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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

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# Disaster & Threat Levels

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

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# Terrorist Force Protection Condition System

## References:

- 1. AR 525-13 (2002), Appendix B
- 2. DA Message 111308z MAR 02

**Purpose:** Describes progressive levels of security measures for implementation in response to threats to U.S. Army personnel, information, and critical resources.

## **TFPCON NORMAL**

Applies when a general global threat of possible terrorist activity exists and warrants a routine security posture.

## **TFPCON ALPHA**

Applies when there is an increased general threat of possible activity against personnel or facilities, the nature/terrorist extent of which are unpredictable. Alpha measures must be capable of being maintained indefinitely.

(Example measures: Remind personnel to report suspicious activities; key security personnel on call; increase security spot checks; review Operations Plans (OPLANS) for Bravo through Delta.)

## **TFPCON BRAVO**

Applies when an increased or more predictable threat of terrorist activity exists. Sustaining Bravo measures for a prolonged period may affect operational capability and relations with local authorities.

(Example measures: move objects from high-risk targets (HRT), verify identity of all persons entering the installation).

## **TFPCON CHARLIE**

Applies when an incident occurs or intelligence is received indicating some form of terrorist action or targeting against personnel or facilities is likely. Implementation of Charlie measures will create hardship and affect the activities of the unit and its personnel.

(Example measures: issue weapons to all law enforcement personnel, ensure ammunition is available; consult local authorities about closing military and civilian roads).

### **TFPCON DELTA**

In the immediate area where a terrorist attack has occurred or when intelligence has been received that terrorist action against a specific location or person is imminent. Normally, this TFPCON is declared as a localized condition. TFPCON Delta measures are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods.

(Example measures: augment guard forces, identify all vehicle owners on the installation, inspect all baggage.)

# North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC) Threat Alert Levels and Physical Response Guide levels

## References:

- North American Electric Reliability Council ([www.nerc.com](http://www.nerc.com))

**Purpose:** Each company should consider developing plans for providing enhanced security in response to threat advisories related to the announced threat levels. Such plans typically include increased security measures, both physical and cyber, for critical facilities and functions.

## **THREATCON NORMAL**

Applies when no known threat exists of terrorist activity only a general concern exists about criminal activity, such as vandalism. Any security measures applied should be maintainable indefinitely and without adverse impact to site/business and security activities or expenses. This level is equivalent to normal daily conditions.

Measures: Normal security SOP, occasional exercises, review plans.

## **THREATCON LOW**

Applies when a general threat exists of terrorist activity or increased criminal activity with no specific threat directed against the electric industry. Additional security measures are recommended, and they should be maintainable for an indefinite period of time with minimum impact on normal site/business and security activities or expenses. This level is equivalent to normal daily conditions.

Measures: awareness messages, review plans, notify critical on-call personnel.

## **THREATCON MEDIUM**

Applies when an increased and more predictable threat exists of terrorist or criminal activity directed against the electric industry. Implementation of additional security measures is expected. Such measures are anticipated to last for a defined period of time. Business organizations need to be aware that corporate resources will be required above and beyond those required for normal site/business and security activities.

Measures: place all critical personnel on alert, enforce safe zones around facilities, implement enhanced screening of all deliveries, increase liaison with law enforcement, inspect HAZMAT facilities.

### **THREATCON HIGH**

Applies when an incident occurs or credible intelligence information is received by the electric industry IDAC indicating a terrorist or criminal act against the electric industry is imminent or has occurred. Maximum security measures are necessary. Implementation of such measures could be expected to cause hardship on personnel and seriously impact site/business and security activities.

Measures: Send non-essential personnel home, stop all non-alert tours and visitors, inspect all vehicles entering site, stop all mail and packages entering site.

## Information operations condition (INFOCON)

References:

CM-510-99, Enclosure

**Purpose:** The Information Operation Condition (INFOCON) recommends action to uniformly heighten or reduce defensive posture, to defend against computer network attacks, and to mitigate sustained damage to the DoD information infrastructure, including computer and telecommunications networks and systems. INFOCONs are based on a combination of threat, vulnerabilities, incidents, and real-world conditions.

### **INFOCON NORMAL**

(Normal Activity)

### **INFOCON ALPHA**

(Increased Risk of Attack)

### **INFOCON BRAVO**

(Specific Risk of Attack)

### **INFOCON CHARLIE**

(Limited Attack)

### **INFOCON DELTA**

(General Attack)

\* INFOCONs are based on a combination of threat, vulnerabilities, incidents, and real-world conditions. For more information on the criteria to determine condition and recommended actions for specific condition see the above reference.

## Office Of Homeland Security “Threat Conditions”

Reference:

Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 3

Press Release @ [www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/2003/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/2003/)

**Purpose:** to provide a Homeland Security Advisory System to provide a comprehensive and effective means to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to Federal, State, and local authorities and to the American people.

RED	Severe risk of attack may require pre-positioning of specially trained teams, closing public and government facilities and monitoring transportation systems.
ORANGE	High risk of attack, government agencies should coordinate necessary security efforts with armed forces or law enforcement agencies, and take additional precautions at public events.
YELLOW	Elevated Condition. Significant risk of attack, increased surveillance of critical locations, implement some emergency response plans.
BLUE	Guarded Condition. Agencies are asked to review and update emergency response procedures.
GREEN	Low Condition. Low risk of terrorist attack.

# National Fire Preparedness Levels

## References:

- *National Fire Preparedness Plan*, National Interagency Fire Center.  
[www.nifc.gov](http://www.nifc.gov)
- *Wildland Fire Fighting Handbook*, Fifth United States Army.

## Purpose:

- To identify the level of wildland and prescribed fire activity, severity and resource commitment nationally.
- To identify action to be taken by National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) and Geographic Areas to ensure an appropriate level of preparedness/readiness based upon the existing and potential national situation.
- To guide and direct Geographic Area Fire management activities when essential to ensure national preparedness or in response to the national situation.

\* The National Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group at NIFC establishes levels throughout the calendar year.

## Preparedness Level 1

No large fire activity nationally, most geographic areas have low to moderate fire danger, little or no commitment of national resources.

- DoD Action:
  - CONUSA monitors fire activity.

## Preparedness Level 2

One Geographic Area experiencing high danger, potential exists for escapes to larger fires, minimal mobilization of resources from other areas, but potential exists.

- DoD Action:

- CONUSA monitors fire activity.

### **Preparedness Level 3**

Two or more Geographic Areas experiencing wildfire activities requiring a major commitment of national resources; incident management teams are committed in two or more areas, and/or 275 crews are committed nationally.

- DoD Action:
  - Continental United States Army (CONUSA) and Training Support Brigade (TSB) are in daily contact with the Defense Liaison Officer (DLO) and NIFC
  - Communicates daily with Fire Center (FC).

### **Preparedness Level 4**

Two or more areas are requiring Type teams; competition exists between geographic areas for personnel and equipment.

- DoD Action:
  - CONUSA is in daily contact with NIFC and FC
  - NIFC requests DLO & Defense Liaison Element (DLE) activation
  - The DLO deploys to NIFC
  - On order, battalion task force(s) are identified
  - CONUSA in regular communication with Corps and Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) point of contact(s).

### **Preparedness Level 5**

Several geographic areas are experiencing major incidents which have the potential to exhaust all agency fire resources or when 550 crews committed nationally; NIFC identifies a candidate fire for a DoD military battalion.

- DoD Action:
  - Receive NIFC request for battalion-sized element (deployment is imminent or ongoing)

# CHEMICAL EVENTS

## CHEMICAL ACCIDENT/INCIDENT PHASES

### References:

- DA PAM 50-6, 17 May 1991
- FEMA Job Aid, 9310.1-JA

### **Readiness**

Prepare and coordinate response plans. Establish organizations to execute plans, train personnel and organizations, evaluate ability to execute plans, and educate the public.

### **Response**

Take actions necessary to gain control of the chemical accident/incident (CAI), to include saving lives, preserving health and safety, containing and rendering safe hazardous materials, protecting the environment, securing chemical surety material and government property, and promoting public confidence.

### **Recovery**

Initiate actions to restore conditions at and in the vicinity of the CAI site to a technically feasible and acceptable state, and withdraw military and civil agencies when those response elements are no longer required.

## CHEMICAL EVENT EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

### Reference:

AR 50-6, Ch. 11, 11-2. 26 June 20

**Category I**

Non-Surety emergency (informational)

**Category II**

Limited area/post only emergency (site response)

Category III

Community emergency (external response)

## Federal Operational Response Levels

Reference:

- FEMA, Job Aid 9310.1-JA, June 1998

### Operational Response Levels

LEVEL	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
3	Minor	An event/incident involving minimal levels of damage, which could result in a Presidential declaration of an emergency or a disaster. Some Federal involvement may be requested by State and local jurisdictions, and existing Federal regional resources will meet the request.
2	Moderate	An event/incident involving moderate levels of damage, which will likely result in a major Presidential Disaster Declaration, with moderate Federal assistance. Federal regional resources will be fully engaged, and possible other Federal regional offices outside the affected area may be called upon to contribute resources. Select national resources may also be utilized.
1	Massive	An event/ incident involving massive levels of damage, with severe impact or multi-state scope. This level of event will result in a Presidential Disaster Declaration, with major Federal involvement and full engagement of Federal regional and national resources.

## Emergency Support Team (EST) Levels

LEVEL	EST TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Minimal EST	EST Director, EST Admin Assistant, Section Chiefs, Action Tracker and additional Info & Planning staff to assess the situation and prepare for potential increased activities. The Movement Control Center (MCC) will be activated if any movements are anticipated.
2	Mid-Level EST	This level adds the Operation Section Chief and appropriate Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Mission Assignment Coordinator (MAC) and the Logistics Section may be activated.
3	Full EST	All response and recovery operation and all ESFs are represented.

# FBI Terrorist Threat Readiness Levels

Reference:

- FEMA, Job Aid 9310.1-JA, June 1998

(Initial 72 hours of Response Operations)

## Level 1

Incident has occurred which requires immediate Federal response. Follow-on assets on alert or enroute. Immediate Response Units are operational. Liaisons, Domestic Emergency Response Team (DEST), and FBI Joint Operations Center (JOC) are Operational.

## Level 2

Credible Threat (Interagency Threat Assessment). A threat that the FBI determines is capable of producing consequences, based upon an interagency threat assessment, and therefore warrants further actions. FBI and FEMA may issue advisories, alerts, or activations to selected agencies and teams. Some Advance Parties/Immediate Response Units\* pre-positioned. Liaisons operational. DEST may be deployed. FBI Joint Operations Center (JOC) may be formed.

## Level 3

Potential Threat (Interagency Threat Assessment or FBI Assessment). Developing information that the FBI has not yet determined to be a hoax or a credible threat. FBI may issue advisories to selected agencies. Liaisons on call. Modified DEST may be deployed. FBI assets may be deployed.

## Level 4

Normal Operations (FBI Assessment). Does not require FBI to issue advisories to selected agencies. FBI assets may be deployed.

\*NOTE: Immediate Response Units- Crisis management, consequence management, and technical operations units that may be deployed in the initial 72 hours of a response operation, in order to provide immediate response to save lives and protect public health and safety.

# Earthquakes

Reference:

- FEMA, Job Aid 9310.1-JA, June 1998

## Earthquake Intensity (Richter Scale)

2.9 and below	Very Minor
3.0 – 3.9	Minor
4.0 – 4.9	Light
5.0 – 5.9	Moderate
6.0 – 6.9	Strong
7.0 – 7.9	Major
8.0 and above	Great

## Modified Mercalli Scale (Earthquake Damage Levels)

CATEGORY	DAMAGE LEVEL	DESCRIPTION
1-4	Instrumental to Moderate	No Damage.
5	Rather Strong	Damage negligible. Small, unstable objects displaced or upset; some dishes and glassware broken.
6	Strong	Damage slight. Windows, dishes, glassware broken. Furniture moved or overturned. Weak

		plaster and masonry cracked.
7	Very Strong	Damage slight-moderate in well-built structures; considerable in poorly built structures. Furniture and weak chimneys broken. Masonry damaged. Loose bricks, tiles, plaster, and stones will fall.
8	Destructive	Structural damage considerable, particularly to poorly built structures. Chimneys, monuments, towers, elevated tanks may fail. Frame houses moved. Trees damaged. Cracks in wet ground and steep slopes.
9	Ruinous	Structural damage severe; some will collapse. General damage to foundations. Serious damage to reservoirs. Underground pipes broken. Conspicuous cracks in ground; liquefaction.
10	Disastrous	Most masonry and frame structures/foundations destroyed. Some well-built wooden structures and bridges destroyed. Serious damage to dams, dikes, and embankments. Sand and mud shifting on beaches and flat land.
11	Very Disastrous	Few or no masonry structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Broad fissures in ground. Underground pipelines completely out of service. Rails bent. Widespread earth slumps and landslides.
12	Catastrophic	Damage nearly total. Large rock masses displaced. Lines of sight and level distorted

# Flooding

Reference:

- FEMA, Job Aid 9310.1 - JA, June 1998

## **Flood or flash watch**

Flooding or flash flooding is possible within the designated watch area. Residents should be alert.

## **Flood or flash warning**

Flooding or flash flooding has been reported or is imminent. Residents should take necessary precautions at once.

## **Urban and small stream advisory**

Flooding of small streams, streets, and low-lying areas (such as railroad underpasses and urban storm drains) are possible or occurring.

# Hazardous Materials And Oil Spills

Reference:

- FEMA, Job Aid 9310.1 - JA, June 1998

EPA Emergency Conditions

## **Potential**

Incident or threat of release that can be controlled by first response agencies. Evacuation not required (other than the involved structure or immediate outdoor area). The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property.

## **Limited**

Incident involving a greater hazard or larger area, which threatens life or property. It may require limited evacuation of the surrounding area.

## **Full**

An incident involving a severe hazard or large area, and which poses an extreme threat to life and property. Probably will require large-scale evacuation and/or a Federal response.

Oil Spill Classes of Discharge (by size)

## **Minor**

Discharge in inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons, or a discharge in coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.

## **Medium**

Discharge in inland waters of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons, or a discharge in coastal waters of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil.

## **Major**

Discharge in inland waters of more than 10,000 gallons, or a discharge in coastal waters of more than 100,000 gallons of oil.

# Tornadoes and Thunderstorms

## FUJITA TORNADO SCALE

Reference:

- FEMA, Job Aid 9310.1 - JA, June 1998

F - 0	<p>Winds 40 - 73 MPH</p> <p>LIGHT Damage</p> <p>Some damage to chimneys. Twigs and branches broken off of trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over. Signboards damaged. Some windows broken. (Note: Hurricane wind speed begins at 73 MPH).</p>
F - 1	<p>Winds 73 – 112 MPH</p> <p>MODERATE Damage</p> <p>Surfaces peeled off of roofs. Mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned. Outbuildings demolished. Moving automobiles pushed off the roads. Trees snapped or broken.</p>
F - 2	<p>Winds 113 – 157 MPH</p> <p>CONSIDERABLE Damage</p> <p>Roofs torn off frame houses. Mobile homes demolished. Frame houses with weak foundations are lifted and moved. Large trees snapped or uprooted. Light-object missiles generated.</p>
F - 3	<p>Winds 158 – 206 MPH</p> <p>SEVERE Damage</p> <p>Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses. Trains overturned. Most trees in forest uprooted. Heavy cars lifted off ground and thrown. Weak pavement blown off roads.</p>

F - 4	<p>Winds 207 - 260 MPH</p> <p>DEVASTATING Damage</p> <p>Well-constructed houses leveled. Structures with weak foundations blown off some distance. Cars thrown and disintegrated. Trees in forest uprooted and carried some distance away.</p>
F - 5	<p>Winds 216 – 318 MPH</p> <p>INCREDIBLE Damage</p> <p>Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distance to disintegrate. Automobile-size missiles fly through the air over 300 feet. Trees debarked. Incredible phenomena will occur.</p>

## STORM ALERT CLASSIFICATIONS

### **Tornado watch**

Tornadoes are possible in the area. Stay alert for approaching storms.

### **Tornado warning**

A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. If the sky is threatening move to a predestinated place of safety.

### **Severe thunderstorm watch**

Severe thunderstorms are possible in the area.

### **Severe thunderstorm warning**

Severe thunderstorms are occurring in the area.

# Hurricanes

## References:

- FEMA, Job Aid 9310.1 - JA, June 1998

### Category 1

Winds 74-95 MPH or storm surges 4 - 5 feet above normal (AN)

No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage

### Category 2

Winds 96 – 110 MPH or storm surges 6 - 8 feet AN

Some roofing material, door, and window damage to buildings. Some considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.

### Category 3

Winds 111 – 130 MPH or storm surges 9 – 12 feet AN

Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings, with a minor amount of curtain-wall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near coast destroys smaller structures, with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than five feet above sea level may be flooded inland as far as six miles.

### Category 4

Winds 131 – 155 MPH or storm surges 13-18 AN. More extensive curtain-wall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas. Major damage to structures near the shore. Terrain continuously lower than ten feet above sea level may be flooded, requiring massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as six miles.

## **Category 5**

Winds over 155 MPH or storm surges greater than 18 feet AN

Complete roof failure on many residential and industrial buildings; some are blown over or away. Major damage to lower floor of all structures located less than 15 feet above sea level and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5-10 miles of the shoreline may be required.

# Volcanoes

Reference:

- FEMA, Job Aid 9310.1 - JA, June 1998

## Category 0

Non-explosive (Hawaiian), Plume: < 100 m / Volume: > 1000 m<sup>3</sup>

## Category 1

Gentle (Hawaiian-Strombolian), Plume: 100-1000 m / Volume: > 10,000 m<sup>3</sup>

## Category 2

Explosive (Strombolian – Vulcanian), Plume: 1-5 km / Volume: > 1,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>

## Category 3

Severe (Vulcanian), Plume: 3-15 km / Volume: > 10,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>

## Category 4

Cataclysmic (Vulcanian– Plinian), Plume: 10-25 km / Volume: > 100,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>

## Category 5

Paroxysmal (Plinian), Plume: > 25 km / Volume: > 1 km<sup>3</sup>

## Category 6

Colossal (Plinian – Ultraplinian), Plume: > 25 km / Volume: > 10 km<sup>3</sup>

## Category 7

No adjectival description, Plume: >25 km / Volume: > 100 km<sup>3</sup>

## Category 8

No adjectival description, Plume: > 25 km / Volume: > 1,000 km<sup>3</sup>

# Nuclear Events

Reference:

- FEMA, Job Aid 9310.1 - JA, June 1998

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

## Level 1

Anomaly

No release, but spread of contamination beyond the authorized facility-operating regime. No implementation of emergency response plans.

## Level 2

Incident

No release, but significant spread of contamination within the facility. No implementation of emergency response.

## Level 3

Serious incident

Very small release with public exposure at a fraction of prescribed limits. No implementation of emergency response plans.

## Level 4

Accident without significant off-site risk

Minor release with public exposure within prescribed limits. No implementation of emergency response plans.

### **Level 5**

Accident with off-site risk. Limited release

Partial implementation of emergency response plans.

### **Level 6**

Serious accident

Significant release. Requires full implementation of local emergency response plans.

### **Level 7**

Major incident

Major release with widespread health and environmental effects/implications.  
Requires full implementation of Federal, state, tribal, and local emergency response plans.

## **NRC EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS**

### **None**

An unofficial notification used by the NRC to notify FEMA of radiological activity that does not fit into one of the following four emergency classification levels.

### **Unusual event**

An event which has occurred or is in progress and which indicates a potential degradation of the level of safety of the nuclear power plant (NPP).

### **Alert**

Identifies a potential for substantial degradation of the level of plant safety.

### **Site area**

Identifies an actual or likely major failure of emergency NPP functions needed for the protection of the public.

## **General**

Identifies actual or imminent substantial emergency core degradation or melting, with potential for loss of containment integrity.

## **NRC RESPONSE MODES**

### **Normal**

Business as usual

### **Standby**

Primary regional office will staff its Incident Response Center as appropriate. Headquarters Operations Center will be staffed by a Standby Team led by an Executive Team member or designee. Each location will evaluate available information, make appropriate notifications, and prepare for rapid activation, should it become necessary.

### **Initial activation**

Initial NRC Response Teams will report to the NRC HQ Ops Center and other duty stations. The designated Regional Site Team is deployed to the scene; however, lead for NRC response operations is at headquarters.

### **Expanded**

The lead for NRC response operations is at the site. Headquarters retains any authority not delegated to the Director of Site Operations.

### **Deactivation**

Response operations during the early part of this mode are similar to those of Standby Mode, except that a Site Team may remain active.

# Federal Aviation Administration

Reference:

- FAA Emergency Operations Plan 1900.1f, September 2, 1998

**Purpose:** FAA has two unique but complementary preparedness and response systems, which provide for increasing FAA's preparedness posture. Increases in preparedness posture are implemented to protect FAA personnel and facilities against conditions of increased risk or threat and/or prepare for and respond to the occurrence of any event such as natural disaster or other emergency situations.

FAA Readiness Levels

## **Readiness Level ALPHA**

Involves the initiation of preparatory actions when potential major disasters or other situations, such as civil disturbances, may occur within 72 hours of a potential foreign threat to U.S. Security is identified.

## **Readiness Level BRAVO**

Involves the initiation of preparatory actions when potential major disasters or other situations, such as civil disturbances may occur within 48 hours of a potential foreign threat to U.S. Security is identified.

## **Readiness Level CHARLIE**

Involves the initiation of preparatory actions when potential major or other similar situations may occur within 24 hours, etc....

## **Readiness Level DELTA**

Involves post-event recovery and reconstitution.

## Second Level Description

### **Alpha**

Involves the initiation of security measures when national or local conditions warrant increased risk reduction measures.

### **Bravo**

Involves the initiation of security measures when there is an increased and more predictable threat even though no particular area or facility has been identified.

### **Charlie**

Involves the initiation of increased security measures when an incident occurs or when intelligence indicates that some form of action against an FAA facility or in the area of a critical facility is likely.

### **Delta**

Involves the initiation of localized security measures when an incident has occurred or when intelligence indicates that an adverse action or threat against a specific FAA facility or in the area of a specific critical FAA facility is imminent. Normally, this SECON level is declared for local situations.

\*SECON levels correspond to AVSEC alert levels.

# Civil Disturbances Condition System

Reference:

USCINCJFCOM FUNCPLAN 2502-98 (GARDEN PLOT).

**Purpose:** to provide a structured procedure for the orderly, progressive, and timely increase in preparedness of designated forces. CIDCON standardizes terms to be used by all Services and maximizes efficient use of available forces.

## **CIDCON FIVE – DOMS**

In coordination with Joint Chiefs of Staff, issues warning order to USCINCJFCOM, as the Supported CINC, to designate JTF and forces for Military Assistance to Civil Disturbances (MACDIS) operations. JTF staff and forces conduct civil disturbance training. Riot control equipment is hand receipted to designated ground civil disturbance forces.

## **CIDCON FOUR**

Increased monitoring and analysis of the MACDIS situation and the initiation of detailed planning for MACDIS operations. Establish a tentative H-Hour (time for deployment) if possible. Designated airlift forces are prepared to depart the on load airfield in 12 hours and/or designate forces are prepared to move from home station in 12 hours.

## **CIDCON THREE**

Increase in designated force preparedness to include possible positioning of airlift and forces at on-load airfield, if deploying by air. Complete loading and prepare to deploy within six hours.

## **CIDCON TWO**

Units have completed aircraft or vehicle loading to ensure ability to deploy in one hour.

## **CIDCON ONE**

Maximum force preparedness. CIDCON ONE will be designated on hour prior to H-Hour. On attainment of CIDCON ONE, units have deployed first aircraft or vehicle at H-Hour.

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