol. 7, per reference (ae) and (aw).

(2) EOD personnel are considered emergency responders and assist in maintaining readiness through participation in installation emergency management programs worldwide. In the EOD emergency response role, EOD commanders coordinate preparedness, response, and recovery requirements and capabilities with SLTT governments, other

military departments, or HN partners using an all-hazards approach that balances RM (i.e., threat, vulnerability, and consequence), resources, and need.

(a) Per reference (n), local military commanders, may provide EOD support to local civil authorities to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions. Additionally, per reference (aw), such an immediate response may include actions to provide advice and assistance to civil authorities, when requested, in the mitigation, rendering safe, and disposition of suspected or detected presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), damaged or deteriorated explosives or munitions, an improvised explosive device (IED), other potentially explosive material or device, or other potentially harmful military chemical munitions or devices, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat.

(3) EOD may provide a response capability in support of installation force protection. Installation MAAs/MOAs/MOUs or other special arrangements can allocate HN and US military police forces, fire and emergency services, medical services, federal, SLTT agencies, and CBRN units. Agreements with HN authorities are often adapted to grant commanders security responsibility within the installation boundary, and the HN security responsibility outside this boundary.

(4) EOD units maintain direct liaison authority between agencies and organizations requesting EOD response, support, or emergency management planning and considerations. Per reference (aw), EOD forces will maintain relationships with local, State, tribal, and other Federal bomb disposal, and other law enforcement agency assets near their geographical locations. Such relationships may include conferences and training exercises to increase the interoperability and integration with local bomb squad agencies, to improve the response capabilities to civil authorities when requested, and to enhance the consolidated response capabilities. EOD personnel may also conduct UXO and explosive ordnance awareness and education programs that inform and promote public safety of the hazards associated with military munitions and explosive items.

b. Installation Emergency Management Explosive Ordnance Disposal Plan Requirements

(1) The installation emergency management "all-hazards" program intends to prepare installations for emergencies, so they respond appropriately, protect personnel, and save lives, allowing them to promptly recover and restore operations after an emergency. This program includes first responders such as firefighters, LE, security personnel, and emergency medical technicians. EOD personnel can provide an immediate response to an all-hazards incident, per reference (af).

(a) Commands, activities, or installations must coordinate and integrate all protection programs using the RM methodology. This will be accomplished through the integration of CBRN and EOD preparedness policies, plans, procedures, and guidelines in collaboration with installation/facility EM programs, and verification that CBRN and EOD requirements are supported by sufficient command and control capabilities, equipment, and training to ensure readiness in response to the accidental or intentional release of a CBRN or EOD agent or device.

(b) Commands, activities, or installations will coordinate with federal and SLTT authorities, as well as the chain of command operational authorities as it may be impossible to determine if a CBRN incident was accidental or intentional. Emergency response procedures must consider and address the unique characteristics of a CBRN incident.

(c) Commands, activities, and installations that are unable to field the required capabilities will coordinate for those capabilities through MOU/MOA or other agreements with federal, SLTT authorities or an ISSA with adjacent installations.

(d) Tenant EOD units aboard installations should be written into all installation protection/base defense plans, and fully integrated into emergency response operations and training, per reference (t).

(e) Per references (t) and (ae), local installation commanders must ensure EOD sections are provided the necessary transportation, communication, explosive storage, and physical security assets to facilitate emergency response actions.

c. Additional Coordination

(1) Installation EM shall coordinate with tenant EOD teams, other installations, and local civil jurisdictions on the capabilities, capacity, and availability of EOD units. Support agreements shall be established with one or more providers to provide a reasonable expectation of 24/7/365 availability.

(2) Per reference (t), organic and tenant EOD assets should be integrated into the installation EMWG and the emergency planning process to the greatest extent possible. Designated representatives should review all elements of the installation EM plan regarding the potential or actual use of explosives.

(3) In support of references (k), (ag), and (aq), all Marine Corps installations shall develop CBRN incident preparedness support annexes with detailed, consistent, accurate, and actionable procedures for sample and evidence collection, presumptive detection,

confirmatory testing, use of definitive analysis and confirmatory testing results, casualty decontamination, team (responder) decontamination, and any other CBRND or EOD-specific tasks or procedures identified during the development of the installation response plan.

(4) Installations shall develop preventative measures against the introduction of explosives and chemical or biological-laden mail from entering the installation mail system, as well as procedures for responding to suspicious mail.

5. Emergency Management Working Group (EMWG)

a. Per reference (e), commanders should establish EMWGs to guide EM program planning and implementation, as appropriate. EMWGs are intended to assist in developing, executing, exercising, and assessing EM programs. The principal goal of an EMWG is to coordinate plans and concepts of operations between multiple functional areas and between organic response agencies and organizations and their mutual aid partners. Additionally, EMWGs are responsible for planning, training, and exercising EM, CBRND, and EOD preparedness. EMWGs should encourage participation by appropriate federal, SLTT (or HN) EM agencies and departments, and should:

(1) Meet semi-annually or as often as the commander directs, to develop and refine EM plans and address immediate or emergent EM program issues. Commanders may establish decision support forums under more broadly focused efforts, such as an Installation Protection Working Group (IPWG) or Force Protection Working Group (FPWG), that can serve the same purpose as the EMWG.

(2) Provide a forum to provide direction and decisions on immediate or emergent EM matters.

(3) Include persons with EM, incident management communications, CBRN and EOD incident preparedness and response, Defense Critical Infrastructure Protection (DCIP), and active shooter response expertise. Include liaison personnel from tenant organizations and appropriate federal, SLTT, public works, other services, private, or HN EM representatives, as necessary.

(4) Evaluate and modify existing agreements when and where appropriate, and ensure all stakeholders are aware of applicable agreements.

(5) Integrate CBRN, EOD, and tenant activity preparedness, and response initiative into resource planning. Ensure training plans are developed to conduct appropriate training for CBRN and EOD response teams and personnel, per reference (k).

(6) Collect and prioritize EM preparedness resource requirements for POM submission.

(7) Ensure the ERP is integrated with local EM response plans, as necessary.

(8) Conduct and maintain annual threat/hazard, vulnerability, and food and capability assessments to determine vulnerabilities to all incidents.

(9) Ensure plans for providing EFA that address the requirements in reference (ao). EFA plans/policy shall be integrated into overarching EM plans and tested annually, per reference (e).

(10) Convene Recovery Working Group(s) (RWGs) during recovery efforts after natural or man-made incidents, per reference (e).

(11) Ensure assigned personnel are appropriately organized, trained, equipped, and sustained to provide emergency response to all threats or hazards.

Chapter 4

Emergency Management Concepts and Operations

1. Emergency Essential Personnel

a. General. Disasters can cause local or regional continuity issues by threatening the ability of units to execute their statutory authorities, perform essential functions, deliver essential services, and retain their warfighting capability.

b. Purpose. Essential personnel planning ensures an organization can perform its essential functions, provide essential services, and deliver core capabilities during a disruption of normal operations. Deliberate selection and notification of essential personnel are required before emergencies or crises.

c. Objective. The objective for personnel deemed essential to the performance of critical military missions (whether military, civilian, or contractor) will be to provide the appropriate level of protection and support for mission continuity.

d. End-State. Personnel who have been identified as emergency essential and assigned to Marine Corps installations, commands, or units located CONUS or OCONUS shall be prepared to respond rapidly, efficiently, and effectively to meet mission requirements for all contingencies and emergencies.

e. Required Action. ERPs shall include a civilian personnel annex that will provide a staffing plan for the contingency or emergency civilian workforce, where appropriate.

(1) Requirements

(a) Essential personnel planning enables the successful implementation of a response plan during and after an emergency by ensuring that essential functions, critical services, and visible leadership are readily available when needed when normal operations are impacted, or when necessary resources are unavailable.

(b) Leverage and integrate essential personnel requirements with existing MA policies and programs that focus on the prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery of critical resources, infrastructure, and continuation of mission requirements.

(c) Requirements and responsibilities of emergency essential personnel should be clearly defined in advance (e.g., EOC personnel, medical personnel).

(d) Conduct routine recall of all equipment and personnel during inclement weather seasons to validate equipment and personnel assignments to execute destructive weather operations.

Enclosure (2)

(e) During inclement weather planning and preparation, alternative means of communication to retain COP and situational awareness (SA) is necessary.

(f) Emergency essential personnel rosters should be reviewed and validated quarterly, and monthly during peak inclement weather seasons.

(g) Emergency essential personnel should be provided the opportunity to evacuate family members in time to return and resume their duties.

(h) Duty rosters should include teams to cover multiple days and be extended for a minimum of two weeks.

(i) Emergency essential personnel designation for access control purposes must be coordinated with the Provost Marshals Office or Marine Corps Police Department (PMO/MCPD) per reference (ah).

(j) Emergency essential personnel should be issued, or have access to, interoperable wireless communication devices to facilitate communications with local first response agencies.

(k) Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) should be provided and used for emergencies such as HAZMAT spills (including biohazards), cleanup operations, emergency egress (i.e., escape respirators), and disaster recovery, per reference (as).

(2) Personnel Categories

(a) Personnel categories shall be used to identify the targeted audience of specific EM requirements and are described as follows:

1. CATEGORY 1. Emergency Essential: U.S. military personnel, DoD civilians, and DoD contractors who perform essential services and mission requirements, and who can conduct safe and effective emergency operations response appropriate to their level of training.

2. CATEGORY 2. Other U.S. personnel, including U.S. military family members living on and off a military installation; non-emergency essential U.S. military personnel, DoD civilian employees, and contract employees other than those performing essential contracting services.

3. CATEGORY 3. Other personnel supporting military operations, including:

a. Non-U.S. citizens who are employees of the Marine Corps or contractors who are not listed in Categories 1 and 2.

Enclosure (2)

b. Foreign military personnel employed by the HN government or by contractors of the HN government.

4. CATEGORY 4. Allied/coalition nation non-essential personnel, including HN personnel and third-country nationals that the United States may assist under an international agreement approved by the DOS or as directed by the SecDef, such as allied/coalition military forces, government officials, and emergency response personnel.

5. CATEGORY 5. First and emergency responders who are U.S. military personnel, DoD civilians, HN, third-country national, and contractor personnel who can conduct safe and effective emergency operations response appropriate to their level of training. Category 5 personnel may also include:

a. EM personnel, fire and emergency services (F&ES) personnel, Expeditionary Firefighting and Rescue (EFR), HAZMAT teams, security forces, EMS personnel, EOD teams, CBRN response teams, medical healthcare providers, public health emergency officers, Emergency Dispatch Services personnel, emergency response teams, mass care personnel, EFA and readiness personnel, and mortuary affairs personnel.

b. Occupational safety and health, industrial hygiene, public works, public affairs, supply or logistics personnel, contract security personnel, and any other personnel designated to perform response or recovery tasks in support of EM programs.

c. Reference (ah) provides amplifying guidance regarding non-affiliated personnel (e.g., law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services, medical professionals) accessing a Marine Corps site or installation in response to an emergency.

2. Destructive Weather

a. General. Reference (ai) describes "destructive weather" as a generic term that describes specific weather incidents such as severe thunderstorms, flooding, tropical cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, and winter storms.

(1) Common weather notice practices (e.g., Marine Corps weather activities) are typically responsible for the timely dissemination of hazardous or destructive weather warnings to Marine Corps activities.

(2) In the absence of Service-level weather warnings, commanding officers should use information disseminated by other agencies including the National Weather Service (NWS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Naval Meteorology and Oceanographic Command (METOC), and local media and other services.

Enclosure (2)

b. Purpose. This section establishes parameters to organize and facilitate preparation, mitigation, response, recovery, and coordinated response and reporting in connection with destructive weather incidents across all organizational interests to save lives, prevent suffering, and mitigate property loss and disruption to mission accomplishment. This section shall be used to ensure common terminology is used in advance of adverse or severe weather and during notification and reporting purposes.

c. Scope. Adverse or severe weather poses a significant threat to military personnel, equipment, and facilities. Adequate and timely warnings, combined with prompt and effective action by commanders, will minimize the loss, damage, and help ensure the safety of personnel. The terminology defined in this Order applies to all Marine Corps activities and commands.

d. Required Action. Commanders and commanding officers at all activities and commands should:

(1) Use all available weather information to minimize potential loss of life and damage to property associated with hazardous weather.

(2) Include precautionary measures and planned rapid responses in local directives to ensure the safety of personnel and property when warnings of destructive weather are received.

(3) At their discretion, set a higher condition of readiness below that established by local disaster preparedness officials.

e. Conditions and Criteria. Conditions of readiness (COR) criteria prescribed in this Order shall be used at all Marine Corps activities and commands and may be modified to reflect local readiness criteria.

(1) Due to the severe nature and duration of destructive weather (hurricanes, tropical cyclones), CORs are established to describe the proximity of a dangerous storm system. Tropical Cyclone Conditions of Readiness (TCCORs) are used to prepare commands and the evacuation of personnel in advance of adverse weather. Once set, TCCORs initiate a series of preparatory actions.

(2) The Atlantic hurricane season extends from 1 June through 30 November and peak months are late August through October. The Atlantic basin includes the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico.

(3) The Eastern-Pacific tropical storm season extends from 15 May through 30 November, and peak months are July through September. The Eastern-Pacific basin extends between 140 degrees to 180 degrees West Longitude.

(4) The Northwest Pacific Typhoon season extends throughout the year, with peak months from late August to early September. The Northwest Pacific basin includes the waters of the South China Sea, the Pacific Ocean extending from the International Dateline to Asia (longitude of 180 degrees West to 100 degrees East).

(5) Commanders retain full authority and responsibility to execute appropriate protective measures and actions during the following conditions:

(a) Tropical Cyclone Condition (TCC) V. The potential for the occurrence of destructive weather is elevated, but no specific system threatens the area. TCC V indicates a seasonal destructive readiness level is in progress or that a specific storm occurring outside the designated season is forecast to affect the area within 96 hours.

(b) Tropical Cyclone Condition (TCC) IV. A specific destructive weather system with sustained winds is forecast to affect the area within 72 hours.

(c) Tropical Cyclone Condition (TCC) III. A specific destructive weather system with sustained winds is forecast to affect the area within 48 hours.

(d) Tropical Cyclone Condition (TCC) II. A specific destructive weather system with sustained winds is forecast to affect the area within 24 hours.

(e) Tropical Cyclone Condition (TCC) I. A specific destructive weather system with sustained winds is forecast to affect the area within 12 hours.

(f) Tropical Cyclone Condition I Caution (TCC IC). A specific destructive weather system with sustained winds is forecast to affect the area within six hours.

(g) Tropical Cyclone Condition I Emergency (TCC IE). The affected area is currently experiencing a specific destructive weather system with sustained tropical-force winds.

(h) Tropical Cyclone Condition I Recovery (TCC IR). The destructive weather system has passed the area, but safety and storm hazards remain.

(i) All Clear. The restrictions established in previous TCCs have been canceled; return to TCC V during the Atlantic or Eastern Pacific Storm Season.

(6) Amplification of the basic conditions prescribed above is authorized to facilitate readiness conditions within local commands. The previous setting of a lower condition of readiness is not a prerequisite for setting any of the conditions. Forecast wind values may be different from the threshold values in Appendix E, to reflect the best possible forecast information.

(7) Expanded definitions for *Watch*, *Warnings*, and *Advisories* are found in Appendix D. Additional information regarding tornados and hurricanes is provided in Appendix E and F.

3. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation Guidance

a. General. Timely and efficient activation of an EOC benefits incident response by alleviating the Incident Commander/Post from maintaining and disseminating situational awareness to leadership, stakeholders, and policymakers, providing resource management support to incident responders, coordinating emergency public information activities, issuing public warnings, and disseminating public service messages.

b. Concept of Operations. Activation of emergency response includes the implementation of the ICS. Depending upon the nature of the emergency or disaster, specific emergency functions may not be activated or be activated after the initial response has already begun.

(1) Large or significant incidents, that involve a partial or full activation of the ICS organization, should have written incident action plans. Emergencies with multiple operational periods should also have written incident action plans to ensure continuity.

(2) Installations located within CONUS should consider the following circumstances when activating an EOC:

- (a) A local government EOC has activated and requests assistance.
- (b) Two or more cities have declared a local emergency.
- (c) Adjacent counties have declared a local emergency.
- (d) Governors' proclamation has been requested, or
- (e) Combination of factors.

(3) Activation conditions should be tailored to threats or hazards that are known to affect an installation (e.g., destructive weather ((TCC), wildland fires, elevation of Health Protection Conditions (HPCON) during public health emergency (i.e., public health crisis (pandemic))).

(4) EOC Activation levels will be determined by:

- (a) Assessments of the current incident information.
- (b) Expansion potential of the incident.
- (c) Complexity of Issues.
- (d) Significant hazards/risks.

4. Emergency Operation Center (EOC) Activation Planning

a. Commands and installations with established EOC locations should implement the standard NIMS activation levels outlined in reference (c), described in Table 4-1:

Activation Level	Description
3 - Normal / Steady State Operations	Activities that are normal for the EOC when no incident or specific risk or hazard has been identified. Routine watch and warning activities if the EOC normally houses this function.
2 - Enhanced Steady-State / Partial Activation	Certain EOC team members/organizations are activated to monitor a credible threat, risk, or hazard and/or to support the response to a new and potentially evolving incident.
1 - Full Activation	EOC team is activated, including personnel from all assisting agencies, to support the response to a major incident or credible threat.

Table 4-1.--Emergency Operations Center Activation Levels

b. A tiered system allows for a build-up period during which actions can be taken to establish a state of maximum readiness. The system also helps build a common operating picture so that all responders can have the same mindset about the severity and urgency of the situation.

(1) Installations and commands must establish the necessary protocols to determine the appropriate readiness levels and notification process when levels change in response to an incident.

(2) Assign responsibilities to assigned directorates and divisions, tenant organizations, on-installation businesses, and the community.

(3) Synchronize all emergency operations with an integrated operational concept.

(4) Coordinate with other protection-related plans and programs including, but not limited to FP, installation protection, C-Int, CBRN defense, MA/CIP, military police operations, F&ES, EOD operations, emergency dispatch services, COOP, medical, and PhySec planning and response.

(5) At a minimum, the system should be updated annually and incorporate lessons learned and opportunities for improvement identified during annual exercises, actual incidents, and RM activities.

5. Evacuation Management

a. General. Safely evacuating threatened populations when endangered by a catastrophic incident or public health emergency (PHE) is one of the principal reasons for evacuation planning. Evacuation decisions significantly impact personnel welfare and mission readiness. Evacuation planning guidance applies to severe catastrophic incidents that can cause extensive damage over large areas and shall support a response to large-scale man-made or natural disasters that occur with or without notice. Evacuation management and planning considerations include:

(1) The capability to direct and manage the evacuation of personnel and animals to a local safe haven, or a civilian shelter provided by one or more civil jurisdictions, or a pre-designated, geographically remote location. Evacuation management includes the phased or simultaneous return of evacuees to their permanent duty location and/or residence or business during the recovery phase.

(2) Includes continuous communication to evacuees during the entire evacuation process, throughout mass care operations, and during the return of evacuees to their residences or workplaces.

(3) Evacuation removes personnel at risk from hazard(s) and significantly decreases any emergency's scope, scale, and impact. An endangered population is directed to use specified evacuation routes and transportation methods to depart a threatened area/location during an evacuation.

(4) An evacuation or limited evacuation must be caused by unusual or emergency circumstances (i.e., national, or natural/man-made disaster, PHE, war, riots, civil uprising or unrest, adverse political conditions, or similar conditions of comparable magnitude). The safety of military personnel, civilian employees, and their family members is paramount.

(5) Effective evacuations are dependent upon several factors. Planning for evacuations must consider:

- (a) Nature of the catastrophic incident.
- (b) Number of personnel to be evacuated.
- (c) Amount of warning or notice necessary to prepare to evacuate.
- (d) Availability of transportation, including populations who are transportation dependent or have no means to evacuate out of harm's way.
- (e) Duration of relocation or displacement.
- (f) Prior planning efforts.
- (g) Identification of assembly areas (designated locations where personnel gather during an evacuation to board arranged transportation) and safe havens.
- (h) Identifying and establishing primary and alternate evacuation routes. Zones to be evacuated should be based on storm surge/flood zones versus wind speed.
- (i) Evacuation timing, the appropriate start and end times of an evacuation based on storm and traffic conditions.

(6) Evacuation plans should make accommodations for evacuation and sheltering of diverse populations as follows:

- (a) Personnel with medical, special needs, or present themselves accompanied by pets or service animals.
- (b) Personnel with communication or mobility limitations (deaf, blind, non-English speaking, wheelchair-bound).
- (c) Personnel with conditions that may require assistance with daily activities, but do not require hospital admission or hospital sheltering.
- (d) Return and relocation of displaced personnel.

b. Evacuation Authority (Continental United States (CONUS) and Non-foreign Areas OCONUS. Per references (aj) and (al), the following officials are responsible for ordering or authorizing an evacuation of military and civilian personnel, as well as their dependents:

- (1) The SecDef or designated representative (e.g., the Undersecretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) (USD(P&R))).
- (2) The Secretary of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, or the Secretary's designated representative.
- (3) The head of a DoD component or designated representative.
- (4) Installation commanders or designated representatives.

(a) Commanders (or a designated representative) retain authority to order or authorize an evacuation to prevent loss of life, prevent human suffering, or mitigate property damage under imminently severe conditions.

(b) Commanders have the authority to close all, or part of an activity is based on extreme weather, natural disasters, or unforeseen interruptions of building services that prevent personnel from safely traveling to or performing work at approved locations.

c. Guiding Principles. The following guiding principles should be considered during evacuation planning and execution:

(1) The decision of local officials to evacuate an area is not sufficient. Appropriate authorizing officials must authorize an evacuation order since civil authorities cannot obligate the expenditure of DoD funds. Evacuation allowances can only be paid as of the date the evacuation is authorized and ordered and cannot be authorized retroactively.

(2) Commanders should identify decision points to assist in evacuation planning and decision-making.

(3) Evacuations ordered by military commanders shall be coordinated and/or synchronized with evacuation orders issued by local, state, or federal authorities.

(4) Evacuation guidance issued by military authority should not conflict with evacuation orders issued by local, state, or federal authorities.

(5) Evacuation information should be storm-specific and allow sufficient time for personnel to prepare and evacuate.

(6) Updated information should be accurate and timely, including road closures, etc. Personnel facing extreme weather threats and subject to evacuation should be encouraged to evacuate in unambiguous terms.

(7) Where available, social media platforms should be maximized to coordinate content and the release of information. Evacuation plans will include procedures for the continuous broadcast of communications to evacuees during the evacuation process, and during the return of evacuees to their residences or workplaces at their home station.

(8) When evacuation is ordered, authorized commanders will designate specific safe haven(s) to speed accountability, expedite mission reconstitution, and allow more effective provision of assistance for evacuees, and prevent or minimize excessive travel and potential per diem reimbursement.

(9) The order to evacuate select locations pertains to all personnel (i.e., military, military family members, DoD civilian employees, and DoD civilian employee family members) who work at or live within the vicinity defined by evacuation orders. Certain personnel may be required to remain behind to perform mission-essential duties (e.g., security, base operations, watch-standers, command, and control personnel).

(10) Non-essential personnel who reside off base should be instructed to follow local mandatory evacuation orders issued by SLTT officials.

(11) Personnel with medical issues that require electricity (i.e., dialysis) or specialized care (oxygen therapy) should be encouraged to evacuate to locations that can provide necessary medical support immediately. Other special needs dependents who require frequent medical or mental health support should likewise consider the risks of not evacuating, as medical facilities will potentially be impacted by an incident and the ability to meet medical surge capacity requirements will be curtailed.

(12) Personnel electing not to evacuate should be cognizant of the likelihood of power failures, inaccessible roads, flooding, and communication with first responders may become difficult or impossible. Degradation or interruption of other utility services may occur.

(13) Personnel who seek protection from the effects of severe weather should be instructed to stock up on essential life support items, including water, canned non-perishable food, toiletries and hygiene, diapers, flashlights, and batteries, as restoration of electrical services or utilities may be delayed.

Enclosure (2)

(14) A sample Evacuation Order message is provided in Appendix G, which may be tailored to suit location/conditions.

d. Types of Evacuation

(1) Mandatory/Ordered. During an ordered non-elective evacuation, only designated Categories 1 and 5 personnel should remain to fulfill specific mission requirements. Generally, mandatory evacuations are issued upon issuance of a hurricane watch at 48 hours or hurricane warning at 36 hours by the National Weather Service.

(2) Voluntary/Authorized. When danger to personnel is remote, but loss of services is possible, a voluntary evacuation may be authorized. Release of DoD civilians must be in accordance with existing Human Resource Office procedures.

e. Scope of Evacuations

(1) Localized. Localized areas may be affected by a catastrophic incident. Evacuation of designated areas within a region or other specific geographic area is ordered based on specific hazards (i.e., low-lying areas in anticipation of high winds, flooding, or tidal surge).

(2) Total. Much of an area may be affected by an incident (e.g., storm surge in coastal areas). Evacuation of an entire region or geographic area is ordered or authorized. Immediate evacuation from areas of high threat from flooding represents the ideal mitigation strategy during disaster response activities. Failure to evacuate at-risk populations from flood watch areas may exacerbate response requirements. Relocation of relatively stable and healthy populations is easier than it is to accommodate life support requirements under conditions of severe environmental duress.

f. Length of Evacuation. The anticipated length of evacuation will determine if military and civilian family members should travel to the nearest available accommodations, designated safe haven, or other designated place.

(1) Limited. Circumstances making evacuation necessary are expected to improve to the extent that evacuated personnel can return to their home station within a short time frame. CONUS members and dependents may be authorized or ordered to move to the nearest available accommodations.

(2) Safe Haven. Circumstances are not expected to immediately improve to permit personnel to return to their home station within a reasonable timeframe. Personnel may be entitled to allowances while traveling to and residing in a safe haven or other designated location. Where feasible, safe haven locations should be within one day of travel and co-located with a Marine Corps activity.

Enclosure (2)

(3) Designated Place. Circumstances are not expected to improve to permit personnel to return to their home station. Personnel may be assigned to a designated place for an extended period.

g. Tasks

(1) Commanders shall:

(a) Publish destructive weather orders or standard operating procedures, and

(b) Annually

1. Review and update Destructive Weather Orders, SOPs, or Emergency Response Plan Annexes before the onset of known adverse/severe weather seasons (i.e., before 15 May or during periods when destructive weather is elevated). Information must be made available to key staff and watchstanders.

2. Identify key personnel (e.g., Regional EMs, installation, unit or tenant EM representatives, personnel accountability points of contact, and all Category 1 and 5 personnel).

3. Develop or validate regional, installation, command, or activity evacuation notification procedures.

4. Conduct annual/semi-annual destructive weather exercises before the onset of severe weather season (e.g., during periods when destructive weather is elevated (i.e., Atlantic hurricane season, tornado season)).

5. Identify, designate, or review/update evacuation routes. Disseminate evacuation route information to all personnel.

6. Coordinate and de-conflict evacuation planning with local authorities, service counterparts, and tenant organizations and units.

7. Ensure all military and civilian personnel are trained on the evacuation policies and procedures contained in this Order.

8. Designate or review pre-designated safe havens to be utilized by evacuees. Provide safe haven information and disseminate information to all assigned military and civilian personnel.

9. Develop or revise agreements (e.g., MAA, MOA, MOU, ISSA) to ensure EM coordination and support.

Enclosure (2)

h. Before Ordering Evacuation

(1) Coordinate and de-conflict with local officials (law enforcement, Department of Transportation) for road status between evacuation sites and safe havens, or designated locations.

(2) Coordinate and de-conflict evacuation with local EM officials and service counterparts to reduce conflict with local populace movement.

(3) Ensure assigned personnel are informed of existing conditions of readiness. Personnel should be instructed to take preventive measures (e.g., fuel vehicles, stock food and water, fill prescriptions, hotel reservations) and any special reporting instructions (e.g., personnel status and accountability).

i. Executing Evacuation Orders

(1) Issue regional, installation, or command-wide evacuation notification.

(2) Notify higher headquarters and other appropriate authorities that evacuation has commenced, to include Commander Critical Information Requirement (CCIR), as appropriate.

j. Termination of Evacuation Order

(1) Coordinate with local officials (law enforcement Department of Transportation, etc.) for road conditions.

(2) Coordinate and de-conflict evacuation with local EM officials and service counterparts to reduce conflict with local populace movement.

(3) Use all means available to notify evacuated personnel that the evacuation order is modified or terminated.

(4) Collect and develop lessons learned and forward summary results to the MCCLL portal.

k. Foreign Evacuation OCONUS. The decision to evacuate dependents from an OCONUS foreign area rests with the U.S. State Department or the Secretary of Defense. Per reference (ak), the DoD is tasked with preparing and implementing plans for noncombatant evacuees' protection, evacuation, and repatriation.

(1) Actual evacuation assistance can be provided only upon the request of the DOS to either the SecDef or the President of the United States. In the event of an emergency abroad affecting the safety of

U.S. citizens, DoD will support the Secretary of State, which has the overall responsibility to:

(a) Protect U.S. citizens and nationals, and designated other persons, including their evacuation to and welfare in relatively safe areas when necessary and feasible.

(b) Reduce to a minimum the number of U.S. citizens and nationals, and designated other persons, subject to the risk of death and/or seizure as hostages.

(c) Reduce to a minimum the number of U.S. citizens and nationals and designated other persons in probable or actual combat areas so that the combat effectiveness of U.S. and allied forces is not impaired.

(2) At OCONUS locations, evacuations follow established DOS evacuation procedures available via the appropriate embassy or consulate. Installations that include a Sea Port of Debarkation (SPOD) should consider the impact of NEO and the potential of repatriation (REPAT) operations. Emergency response plans must incorporate the execution of NEO and/or REPAT operations. Planning considerations should include evacuation route management, short-term and long-term sheltering, medical care, transportation, security, and the impact on local, state, or HN resources and cognizant agencies.

(3) DoD will execute the evacuation from threatened areas abroad in close coordination with the Secretary of State as an integral part of the overall response to the danger or crisis that precipitates the withdrawal.

(4) Per reference (a1), the types of notification phases in which potential evacuees are notified are essential in developing sensible evacuation plans, outlined below:

(a) Drawdown: The basic options for drawdown are (1) authorized departure and (2) ordered departure. Departure may be authorized or ordered when it is of national interest to require the departure of some or all employees and their eligible family members, or if there is imminent danger to the employees' life or dependents' lives. The three drawdown phases are described on the following page:

1. Stop Movement. DoD issues an order to stop forward movement of military dependents, nonessential DoD civilian employees and their families, families of essential DoD civilian employees, and Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DoDDS) staff and faculty.

2. Authorized Departure. Voluntary departure of command-sponsored military dependents, nonessential DoD civilian

Enclosure (2)

employees and their families, families of essential DoD civilian employees, and DoDDS-dependent school staff/faculty to safe haven locations.

3. Ordered Departure. The mandatory departure of some or all categories of personnel and dependents (such as military dependents, nonessential DoD civilian employees and their families, families of essential DoD civilian employees and DoD dependent school staff and faculty) to designated safe havens is directed by DOS, with the implementation of the theater evacuation plan.

(b) Evacuation: The decision to evacuate personnel assumes that the decision to draw down, at least in part, has been made. When feasible, notifications of potential evacuees involve communicating via the appropriate methods (e.g., established warden system). Diplomatic or other considerations may make the use of specific terms, such as "noncombatant evacuation operation", inadvisable and require the use of other terms instead. The four evacuation phases are:

1. Standfast. All military dependents, nonessential DoD civilian employees, and DoDDS staff and faculty must shelter in place and take appropriate precautions to limit harm since immediate movement will involve unacceptable risks.

2. Leave Commercial. Due to the gravity of a developing situation, nonessential U.S. citizens may be instructed to depart by commercial transportation as soon as possible.

3. Evacuation. When a political or security environment is believed to have deteriorated to the point that the safety of U.S. citizens is threatened, the Chief of Missions (COM) (with DOS approval) orders the departure of personnel based on predetermined criteria established by DOS.

4. Embassy/Post Closing. Conditions may deteriorate to the point that an embassy must close, and all remaining U.S. citizens and embassy employees must be evacuated and will not include U.S. citizens who desire to remain in the country. Notification phases are depicted in Table 4-2:

Draw Down	Stop Movement Authorized Departure Ordered Departure
Evacuation	Stand Fast Leave Commercial Evacuation Embassy / post closure

Table 4-2.--Evacuation Notification Phases

6. Public Health Emergency Declarations and Emergency Health Powers

a. General. Public health emergencies can appear and progress rapidly, leading to widespread health, social, and economic consequences. Their causes can be diverse, and they may result from natural disasters, industrial accidents, or intentional CBRN incidents, including the release of a new or reintroduced infectious agent, biological toxin, zoonotic disease, or radiological hazard. They may also result from a cyberattack on critical infrastructure with cascading consequences that endanger the public's health, per reference (f).

b. Guidance. Commanders must be prepared to make timely decisions to protect lives, property, and infrastructure and enable installations and activities to sustain mission-critical operations and essential services.

(1) Commanders should expect a level of uncertainty during the decision-making process, especially during the early stages of a public health emergency.

(2) Public Health Emergency Officers (PHEOs) and SJAs or command judge advocates (CJAs) should be prepared to provide relevant guidance relating to authorized actions, powers, and limits of authority.

(3) Efforts that strengthen lines of communication with civilian decision-makers at the community level will enhance the responses effectiveness.

(4) Situations that may be public health emergencies include the occurrence or the imminent threat of an illness or health condition with a high probability of any of the following:

(a) A significant number of deaths.

(b) A significant number of serious or long-term disabilities.

(c) Widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent that poses a significant risk of substantial future harm.

(d) Health care needs that exceed available resources.

(e) Severe degradation of mission capabilities or routine operations.

c. Specific Guidance. Commanders will coordinate with the PHEO to determine the existence of cases suggesting a public health

emergency affecting the installation's population, ensure that sources of the health hazard (e.g., infection or contamination) are investigated, define the distribution of the illness or health condition, and recommend implementation of proper mitigation or control measures. PHEO actions may include:

(1) Initiate actions to collect and analyze data on the health hazard causing the public health emergency, particularly when the source or hazard is unknown or novel, in coordination with applicable installation units.

(2) Evaluate the health threat as a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC). A public health emergency may require notification to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or other appropriate health organizations, as a potential PHEIC, pursuant to applicable international regulations. Some diseases, such as smallpox or severe acute respiratory syndrome require immediate notification to the CDC.

(3) Ensure identification, interviewing, and tracking of all personnel or groups suspected to have been exposed to the health hazard to characterize the source and spread of the hazard and estimate the impact on critical and mission-essential personnel.

(4) Provide advice on appropriate health protective measures (e.g., HPCON for personnel; the examination, closing, evacuation, or decontamination of a facility; or the decontamination or destruction of any material contributing to a public health emergency.)

(5) Share information gathered during the investigation of a potential public health emergency with federal and SLTT public health and public safety officials to the extent necessary to protect public health and safety and for reporting potential PHEICs.

(6) Notify, directly or through appropriate reporting channels, the appropriate defense criminal investigative organization concerning information indicating a possible terrorist incident or other crime. Notifications to other law enforcement authorities (e.g., NCIS, Federal Bureau of Investigation, SLTT police).

d. Public health emergencies may be declared in the United States by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) at a national level pursuant to Section 247d, Title 42, U.S.C., and by SLTT government authorities in their respective jurisdictions according to applicable law.

(1) In these circumstances, the PHEO will assist commanders in determining the impact of the emergency on the installation and what actions are necessary and practicable for the installation to act with the relevant declaration(s).

Enclosure (2)

(2) Installation commanders whose installations fall in the jurisdiction of an SLTT public health emergency declaration may declare a public health emergency on the installation to facilitate coordination with civilian authorities.

(3) In situations where there are potential conflicts with SLTT declarations, the commander and PHEO will consult their SJA/CJA for guidance, particularly where the installation has concurrent federal and State jurisdiction. SLTT public health laws vary between jurisdictions, and the SJA/CJA may be required to provide a legal opinion on the installations legal obligations to comply with the SLTT requirement. When possible, efforts should be made to resolve issues with SLTT authorities before legal action is required.

e. When the commander and PHEO determine that a public health emergency declaration is necessary to respond to a suspected or confirmed incident, the commander will complete a written declaration within the scope of their authority with the support and guidance of the SJA/CJA and in consultation with the Communications and Strategy Officer (COMMSTRATO).

f. The declaration will be communicated within 12 hours to all installation personnel, including those individuals in tenant organizations and commands, and individuals residing on the installation, with the support of the Public Affairs Officer (PAO). Appropriate risk communications (e.g., HPCON) will be developed and distributed to installation personnel, Military Health System (MHS) beneficiaries and guests on the installation to inform all individuals of the situation, actions taken, and where to get more information. If installation services are curtailed, guidance should be provided on other service availability, especially in the case of restrictions on medical care. The PHEO, MTF commander or director, PAO, and other relevant personnel will coordinate the development and distribution of these communications. Amplifying information on HPCONs is in references (f) and (v).

g. Public health emergency declarations terminate automatically in 30 days, unless renewed and re-reported, or may be terminated sooner by the military commander who made the declaration, any senior commander in the chain of command, the Secretary of the Military Department concerned, or the SecDef.

h. For zoonotic diseases, PHEO activities and procedures will be conducted in coordination with other public health and veterinary activities.

i. In areas OCONUS, declarations of a public health emergency may be limited to U.S. personnel and subject to the requirements of applicable treaties, agreements, and other arrangements with foreign governments and allied forces, particularly in the case of non-U.S. installations and field activities.

Enclosure (2)

j. Amplified information regarding public health emergencies and authority are outlined in reference (f).

7. Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

a. General. Per reference (o), DSCA, particularly in large or catastrophic incidents crossing multiple jurisdictions and requiring response across multiple lines of operations, will almost certainly be an exceedingly complex operation. Major responses are a concerted national effort in which the Marine Corps is, but one participant.

(1) Because of its capabilities and resources, the U.S. Marine Corps may be requested through established channels to provide temporary, short-duration emergency support to civil authorities during an emergency when local and state resources have been

overwhelmed and Request for Assistance (RFA) have been submitted by civilian agencies via the procedures detailed in reference (b).

(2) DSCA operations and EM program activities may simultaneously require coordination and de-confliction of requirements to ensure that resources are applied appropriately and to the most pressing need. DSCA response actions, including IRA, must be conducted per references (n), (o), and (am).

b. Emergency Authority. Per references (h) and (n), in extraordinary emergency circumstances, where authorization by the President is impossible and duly constituted local authorities are unable to control the situation, involved federal military commanders are granted "emergency authority."

(1) Emergency authority enables the involved military commander to engage in temporary actions to quell large-scale, unexpected civil disturbances to prevent significant loss of life or wanton destruction of property and to restore governmental function and public order. Commanders will use all available means to seek presidential authorization through the chain of command while applying their emergency authority, including seeking legal advice through judge advocates.

(2) Emergency authority should not be confused with Immediate Response Authority (IRA). Federal forces acting pursuant to IRA are still bound by the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) and statutorily required policy and may not participate directly in law enforcement activities. Emergency authority and actions taken under the Insurrection Act are express exceptions to the PCA.

c. Posse Comitatus Act. The Posse Comitatus Act and statutorily required policy prohibit DoD personnel from direct, active participation in enforcing civil law unless specifically authorized by the Constitution or statute. Indirect support to civilian law

Enclosure (2)

enforcement agencies are permissible, however, subject to appropriate approvals. Such support includes the use of facilities, training, advice, and maintenance and operation of equipment. Such support is appropriate as long as DoD personnel do not directly engage in traditional law enforcement roles, such as search, seizure, and arrest. An SJA should be involved at the earliest possible stages of providing support to civilian law enforcement authorities and throughout the conduct of operations.

d. Immediate Response Authority

(1) Per reference (o), IRA provides local commanders the ability to respond to support requests to save lives quickly, prevent human suffering, or mitigate significant property damage under imminently severe conditions when time does not permit approval from higher authority. IRA does not permit actions that would subject civilians to the use of military power that is regulatory, prescriptive, proscriptive, or compulsory. Consultation with the SJA/CJA is critical when contemplating exercise of IRA. Per reference (am), examples of possible DoD support using IRA include:

(a) Rescue, evacuation, and emergency medical treatment of casualties, maintenance, or restoration of emergency medical capabilities, and safeguarding public health.

(b) Emergency restoration of essential public services (including firefighting, water, communications, transportation, power, and fuel).

(c) Emergency clearance of debris, rubble, and explosive ordnance from public facilities and other areas to permit rescue or movement of people and restoration of essential services.

(d) Monitoring or decontaminating radiological and chemical effects and controlling contaminated areas.

(e) Management of biological effects and reporting through national warning and hazard control systems.

(f) Roadway movement planning

(g) Collecting and distributing water, food, essential supplies, and material based on critical priorities.

(h) Damage assessment(s)

(i) Interim emergency communications

(j) Medical countermeasures (MCM) distribution support

(k) Explosive ordnance disposal

Enclosure (2)

Chapter 5

Training and Exercises

1. Emergency Management Training

a. Training helps ensure that personnel representing various jurisdictional levels and functional disciplines possess a minimum standard level of training, currency, experience, and capability for the incident management or emergency responder position they are tasked to fill.

b. Emergency management training and education programs use curricula and other educational materials developed by civilian entities, DoD components, and other agencies which are used to validate an appropriate level of competency for personnel.

2. Minimum Requirements. Personnel identified and assigned EM missions, functions, and tasks must receive the appropriate level of ICS training, consistent with the NIMS, and should be trained for their assigned positions per reference (e). First responder, first receiver, and emergency responder training OCONUS must account for compatibility with appropriate HN first responder and receiving elements under applicable international agreements.

a. Upon initial assignment, Regional and Installation EM personnel/staff, including EOC watch officers, PHEO/MEM, watchstanders, emergency dispatch personnel, and those with installation CBRN defense and EOD preparedness responsibilities, must complete the following courses, at a minimum:

- (1) IS-100: Introduction to the Incident Command System
- (2) IS-200: Basic Incident Command System for Initial Response
- (3) IS-700: Introduction to the Incident Management System (NIMS), An Introduction
- (4) IS-800: National Response Framework, An Introduction

b. In addition to the required courses outlined in paragraphs 2.a., personnel are encouraged to complete ICS-300: Intermediate Incident Command System for Expanding Incidents Advanced Incident Command System for Command and General Staff - Complex Incidents (ICS-400). Commanders are authorized to expand training requirements for personnel.

c. For most courses, individual no-cost, online training is available through the FEMA Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Independent Study (IS) Program. Access and registration to courses are found at: <https://training.fema.gov/emi.aspx>.

Enclosure (2)

d. To enroll in and register for online training, personnel must receive a Student Identification Designator (SID) which can be obtained by accessing: <https://cdp.dhs.gov/femasid>.

e. ICS-300 and ICS-400 are delivered through State Emergency Management Offices or State Fire Training Academies. These courses are not offered through online study hosted by the FEMA. For training opportunities, personnel should contact their regional/installation emergency manager or State office for emergency management for details on dates, locations, or course specifics. Additional information can be retrieved from the following website:
<https://firstrespondertraining.gov/frts/npscatalog?catalog=EMI>.

f. Hybrid courses for ICS-300 and ICS-400 are also available by registration on the Homeland Security Emergency Management Agency (HSEMA) website. Account registration instructions can be found at <https://hsemaacademy.com>.

3. Senior Leader Training. Senior leader training provides leaders with the requisite knowledge to implement EM program policies, including an overview of all aspects of subordinate EM programs at the strategic and operational levels, with an emphasis on mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery operations. Commanders and designated staff are encouraged to enroll and complete the following courses:

(1) Emergency Management for Senior Officials (IS-0908): This course introduces senior leaders to the role they play in EM, and the responsibilities associated with preparing for, responding to, and recovering from incidents. The course is available through FEMAs Independent Study (IS) program (online), accessible at <https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?CODE=IS-908>.

(2) Emergency Preparedness Response Course (EPRC) - Executive and Commander Course (US-024): This course provides an overview of the ICS, NRF, and response and the local, state, and National levels during emergencies. The course also describes how DSCA fits into the missions of homeland security and defense missions to provide civil support. The course is available by accessing the Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) portal (CAC enabled), at: <https://jkodirect.jten.mil/atlas2/page/logging/login.jsf>.

4. Operating Forces Training. Operating forces are not likely to respond to domestic incidents other than as elements of a Joint Task Force or more rarely, immediate response, therefore, are not subject to the minimum training requirements outlined in this Order. Training on NIMS, NRF, and ICS should be considered part of an appropriate training program consistent with military readiness, and as informed by the commander's estimate of likely contingencies, when engaged in DSCA. Military forces typically operate internally with traditional

command and control structures, but adjacent, supporting, and supporting civilian authorities do not. Operating force employment in DSCA is significantly enhanced by personnel who are familiar with NIMS, NRF, ICS, and emergency management concepts.

5. Training Exception. First responder, first receiver, and emergency response training conducted OCONUS must account for compatibility with appropriate HN first response and receiving elements in accordance with applicable international agreements. OCONUS HN civilians and contractors are exempt from requirements for independent study courses IS-700 and IS-800, per reference (e).

6. Emergency Management Exercises and Evaluation

a. Emergency management exercises may be conducted in coordination with, or as part of other tabletop, full-scale, or functional exercises that encompass all aspects of protection including AT, CIP, CBRND, EOD, Public Safety Communications (PSC), Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES), Expeditionary Firefighting and Rescue (EFR), Law Enforcement (LE), Physical Security/Security Forces, MTFs, EFA, and readiness, and destructive weather exercises (DWX). The exercise program shall include a thorough and objective evaluation process.

b. Annual exercises must be designed to:

(1) Test and exercises emergency response, coordination, and emergency communication plans.

(2) Validate key personnel assignments and recall procedures

(3) Clarify roles and responsibilities

(4) Identify capability and resource gaps

(5) Identify opportunities for improvement

(6) Identify resources and partnership arrangements essential to response activities (e.g., MAA, MOU, MOA, ISSA, and SOFA)

(7) Conduct exercise response and coordination

(a) Mass warning and notification and emergency public information.

(b) Notification protocols, both internal (e.g., installation personnel, including tenant organizations, only) and external (e.g., HHQ, SLTT, other Services, and HN partners).

Enclosure (2)

(c) Exercise EM staff and key personnel, crisis action team members, first-responders/receivers, specialists, operators, and watch-standers.

(d) MASCAL response

(e) Destructive weather (seek shelter)

(f) Active shooter response and coordination (Lockdown)

(g) Exercise support agreements in conjunction with installation exercises on an annual basis.

(h) Evacuation protocols and procedures

(i) Validate EOC activation procedures

(j) Failover of primary 9-1-1 services to an alternate FSLTT Public Safety Answering Point or secondary Emergency Communications Center.

APPENDIX A

Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAR	After Action Report
AHTA	All Hazard Threat Assessment
AHTCA	All Hazard Threat Capability Assessment
AOR	Area of Operation(s)
AT	Anti-terrorism
AT/FP	Anti-terrorism / Force protection
BSI	Base Support Installation
BUMED	Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
CBRND	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Defense
CCDR	Combatant Commander
CCIR	Commanders Critical Information Requirement
CJA	Command Judge Advocate
CL	Contingency Location
COCOM	Combatant Command (Command Authority)
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COLPRO	Collective Protective
CONUS	Continental United States
COP	Common Operational Picture
COT	Commercial Off-the-Shelf
DCIP	Defense Critical Infrastructure Protection
DHA	Defense Health Agency
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDEA	Department of Defense Education Activity
DoD EMSG	Department of Defense Emergency Management Steering Group
DON	Department of the Navy
DON / AA	Department of the Navy/Assistant for Administration
DOS	Department of State
DR	Disaster Relief
DRMD	Directive and Records Management Division
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
DWX	Destructive Weather Exercise
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EFA	Emergency Family Assistance
EM	Emergency Management
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMSG	Emergency Management Steering Group
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPI	Emergency Public Information
EPLO	Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FACMAPS	Functional Area Checklist Management and Processing System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
F&ES	Fire and Emergency Services
FMF	Fleet Marine Force
FP	Force Protection

FPWG	Force Protection Working Group
GOT	Government Off-the-shelf
HA	Humanitarian Assistance
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HHQ	Higher Headquarters
HHS	Health and Human Services
HN	Host Nation
HNA	Host Nation Agreement
HPCON	Health Protection Condition
HQMC	Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
HS	Health Services
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
ICS	Incident Command System
IEET	Installation Exercise Evaluation Team
IGMC	Inspector General of the Marine Corps
IP	Installation Protection
IPWG	Installation Protection Working Group
IRA	Immediate Response Authority
IS	Independent Study
ISB	Incident Support Base
ISSA	Inter-Service Support Agreement
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JPEO	Joint Program Executive Office
KR	Key Resource
LE	Law Enforcement
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MA	Mission Assurance
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MAFFS	Modular Airborne Firefighting System
MARFOR	Marine Forces
MAWG	Mission Assurance Working Group
MASCAL	Mass Casualty
MCCLL	Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned
MC-CAMS	Marine Corps Critical Infrastructure Management System
MCICOM	Marine Corps Installations Command
MCLLP	Marine Corps Lessons Learned Program
MCMAA	Marine Corps Mission Assurance Assessment
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force(s)
MEM	Medical Emergency Manager
METOC	Naval Meteorology and Oceanographic Command
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
MTF	Military Treatment Facility
MWN	Mass Warning and Notification
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NEO	Noncombatant Evacuation Operation
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System

NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NMCPHC	Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPF	National Planning Framework
NPG	National Preparedness Goal
NPS	National Preparedness System
NRF	National Response Framework
NWS	National Weather Service
OCONUS	Outside the Continental United States
OCJS	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PA	Public Affairs
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PCA	Posse Comitatus Act
PHE	Public Health Emergency
PHEIC	Public Health Emergency of International Concern
PHEM	Public Health Emergency Management
PHEO	Public Health Emergency Officer
PID	Pandemic and Infectious Disease
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PMO	Provost Marshals Office
POA&M	Plan of Action and Milestones
POD	Point of Dispensing
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RA	Risk Assessment
RFA	Request for Assistance
RM	Risk Management
RSS	Receipt, Staging, Storage
RWG	Recovery Working Group
SA	Situational Awareness
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SIP	Shelter-in-place
SIR	Serious Incident Report
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SLTI	Service Level Training Installation
SLTT	State, Local, Tribal and Territorial
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure(s)
SPOD	Sea Port of Debarkation
TCC	Tropical Cyclone Condition
TCCOR	Tropical Cyclone Condition of Readiness
TIC/TIMs	Toxic Industrial Chemicals/Toxic Industrial Materials
TTP	Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
USGS	United States Geological Service
USNORTHCOM	United States Northern Command
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction

APPENDIX B

Hazard Alert, Warning, and Authoritative Data Resources

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA Home Page <https://www.noaa.gov/>

National Hurricane Center

<https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>

National Weather Service (NWS)

<https://water.weather.gov/ahps/>

NOAA All-Weather Radio

<https://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Space Weather Prediction Center

<https://www.swpc.noaa.gov>

U.S. Tsunami Warning Center

<https://www.tsunami.gov/>

U.S. Geological Service (USGS)

Earthquake Notification System (ENS) <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/ens/>

Landslide Hazards

<https://www.usgs.gov/natural-hazards/landslide-hazards>

Europe

European-Mediterranean Seismological Center (EMSC)

<https://www.emsc-csem.org/Earthquake/europe/>

Japan

Japan Meteorological Agency <http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/indexe.html>

Japan Seismic Hazard Information Station (J-SHIS)

<http://www.j-shis.bosai.go.jp/en/>

Joint Typhoon Warning Center <https://www.metoc.navy.mil>

Korea

Korea Meteorological Administration <http://web.kma.go.kr/eng/index.jsp>

HAZARD CATEGORIES

Threats	
Terrorism / Criminal Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of CBRN or Explosive Device • Active Shooter • Barricade/Hostage • Civil Disturbance (i.e., Riots, strikes, protests, public unrest, vandalism) • Hijacking • Cyberattack
Hazards	
Geological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Tsunami • Landslide • Sinkholes • Volcanic Activity • Avalanche
Meteorological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tornado • Tropical Cyclone/Hurricane • Flood / Storm Surge • Damaging Winds • Lightning • Hail/Snow/Ice • Extreme temperature (heat/cold) • Space Weather
Natural (Health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicable disease outbreak (pandemic) • Toxic substance or toxin • Contaminated food/water • Occupational accident or exposure
Accidental / Intentional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Materials Release • Aircraft Mishap • Rail Mishap • Structural Mishap (e.g., buildings, tunnels, bridges, roads, runways, dams/levees) • Fire (Wildland/Forest)

NOTE: Table 3 of reference (e) contains the DoD EM Hazard and Threat Identification List. The hazards and threats listed are examples and not all-inclusive. The Strategic National Risk Assessment, in support of PPD-8, provides regular updates on national hazards and risks.

APPENDIX C

Risk Assessment (RA) and Planning Tools

NOTE: The planning tools described in this Appendix are provided to assist in planning, and do not establish any requirement to implement them.

Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazard (HAZUS-MH): HAZUS is a nationally applicable standardized methodology that contains models for estimating potential losses from earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and tsunamis. HAZUS uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology to estimate disasters' physical, economic, and social impacts. It graphically illustrates the limits of identified high-risk locations due to earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and tsunamis. Users can then visualize the spatial relationships between populations and more permanently fixed geographic assets or resources for the specific hazard being modeled, which is a crucial function in the pre-disaster planning process. The program estimates the impact on local populations. Access to HAZUS-MH can be retrieved at: <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/resources/hazus>.

Hurricane Evacuation (HURREVAC): A decision support tool of the National Weather Service (NWS). The program tracks hurricanes, using the National Hurricane Center Forecast/Advisory product, and combines this information with data from the regional Hurricane Evacuation Studies to assist local emergency managers in determining evacuation start times. Various NWS products are incorporated into the program to provide analysis of timing and severity for storm effects such as wind, storm surge, and inland flooding. Additional information and instructions to register for an account can be found at: <http://www.hurrevac.com>.

Electronic Mass Casualty Assessment and Planning Scenarios (EMCAPS): This stand-alone software program allows users to model disaster scenarios for drill planning and use them as an educational resource. The EMCAPS model allows you to estimate casualties arising from biological (Anthrax, Plague, and Food Contamination), chemical (blister, nerve, and toxic agents) radiological (dirty bomb), or explosive (IED) attacks. These scenarios are based on the Department of Homeland Security Planning Scenarios. Additional information and instructions to download the program are found at: <http://www.hopkins-cepar.org/EMCAPS/EMCAPS.html>.

Resource Inventory System (RIS): The RIS is a distributed software tool provided by the FEMA. IRIS is available for use by all agencies, jurisdictions, and communities to serve as a consistent tool to inventory resources into their database and search/identify their specific resources for incident operations and mutual aid purposes. Additional information and instructions to download the program are found at: <https://preptoolkit.fema.gov/web/national-resource-hub/resourceinventorying>.

Resource Typing Library: An online catalog of national resource typing definitions, position qualifications, and Position Task Books (PTBs) provided by the FEMA National Integration Center (NIC), located at: <https://rtlt.preptoolkit.fema.gov/Public>.

Federal Emergency Management (FEMA) GIS Portal Homepage: Provides geospatial data and analytics to support emergency management. Additional information can be retrieved by accessing: <https://fema.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html> or the FEMA Geospatial Resource Center at: <https://gis-fema.hub.arcgis.com/>.

FEMA National Risk Index: The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate communities at risk for 18 natural hazards; established by FEMA in collaboration with various stakeholders and partners in academia, local, state, federal government, and the private industry. Additional information and access to the online tool are found at <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/>.

APPENDIX D

Weather Warning Terminology and Criteria

Wind Advisories and Warnings	U.S. Navy / Marine Corps	National Weather Service (NWS)
Wind Advisory	None	Sustained winds 25 to 39 mph and/or gusts to 57 mph. Issuance is normally site-specific; however, winds of this magnitude occurring over an area that frequently experiences such winds.
Extreme Wind Warning	None	Extreme wind warning (EWW) informs the public of the need to take immediate shelter in an interior portion of a well-built structure due to the onset of extreme tropical cyclone winds; sustained surface winds of 100 knots (kts) (115 mph) or greater, associated with non-convective, downslope, derecho (not associated with tornado), or sustained hurricane winds are expected within 1 hour.

Small Craft Warning	Sustained winds of 18 - 33 knots (kts) are forecast for harbors and inland waters.	Sustained wind of 25-33 kts (varied by geographic location) is forecast for harbors and inland waters and adjacent coastal areas within 24 hours. (Can also be issued based on local sea conditions, varied by geographic location.)
Airfield Wind Advisory	Sustained winds of 18-33 kts or frequent gusts of 25 kts or greater are forecast for airfields and installations.	Sustained wind of 25 to 39 mph (22 to 34 kts) for at least 1 hour of any gusts up to 57 mph (40 to 49 kts) are forecast over land. Issuance usually is site-specific.
Gale Warning	Sustained winds of 34 to 47 kts are forecast for harbors, inland waters, ocean areas, airfields, and installations.	A warning of sustained surface winds, or frequent gusts, in the range of 34 knots (39 mph) to 47 knots (54 mph) inclusive, either predicted or occurring, and not directly associated with a tropical cyclone.
Storm Warning	Sustained winds of 48 kts or greater are forecast for harbor, inland waters, ocean areas, airfields, and installations.	A warning of sustained surface winds, or frequent gusts, in the range of 48 knots (55 mph) to 63 knots (73 mph) inclusive, either predicted or occurring, and not directly associated with a tropical cyclone.

Hurricane Force Wind Warning	None	A warning for sustained winds, or frequent gusts, of 64 knots (74 mph) or greater, either predicted or occurring, and not directly associated with a tropical cyclone.
Tropical Cyclone Watches/Warnings	None	Tropical cyclone containing winds of 34 to 63 kts (39 to 73 mph) or higher poses a possible threat, generally within 48 hours. These winds may be accompanied by storm surges, coastal flooding, and river flooding.
Tropical Storm Warning	None	An announcement that tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are expected somewhere within the specified coastal area within 36 hours.
Hurricane Watch	None	An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are possible within the specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane watch is issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical storm-force winds.

Hurricane Warning	None	An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are expected somewhere within the specified coastal area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane warning is issued 36 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical storm-force winds. The warning can remain in effect when dangerously high water or a combination of dangerously high water and waves continue, even though winds may be less than hurricane force.
Tropical Depression	Warning for land, harbor, inland water, and ocean areas for sustained wind of 33 knots or less in no specified timeframe.	A tropical cyclone in which the maximum 1-minute sustained surface wind is 33 knots (38 mph) or less.
Tropical Storm	Warning for land, harbor, inland waters, and ocean areas for sustained wind of 34-63 kts in no specified timeframe.	A tropical cyclone in which the maximum 1-minute sustained surface wind ranges from 34 to 63 knots (39 to 73 mph) inclusive.
Hurricane and Typhoon	Warning for land, harbor, inland waters, and ocean areas for sustained wind of 64 kts or greater in no specified timeframe.	A tropical cyclone in the Atlantic, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, or eastern Pacific, in which the maximum 1-minute sustained surface wind is 64 knots (74 mph) or greater.

<p>(Severe) Thunderstorm Watch (T2)</p>	<p>Destructive wind and accompanying thunderstorms are within 25 nautical miles (NM), or expected within 6 hours. Associated lightning, thunder, torrential rain, hail, severe downbursts, and sudden wind shifts are possible. Take precautions that will permit establishment of an appropriate state of readiness on short notice.</p>	<p>Announcement by the NWS when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms in and close to the watch area. A severe thunderstorm by definition is a thunderstorm that produces one-inch hail or larger in diameter and/or winds equal to or exceeding 58 miles an hour. The size of the watch can vary depending on the weather situation. They are usually issued for a duration of 4 to 8 hours. They are normally issued well in advance of the actual occurrence of severe weather. During the watch, people should review severe thunderstorm safety rules and be prepared to move a place of safety if threatening weather approaches.</p>
<p>Severe Thunderstorm Warning</p>	<p>Destructive wind and accompanying thunderstorms are within 10 NM or expected within 1 hour. Associated lightning, thunder, torrential rain, hail, severe downbursts, and sudden wind shifts are possible. Take immediate safety precautions and shelter.</p>	<p>Announced by the NWS when either a severe thunderstorm is indicated by radar or a spotter reports a thunderstorm producing hail one inch or larger in diameter and/or winds equal to or exceeding 58 miles an hour; therefore, people in the affected area should seek safe shelter immediately.</p>

<p>Severe Thunderstorm Warning (Continued)</p>		<p>Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes with little or no advance warning. Lightning frequency is not a criterion for issuing a severe thunderstorm warning. They are usually issued for a duration of one hour. They can be issued without a Severe Thunderstorm Watch being already in effect.</p>
<p>Severe Thunderstorm Watch</p>	<p>Storms having gusts of wind greater than 50 kts, hail with a diameter greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and tornadoes. Destructive wind accompanying severe thunderstorms are within 25 NM or expected within 6 hours. Associated lightning, thunder, torrential rain, hail, severe downbursts, sudden wind shifts, and tornadic activity are possible. Take precautions to establish an appropriate state of readiness on short notice.</p>	<p>Issued by the NWS when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms in and close to the watch area. A severe thunderstorm by definition is a thunderstorm that produces one-inch hail or larger in diameter and/or winds equal or exceeding 58 miles an hour. The size of the watch can vary depending on the weather situation. They are usually issued for a duration of 4 to 8 hours. They are normally issued well in advance of the actual occurrence of severe weather. During the watch, people should review severe thunderstorm safety rules and be prepared to move a place of safety if threatening weather approaches.</p>

Severe Thunderstorm Watch	Storms having gusts of wind greater than 50 kts, hail with a diameter greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and tornadoes. Destructive wind accompanying severe thunderstorms are within 25 NM or expected within 6 hours. Associated lightning, thunder, torrential rain, hail, severe downbursts, sudden wind shifts, and tornadic activity are possible. Take precautions to establish an appropriate state of readiness on short notice.	Issued by the NWS when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms in and close to the watch area. A severe thunderstorm by definition is a thunderstorm that produces one inch of hail or larger in diameter and/or winds equal or exceeding 58 miles an hour. The size of the watch can vary depending on the weather situation. They are usually issued for a duration of 4 to 8 hours. They are normally issued well in advance of the actual occurrence of severe weather. During the watch, people should review severe thunderstorm safety rules and be prepared to move a place of safety if threatening weather approaches.
Tornado Watch	None	Issued by the NWS when conditions are favorable for the development of tornadoes in and close to the watch area. Their size can vary depending on the weather situation. They are usually issued for a duration of 4 to 8 hours. They normally are issued well in advance of the actual occurrence of severe weather.

Tornado Watch (Continued)		During the watch, people should review tornado safety rules and be prepared to move a place of safety if threatening weather approaches.
Tornado Warning	None	Issued by the NWS when a tornado is indicated by radar or sighted by spotters; therefore, people in the affected area should seek safe shelter immediately. They can be issued without a Tornado Watch being already in effect. They are usually issued for a duration of around 30 minutes.
Winter Weather Advisory	Up to 1 inch of snow in 12 hours; or up to 2 inches in 24 hours.	Issued by the NWS when a low-pressure system produces a combination of winter weather (snow, freezing rain, sleet, etc.) that presents a hazard but does not meet warning criteria.
Winter Snow Warning	Moderate to heavy snow with freezing precipitation within 6 hours.	None
Winter Storm Watch	None	Issued by the NWS when there is a potential for heavy snow or significant ice accumulations, usually at least 24 to 36 hours in advance. The criteria for this watch can vary from place to place.

Winter Storm Warning	None	Issued by the NWS when a winter storm is producing or is forecast to produce heavy snow or significant ice accumulations. The criteria for this warning can vary from place to place.
Blizzard Warning	None	Issued by the NWS for winter storms with sustained or frequent winds of 35 mph or higher with considerable falling and/or blowing snow that frequently reduces visibility to 1/4 of a mile or less. These conditions are expected to prevail for a minimum of 3 hours.
Freezing Rain Advisory	Freezing Precipitation Advisory - Up to 1/4 inches of accumulation.	Issued by the NWS when freezing rain or freezing drizzle is forecast but a significant accumulation is not expected. However, even small amounts of freezing rain or freezing drizzle may cause significant travel problems.
Ice Storm Warning	Freezing Precipitation Warning - Greater than 1/4 inch of accumulation.	Issued by the NWS when freezing rain produces a significant and possibly damaging accumulation of ice. The criteria for this warning varies from state to state, but typically will be issued any time more than 1/4" of ice is expected to accumulate in an area.

Freeze Watch	None	Issued by the NWS when there is a potential for significant, widespread freezing temperatures within the next 24 to 36 hours.
Freeze Warning	None	Issued by the NWS during the growing season when surface temperatures are expected to drop below freezing over a large area for an extended period, regardless of whether or not frost develops.
Storm Surge Warning	Warning issued for coastal areas, harbors, bays, and inland waters when abnormally high tides are forecast to impact operations. The specific warning height above normal means high tide will be determined by local area commanders.	None
Flash Flood Watch and Warning	None	Issued by the NWS to indicate current or developing hydrologic conditions that are favorable for flash flooding in and close to the watch area, but the occurrence is neither certain or imminent; Issued to inform the public, emergency management, and other cooperating agencies that flash flooding is in progress, imminent, or highly likely.

Flash Flood Watch/Warning/Advisory	None	Issued by the NWS when conditions are favorable for flooding or is imminent occurrence.
Tsunami / Seiche Warning	None	Issued by the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center when a potential tsunami with significant widespread inundation is imminent or expected. Warnings alert the public that widespread, dangerous coastal flooding accompanied by powerful currents is possible and may continue for several hours after the arrival of the initial wave.

APPENDIX E

Enhanced Fujita-Pearson Tornado Scale (F-Scale)

Category	Conditions	Effects
F-0	65-85 mph	Minor to light damage to structures and vegetation.
F-1	86-110 mph	Moderate damage to structures and vegetation.
F-2	111-135 mph	Heavy damage to structures and vegetation.
F-3	136-165 mph	Severe damage to structures and vegetation.
F-4	166-200 mph	Extreme damage to structures and vegetation.
F-5	Over 200 mph	Complete destruction of structures and vegetation.

APPENDIX F

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

Category	Conditions	Effects / Damage
1	Wind Speed:74-95 mph Storm Surge:4-5 feet above normal	Primary damage to unanchored mobile homes and vegetation. Some coastal flooding and minor pier damage. Minimal damage to building structure. Extensive damage to power lines/poles.
2	Wind Speed:96-110 mph Storm Surge:6-8 feet above normal	Considerable damage to temporary buildings (i.e., mobile homes), piers, and vegetation. Coastal and low-lying areas may flood 2-4 hours before the hurricane's arrival. Buildings sustain roofing material, door, and window damage. Small craft in unprotected moorings break from moorings. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last several days/weeks.
3 (Major)	Wind Speed:111-129 mph Storm Surge:9-12 feet above normal	Mobile homes destroyed. Some structural damage to small homes and utility buildings. Flooding near coast destroys smaller structures; larger structures damaged by floating debris. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days/weeks.
4 (Major)	Wind Speed:130-156 mph Storm Surge:13-18 feet above normal	Extensive wall failures with some complete roof failure on small buildings/residences. Major erosion of beaches. Major damage to lower floors of structures. Significant vegetation damage. Most areas will be uninhabitable for weeks/months.
5 (Major)	Wind Speed:157 mph or greater Storm Surge: Over 18 feet	Complete roof failure or collapse, wind-driven rain damage indoors. High percentage of framed residences destroyed. Extreme damage to vegetation. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the areas affected will be uninhabitable for weeks/months.

APPENDIX G

Sample Evacuation Notice Message

BT
UNCLASS//XXXX//
MSGID/GENADMIN/
SUBJ/EVACUATION ORDER AND GUIDANCE FOR [*Destructive weather, natural disaster or public health crisis*] for [*Base, Station, Command or Activity*]
REF/A/(*Evacuation plan with a list of designated category 1-5 personnel*)
REF/B/Joint Travel Regulations (JTR)
AMPN/REF A is the local evacuation plan with designated mission essential personnel who will remain on station, COOP site personnel, and other evacuation guidance. Ref B is the Joint Travel Regulations (JTR).
POC 1./(*Last, First*)/(Rank/Title)/Tel:###-###-####/E-MAIL:xxxx@usmc.mil//
POC 2./ (*Last, First*)/ (Rank/Title)/Tel:###-###-####/E-MAIL:xxxxxxxxx@usmc.mil//
GENTEXT/REMARKS/1. By Order of the [*Commanding Officer or other designated authority*], all military and civilian personnel who reside on or assigned to [*Base name/location*], or in [*state emergency evacuation zone*], including tenant commands, and their dependents are required to evacuate the area and proceed to within [300] miles of [*Base name/location (safe haven)*]. This evacuation Order is effective [*Time, Day, Month, Year*].
2. The authority to issue this Evacuation Order is in REF B, Par. 0601, Table 6-2 and Par. 0602 (Uniformed Services Eligible Dependents), and Par. 0604 (Civilian Employees/Eligible Dependents).
3. EFFECTIVE PERIOD. This Order is effective on [*Date*] at [*Time*] and remains in effect until an order to return is released or otherwise rescinded or amended by [*Authority*] or an appointed designee. The evacuation of [*Base name/location*] shall be completed no later than [*Date*] at [*Time*].
4. EVACUATION REASON. [*e.g., Storm name, natural disaster, public health crisis*] with catastrophic impact, winds, storm surge, and flooding on [*Date*] and residual danger that makes the evacuation area dangerous and uninhabitable.
5. EVACUEES. Defined as uniformed service members (including in-status Reservists) and eligible dependents, all DoD civilian employees/eligible dependents whose permanent residence is located in the evacuation area and whose permanent residence is located outside an evacuation area but are ordered by the appropriate authority to evacuate. A member must be ordered to depart the area in a Temporary Additional Duty (TAD) or Permanent Change of Station (PCS) status. Individuals assigned to disaster response teams are not eligible for evacuation under this Order. Personnel who are not designated as Key Personnel, but who are deemed essential or required to remain past [*Date/Time*] by their Commanders to perform mission-related duties (and

their dependents) will be excused from this evacuation order until they are cleared for release by their commander.

5.A. This Order applies to all individuals assigned to, residing, or present on [Base name/location] or [other locations, as required]. The Commander or Head of a Defense Activity in the grade of O-6 or above, or the civilian equivalent under DoDI 1400.25-V.610, SEC. 2(A)(2), or an official authorized under reference (b), Par. 0602 or 0604, may issue additional orders/guidance to his or her personnel related to procedures for orderly evacuation for reimbursement of allowances. Before issuance, such additional orders/guidance shall be coordinated with the [Base name/location] Emergency Operations Center. Such additional guidance shall be in writing and included as an Annex. 5.A.1. Only specified Categories 1 and 5 designated personnel will remain at [Base name/location] to perform essential functions and are excused from this order until cleared for release. All other personnel are required to evacuate.

5.A.2. Pre-designated personnel are required to report for duty at [Base name/location].

5.A.3. All personnel assigned to tenant commands shall muster IAW their commands mustering procedures.

6. EVACUATION AREA. All evacuee residences aboard [Base name/location] and (other locations, as required) are included. Also included are those areas subsequently declared by the Governor of the (State/Commonwealth) of (State) as mandatory evacuation areas.

6.A. SAFE HAVEN. Safe haven locations shall not exceed [300] miles from [Base name/location] and should be located outside the projected track of (e.g., Tropical Storm Warning areas, and Hurricane Warning Areas, as identified by the National Hurricane Center).

7. ACCOUNTABILITY. Individuals shall, upon arrival at their Safe Haven (evacuation) location, account for themselves and their dependents in the appropriate accountability system. If unable to access a computer at an evacuation location, contact the command accountability point of contact to report status and location. If members encounter issues using online accountability systems, contact the numbers listed below: (List accountability points of contact and commercial telephone numbers, etc.).

8. MILITARY DEPENDENTS. Upon receipt of the authorization or order, eligible military dependents are authorized to travel and transportation to a CONUS evacuation/safe haven location as specified in this Order.

9. ORDERS. This message serves as the official Order and authorization to evacuate. Upon return from evacuation, dependent evacuation orders will be processed using DD Form 1610 (Request and Authorization for TDY Travel of DoD Personnel) for authorized travel reimbursement. If families at the Safe Haven location do not have travel orders and require emergency evacuation funding, the travel orders may be prepared by the servicing military personnel office at the military installation nearest the Safe Haven evacuation location.

9.A. TRAVEL TO OTHER THAN SAFE HAVEN LOCATION. If evacuated dependents travel to a location other than or outside of the Safe

Haven location, transportation costs are limited to those otherwise incurred in seeking safe haven at the authorized location, and the standard CONUS Per Diem rate applies at that location unless the alternate location is later approved by the authorizing/ordering official (JTR PAR. 060103-D and 060202 TABLE 6-14). The ordering official may encounter circumstances that warrant an amended evacuation order (e.g., to expand the counties that constitute a Safe Haven, or address requests for exemptions to policy on a case-by-case basis in the event of individual medical or other extenuating circumstances).

9.A.1. CHOICE NOT TO EVACUATE. Dependents that choose not to evacuate are not authorized Safe Haven allowances.

10. ALLOWANCES FOR ELIGIBLE EVACUATED MILITARY DEPENDENTS.

10.A. TRANSPORTATION AND PER DIEM EN ROUTE TO THE SAFE HAVEN (JTR PAR. 060202). Transportation and per diem authorized for allowable travel time (excluding any personal travel time) until they reach a Safe Haven location and return. Departure and return day per diem is paid at 75 percent of meals and incidental expenses (M&IE). Alternatively, reference (b) authorizes reimbursement on a mileage basis when a dependent uses a privately owned vehicle (POV) for one round-trip from the evacuated residence to the nearest available accommodations and return. If dependent travels using a POV, the applicable mileage rate is the current rate established in reference (b) for a limited evacuation.

10.A.1. ALLOWANCES AT SAFE HAVEN (JTR PAR. 060206) - LODGING, MEALS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES (M&IE).

10.A.2. LODGING. Lodging allowance is paid for commercial quarters and must be documented by legible receipts. Receipts are mandatory. Tax for lodging in CONUS is a separate reimbursable item. There is no authorized reimbursement for lodging if staying with friends or relatives (JTR PAR. 060205-B2).

10.A.3. MEALS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES (M&IE). JTR PAR. 060205-B2 provides for a Safe Haven evacuation allowance rate that is based on the locality per diem for the Safe Haven location.

10.A.4. LOCAL TRAVEL. Local travel allowances are authorized to be paid when a military dependent is receiving Safe Haven allowances and does not have a POV at the Safe Haven or other designated place. When a dependent is unable to drive a POV to the Safe Haven location, JTR PAR 060205-B authorizes a flat transportation allowance of \$25 per day (regardless of the number of dependents) to cover expenses an evacuated dependent incurs for required local travel. No receipts are required.

10.B. MILITARY MEMBER (TDY/PCS/ESCORT STATUS) ALLOWANCES.

10.B.1 ESCORT FOR DEPENDENT. TAD travel and transportation allowances (JTR PAR 060203-A) may be authorized for a member who travels under an official order or travel authorization as an escort for an evacuated dependent who is incapable of traveling alone due to age, physical or mental incapacity, or other extraordinary circumstances. Allowances cover travel between the members permanent duty station (PDS) and the Safe Haven or designated place. Refer to JTR Par. 060203-B for allowances authorized for non-member escorts.

10.B.2. MEMBERS TDY AT TIME OF EVACUATION. Authorizing officials

(e.g. commanders) may extend the TAD orders of members who are TAD away from their PDS at the time of evacuation.

10.B.3. MEMBER ON LEAVE AWAY FROM PDS. If the commander of a member on leave away from the PDS determines that member should not return to the PDS at the end of the leave period, that commander may, if appropriate, order the member into a TAD status at the leave point. TAD is chargeable to unit funds using the line of accounting established for evacuations.

11. CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES (AND THEIR DEPENDENTS) SPECIAL ALLOWANCES DURING EVACUATION. Civilian employees may be eligible for reimbursement of costs incurred for travel, lodging, and per diem if they received an order/authorization from an authorizing official IAW JTR, CHAPTER 6, Par. 0604. Allowances will only be authorized IAW this or subsequent evacuation orders from the appropriate DoD official or other listed in JTR authorizes/orders the evacuation, such as through a vocal order (VOCO) order. Local civilian authorities cannot obligate the expenditure of DoD funds. NOTE: Special allowances for subsistence are not authorized if a civilian employee and/or their dependents remain in the home and choose not to evacuate.

11.A. [Base name/location] civilian personnel evacuees subject to this Order will be placed on administrative leave and are authorized travel to a Safe Haven location.

12. Funding citation for orders and reimbursement for U.S. Marine Corps personnel will be provided by (*Identify and designate appropriate HHQ or Comptroller Office; include telephone and/or e-mail*), and non-Marine Corps personnel will be provided by the owning service.

12.A. The use of a Government Travel Charge Card (GTCC) is authorized during the effective period IAW paragraph 3.

12.A.1. Personnel without a GTCC in need of a travel advance should coordinate with their servicing administrative/finance office.

13. EVACUATION: In the interest of protecting the security and mission of [Base name/location], and the health, welfare, and safety and security of all individuals present aboard [Base name/location], as well as to generally support good order and discipline, residents of [Base name/location] will be evacuated by (*Date*) at (*Time*). All individuals (whether military affiliated or civilians) present on [Base name/location] who are not mission essential (and their dependents) or detailed to destructive weather teams are authorized to depart [Base name/location]. This Order covers all federal property encompassing [Base name/location], including, but not limited to temporary lodging facilities and privatized housing aboard [Base name/location]. Individuals who ignore this Order are subject to removal by appropriate and lawful means necessary. Further, violation of this Order renders the violator a continuing threat to the security and good order and discipline of [Base name/location]. As such, in addition to removal, violation of this Order subjects the violator to disbarment to any military installation for a period up to 5 years, and potential prosecution under TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1382, and applicable state statutes.

14. PETS. All evacuees are responsible for ensuring that all household pets, companion animals, and service animals (except those

service animals assigned to first responders or other response teams), or any other animal boarded or kept on the installation, are likewise evacuated from the installation. Such animals include, but are not limited to dogs, cats, birds, rodents (including rabbits), fish or turtles. No authority exists to reimburse expenses associated with pet transport, or quarantine, as part of a CONUS evacuation, per JTR PAR 060204-B. Failure to comply with this Order is in Violation of Article 92, UCMJ, for military members. DoD civilians who violate this Order or file a false travel voucher may be subject to administrative discipline under applicable service regulations.

15. Return to the affected area will be determined by the (*Commanding Officer or other competent authority*) based on the situation and circumstances. Anticipated cancellation of this evacuation notice or date of return is (*Day/Month/Year*).

APPENDIX H

Sample Emergency Action Plan

Table of Contents

- I. Objective
- II. Assignment of Responsibility
 - A. Emergency Plan Manager
 - B. Emergency Plan Coordinators
 - C. Management
 - D. Supervisors
 - E. Employees
 - F. Contractors
- III. Plan Implementation
 - A. Reporting Fire and Other Emergencies
 - B. Informing Personnel of Fires and Other Emergencies
 - C. Emergency Contact Information
 - D. Evacuation Routes
 - E. Securing Property and Equipment
 - F. Medical Emergencies / Care
 - G. Chemical, Biological, Nuclear and Radiological Hazards
 - H. Accountability after Evacuation
 - I. Re-entry
 - J. Shelter in Place
 - K. Severe Weather
 - L. Lockdown
 - M. Internal Relocation
- IV. Training
 - A. Employee Training
 - B. Fire or Evacuation Drills
 - C. Shelter in Place
 - D. Lockdown
 - E. Training Records
- V. Plan Evaluation
- VI. Appendix A: Emergency Action Plan Checklist
 - Appendix B: Suspicious Package/Bomb Threat Procedures
 - Appendix C: Bomb Threat Checklist
 - Appendix D: Active Shooter Procedures
 - Appendix E: Suspicious Letters/Packagers
 - Appendix F: Tornado Drill Checklist
 - Appendix G: Fire Drill Checklist
 - Appendix H: Facility Exit Routes / Designated Assembly Areas

Emergency Action Plan for
[Activity/Organization Name]

I. Objective. The objective of the [Activity/Organization Name] Emergency Action Plan is to comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Emergency Action Plan Standard, 29 CFR 1910.38, and to prepare personnel for dealing with emergencies. This EAP is designed to minimize injury and loss of human life and company resources by training employees, procuring, and maintaining necessary equipment, and assigning responsibilities. This plan applies to all emergencies that may reasonably be expected to occur at [Activity/Organization Name/Location].

II. Assignment of Responsibility

A. Emergency Plan Manager (EPM). [Outline Designated Name] shall manage the EAP for [Activity/Organization Name]. The EPM shall also maintain all training records pertaining to this plan. The plan manager is responsible for scheduling routine tests of the [Activity/Organization Name/Location] emergency notification system with the appropriate authorities. The EPM shall also coordinate with local public resources, such as fire department and emergency medical personnel, to ensure that they are prepared to respond as detailed in this plan.

B. Emergency Plan Coordinator (EPC). EPC's are responsible for instituting the procedures in this plan in their designated areas in the event of an emergency. EPC's may also be given the responsibility of accounting for employees/visitors after an evacuation has occurred. The [Activity/Organization Name] EPC's are listed as follows:

Building #, Section/Dept	Primary Name/Position	Phone #	Alternate Name	Alternate Phone #

The following personnel have been designated for assisting employees who have disabilities or who do not speak English during evacuation:

Building #, Section/Dept	Name of Person Requiring Assistance	Phone #	Designated Assistant Name	Phone #

C. Management. [Activity/Organization Name] will provide adequate controls and equipment that, when used properly, will minimize or eliminate risk of injury to personnel in the event of an emergency. [Activity/Organization Name] management will ensure proper adherence to this plan through regular review.

D. Supervisors. [Outline instructions, responsibilities, and requirements for supervisory personnel.]

E. Personnel. [Outline instructions, responsibilities, and requirements for non-supervisory personnel.]

F. Contractors. [Outline instructions, responsibilities, and requirements for contract employees.]

III. Plan Implementation

A. Reporting Fire and Emergencies. [Outline fire and emergency reporting procedures.]

Telephone numbers and contact information for the emergency response personnel for [Activity/Organization Name/Address/Location] are:

1. Fire: _____
2. Police/Sheriff: _____
3. Ambulance/EMS: _____
4. (Other): _____

B. Informing [Activity/Organization Name] Personnel of Fires and Emergencies. [Outline procedures how personnel will be informed of fires and other emergencies (use or notification of alarms, public address systems, and special instructions.)]

C. Emergency Contact Information. [Outline emergency contact information procedures; where contact lists are maintained.]

D. Evacuation Routes. [Outline evacuation and escape route procedures and location of evacuation/escape placards, special instructions; identify designated assembly areas.]

E. Securing Property and Equipment. [Outline procedures to secure property and equipment (sensitive or classified); identify sections or personnel responsible for securing property or equipment.]

Name	Property/Equipment to Secure	Location of Property	Estimated Time to Complete Security Process

All individuals remaining behind to shut down critical systems or utilities shall be capable of recognizing when to abandon the operation or task. Once the property and/or equipment has been

secured, or the situation becomes too dangerous to remain, these individuals shall exit the building by the nearest escape route as soon as possible and meet the remainder of the employees at the [Designated Assembly Area].

F. Advanced Medical Care. [Outline instructions, procedures, or restrictions regarding advanced medical care, if applicable.]

G. Personnel Accountability After Evacuation. [Outline accountability procedures, identify designated assembly areas, and reporting requirements, if applicable.]

H. Re-entry. [Outline facility re-entry procedures or protocols, identify designated assembly areas, etc.,]

I. Shelter in Place. [Outline shelter in place and emergency contact procedures, identify shelter in place locations, and methods personnel will be notified to take immediate protective measures, etc.]

J. Severe Weather. [Outline notification procedures for severe weather alerts and/or warnings; immediate protective actions, identify designated areas for shelter.]

IV. Training

A. Personnel Training. All personnel shall receive instruction on this EAP as part of New Employee Orientation upon hire. Additional training shall be provided during the following circumstances:

1. Upon changes to the EAP or the facility.
2. Change in employee assigned responsibilities, and
3. Annual refresher training.

Subjects to be reviewed during training include, but are not limited to:

1. Fire prevention practices
2. Locations of fire extinguishers, including use and limitations
3. Threats, hazards, and immediate protective actions
4. Methods of reporting fires and other emergencies
5. Familiarization of EAP Managers and/or Coordinators
6. Overview of individual and/or designated responsibilities
7. Alarm systems

8. Escape routes, procedures, designated assembly areas
 9. Emergency shut-down procedures
 10. Personnel accountability protocols, procedures, and reporting requirements
 11. Shelter in Place
 12. Lockdown
 13. Severe weather procedures
- B. Fire/Evacuation Drills. [Outline the frequency of fire/evacuation drills (i.e., annually, semi-annually), including coordination with local first response agencies.]
- C. Training Records. [Identify maintenance and recordkeeping requirements for EAP training.]
- V. Plan Evaluation. [Identify the frequency of EAP review (annually, semi-annually) and updates, plan effectiveness/weakness and process improvement procedures.]
- VI. Appendix A: Emergency Action Plan Checklist
Appendix B: Suspicious Package/Bomb Threat Procedures
Appendix C: Bomb Threat Checklist
Appendix D: Active Shooter Procedures
Appendix E: Suspicious Letters/Packagers
Appendix F: Tornado Drill Checklist
Appendix G: Fire Drill Checklist
Appendix H: Facility Exit Routes / Designated Assembly Areas

APPENDIX I

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

NOTE: The following terms and definitions are offered for the purposes of this Order, and include user specific and subject matter focused definitions, and are not universally accepted DoD and Joint Staff terms and definitions. The terms and definitions serve as a central resource to promote understanding and de-conflict terminology nuances.

All Hazards. An approach for prevention, protection, preparedness, response, and recovery that addresses a full range of threats and hazards, including domestic terrorist attacks, natural and man-made disasters, accidental disruptions, and other emergencies (Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 21).

Base Support Installation (BSI). A DoD Service or agency installation within the U.S. and its territories tasked to serve as a base for military forces engaged in either homeland defense or DSCA (JP 3-28).

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Incident. Any occurrence, resulting from the use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons, and devices; the emergence of secondary hazards arising from friendly actions; or the release of toxic industrial materials or biological organisms and substances into the environment, involving the emergence of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards (JP 3-11).

Common Operational Picture (COP). A single identical display of relevant information shared by more than one command that facilitates collaborative planning and assists all echelons to achieve situational awareness (JP 3-0).

Contingency. A situation requiring military operations in response to natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or as otherwise directed by appropriate authority to protect U.S. interests (JP 5-0).

Contingency location. A non-enduring location OCONUS that supports and sustains operations during contingencies or other operations and are categorized by mission life-cycle requirements as initial, temporary, or semi-permanent (DoDD 3000.10).

Continuity of Operations. The degree or state of being continuous in the conduct of functions, tasks, or duties necessary to accomplish a military action or mission in carrying out the national military strategy (JP 3-0).

Credentialing. The authentication and verification of the training, certification, and identity of designated first responder, first receiver, and emergency responder personnel (DoDI 6055.17).

Crisis. Incident or situation involving a threat to the United States, its citizens, military forces, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, or military importance that commitment of military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national objectives (JP 3-0).

Decision Point. A point in space and the latest time when the commander or staff anticipates making a key decision concerning a specific course of action (JP-05).

Emergency Management Program. A risk-based, comprehensive, and continual process to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from any multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional incident that threatens life, property, operations, or the environment regardless of natural, technological, or human cause (DoDI 6055.17).

Enduring location. A geographic site designated by the DoD for strategic access and use to support U.S. security interests in the foreseeable future. The following types of sites are considered enduring for USG purposes: Main Operating Base (MOB); Forward Operating Site (FOS); and Cooperative Security Location (CSL). All 3 types of locations may be composed of more than one distinct site (DoDD 3000.10).

Evacuation. (1) Removal of a patient by any of a variety of transport means from a theater of military operation, or between health services capabilities, to prevent further illness or injury, providing additional care, or providing disposition of patients from the military health care system (JP 4-02); (2) The clearance of personnel, animals, or material from a given locality (JP-3-68); (3) The ordered or authorized departure of noncombatants from a specific area by the Department of State, Department of Defense, or appropriate military commander (JP 3-68).

Hazard. A condition with the potential to cause injury, illness, or death of personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property, or mission degradation (JP 3-33).

Host Nation (HN). A nation which receives forces and/or supplies from allied nations and/or North Atlantic Treaty Organization to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory (JP 3-57).

Installation. All DoD facilities, activities, reservations, and enduring bases, worldwide across all commands and organizations at multiple echelons, including government-owned facilities and facilities operated by contractors by DoD, and non-DoD activities operating on DoD installations; includes locations supporting contingency operations per service guidance (DoDI 6055.17).

Interoperability. The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives (JP 3-0).

Lockdown. The practice of locking all exterior and interior doors and windows in buildings to enhance the level of security dramatically and rapidly in a facility that is in danger of attack by a person in the vicinity (DoDI 6055.17).

MASCAL Incident. Any number of human casualties produced across a period that exceeds available medical support capabilities (JP 4-02).

Public Health Emergency (PHE). An occurrence or imminent threat of an illness or health condition that may be caused by a biological incident, man-made or naturally occurring; the appearance of a novel or previously controlled or eradicated infectious agent or biological toxin; natural disaster; chemical attack or accidental release; radiological or nuclear attack or accident; or high-yield explosives that poses a high probability of a significant number of deaths, severe or long-term disabilities, widespread exposure to an infectious or toxic agent, and healthcare needs that exceed available resources (DoDI 6200.03).

Repatriation. 1. The procedure whereby American citizens and their families are officially processed back into the United States after an evacuation (JP 3-68). 2. The release and return of enemy prisoners of war to their own country in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (JP 1-0).

Risk Assessment (RA). A process of qualitatively or quantitatively determining the probability of an adverse incident and the severity of its impact on an asset. It is a function of threat, vulnerability, and consequence, and capability (DoDI 6055.17).

Risk Management (RM). A continual process or cycle where risks are identified, measured, and evaluated; countermeasures are then designed, implemented, and monitored to see how they perform, with a continual feedback loop for decision-maker input to improve countermeasures and consider tradeoffs between risk acceptance and risk avoidance (DoDI 6055.17).

Shelter-in-Place (SIP). The use of a structure to temporarily separate individuals from a hazard or threat. Sheltering in place is the primary protective action in many cases. Often it is safer for individuals to shelter-in-place than try to evacuate. Sheltering in place is appropriate when conditions necessitate that individuals seek protection in their home, place of employment, or other location when disaster strikes. (FEMA)

Vulnerability. The characteristics of a system that cause it to suffer a definite degradation (incapability to perform the designated mission) because of having been subjected to a certain level of effects in an unnatural (manmade) hostile environment (JP 3-60).