

Kanawha Putnam Emergency Management Plan  
Functional Annex

**Restricted Airspace**  
Revised December 2015; Reviewed Annually

**A22**

<b>NRP Coordination:</b>	<i>ESF #13</i>
<b>Primary Agency:</b>	Incident Command
<b>Support Agencies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 911</li><li>▪ Office of Emergency Management</li></ul>
<b>Additional Support:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Air Traffic Control</li></ul>

## I. Introduction

### A. Purpose

Certain safety or security needs or the occurrence of emergency incidents could create the necessity to restrict the movement of aircraft above a threat area or incident site.

### B. Scope of Work

This annex is limited to prescribing the guidelines for establishing an area of restricted airspace.

## II. Situation and Assumptions

- A. Airspace is regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and controlled by designated Air Traffic Control (ATC) facilities.<sup>1</sup>
- B. The restriction of airspace is under the authority of the FAA, who will impose Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFR) upon the request of the person in charge of the scene of an emergency incident.<sup>2</sup>
- C. A TFR usually takes the form of an imaginary cylinder involving a radius around a fixed point and rising to an altitude suitable for the purpose.
- D. Pilots operating private aircraft used for pleasure or newsgathering may place themselves near an incident scene in order to observe or videotape activities.
  - 1. Their presence may increase hazardous conditions when, for example, helicopter rotor wash fans flames or blows dissipating hazardous gases back to the ground surface.
  - 2. Added congestion could hamper the safe movement of aircraft conducting response or relief activities.
- E. Issuing a TFR may be necessary for protection of a threat area, such as a chemical storage facility.
- F. A TFR may be necessary for security of visiting dignitaries or an event that will draw a huge number of people together.

## III. Direction and Control

- A. The Incident Commander may request airspace restrictions.

## IV. Concept of Operations

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<sup>1</sup> [www.faa.gov](http://www.faa.gov)

<sup>2</sup> FAR Part 97

## A. General

1. Temporary Flight Restrictions may be requested by calling the FAA Eastern Region Emergency Communications Center. Advise the location and nature of the incident and request a suitable restriction.
2. Contact Charleston ATC at Yeager Airport and advise them of the situation.
3. FAA will distribute the TFR through a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) that is available to pilots through flight plan services and Automatic Terminal Information Service (ATIS) broadcasts.
4. Repeat phone calls to both facilities when the TFR can be terminated.

## B. Primary Agency

1. Establish airspace restriction by instructing 911 Center or Emergency Operations Center to request the TFR.
2. Instruct the 911 Center or Emergency Operations Center to terminate the TFR by following the procedures above.

## C. Supporting Agencies

1. 911 Center and Emergency Management
  - a. Conduct notification and request airspace restrictions when requested by Incident Command.
  - b. Conduct termination activity for airspace restriction when notified by Incident Command.