

# MARINE CORPS BASE HAWAII

# Town Hall Meeting

## Emergency Preparedness



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**COMMANDING OFFICER**

**18 JAN 2018**



# Purpose

**Provide you with information and understanding to be prepared for a missile attack on the State of Hawaii.**



# How We Will Do This

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- **Ground Rules.**
- **How to be prepared.**
- **Questions.**
- **Discussion of Saturday's false alarm.**



# Ground Rules

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## ■ Sgt. Maj. Wells



# How to Become Prepared

■ **Preparedness**: a set of actions that are taken as precautionary measures in the face of potential disasters.

■ Tonight's focus is on individual preparedness.

1. Understand the elements of an attack before it happens.

2. Knowing what you should do during the attack.

3. Taking actions now to ensure you are ready.



# Understand the Elements of an Attack Before it Happens

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- **North Korea Threat.**
- **What the U.S. is doing to defend Hawaii in the event of an attack.**



# Understanding what Happens before an attack

## North Korea Capabilities

### ICBM Launch



### North Korean reach

Estimated range of missiles fired this year  
According to various experts,  
government ministries





# Understand the Elements of an Attack Before it Happens

## U.S. Defense Capability

**Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) System - The U.S. missile defense system devoted to defending the U.S. from Intercontinental Ballistic Missile attacks.**

**Intercepts incoming warheads during midcourse phase.**

**Located at Fort Greely, Alaska and Vandenberg AFB, California.**



**GMD System**



# Understand the Elements of an Attack Before it Happens





# Understand the Elements of an Attack Before it Happens

## Possible effects to MCB Kaneohe Bay:

- Loss of electrical and water utilities.
- Loss of land mobile radio, broadcast radio, television, cellular telephone and internet services.

## Possible effects to Camp Smith and Manana Housing:

- Fall out.
- Loss of utilities, communications.
- Loss of Emergency Services.

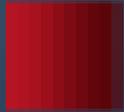


# Know What You Should Do During the Attack

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**Alert**



**Notifications**



**Actions**



# Know What You Should Do During the Attack

## Alerts

- **United States Pacific Command (PACOM) will detect a launch.**
- **USPACOM will alert the State.**
- **State will activate the Emergency Alert System (Cell, Sirens, Radio and TV).**
  - **The Siren aboard MCBH is activated by the State.**
- **MCBH will augment the State Alert System and activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).**
- **Bright White Light**



# Know What You Should Do During the Attack

## Notifications

- **MCBH will activate the EOC.**
  - **Notifications will begin via ATHOC and Giant Voice.**



# Know What You Should Do During the Attack

Mnemonic	Immediate Action	Rationale
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b><u>If you are indoors</u></b>, stay indoors well away from windows.</li> <li>2. <b><u>If you are outdoors</u></b>, seek immediate shelter in a building preferably a concrete structure such as a commercial building or parking structure.</li> <li>3. <b><u>If you are driving</u></b>, pull safely to the side of the road and seek shelter in a nearby building or lie flat on the ground.</li> <li>4. <b>DO NOT</b> look at the flash of light.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surviving the immediate effects of a nuclear detonation (blast, shock, thermal radiation, initial nuclear radiation) requires sheltering in resistant structures</li> <li>• You may have only minutes to take protective action – take immediate action without delay</li> <li>• There are no designated blast or fallout shelters in Hawaii</li> <li>• Light generated by the weapon will damage unprotected eyes</li> </ul>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remain sheltered until you are told it is safe to leave or two weeks (14 days) have passed, whichever comes first.</li> <li>2. You may be advised that it is safe to leave your shelter for short periods of time to locate food, water and medical care.</li> <li>3. Electrical, water and other utilities may be severely disrupted or unavailable.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following the detonation, sheltering from radioactive fallout for up to 14 days is critically important</li> <li>• Public may need to briefly leave their shelters to locate essential supplies and equipment</li> <li>• Emergency Management will assess residual radiation levels and advise when sheltering can be discontinued</li> </ul>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Listen to local AM-FM radio stations for official information.</li> <li>2. Cell phone, television, radio and internet services will be severely disrupted or unavailable.</li> <li>3. Small portable walkie-talkies may give you communication with nearby shelters.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local AM-FM broadcast radio is most survivable and may be useful in advising the public post-detonation</li> <li>• Other communication technologies may be damaged by weapons effects such as EMP<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• FRS<sup>2</sup> and GMRS radios are widely available in the community and may be useful in keeping people in communication with one another</li> </ul>



# Take Actions Now to Ensure You Are Ready

## Get Inside

- Which building you choose will be based on where you are (house, work, school, etc.) – Think ahead.
- Choose the most suitable gathering place.
- If walking, driving – get inside a building immediately.





# Take Actions Now to Ensure You Are Ready

## Stay Inside

- Prepare for 14-days of non-perishable food and water (one gallon for each person); diapers and formula for infant.
- First aid kit; prescription medicine.
- Acquire material to place around windows/doors to mitigate the impact of the fall out; tape for windows.
- Know how to shutdown HVAC.
- Have a pet plan to include food.
- Flashlights/candles.
- Can opener/pocket knife.





# Take Actions Now to Ensure You Are Ready

## Stay Tuned

- Register to receive credible notifications by the Base ATHOC system.
- Stay connected on Social Media.
- Purchase and maintain radio.
- Know what radio station to go to – practice tuning radio.
- Batteries for radios





Questions

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Questions?



# Discussion of Saturday's False Alarm

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## Discussion of Saturday's False Alarm



# What MCBH is Doing to Better Prepare

- Reviewing all of our procedures from what went well and what didn't go well in the EOC.

- February Town hall meeting will focus on Tsunami.

- Information in Lobby:

- Information on Get Inside, Stay Inside and Stay Tuned.
- Information on how to sign-up for ATHOC.
- Information on what types of supplies you might need.
- Additional information go to:

<http://www.mcbhawaii.marines.mil/security-Emergency-Mgt/Emergency-Preparedness/>



# What MCBH is Doing to Better Prepare

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- MCBH practices our mass notification procedures monthly and several times a year during exercises and drills.
- Contact Ms. Jacque Freeland at 257.8845 if you would like additional information.



# Closing Comments





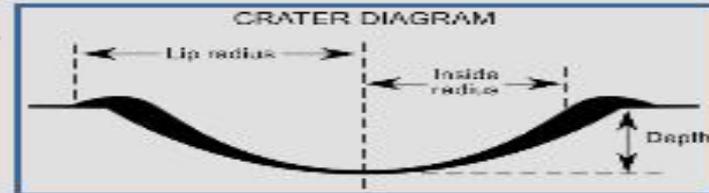
# Effects Radii for 150 kiloton Airburst

## Effects radii for 150 kiloton airburst\* (smallest to largest): ▼

● Crater inside radius: 100 m (0.03 km<sup>2</sup>)

↓ Crater depth: 200 ft

● Crater lip radius: 210 m (0.13 km<sup>2</sup>)



● Fireball radius: 450 m (0.64 km<sup>2</sup>)

Maximum size of the nuclear fireball; relevance to lived effects depends on height of detonation. If it touches the ground, the amount of radioactive fallout is significantly increased. Minimum burst height for negligible fallout: 410 m.

● Air blast radius (20 psi): 1.21 km (4.63 km<sup>2</sup>)

At 20 psi overpressure, heavily built concrete buildings are severely damaged or demolished; fatalities approach 100%. Optimal height of burst to maximize this effect is 0.97 km.

● Radiation radius (500 rem): 1.92 km (11.5 km<sup>2</sup>)

500 rem radiation dose; without medical treatment, there can be expected between 50% and 90% mortality from acute effects alone. Dying takes between several hours and several weeks.

● Air blast radius (5 psi): 2.74 km (23.6 km<sup>2</sup>)

At 5 psi overpressure, most residential buildings collapse, injuries are universal, fatalities are widespread. Optimal height of burst to maximize this effect is 1.66 km.

● Thermal radiation radius (3rd degree burns): 5.51 km (95.2 km<sup>2</sup>)

Third degree burns extend throughout the layers of skin, and are often painless because they destroy the pain nerves. They can cause severe scarring or disablement, and can require amputation. 100% probability for 3rd degree burns at this yield is 10.1 cal/cm<sup>2</sup>.