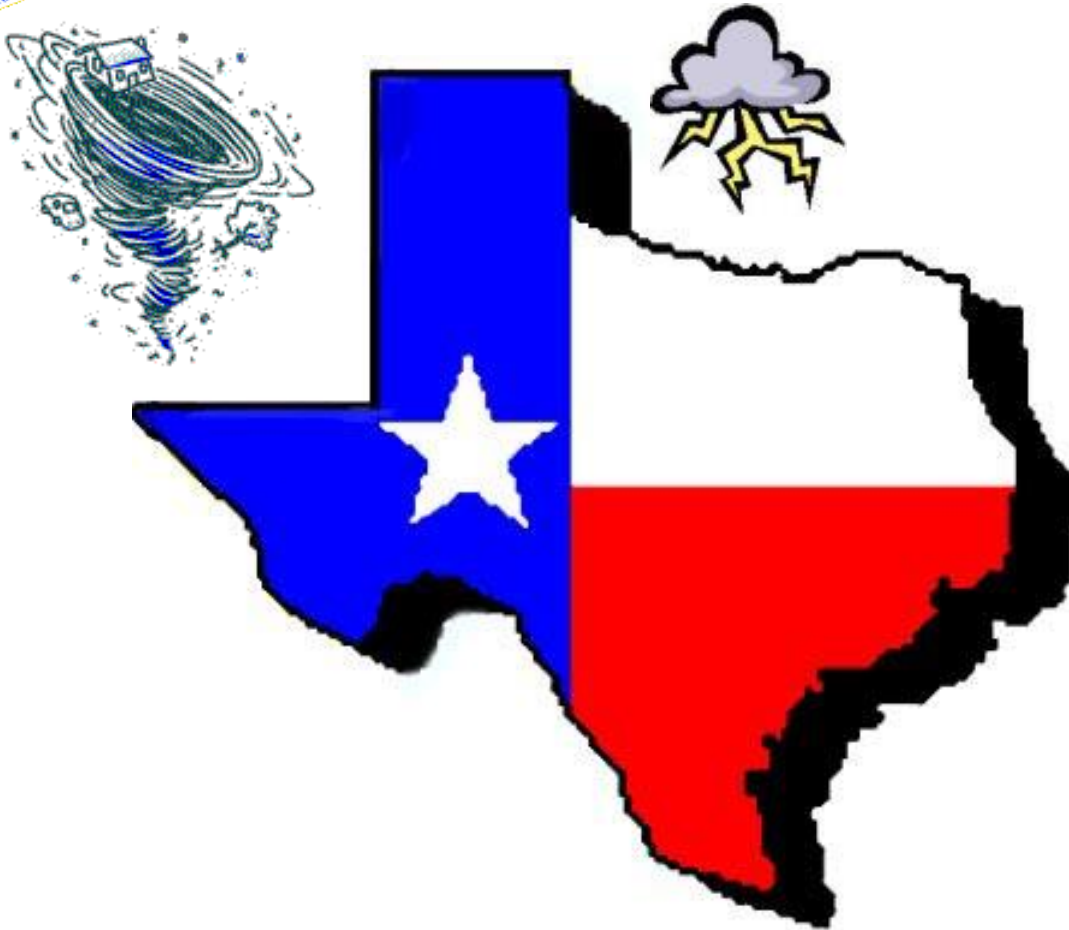


EMERGENCY INFORMATION GUIDE



Goodfellow AFB San Angelo, TX

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Readiness & Emergency Management Flight
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INTRODUCTION

The information in this handbook, in addition to the information you received during your in-processing, gives you the knowledge necessary for your family to survive and recover from the effects of major accidents, natural disasters, and enemy attack.

Knowledge is the key to your survival. You must know what to do in each situation. You must be prepared for the worst. And most importantly, you must teach your family members what to do.

It's your responsibility to make sure your family members know about the hazards and protective actions they should take. Their actions should be planned and rehearsed, not spur-of-the-moment.

The challenges you face are real. Ask yourself the following question.

IS YOUR FAMILY PREPARED?



THE DISASTER THREAT

- What is the threat to Goodfellow AFB and the San Angelo area?
- Tom Green County area?
- How do you know when an emergency requires you to act?
- What should you do?

West Texas is vulnerable to a variety of disasters, some man-made and others natural. They include tornadoes, floods, enemy attack, and hazardous materials incidents. All of these situations are potentially dangerous, and you must know when and how to respond to each circumstance. Although terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction have obviously become more of a threat recently, natural disasters are still the most likely threat to the San Angelo area, so let's begin with them.



CHAPTER 1

NATURAL DISASTERS

Floods, tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, high winds, and freezing precipitation are all examples of natural disasters. They can create numerous casualties and widespread damage. Do you know what you should do in each situation? Read on to find out.

Since thunderstorms pose a significant threat to Goodfellow AFB and the San Angelo area, we'll begin with them. Goodfellow AFB and the San Angelo area have an average of 37 thunderstorm days annually.

THUNDERSTORMS

Severe thunderstorms occur frequently in early spring and throughout the summer, but they can occur at any time of the year. The primary hazards from thunderstorms are lightning, high winds, hail, and heavy rain. Heavy rains associated with thunderstorms can lead to flash flooding, which is also dangerous. Thunderstorms often produce strong winds and hail as well as tornadoes.

Lightning kills more people each year than tornadoes do. It occurs with ALL thunderstorms, and is very unpredictable. It causes an average of 93 deaths and 300 injuries each year and several hundred million dollars damage to property and forests annually.

Your family members must know what the warning signals are and what they should do to protect themselves.

What Makes a Thunderstorm?

For a thunderstorm activity to exist, moisture is necessary in the form of clouds. In order for these clouds to become thunderstorms, relatively warm air is necessary to provide some sort of lifting action. Lift-fronts, sea breezes, and mountains are all capable of lifting air to help form thunderstorms.

Thunderstorm Warning System

The National Weather Service issue's weather "watches" and "warnings" to notify people of a potentially hazardous weather situation. These situations can include severe thunderstorms, tornadoes and floods. We'll discuss tornado and flood watches and warnings later. Right now, let's talk about thunderstorm watches and warnings.

A **SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WATCH** is issued when weather conditions are right for the formation of severe thunderstorms. Listen to your TV, radio, or weather radio for more information. Be prepared to take shelter if a storm should approach.

A **SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WARNING** will be issued when severe thunderstorms are indicated either on radar or when they are occurring. You should take immediate protective measures. Here are some things you can do:

AS STORMS APPROACH:

1. Become familiar with the county and major cities in the area.
2. Check the weather forecast before leaving the area for long periods of time.
3. Watch for signs of approaching storms.
4. Keep a weather radio (preferably portable) on hand.
5. Postpone outdoor activities that are not absolutely essential. Avoid car travel and do not travel in camper-type vehicles.

AS STORMS OCCUR:

6. **Remember: If you can hear thunder, you are close enough to be struck by lightning. Go to a safe shelter immediately!**
7. Move to a sturdy building. Do not take shelter in small sheds or under trees.
8. Get out of boats and off the water. **GET TO LAND AND FIND SHELTER IMMEDIATELY!**
9. Unplug appliances not necessary for obtaining weather information. Avoid using telephones.
10. Don't take a bath or shower.
11. Turn off all air conditioners. Power surges can overload the compressor.
12. Get to higher ground if flash flooding is possible or if a flash flood warning has been issued.
13. If you are caught outdoors and no shelter is nearby, find a low spot away from trees, fences and poles. Make sure the place you pick isn't subject to flooding. If you're in the woods, take shelter under the shorter trees.
14. If you're out on the golf course stop your game immediately and seek shelter inside the clubhouse. Golf clubs make particularly good lightning rods.
15. Stay in your car if you are driving. Cars offer good protection from lightning because surrounding metal channels the electricity away from you.
16. If you feel your skin tingle or your hair stand on end, squat low to the ground on the balls of your feet. Place your hands on your knees with your head between them. Try to make yourself the smallest possible target and minimize your contact with the ground.

DO NOT LIE FLAT ON THE GROUND.

Goodfellow AFB Weather Radio Communications

When severe weather threatens-stay informed!

At Goodfellow AFB, we have three ways of informing you of current conditions:

- Radios
 - Weather Alert-the Command Post broadcasts on its own frequency, so on-base personnel will receive warnings specific to the base.
- Sirens
- Verbal/Telephone

What to Expect – Your Weather Alert Radio:

- The Command Post will put out a warning when a severe weather threat exists.
- The alarm will sound.
- Push the “weather” button to listen to the message.
- Once complete – push the “alert” button to reset the radio.

TORNADOES



Now you know how to protect yourself from severe thunderstorms. But what if the thunderstorm produces a tornado? How would you know about it and what should you do? First, let's cover what a tornado is and how you can protect yourself from its effects. Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. Winds can exceed 200 mph, usually rotating in a counter-clockwise direction.

Tornadoes can occur any time of the year, but are most common from **April** through **June** in our area. They are often observable as "**funnel**" clouds. As the funnel touches the ground, it picks up dirt and debris. Tornadoes can cause damage even if the funnel doesn't touch the ground. Tornadoes cause an average of 80 deaths and 1500 injuries a year nationwide. Most fatalities occur when people do **not** leave mobile homes and automobiles.

Most tornado injuries and deaths are caused by debris picked up by the funnel. You must know what the warning system is and how to respond to it in order to protect yourself and your family in the event of a tornado. Let's discuss the tornado warning system.

A **TORNADO WATCH** means that weather conditions are right for the formation of tornadoes. Listen to your TV or radio for more information. Curtail outside activities as much as possible and stay near your home. Be ready to take shelter if necessary. If you spot a tornado, report it to the nearest law enforcement (military or civilian) agency.

A **TORNADO WARNING** is issued when a tornado has been sighted in the local area. **TAKE SHELTER IMMEDIATELY!** The warning will be carried over local TV and radio stations. Base and local emergency sirens will be activated to alert you of the warning. Don't listen for the

siren exclusively for tornado warning notification. Instead, monitor your TV or radio for more information. Buy a pre-alert radio (available from various sources) and listen for the pre-alert signal. Here are some additional safety tips for your information:

TORNADO PRECAUTIONS

Do:

1. Take shelter in a basement or on the lowest floor of the building you are in.
2. Stay away from windows, doors, outside walls and avoid large unsupported roofs.
3. Get in an interior closet or hallway, or get under something sturdy.
4. Curl up and protect your head.
5. If you're in a mobile home or vehicle, get out immediately. If you must stay outside, lie flat in a ditch or depression and protect your head. Stay away from trees, walls or other objects that could blow over you.
6. Cover your body with a blanket or sleeping bag.
7. Avoid standing up and watching the tornado.
8. Familiarize yourself and family members with shelter locations available in your area now, before a tornado starts.
9. Listen to radio and television stations for broadcasts of the latest tornado advisory information.

Don't:

1. Look out a window to see the tornado.
2. Try to outrun a tornado in your vehicle.
3. Use elevators.
4. Touch downed electrical wires.
5. Delay. Find a shelter fast.
6. Forget to stock shelters ahead of time with the necessary supplies.
7. Open windows.
8. Seek shelter at the end of the hall.
9. Forget that staying alive during a tornado does not happen by chance.

TORNADO MYTHS

MYTH: Areas near rivers, lakes, and mountains are safe from tornadoes.

FACT: No place is safe from tornadoes. In the late 1980's, a tornado swept through Yellowstone National Park leaving a path of destruction up and down a 10,000 foot mountain.

MYTH: The low pressure with a tornado causes buildings to "explode" as the tornado passes overhead.

FACT: Violent winds and debris slamming into buildings cause most structural damage.

MYTH: Windows should be opened before a tornado approaches to equalize pressure and minimize damage.

FACT: Opening windows allows damaging winds to enter the structure. Leave the window alone; instead, immediately go to a safe place.



FLOODS

Flash floods are the number one thunderstorm killer, claiming 140 fatalities each year nationwide. Most flash flood deaths occur at night and when people become trapped in automobiles.

Flooding is another natural disaster that could occur in the San Angelo area. Several areas in and around Goodfellow AFB and San Angelo area routinely flood during heavy rains.

Flash flooding usually occurs when a lot of rain falls in a short period of time, often after a very long dry period. Information concerning flooding will be broadcast over local radio and TV stations. The following summarizes the warning system:

A **FLASH FLOOD WATCH** will be issued when flooding could occur as a result of heavy rain. Pay attention to weather information and use common sense while driving. Be prepared to move to higher ground if flooding occurs near your home. Move valuable objects off the floor and disconnect electrical appliances or equipment that cannot be moved.

A **FLASH FLOOD WARNING** is issued when heavy rains cause floods. Take the following actions if your area is affected:

1. Don't attempt to cross flooded streets on foot or in an automobile.
2. Don't attempt to drive through dips of unknown depth.
3. If your vehicle stalls, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground.
4. Don't camp on low ground when a flash flood watch or warning is in effect.

5. Stay away from natural stream beds, arroyos, and other drainage channels during and after storms. Water runs off higher elevations very rapidly.
6. Be alert to signs of bad weather. Check the weather forecast before taking a trip and bring a portable radio with you.
7. Be especially cautious at night because it's harder to recognize flood dangers.
8. Ensure you know where your children are before, during, and after the flood. Storm drainage and high water can be very appealing to small children. It can also be DEADLY.
9. Keep at least half a tank of gas in your vehicle so you can evacuate if necessary.
10. Even six inches of fast-moving floodwater can knock you off your feet, and a depth of two feet will float your car! Never try to walk, swim, or drive through such swift water. If you come upon floodwaters, **STOP**. Turn around and go another way.
11. Store drinking water in your clean bathtub and in various containers. (water service may be interrupted)
12. Keep a stock of food that requires little cooking and no refrigeration; electric power may be interrupted. Also keep first aid supplies on hand.

There are several places both on base and in San Angelo that regularly flood during and after heavy rainfall. Here are some of them:

OFF-BASE:

1. Streets that connect Chadbourne Street and Bryant Boulevard. Avenue Q (off Chadbourne Street) is a prime example.
2. Houston Harte Expressway near the Red Arroyo. Between Arden Road and the Wal-Mart Supercenter, bounded by Sherwood Way usually becomes flooded.
3. Country Club Road connecting 87/277 with the old Lake Nasworthy housing area.
4. Streets in the College Hills addition.
5. Southwest Blvd. & Loop 306
6. Brentwood Park at Howard St.
7. College hills Blvd. between Loop 306 and Oxford.
8. Tres Rios (Bend of the River)
9. Avenue P - Bryant and Chadbourne
10. Avenue Q and Chadbourne.
11. Jefferson Street at Webster.
12. Wilson - East of Van Buren
13. Santa Rita area - West of Park Avenue D South Monroe South Madison Avenue I.
14. Clausen Blvd. between Childress and Brentwood Park.
15. North Chadbourne between 25th and 38th.
16. Irving and Concho.
17. Area West of Evelyn.
18. Ben Ficklin and Bryant.



ON BASE:

1. The corner of Fort Lancaster and Mitchell Street (near the Mathis gym parking lot)
2. All Perimeter roads.

FIRST WARNING SYSTEM USED BY KLST-TV

The information you see on the TV screen is very simple. They'll show a map with a scrolling message at the bottom of the screen. The map shows the counties in our area, including Tom Green, Irion, Concho, and Schleicher. If a county is under a weather watch or warning, the county will be highlighted in a different color. For example, if Tom Green County is under a severe thunderstorm watch, it may be yellow on the map while the rest of the map is green. The same goes for each county included in the watch. Each type of watch or warning is a different color; thunderstorm watches may be yellow and tornado warning red. When you see the map appear on the screen, listen for more information and be prepared to take any necessary precautions.

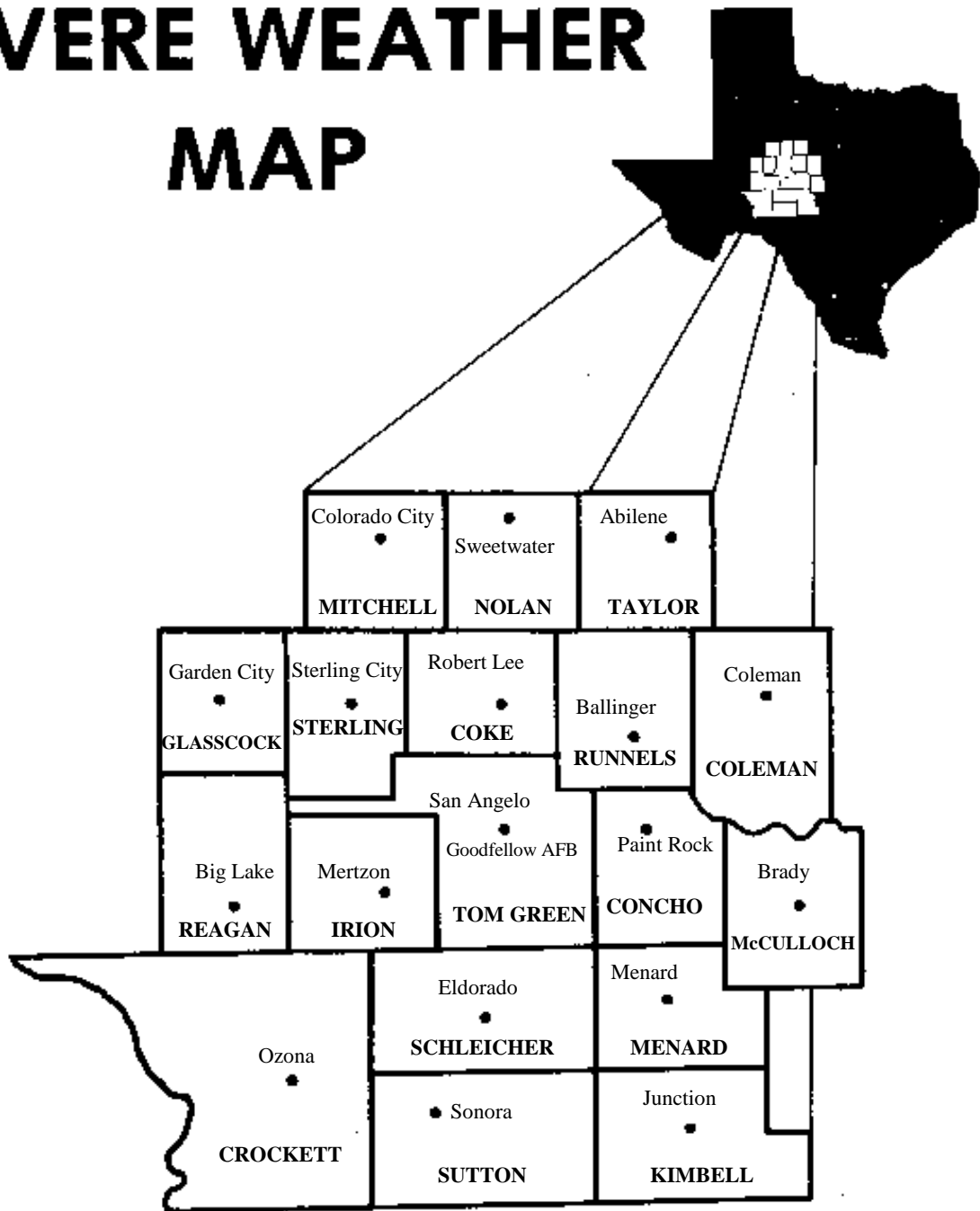
It's also a good idea to know which county nearby cities lie within. The information you receive over your weather radio will be specific by county. The announcer will tell you where the storms are and what direction they're moving, so if you know where you are relative to the storms(s), you can do what's necessary to protect yourself.



Here's a list of some nearby cities and their counties. The map on the next page will help you familiarize yourself with the area:

CITY	COUNTY	CITY	COUNTY
San Angelo	Tom Green	Coleman	Coleman
Paint Rock	Concho	Brady	McCulloch
Big Lake	Reagan	Ozona	Crockett
Eldorado	Schleicher	Abilene	Taylor
Sterling City	Sterling	Sonora	Sutton
Mertzon	Irion	Menard	Menard
Robert Lee	Coke	Junction	Kimbell
Ballinger	Runnels	Colorado City	Mitchell
Garden City	Glasscock	Sweetwater	Nolan

SEVERE WEATHER MAP



There are many other methods of notification. They include public address systems, loud speakers, and door-to-door announcements. But the primary method used is the siren signals. Let's go over them so you'll know what they are and how to respond to them.

Siren Signals and Their Meanings:

The following is a summary of the signals used on base and local sirens. If you hear one of these signals you should take the actions listed to protect yourself and your family.

SIGNAL	SOUND	ACTIONS
Alert Signal	3-5 minute STEADY tone	Be prepared to take shelter; listen to TV/radio for information. Follow instructions of local officials or Goodfellow security forces.
Attack Warning	3-5 minute <u>WAVERING</u> tone	Be alert, ensure all personnel are warned. Follow instructions to take cover, evacuate to a safe location, or shelter-in-place. *Check with supervisor where on base nuclear fallout shelter location.
All Clear	Verbal announcement	Resume normal activities or recovery operations.

* This applies to military personnel only. Civilian personnel and military family members, assigned to Goodfellow will follow instructions given by the San Angelo Office of Emergency Management, via the Emergency Alert System (EAS).

Siren testing: The siren system in San Angelo is tested for three to five minutes on the first day of each month at 1200. Sirens are not tested during inclement weather.

WINTER WEATHER

West Texas is sometimes subject to freezing precipitation, small amounts of snow, and wind chill. These conditions occur infrequently, but can have disastrous effects. Goodfellow AFB and San Angelo do not have the equipment to deal with heavy snow, and driving becomes extremely hazardous in these situations. You must exercise extreme caution during these conditions. **Stay indoors and don't go out unless you have an emergency.**

The Wind Chill Factor is much more common in this area. Wind chill is the combination of temperature and wind, which cools the skin and can easily lead to hypothermia or frostbite. It's easy to protect yourself from the wind, since all you have to do is "bundle up." Put on a hat that covers your ears. Wear warm gloves, preferably insulated, to protect your hands. Mittens are usually warmer than gloves, but use gloves for driving, because they offer better finger dexterity.

Put on insulated socks, or wear two pairs of socks. You also might want to wear long underwear. In short, use common sense if it's cold and stay inside unless you have to go out.

Driving in winter weather can be especially challenging. Rain, freezing rain, and snow make driving very hazardous. Here's some advice:

1. Drive defensively. Always be aware of what the other drivers are doing.
2. Slow down! Especially if the roads are icy. You can easily lose control of your vehicle if you're driving too fast.
3. Downshift at stop signs/lights to stop on an icy road. Pump your brakes well in advance of the required stop.
4. If you find yourself in a skid, turn your wheels in the direction of the skid. Be careful not to over-correct though, or you could find yourself headed in the opposite direction!
5. Be careful on bridges as they freeze before the road freezes. There is often ice on a bridge when there isn't any ice on the road.

The place that's most dangerous for winter weather driving in San Angelo is around Loop 306. Believe it or not, vehicles will be traveling at 60-65mph, even if there's ice on the road. There will be many vehicles off the road, some even overturned. If you regularly travel "The Loop," be extremely cautious during winter driving. Drive defensively. Be aware of what's going on around you.

The Wing Commander often delays reporting times for personnel assigned to GAFB when road conditions are hazardous. Tune-in to the early morning news shows on your TV or radio for the "rest of the story." The pyramid recall system may also be used to notify personnel of delayed reporting times.



SUMMER WEATHER

Summers in West Texas are usually very warm and quite dry. August is usually the warmest month, but temperatures in the 100s have been recorded as early as May. Many people do not know what to do to protect themselves from the effects of heat exhaustion and heat stroke, which can be fatal. The following is a list of heat stroke/exhaustion symptoms and first aid procedures:

HEAT STROKE SYMPTOMS	FIRST AID PROCEDURES	HEAT EXHAUSTION SYMPTOMS	FIRST AID PROCEDURES
Early:		Early:	
Headache, nausea, dizziness, dryness of mouth	Waste no time! Call 911 immediately or take person to hospital/clinic emergency room	Headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, unsteady walk	Waste no time! Call 911 immediately. Lay person down with feet elevated in the closest, coolest place. Fan person and massage arms/legs.
Later:		Later:	
Little or no sweating, overheated (hot) body, high temperature, flushed and dry face, convulsions and unconsciousness, mental confusion	Cool person's body as much as possible while transporting to hospital/clinic	Profuse sweating, cold body, low temperature, pale and moist face, weak and rapid pulse, vomiting and involuntary bowel action	Caution against hyperventilation. Give water in sips.

There are some things you can do when it gets hot. Here are some "**DO's and DON'Ts**" to remember when it's SCORCHING.

DO's:

1. Drink two glasses of water at each meal.
2. Drink water at frequent intervals during the day.
3. Get as much rest as possible.
4. Avoid overexposure to the sun's rays during the hot summer.
5. Take medications as prescribed by your physician so as not to interfere with strenuous activity.

DON'Ts:

1. Over expose yourself to the sun, especially your head.
2. Over exercise in hot weather.
3. Drink iced beverages (including ice water) immediately following exercise.

TAKE EXTRA PRECAUTIONS IF YOU:

1. Came to Goodfellow from a colder climate.
2. Are in a weakened condition.
3. Are overweight.
4. Have recently had a fever.
5. Are on prescribed medications.

Being prepared for extreme weather and other natural disasters will make your life much easier when it happens. Remember the "6 Ps." Proper pre-planning prevents poor performance. The poor performance is what will happen if you fail to plan for the worst.

Let's talk about some things that can help you be prepared. The first is an emergency kit containing supplies you'll need if you experience a natural disaster.

EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT

A disaster of almost any kind may interfere with your normal supply of food, water, heat, and other things that we usually take for granted. You'll want to keep a sufficient stock of emergency supplies on hand to meet your needs for at least one week. Some of these items are:

1. **Water:** With sufficient warning, you can fill plastic containers (milk jugs are fine) or other covered containers with water. If a disaster occurs, this water may be your only source of contamination-free water. Another good idea is to stock up on bottled water from the grocery store and put it in an easily accessible place. Use it only for emergencies.
2. **Canned goods:** You'll want to have a good supply of canned goods available in your emergency kit in case the electricity in your home is inoperative after a disaster. Choose items that don't require cooking or refrigeration.
 - Ready-to-eat foods – Canned meats, fruits, and vegetables, canned/boxed juices, milk, soup (if powdered store extra water), bottled water, MREs, etc.
 - Staples – sugar, salt, peppers, etc.
 - High-energy foods – peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix, etc.
 - Vitamins
 - Special needs – Food for infants, elderly persons or people on special diets.
 - Comfort/Stress Foods – Cookies, candies, cereals, coffee, and tea.
3. **Medicines:** Keep an adequate supply on hand of the medicines needed by your family. Put some in your emergency kit so that it will be available when you need it.

4. **First Aid Kit:** Medical treatment may be difficult to obtain, depending on the extent of the disaster. You should keep a well-stocked first aid kit in your emergency kit. It should include aspirin, bandages, and first antibiotic (Bacitracin) as a minimum. First aid kits can be obtained from various sources, and they aren't very expensive
5. **Sleeping bags or lanterns:** You'll need to keep warm if the heat is not working in your house. A sleeping bag or blankets will provide some comfort temporarily.
6. **Flashlights or lanterns:** If the electricity in your house is not working, you'll need some light. Keep at least one (preferably two or more) flashlights or battery-operated lanterns in your emergency kit (don't forget extra batteries).

You should also keep your car in good operating condition with an ample supply of gasoline in case you have to evacuate your home.

If you stay at home during the disaster, your emergency supply kit could help you live through the emergency period without hardship. If you must evacuate your home and move temporarily to another location, such as a shelter, you can take your emergency supplies with you and use them en route or after you've arrived.

For a more complete emergency kit listing please go to:

<http://www.ready.gov/america/getakit/airforce.html>



POST-DISASTER ACTIONS:

So you've survived the disaster, now what do you do? Don't risk injury or death by being foolish. Many dangerous situations could be present following a natural disaster. The most important thing you can do is to remain calm. Most injuries occur when people panic. Think about the actions that you must take to protect yourself, and always follow the advice given on local radio or TV stations. Here are some other rules you should follow:

1. Don't let children go outside until public officials declare the area safe.
2. Don't enter buildings that have been damaged.
3. Don't bring lanterns, torches, or lighted smoking materials into areas where natural gas may be present. You could cause an explosion.
4. Check for leaking gas pipes by smell only. If you smell gas, open windows and doors, turn off the main gas valve at the meter, and leave the area immediately. DO NOT turn the lights on or off.
5. If electrical appliances are wet, turn off the main power switch, unplug the appliance, and let it dry out. Then reconnect it before you turn the main power switch back on.
6. Check all food and water supplies before using them. Foods that require refrigeration may be spoiled if electrical power has been off for some time.

7. Drive only if absolutely necessary. Stay away from disaster areas, since sightseeing will only hamper the rescue.
8. If you need to be rescued, notify the appropriate authorities and wait for trained personnel to perform the rescue.
9. Don't start or spread rumors, or exaggerate reports of injuries. Rumors only add to the confusion.
10. Follow the instructions of base and/or local authorities on ways to help the community or base recover from the situation.

REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

Following certain catastrophic events, the secretary of the defense may direct all people affiliated with the Department of Defense in the affected area to check in with their command for accountability. If Internet connectivity is available, check in online using the Air Force Personnel Accountability and Assessment System (AFPAAS). AFPAAS enables Air Force officials to account for assigned personnel and their family members and, if needed, provide assistance. AFPAAS links are also available on Military One Source.

Follow your command's established procedures to report your status. If a command or alternate command cannot be reached, perform the actions below:

- Log onto the AFPAAS website. Family members will need their sponsor's date of birth and Social Security number to log in.
- If a computer is not accessible, call the Air Force Personnel Readiness Cell at 1-800-435-9941, DSN 665-2020 or commercial at 1-210-565-2020.

* The following personnel have a responsibility to properly account for their status after an incident: all active duty Air Force personnel, Air Force Reservists and their family members (as listed in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System, or DEERS, database) and Air Force civilian employees, both civil service and nonappropriated funds employees and their family members.

If you or your family has been affected by a declared emergency and you need assistance, log in to AFPAAS website, and assess your needs. Follow the steps below to ensure you receive proper recovery assistance from the Air Force:

- Account, Update and Verify: After reporting, verify that your contact information in AFPAAS is correct and current.
- Fill out a Needs Assessment Survey: Indicate what type of assistance you are seeking (e.g., housing, finance, legal). Information provided in the survey will be used only by Air Force professionals and subject-matter experts to aid with recovery efforts. Details contained in the survey are confidential and will NOT be shared with anyone without permission.
- Manage Recovery Process: A case manager may contact you based on the information provided in the survey. Together, you'll determine the appropriate response or assistance needs for your recovery efforts

WEATHER INFORMATION

Weather	Definition	Alert Signal	Action
Tornado Watch	The potential exists for tornadic activity	Weather Alert Radios	Tune to local news/radio
Tornado Warning	Radar indicates tornadic activity and/or a tornado has been spotted and could impact Goodfellow AFB (GAFB)	Tornado Siren; Weather Alert Radios; Cable Audio Override	Take Cover Immediately!
Severe Thunderstorm Watch	Forecasted potential for severe thunderstorms w/hail >3/4" and/or winds>50 knots	Weather Alert Radios	Tie down outdoor items; tune to local news/radio
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	Thunderstorms w/hail >3/4" and/or winds>50 knots are expected to move over or develop – 30 min. lead time	Weather Alert Radios; Cable Audio Override	Bring pets under cover; stay indoors; tune into local news/radio
Lightning Warning	Lightning has been observed within 5 miles of the GAFB airfield	None	Take cover
Freezing Precipitation Warning	Freezing precipitation is forecasted for GAFB	None	Avoid driving; stay indoors
Blizzard Watch	The potential exists for winds >35 knots with <1/4 mile visibility with heavy snow	Weather Alert Radios	Tune to local news/radio
Blizzard Warning	Winds >35 knots with heavy snow and <1/4 mile visibility is forecasted for GAFB	Weather Alert Radios	Stay indoors; tune into local news/radio
Heavy Snow Watch	The potential exists for >1/2' of snow in 12 hours or less	None	Tune to local news/radio
Heavy Snow Warning	More than 1/2" of snow is expected to fall on GAFB in 12 hours or less	Weather Alert Radios	Avoid driving

CHAPTER 2

MAJOR ACCIDENTS

A major accident is an unexpected event of such magnitude that response by the base Disaster Response Force is necessary to mitigate the situation. These situations differ from the day to-day emergencies that are handled routinely by base agencies.

Major accidents can include, but are not limited to: hazardous materials, fuels, aircraft accidents, and/or nuclear/radiological materials. They can be accidents causing extensive damage to federal or civil property, or that produce mass casualties. Major accidents may also be of such magnitude or unusual circumstances as to reflect adversely on the Air Force.

ACCIDENT REPORTING PROCEDURES

If you see an accident taking place, you should visually survey the area as well as you can without endangering yourself. Gather as much information as soon as possible about the situation.

Once you have determined what happened, you should depart the area immediately and report the incident to the fire department, security police, or command post by dialing 911. Tell them what you saw. Make sure you include the following items in your report:

1. The type of accident (vehicle, aircraft, etc.)
2. Number of casualties, if known.
3. Location of the accident – Be specific! Use route numbers and street names if off base. If on base, use either grid coordinates or building numbers.
4. Your name, your location and where you can be reached. Be sure to include a telephone number.

REQUIRED ACTIONS

There are several things you must do in the event of a major accident.

1. Approach the site safely. Casually walking up to the site of an accident involving hazardous materials can very quickly make you a casualty.
2. If there are casualties, use your Self-Aid Buddy Care or first aid knowledge to treat them, within your capabilities.
3. Evacuate the area immediately and inform others of the hazard.
4. Control entry into the area, if possible, until help arrives.
5. Do not re-enter the area once it's evacuated. If you're told to evacuate your building or home, do so immediately. Go in the direction and distance specified by authorities in charge of the situation.
6. Don't make telephone calls to find out what's going on. You'll only tie up the phone lines needed to make emergency calls.

7. Don't start rumors or pass exaggerated stories about the incident.
8. Once a disaster cordon is established, stay away from the area. Do not attempt to enter the area unless you are part of the responding forces.



CHAPTER 3

NUCLEAR/RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

Survival depends on your knowledge of the hazards that will be present after nuclear explosion and measures you can take to protect yourself from them.

Radiation is the primary hazard after a nuclear detonation. Three types of radiations will be present. They are alpha, beta, and gamma.

a. Alpha radiation is a particulate, like dust, and cannot penetrate your body. However, once ingested or inhaled this form of radiation will cause radiation sickness and eventually death. Be sure to wash any food you eat and stay inside as much as possible.

b. Beta radiation, like alpha, is a particulate in form. It can penetrate your body to some degree, but cannot damage your internal organs. Again, stay sheltered as much as possible to protect yourself.

c. Gamma radiation penetrates everything to some extent. It is pure energy, much like the sun's rays. Radiation sickness and possibly death are the result of overexposure to gamma radiation. For your protection, stay inside.

RADIATION EFFECTS ON YOUR BODY

All radiation damages body cells and interferes with normal cell replacement. The extent of damage to cells depends on the amount of radiation you're exposed to. The greater the exposure, the more cell damage, and the less your chances of survival.

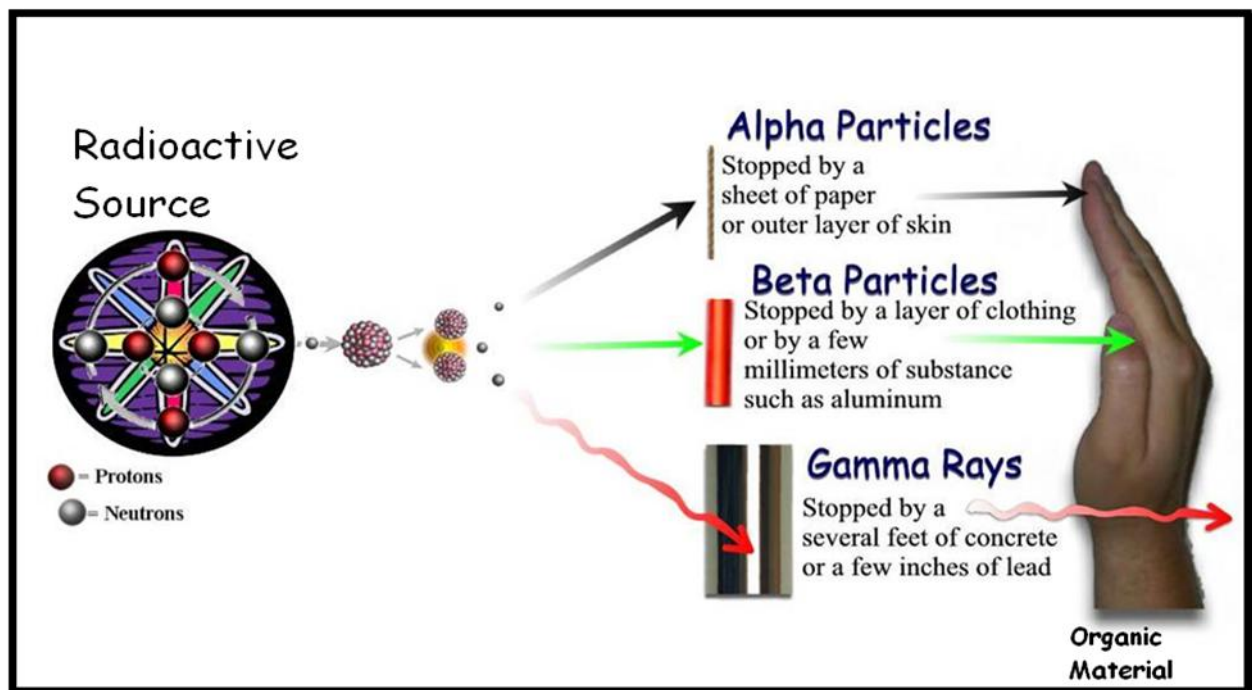
You won't turn into the Incredible Hulk if you're over-exposed to radiation, nor will you become contagious or infectious. There isn't any special clothing you can wear for protection, or special drugs to prevent over-exposure.

Since it isn't feasible for you to protect yourself from the initial effects of a nuclear detonation, you must be primarily concerned with protection from fallout.

All military family members living in San Angelo, to include Goodfellow AFB, will proceed as directed by the San Angelo Office of Emergency Management (SA OEM) and the Emergency Alert System (EAS). Utilizing the EAS, the SA OEM will identify where people living in San Angelo area should relocate to in the event of a nuclear or radiological attack.

If a relocation plan is not implemented requiring evacuation, fallout shelters located in San Angelo will be used as needed. The local government operates these shelters.

Since military personnel are not a part of the SA OEM's relocation plan, they must seek guidance from their supervisor.



CHAPTER 4

TERRORISM AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

What is Terrorism?

Terrorism is the use of force or violence, terror, and intimidation to achieve an end. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their causes.

The FBI categorizes terrorism in the United States as one of two types--domestic terrorism or international terrorism. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction. International terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

Biological and Chemical Weapons

Biological agents are infectious microbes or toxins used to produce illness or death in people, animals or plants. Biological agents can be dispersed as aerosols or airborne particles. Terrorists may use biological agents to contaminate food or water because they are difficult to detect. Some biological agents are odorless and tasteless. They can have an immediate effect or a delayed effect (several hours to several days). Anthrax is the most widely known biological agent.

Chemical agents are poisonous gases, liquids or solids that have toxic effects on people, animals or plants. Most chemical agents cause serious injuries or death. Severity of injuries depends on the type and amount of the chemical agent used, and the duration of exposure.

Biological and chemical weapons have been used primarily to terrorize an unprotected civilian population and not as a weapon of war. This is because of fear of retaliation and the likelihood that the agent would contaminate the battlefield for a long period of time. The Persian Gulf War in 1991 and other confrontations in the Middle East were causes for concern in the United States regarding the possibility of chemical or biological warfare. Domestic Anthrax cases in the fall of 2001 were the first confirmed use of a biological agent, and concern remains that terrorists may use such weapons in the future.

A terrorist attack may occur in several forms, depending upon the technological means available to the terrorist, the nature of the political issue motivating the attack, and the points of weakness of the terrorist's target. Prior to the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, bombings were the most frequently used terrorist method against the United States. Other possibilities include an attack at transportation facilities, an attack against utilities or other public services, or an incident involving chemical or biological agents. International terrorist organizations have shown that absolutely any U.S. facility or gathering is a target, and they will use any method to attack it. In a nutshell, they have shown that, to them, nothing is sacred.

Terrorists often choose targets that offer little danger to themselves and areas with relatively easy public access. Foreign terrorists look for visible targets where they can avoid detection before or after an attack such as international airports, large cities, major international events, resorts, and high-profile landmarks.

There are several things you can do to protect yourself against a terrorist attack.

1. Be alert and aware of the surrounding area. The very nature of terrorism suggests that there may be little or no warning.
2. Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended.
3. Learn where emergency exits are located. Think ahead about how to evacuate a building, subway or congested public area in a hurry. Learn where staircases are located.
4. Notice your immediate surroundings. Be aware of heavy or breakable objects that could move, fall or break in an explosion.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Weapons of Mass Destruction are defined as weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. These weapons can take the form of an airplane as in the September 11 attacks, or could be chemical, biological, nuclear or radiological (CBRN) weapons.

Traditionally, the perceived threat of WMD was directed toward U.S. combat troops or installations in other countries. However, the use of WMD against domestic U.S. targets has occurred and will continue to be a credible threat.

The use of WMD is clearly a very real threat worldwide. Since Department of Defense personnel, equipment, and facilities at home and abroad are highly visible targets for both terrorist and conventional attacks, WMD Threat Planning and Response is a high-priority endeavor.



RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Radiological Dispersion Device

Terrorist use of an RDD—often called “dirty nuke” or “dirty bomb”—is considered far more likely than use of a nuclear explosive device. An RDD combines a conventional explosive device—such as a bomb—with radioactive material. It is designed to scatter dangerous and sub-lethal amounts of radioactive material over a general area. Such RDDs appeal to terrorists because they require limited technical knowledge to build and deploy compared to a nuclear device. Also, the radioactive materials in RDDs are widely used in medicine, agriculture, industry, and research, and are easier to obtain than weapons grade uranium or plutonium.

The primary purpose of terrorist use of an RDD is to cause psychological fear and economic disruption. Some devices could cause fatalities from exposure to radioactive materials. Depending on the speed at which the area of the RDD detonation was evacuated or how successful people were at sheltering-in-place, the number of deaths and injuries from an RDD might not be substantially greater than from a conventional bomb explosion.

The size of the affected area and the level of destruction caused by an RDD would depend on the sophistication and size of the conventional bomb, the type of radioactive material used, the quality and quantity of the radioactive material, and the local meteorological conditions—primarily wind and precipitation. The area affected could be placed off-limits to the public for several months during cleanup efforts.

Radiological Exposure Devices

A RED is a device that does not distribute physical, radioactive contamination but is intended to expose people to ionizing radiation without their knowledge. It is unlikely that a covertly placed RED will cause critical mission operations to cease, unless the source is located inside the work center and goes undetected for weeks or months. It is also unlikely to result in the termination of critical mission operations unless specific, key personnel are affected.

Improvised Nuclear Device

An IND is a device that incorporates numerous different radioactive materials designed to result in the formation of a nuclear-yield reaction, and fallout is the settling of radioactive particles after a nuclear explosion. The ability of an installation to continue critical mission operations in the aftermath of an attack involving IND fallout depends primarily on the size of the burst and the distance of the installation from ground zero.

Before a Radiological Dispersion Device Event

There is no way of knowing how much warning time there will be before an attack by terrorists using a Radiological Dispersion Device (RDD), so being prepared in advance and knowing what to do and when is important.

To prepare for an RDD event, you should do the following:

- Find out from officials if any public buildings in your community have been designated as fallout shelters. If none have been designated, make your own list of potential shelters near your home, workplace, and school. These places would include basements or the windowless center area of middle floors in high-rise buildings, as well as subways and tunnels.
- If you live in an apartment building or high-rise, talk to the manager about the safest place in the building for sheltering and about providing for building occupants until it is safe to go out.
- During periods of increased threat increase your disaster supplies to be adequate for up to two weeks.

Taking shelter during an RDD event is absolutely necessary. There are two kinds of shelters - blast and fallout. The following describes the two kinds of shelters:

- **Blast shelters** are specifically constructed to offer some protection against blast pressure, initial radiation, heat, and fire. But even a blast shelter cannot withstand a direct hit from a nuclear explosion.
- **Fallout shelters** do not need to be specially constructed for protecting against fallout. They can be any protected space, provided that the walls and roof are thick and dense enough to absorb the radiation given off by fallout particles.

During a Radiological Dispersion Device Event

While the explosive blast will be immediately obvious, the presence of radiation will not be known until trained personnel with specialized equipment are on the scene. Whether you are indoors or outdoors, home or at work, be extra cautious. It would be safer to assume radiological contamination has occurred—particularly in an urban setting or near other likely terrorist targets—and take the proper precautions. As with any radiation, you want to avoid or limit exposure. This is particularly true of inhaling radioactive dust that results from the explosion. As you seek shelter from any location (indoors or outdoors) and there is visual dust or other contaminants in the air, breathe through the cloth of your shirt or coat to limit your exposure. If you manage to avoid breathing radioactive dust, your proximity to the radioactive particles may still result in some radiation exposure.

If the explosion or radiological release occurs inside, get out immediately and seek safe shelter. Otherwise, if you are:

Outdoors	Indoors
<p>Seek shelter indoors immediately in the nearest undamaged building.</p> <p>If appropriate shelter is not available, move as rapidly as is safe upwind and away from the location of the explosive blast. Then, seek appropriate shelter as soon as possible.</p> <p>Listen for official instructions and follow directions.</p>	<p>If you have time, turn off ventilation and heating systems, close windows, vents, fireplace dampers, exhaust fans, and clothes dryer vents. Retrieve your disaster supplies kit and a battery-powered radio and take them to your shelter room.</p> <p>Seek shelter immediately, preferably underground or in an interior room of a building, placing as much distance and dense shielding as possible between you and the outdoors where the radioactive material may be.</p> <p>Seal windows and external doors that do not fit snugly with duct tape to reduce infiltration of radioactive particles. Plastic sheeting will not provide shielding from radioactivity nor from blast effects of a nearby explosion.</p> <p>Listen for official instructions and follow directions.</p>

After a Radiological Dispersion Device (RDD) Event

After finding safe shelter, those who may have been exposed to radioactive material should decontaminate themselves. To do this, remove and bag your clothing (and isolate the bag away from you and others), and shower thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention after officials indicate it is safe to leave shelter.

Contamination from an RDD event could affect a wide area, depending on the amount of conventional explosives used, the quantity and type of radioactive material released, and meteorological conditions. Thus, radiation dissipation rates vary, but radiation from an RDD will likely take longer to dissipate due to a potentially larger localized concentration of radioactive material.

Follow these additional guidelines after an RDD event:

- Continue listening to your radio or watch the television for instructions from local officials, whether you have evacuated or sheltered-in-place.
- Do not return to or visit an RDD incident location for any reason.

Recovering from a disaster is usually a gradual process. Safety is a primary issue, as are mental and physical well-being. If assistance is available, knowing how to access it makes the process faster and less stressful. This section offers some general advice on steps to take after disaster strikes in order to begin getting your home, your community, and your life back to normal.

CHAPTER 5

SHELTERING PROGRAM

EMERGENCY INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOODFELLOW AFB

NOTIFICATION

If there is an emergency in your area that may present a risk to the public, your Emergency Management Official will notify you by radio, TV or telephone.

Tornado Sheltering vs. Shelter-In-Place

It is important to know the difference between the concept of sheltering for a tornado, or other natural disaster, and shelter-in-place. Although they may seem synonymous, they are not the same.

Sheltering for a tornado means that you go to the lowest floor (or basement) and most interior portion of a sturdy building to protect yourself from the damage caused by a tornado.

WHAT TO DO IF THERE IS A TORNADO THREAT:

1. **If you are inside**, go to the basement or center portion of the building, if possible. If not, go to a safe place where you can protect yourself from glass and other flying objects. Some buildings on Goodfellow were constructed during the WWII era, these buildings **DO NOT** provide adequate protection. Seek more modern shelter preferably buildings constructed from brick or concrete.
2. **Turn on a radio or TV for emergency information**-if you have a battery-powered weather radio, carry it with you.
3. **If you are outside**, hurry to the basement of a nearby sturdy building or lie in a ditch or low lying area.

NOTE: If you are in a car or mobile home, get out immediately and head for safety (as noted above).

SHELTER-IN-PLACE

Shelter-in-place is used in the event that chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants may be released accidentally or intentionally into the environment and there is not enough time to evacuate personnel from the area. The idea is to find a room in the building that can be sealed fairly easily from the outside contaminants.

When would you use shelter-in-place?

- During a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incident
- During a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) release

In cases like these, it is usually safer to **shelter-in-place** until the wind disperses and moves the threat of WMD/HAZMAT away.

Instructions to shelter-in-place are usually provided for durations of a few hours, not days or weeks. There is little danger that the room in which you are taking shelter will run out of oxygen and you will suffocate.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE RULES OF THUMB

- **Go indoors immediately!**
- **Close all windows and doors.**
- **Turn off all ventilation systems.**
- **Go to an inside room and seal it. Turn on the radio or TV for further instructions.**

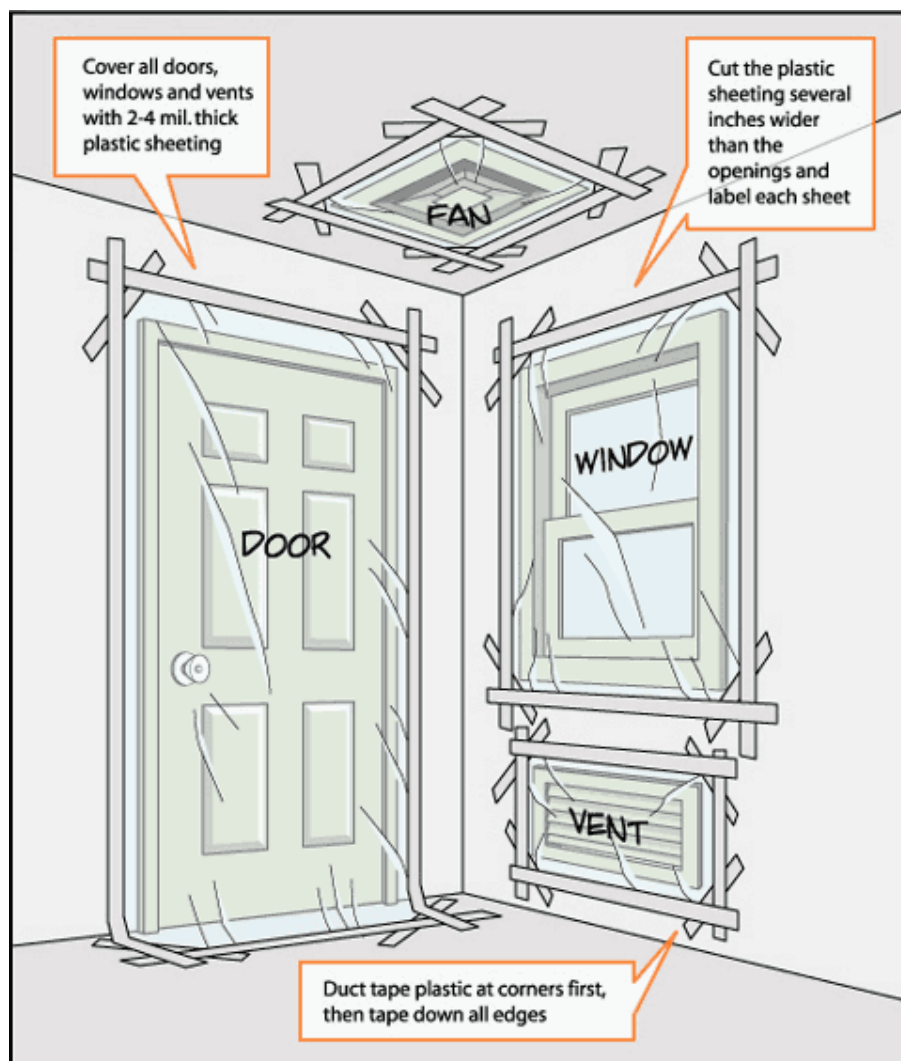
PRE-PLANNING FOR YOUR SHELTER-IN-PLACE

During a Weapons of Mass Destruction release or severe weather, it is sometimes necessary to shelter-in-place for several hours. Therefore, you should have a plan and it may be necessary to have a few essential items on-hand. Some key steps in this plan are:

1. Know what doors and windows are likely to be open and assign someone to check and close them.
2. Know where the manual vents are and how to close them.
3. Know where forced air heating and cooling control and power exhaust vents are and how to turn them off.
4. Know what room you will go into and how to seal it.
5. Have a radio (preferably two-one electric and one battery operated) in the room you've identified.
6. Have a Shelter-In-Place Kit prepared that includes the following (good to have for any emergency):
 - a. Plastic sheeting for windows
 - b. Duct tape and scissors
 - c. Towels/rags for vents and under doors
 - d. Drinking water in jugs
 - e. Battery operated radio (with emergency station numbers taped on the side) and/or weather alert radio (each with extra batteries)
 - f. Working flashlight with extra batteries
 - g. Snacks

WHAT TO DO FOR A WMD/HAZMAT RELEASE:

1. **GO INSIDE the nearest structure such as a home, school, store or public building.** Bring pets inside if practical. Turn on a radio or TV for emergency information. If you are in a vehicle, close all windows, manual vents and ventilation systems. List to radio for emergency information.
2. **Shut all windows, doors, chimneys and fireplace vents-**this includes everything that can be closed quickly and easily to prevent the threat from entering.
3. **Turn off all forced air heating and cooling systems.** Turn off stove and bathroom exhaust fans.
4. **Go into a room, preferably with no windows or outside air vents.** If possible, seal the door, windows, vents, etc., with plastic sheeting and duct tape or with wet rags.
5. **Continue to listen to the radio or TV for further instruction.** You may be given instructions to evacuate. You will be notified when the emergency is over (use a battery-powered radio if the power is off).



ATTACHMENT 1

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

ON-BASE

AGENCY	EMERGENCY Land-line / Cell phone	NON-EMERGENCY
Fire Department	911 / 654-7000 or -7001	654-3534
Security Forces/ Law Enforcement Desk	911 / 654-7000 or -7001	654-3504
Ambulance	911 / 654-7000 or -7001	
Readiness & Emergency Management		654-3665 or 654-4190
Command Post		654-3558

OFF-BASE

AGENCY	EMERGENCY	NON-EMERGENCY
Fire Department	911	657-4355
Police Department	911	657-4498
Ambulance	911	
Sheriff	911	655-8111
State Police	911	223-6901
Lone Star Gas Company		1-800-460-3030
TXU		1-800-817-8090
West Texas Utilities Company	657-2777	888-218-3919/2133
Tom Green County/San Angelo Emergency Management Office		657-4289/4315

ATTACHMENT 2

FORCE PROTECTION CONDITIONS

The Force Protection Condition (FPCON) system is a program standardizing the military services' identification of, and recommended responses to terrorist threats against U.S. personnel and facilities. There are five FPCONS-Normal, Alpha, Bravo, Charlie and Delta.

NORMAL: There is a general threat of possible terrorist activity, but requires only a routine security posture.

ALPHA: General threat of possible terrorist activity. Increase security awareness, and be suspicious of strange people and packages. Call security forces if you notice anything unusual at (325) 654-3504.

BRAVO: Heightened security awareness. Be suspicious of strange people and packages. Close windows and blinds. Check identification cards, mail and containers. Call security forces if you notice anything unusual at (325) 654-3504.

CHARLIE: Heightened security awareness. Be suspicious of strange people and packages. Minimize off-base activities. Call security forces if you notice anything unusual at (325) 654-3504.

DELTA: Maximum security awareness. Limit outside activity. Identify all people in work areas and control access to facilities. Call security forces if you notice anything unusual at (325) 654-3504.



ATTACHMENT 3

USEFUL WEB LINKS

READY.GOV

<http://www.ready.gov/america/getakit/airforce.html>

FEMA

<http://www.fema.gov/>

County LEPC

<http://tgclepc.org/>

TEXAS 211

<https://www.211texas.org/211/>