

Aircraft Disaster Plan

Mitigation:

In order to reduce the potential for aircraft emergencies and increase safety during an event, structures must be adequately illuminated at all times to ensure aircraft can identify objects in their flight path and to assist pilots in avoiding structures during emergencies.

Planning:

1. Emergency supplies should be stationed across campus and regularly checked to ensure they are ready for use. This includes; medical supplies, personal protective equipment, AEDs and fire extinguishers. Traffic and pedestrian control equipment.
2. Establish potential areas for the injured to be transported to. This would include buildings with medical facilities and buildings with large open areas such as the student center and gymnasium.
3. Evacuation routes for campus areas should be posted across campus.

Response:

1. Activate the EOC and call 911 immediately.
2. Immediately instruct the PIO to send messages to campus constituents to shelter-in-place if an evacuation would block access for first responders. Remember to state the following:
 - a. Areas to remain clear
 - b. Where to evacuate to if any buildings are effected
 - c. Establish "no smoking" rule due to possible chemical exposure
3. Deploy PIO to the JIC (Joint Information Center) if possible. Establish an appropriate point for updates to the media that will not interfere with emergency traffic to the scene. Potential areas for parking include: top of parking garage, Lot 7, Highwood Drive.
4. Deploy building marshals to assist with traffic control at front of campus or for evacuation help. Have marshals remind campus staff to shelter-in-place. Runners may be necessary if texting notifications are not working. Marshals shall utilize portable PA systems if necessary, located in the EOC supply cabinet, CAPS and PIO Office.
5. Notify MTS, contractors, vendors and any other parties that may be en route to campus to remain clear of the campus.
6. Assist survivors if safe to do so: Sheriff's Department, Nursing and Health Services may administer first aid to injured persons and request transport as soon as possible. Breathing masks available at supply sites. Do not move debris associated with the wreckage, i.e. cargo, the deceased, plane remnants, or passenger belongings, unless there is imminent danger of the items being destroyed, or unless they inhibit access to passenger rescue. The medical examiner is the only authorized personnel for removal and transportation of bodies.

7. Approach aircraft from upwind to avoid breathing smoke or toxic materials. Evacuation should occur from at least 2,000 feet upwind. Do not approach on same path as downed aircraft.
8. If there is any danger of a fire in buildings or outdoors, move survivors a safe distance away. Evacuation sites on campus may include the Theater, Gymnasium, Building 70, and Building 34 Lobby, dependent on site of accident.
9. Establish communications with 911 and/or rescue personnel and with the Incident Commander.
10. Sheriff's department will secure and preserve the accident site:
 - a. Do not allow anyone to enter the accident site including bystanders or media. Law enforcement personnel will create a barrier as soon as possible. Note: accident site may extend a significant distance from the aircraft. Do not disturb accident site except for life-saving purposes (e.g. extraction of personnel).
 - b. If no road access or if an emergency medical service (EMS) helicopter has been requested, designate a helispot for landing. Potential locations include the baseball field, football field or gravel parking area near lot 4a.
11. Keep a record of all the actions completed and give it to the accident investigation team.
12. In the event a campus evacuation is needed, follow the building and traffic evacuation annexes.

Recovery:

Recovery immediately follows emergency response. It involves direction from the IC to restore the campus to normal conditions and may include:

- Maintaining access control
- Accounting by supervisors of the whereabouts of all employees and having them report in
- Clearing debris
- Restoring utilities
- Processing insurance claims
- Rebuilding buildings
- Demobilizing emergency personnel and resources, which may include emergency worker counseling
- Adjusting traffic control perimeters
- Continuing public information for both general and health-related needs
- Maintaining security in restricted areas
- Providing for long-term counseling
- Economics/industry continuation

Other Information

Small Aircraft Emergency

Definition of small aircraft: capacity 1 to 10 people

Medium Aircraft Emergency

Definition of medium aircraft: capacity 11 to 30 people

Large Aircraft Emergencies

Definition of large aircraft: capacity 31 and more people, and all cargo and military aircraft

Specialty Numbers for Aircraft Emergencies

US San Diego Burn Center	619-543-7200
Poison Control Center	800-222-1222
Gillespie Field Tower	956-4810
NTSB 24 Hour Line	844-373-9922
MTS	619-595-4949
CAPS Inside Line	X7495