

Training Command

Destructive Weather Preparation Guide



"Preventing the loss of life and minimizing the damage to property from destructive weather are responsibilities shared by all."

Introduction

Throughout this Guide, information has been provided regarding actions that you can take based on specific hurricane hazards. The most important thing that you can do is to be informed and prepared. Disaster prevention includes both being prepared as well as reducing damages.

Disaster Prevention should include:

- Creating a Disaster Supply List
- Maintaining Emergency Kit
- Developing a Family Disaster Plan
- Securing your Home
- Having a Place to Go
- Having a Pet Plan



One of the most important decisions you will have to make is **"Should I Evacuate?"**

If you are asked to evacuate, you should do so without delay. But unless you live in a coastal or low-lying area, an area that floods frequently, or in manufactured housing, it is unlikely that emergency managers will ask you to evacuate. That means that it is important for you and your family to **HAVE A PLAN** that makes you as safe as possible in your home.

Disaster prevention includes modifying your home to strengthen it against storms so that you can be as safe as possible. It also includes having the supplies on hand to weather the storm. The suggestions provided here are only guides. You should use common sense in your disaster prevention.

CREATE A DISASTER SUPPLY LIST

- There are certain items you need to have regardless of where you ride out a hurricane. The disaster supply kit is a useful tool when you evacuate as well as making you as safe as possible in your home.

DEVELOP A FAMILY PLAN

- Your family's plan should be based on your vulnerability to the Hurricane Hazards. You should keep a written plan and share your plan with other friends or family.

SECURE YOUR HOME

- There are things that you can do to make your home more secure and able to withstand stronger storms.

ONLINE VULNERABILITY INFO

- There are web sites that can give you information about your community's vulnerability to specific hazards. These include hurricanes as well as other weather related hazards. At the end of this booklet is a good but not comprehensive list of some helpful websites.

Be Informed: Know Your Hurricane Terminology

A hurricane is a tropical cyclone, a low-pressure system that originates in the tropics. The cyclone usually includes intense thunderstorms and strong winds that can exceed 155 mph. Hurricanes and tropical storms can further result in tornadoes and heavy flooding. Hurricanes can cause extensive damage through both strong winds and high flood waters from rain and storm surges.

Familiarize yourself with the terms that are used to identify a hurricane hazard:

Tropical depression — A system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and sustained winds of 38 mph or less.

Tropical storm — A system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and sustained winds of 39-73 mph.

Hurricane — A system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and sustained winds 74 mph or higher.

Storm surge — A dome of water pushed ashore by winds during tropical storms and hurricanes. Storm surges can reach 25 feet high and be 50 to 1000 miles wide.

Storm tide — A combination of storm surge with normal tide, increasing the amount of water (e.g., a 15-foot storm surge with a 2-foot normal tide creates a 17-foot storm tide).

Hurricane/tropical storm watch — Hurricane/tropical storm conditions are possible within 36 hours in specified areas. Stay tuned to radio or TV for further information.

Short-term watches and warnings — Provide detailed information about specific hurricane threats, such as flash flooding or tornadoes.

Familiarize yourself with the categorization of hurricanes:

Hurricanes are classified into five categories based on their wind speed, central pressure, and damage potential. Category 3 and higher hurricanes are considered major hurricanes, though Categories 1 and 2 are still extremely dangerous, and warrant your full attention.

| Scale Number (Category) | Sustained Winds (MPH) | Damage | Storm Surge |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | 74-95 | <i>Minimal:</i> Unanchored mobile homes, plants and signs. | 4—5 ft |
| 2 | 96-110 | <i>Moderate:</i> All mobile homes, roofs, small crafts, and some flooding. | 6—8 ft |
| 3 | 111 –130 | <i>Extensive:</i> Small buildings, low-lying roads cut off. | 9-12 ft |
| 4 | 131-155 | <i>Extreme:</i> Roofs destroyed, trees down, roads cut off, mobile homes destroyed. Beachfront homes flooded. | 13-18 ft |
| 5 | More than 155 | <i>Catastrophic:</i> Most buildings destroyed. Vegetation destroyed. Major roads cut off. | Greater than 18 ft. |

Destructive Weather Readiness Conditions.

Weather readiness conditions describe the potential destructive force consistent with established weather parameters.

DWR Condition IV (1 June). This condition is automatically established on 1 June and remains in effect until 1 December. All organizations are tasked to conduct pre-incident readiness inspections for their areas of responsibility in conjunction with setting DWR Condition IV.

DWR Condition III (Time T-72 until T-48). Destructive winds of the force indicated and or specified are possible within 72 hours.

DWR Condition II (Time T-48 until T-24). Destructive winds of the force indicated and or specified are possible within 48 hours. Incident phase normally begins before this DWR Condition is set or whenever emergency planning begins.

DWR Condition I (Time T-24 until T+48). Destructive winds of the force indicated and or specified are possible within 24 hours.

Thunderstorm/Tornado Condition II. Thunderstorms/Tornadoes have formed within or are forecast to move within **50 NM** of MCB Quantico. At normal rates of movement, the weather front associated with these storms can be expected to reach MCB Quantico within six hours. These storms may be accompanied by destructive winds, lightning, heavy rain, and possibly hail. A tornado watch may be issued during this period. A tornado watch indicates conditions are favorable for the formation of tornadoes. When Thunderstorm/Tornado Condition II is set, all activities should take precautionary measures to ensure that an appropriate state of readiness can be established on short notice.

Thunderstorm/Tornado Condition I. Thunderstorms/Tornadoes have formed within or are forecast to move within **25 NM** of MCB, Quantico within 3 hours. A tornado warning may be issued during this condition. This condition, when issued with a tornado warning, indicates that a funnel has been sighted in the local area. Ideally, tornado warnings can be issued as much as 3-15 minutes in advance of the tornado. It is not uncommon to have little or no warning prior to a first sighting. With such little advance notice, it is imperative that pre-incident phase operations are completed as required.

From Marine Corps Base Quantico

1. When destructive weather is forecasted, stay tuned to local television, radio, or NOAA weather radio for further information and possible watches and warnings.
2. If a tornado WARNING is issued for our immediate area, take cover in a safe location at your home or workplace or the lowest level of a substantial building. If you can't get to a safe location or the lowest level of a substantial building:

Open buildings (shopping mall, warehouse, or gym): Go to a restroom or interior hallway. If there is no time, get up against structures that will support or deflect falling debris.

Cars and trucks: Exit your vehicle and shelter inside a sturdy building. A culvert or ditch can provide shelter if a substantial building is not nearby. Lie down flat and cover your head with your hands. Do not shelter under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location.

Outdoors. Find shelter immediately in the nearest substantial building. If no buildings are close, lie down flat in a ditch or depression and cover your head with your hands.

Mobile homes/trailers: Do not stay in mobile homes/trailers. Leave immediately and seek shelter inside a nearby sturdy building or lie down in a ditch away from your home/trailer, covering your head with your hands.

3. A few key preparedness tasks are:

Whenever destructive weather is forecasted, outside equipment, construction sites and materials, trash cans, dumpsters, furniture should be secured.

Knowing that power outages can be widespread, personnel should always have battery powered radios, flashlights, and at least 3 days of supplies (non-perishable food, water, and medications) on hand in their residences.

Commands and Tenant Activities should be prepared to quickly account for all personnel and report damages/outages as necessary.



Home Emergency kit

1. Water - at least 1 gallon daily per person for 3 to 7 days.
2. Food - at least enough for 3 to 7 days
 - non-perishable packaged or canned food / juices
 - foods for infants or the elderly
 - snack foods
 - non-electric can opener
 - cooking tools / fuel
 - paper plates / cups/plastic utensils
3. Blankets / Pillows, etc.
4. Extra Clothing - seasonal / rain gear/ sturdy shoes
5. First Aid Kit / Medicines / Prescription Drugs refilled
6. Special Items - for babies and the elderly
7. Toiletries / Hygiene items / Moisture wipes
8. Flashlight / Batteries/candles
9. Matches and waterproof container.
10. Whistle.
11. Kitchen accessories and cooking utensils, including a can opener. Photocopies of credit and identification cards.
12. Eye glasses, contact lens solutions, and hearing aid batteries.
13. Radio - Battery operated (or hand crank) and NOAA weather radio.
14. Telephones - Fully charged cell phone with extra battery and a traditional (not cordless) telephone set
15. Cash (with some small bills and coins) and Credit Cards - Banks and ATMs may not be available for extended periods
16. Keys
17. Toys, Books and Games
18. Lap top computers fully charged and extra battery if possible
19. *Important documents - in a waterproof container or watertight re-sealable plastic bag*
 - insurance, medical records, bank account numbers, Social Security card, etc.
20. Tools - keep a set with you during the storm
21. Vehicle fuel tanks filled
22. Pet care items
 - proper identification / immunization records / medications
 - ample supply of food and water
 - a carrier or cage , muzzle and leash



Additional Emergency Kits

Vehicle Emergency Kit

- In the event that you are stranded while driving, keep this kit in your vehicle at all times.
- This kit should contain at a minimum food, water, a first aid kit, signal flares, jumper cables, seasonal clothing (coats, rain gear).
- Make sure you include your family's communications plan.

Work Place Emergency Kit

- This kit should be in one container to be kept at your workstation in case you must evacuate from work.
- Make sure you have comfortable walking shoes at your workplace in case you have to walk long distances.
- This kit should include at least food, water, and a first aid kit.
- Make sure you include your family's communication plans.

Portable Emergency Kit

- This kit should contain the same items in your basic home kit.
- Take this kit with you when you are ordered to evacuate.
- Place items in a designated area that will be easily accessible in the event of an emergency.
- Make sure every member of your family knows where this kit is.
- If you are required to shelter in place, keep this kit with you.
- Consider adding enough supplies to last two weeks.

Maintaining Your Disaster Supplies Kit

Just as important as putting your supplies together is maintaining them so they are safe to use when needed. Here are some tips to keep your supplies ready and in good condition:

- Keep canned foods in a dry place where the temperature is cool
- Store boxed food in tightly closed plastic or metal containers to protect from pests and to extend its shelf life.
- Throw out any canned good that becomes swollen, dented, or corroded.
- Use foods before they go bad, and replace them with fresh supplies.
- Place new items at the back of the storage area and older ones in the front.
- Change stored food and water supplies every six months. Be sure to write the date you store it on all containers.
- Re-think your needs every year and update your kit as your family needs change.
- Keep items in airtight plastic bags and put your entire disaster supplies kit in one or two easy-to-carry containers, such as an unused trashcan, camping backpack, or duffel bag.



FAMILY DISASTER PLAN

- Discuss the type of hazards that could affect your family. Know your home's vulnerability to storm surge, flooding and wind.
- Locate a safe room or the safest areas in your home for each hurricane hazard. In certain circumstances the safest areas may not be your home but within your community.
- Determine escape routes from your home and places to meet. These should be measured in tens of miles rather than hundreds of miles.
- Have an out-of-state friend as a family contact, so all your family members have a single point of contact.
- Make a plan now for what to do with your pets if you need to evacuate. Many shelters do not accept pets.
- Post emergency telephone numbers by your phones and make sure your children know how and when to call 911.
- Check your insurance coverage - flood damage is not usually covered by homeowners insurance.
- Stock non-perishable emergency supplies and a Disaster Supply Kit.
- Use a NOAA weather radio. Remember to replace its battery every 6 months, as you do with your smoke detectors.
- Take First Aid, CPR and disaster preparedness classes.



A fillable form is at the end of this booklet.



Securing Your Home

☐ **RETROFITTING YOUR HOME**

The most important precaution you can take to reduce damage to your home and property is to protect the areas where wind can enter. According to recent wind technology research, it's important to strengthen the exterior of your house so wind and debris do not tear large openings in it. You can do this by protecting and reinforcing these five critical areas:

1. ROOF
2. STRAPS
3. SHUTTERS
4. DOORS
5. GARAGE DOORS
6. WINDOWS



A great time to start securing - or retrofitting - your house is when you are making other improvements or adding an addition. Local home improvement centers (LOWE'S and Home Depot) have supplies and information on how to make these improvements.

Remember: building codes reflect the lessons experts have learned from past catastrophes. Contact the local building code official to find out what requirements are necessary for your home improvement projects.

☐ **FLOOD INSURANCE**

The National Flood Insurance Program, is a pre-disaster flood mitigation and insurance protection program designed to reduce the escalating cost of disasters. The National Flood Insurance Program makes federally backed flood insurance available to residents and business owners. Flood damage is not usually covered by homeowners insurance. Do not make assumptions. Check your policy. Flood insurance is necessary BEFORE a hurricane is scheduled to strike. National Flood Insurance Program call 1-888-CALL-FLOOD ext. 445, TDD# 1-800-427-5593.

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Actions to Take for Flooding

Flooding is the most common natural disaster that can occur anywhere. Flooding can be localized in a particular neighborhood or widespread, affecting entire cities or large portions of states and territories. Floods can develop over a period of days, giving you adequate time to prepare; however, flash floods can develop in a matter of minutes. Flash floodwaters can be caused by heavy rain, levee breaches, or dam failures. Rushing flood waters can be deeper and stronger than they look. These waters are also destructive and can carry debris, rocks, and mud.

How to Prepare for a Flood

Determine whether your home or workplace is in a predetermined flood plain.

Create an evacuation plan as a family.

Create an emergency supply kit.

Identify where you can go if you need to reach higher ground quickly and on foot.

Stay informed and know flood terminology:

Flood Watch - Flooding is possible. Stay tuned to radio or TV for more information.

Flash Flood Watch - Flash flooding is possible. Stay tuned to radio or TV for more information. Be prepared to move to higher ground.

Flood Warning - Flooding is currently occurring or will occur soon. Listen for further instructions. If told to evacuate, do so immediately.

Flash Flood Warning - Flash flooding is currently occurring or will occur soon. Seek higher ground on foot immediately.

What to Do If There Is a Flood

- Stay tuned to the radio or TV for further information and instructions.
- If you are ordered to evacuate:
 - Take only essential items, including your family emergency preparedness kit.
 - Turn off natural gas, electricity, and water.
 - Disconnect appliances.
 - Make sure your car's gas tank is full.
 - Do not walk in moving water.
 - Do not drive in flood water. As little as six inches of water can cause loss of control and stalling of a vehicle.
 - Follow the designated evacuation plan, and expect a high volume of traffic.
 - If you are NOT ordered to evacuate stay tuned to emergency station on radio or TV. Listen for further instructions. Prepare to evacuate to a shelter or neighbor's home if your home is damaged.
 - Once you are in a safe place, muster with your unit if you are Marine, civilian contractor, or government employee.

What to Do after a Flood

- Listen to news reports to make sure water supplies are not contaminated.
- Stay clear of floodwaters (standing and moving) because they may be contaminated or deeper than expected.
- Beware of downed power lines.
- Avoid any roads where floodwaters have receded; the pavement they may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.
- Be extremely cautious when entering buildings and homes as there may be unseen damage.
- Clean and disinfect everything that was touched by floodwater, which could contain sewage and other contaminants.

Actions to Take for Tornadoes

Tornadoes, the most violent natural hazard, are rotating, funnel-shaped clouds that form out of thunderstorms. Strong winds are the most destructive aspect, with gusts reaching as high as 300 mph. The damage path can be a mile wide. Tornado season is generally March through August, but they can occur anytime of the year. Tornadoes most often occur at the tail end of a thunderstorm and are often spawned during hurricanes. Eighty percent of tornadoes occur between noon and midnight. While some areas are more prone to tornadoes than others, they can occur anywhere, so it is in your best interest to be prepared.

How to Prepare For a Tornado

- Stay informed and know tornado terminology:

Tornado Watch - A tornado is possible. Stay tuned to the radio or TV for more information and further instructions.

Tornado Warning - A tornado has been spotted. Take shelter immediately.



- Identify a place in your home to take shelter in case of a tornado:

A storm shelter or basement provides the best protection. Otherwise, choose an interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible.

- Create an emergency kit.

What to Do If There Is a Tornado

- Take shelter immediately in the designated room.
- If you are outside, find shelter immediately or, if shelter is unavailable, lie flat in a ditch or low-lying area.
- If you are in a car, stop immediately and find shelter. Do NOT try to drive through a tornado.
- Stay tuned to radio or TV for information and instructions as they become available.
- Stay sheltered until the tornado has passed.
- Once you are in a safe place, muster with your unit if you are a Marine, civilian contractor, or government employee.

What to Do After a Tornado

- Stay clear of downed power lines.
- Stay out of damaged areas.
- Stay tuned to radio or TV for further information or instructions.
- Inspect your home for damage, but be careful of unseen damage.

HAVE A PLACE TO GO

Develop a family hurricane preparedness plan before an actual storm threatens your area. If your family hurricane preparedness plan includes evacuation to a safer location for any of the reasons specified with in this web site, then it is important to consider the following points:

If ordered to evacuate, do not wait or delay your departure. If possible, leave before local officials issue an evacuation order for your area. Even a slight delay in starting your evacuation will result in significantly longer travel times as traffic congestion worsens.

Select an evacuation destination that is nearest to your home, preferably in the same county, or at least minimize the distance over which you must travel in order to reach your intended shelter location. In choosing your destination, keep in mind that the hotels and other sheltering options in most inland metropolitan areas are likely to be filled very quickly in a large, multi-county hurricane evacuation event.

If you decide to evacuate to another county or region, be prepared to wait in traffic. The large number of people in this state who must evacuate during a hurricane will probably cause massive delays and major congestion along most designated evacuation routes; the larger the storm, the greater the probability of traffic jams and extended travel times. If possible, make arrangements to stay with the friend or relative who resides closest to your home and who will not have to evacuate. Discuss with your intended host the details of your family evacuation plan well before the beginning of the hurricane season.

If a hotel or motel is your final intended destination during an evacuation, make reservations before you leave. Most hotel and motels will fill quickly once evacuations begin. The longer you wait to make reservations, even if an official evacuation order has not been issued for your area or county, the less likely you are to find hotel/motel room vacancies, especially along interstate highways and in major metropolitan areas.

If you are unable to stay with friends or family and no hotels/motels rooms are available, then as a last resort go to a shelter. Remember, shelters are not designed for comfort and do not usually accept pets. Bring your disaster supply kit with you to the shelter. Find Pet-Friendly hotels and motels. **Make sure that you fill up your car with gas, before you leave and plenty of cash and credit cards with you.**

The National Flood Insurance Program, is a pre-disaster flood mitigation and insurance protection program designed to reduce the escalating cost of disasters. The National Flood Insurance Program makes federally backed flood insurance available to residents and business owners

Flood damage is not usually covered by homeowners insurance. Do not make assumptions. Check your policy. Flood insurance is necessary BEFORE a hurricane is scheduled to strike.



Your Pets

PET PLAN

Contact your veterinarian or local humane society for information on preparing your pets for an emergency.

BEFORE THE DISASTER

Make sure that your pets are current on their vaccinations. Pet shelters may require proof of vaccines.

Have a current photograph

Keep a collar with identification on your pet and have a leash on hand to control your pet.

Have a properly-sized pet carrier for each animal - carriers should be large enough for the animal to stand and turn around.

Plan your evacuation strategy and don't forget your pet! Specialized pet shelters, animal control shelters, veterinary clinics and friends and relatives out of harm's way are ALL potential refuges for your pet during a disaster.

If you plan to shelter your pet - work it into your evacuation route planning.

DURING THE DISASTER

Animals brought to a pet shelter are required to have: Proper identification, collar and rabies tag, proper identification on all belongings, a carrier or cage, a leash, an ample supply of food, water and food bowls, any necessary medications, specific care instructions, and news papers or trash bags for clean-up.

Bring pets indoor well in advance of a storm - reassure them and remain calm.

Pet shelters will be filled on first come, first served basis. Call ahead and determine availability.

AFTER THE DISASTER

Walk pets on a leash until they become re-oriented to their home. Often familiar scents and landmarks may be altered and pets could easily be confused and become lost. Also, downed power lines, reptiles brought in with high water and debris can all pose a threat for animals after a disaster.

If pets cannot be found after a disaster, contact the local animal control office to find out where lost animals can be recovered. Bring along a picture of your pet if possible. After a disaster animals can become aggressive or defensive, so monitor their behavior.

Don't forget your pet when preparing a family disaster plan.

PET DISASTER SUPPLY KIT

- Proper identification including immunization records
- Ample supply of food and water
- A carrier or cage Medications
- Muzzle, collar and leash, toys



Disaster Assistance Resources

Active duty military and families living on or off base. The following is provided to help you through destructive weather recovery.

| Commonly Requested Websites | |
|---|---|
| Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) | http://www.fema.gov/help-after-disaster |
| IRS Tax Relief Information for Disaster Victims | http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-&Self-Employed/Disaster-Assistance-and-Emergency-Relief-for-Individuals-and-Businesses-1 |
| Military OneSource | www.militaryonesource.com |
| USO METRO | http://www.usometro.org/ |
| Lincoln Military Housing | http://www.lincolnmilitary.com/lmh/installations/quantico/ |
| MCB Quantico - Website | http://www.quantico.marines.mil/UnitHome.aspx |
| MCB Quantico Facebook Page | https://www.facebook.com/officialmarinecorpsbasequantico |
| Commonly Requested Phone Numbers | |
| American Red Cross | (703) 784-3113 |
| American Red Cross | 1-877-272-7337 |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) | (800) 621-3362 |
| Marine Corps Base Chaplain's Office | 703-784-2131 |
| Military OneSource | (800) 342-9647 |
| Navy / Marine Corps Relief Society | 703-784-9754 |
| Operation HomeFront DC Metro | 703-421-9033 |
| USO METRO | 703-696-2628 |
| Military Police (Emergencies) | 911 |
| Military Police (General Inquiries) | 703-784-2252 |

Legal Assistance

Military lawyers are available at 703-784-2776

Got a question / Need Help?

All base residents impacted by destructive weather: Lincoln Military Housing staff and base representatives are available at 13201 Perkins Street Quantico, VA 22134 to provide assistance with claims and other disaster-related inquiries. Call (703) 432-8500 for more information.

Helpful Resources

For additional information on emergency preparedness and disaster assistance, visit the following websites:

American Red Cross - Information on emergency preparedness and disaster relief. <http://www.redcross.org/>

Child care resources for disasters and emergencies - Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/emergency/>

Department of Homeland Security - <http://www.dhs.gov>

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Information to assist you in preparing for and dealing with various natural and manmade hazards and disasters. www.fema.org

FEMA Housing Portal - Helps individuals and families displaced by disasters find a place to live, <https://osd.fema.gov/inter/hportal/home.htm>

FEMA for kids <http://www.fema.gov/kids/hurr.htm>

Humane Society of the United States - Information on emergency preparedness for pets, www.humanesociety.org

Hurricane public service announcements (Available in audio, video, and American sign language) - Sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). <http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/psa.asp>

Military OneSource - Information on emergency preparedness, counseling and financial assistance, and information and referral, www.militaryonesource.com

National weather radio (For the deaf or hearing impaired) - Sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). http://www.weather.gov/nwr/special_need.htm?tfrm=5

National Weather Service - Sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/>

Navy-Marine Corps Relief Society (NMCRS)- Provides emergency financial assistance. <http://nmcrs.org/>

PetFriendly Travel.com - <http://www.petfriendlytravel.com/locations>

PetsWelcome.com - <http://www.petswelcome.com/>

TRICARE (Disaster information web page). <http://www.tricare.mil/disasterinfo/default.aspx>

United States Marine Corps - <http://www.marines.mil>

National Hurricane Center <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>

NWS Hurricane Awareness site <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/hurricane/index.shtml>

Frequently Asked Questions <http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/tcfaq/tcfaqHED.html>

Keep this guide.

**Hurricane season lasts from
June 1 – November 30.**

Family Emergency Plan

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so plan what you will do in different situations and plan how you will contact one another.

Evacuation Plan

Where the family will meet near home:

Location: _____

Phone # (if any): _____

Alternate Plan if access is blocked:

Alternate Plan if Access is Blocked

Location: _____

Phone # (if any): _____

Communication Plan

Fill in the information below. Add other important information to suit your family's circumstances.

Keep this plan with your emergency kit, along with your Marine's unit muster procedures.

Make sure every family member has the most important contact information on a current Emergency Contact Card and an up to date Family Care Plan and Family Emergency Plan.

Where the Family Spends Time (Give each family member a card)

Home:

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Evacuation Location: _____

Home:

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Evacuation Location: _____

Home:

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Evacuation Location: _____

Home:

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Evacuation Location: _____

Home:

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Evacuation Location: _____

Home:

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Evacuation Location: _____

Contact Information

Out of Town Contact: E-Mail: _____

Phone: _____ Alternate Phone Number: _____

Emergency Muster Phone: _____

FRO: _____

Family Emergency Plan Cont'd

Family Medical Information

Name: _____
Prescriptions/Medical Information: _____

Name: _____
Prescriptions/Medical Information: _____

Name: _____
Prescriptions/Medical Information: _____

Name: _____
Prescriptions/Medical Information: _____

Insurance Policy Numbers and Contacts

Medical/Dental: _____
Homeowners/Renters: _____
Automobile: _____
Life: _____

Provisions for Utilities

In various emergency situations, whether you shelter-in-place or evacuate, you may be advised to cut off ventilation systems or utilities. Write the locations of, and instructions for, these controls and any tools necessary to change them. (Like fire and evacuation plans, this is a good thing to review and practice with the whole family.)

Electricity: _____
Gas: _____
Water: _____

Important Records

Use these checklists to help collect important papers to keep with your emergency supplies kit for ready access in case of evacuation.

Personal

- Military ID cards
- Birth certificates
- Social Security cards
- Passports
- Citizenship papers
- Marriage licenses, divorce records
- Medical records
- Power(s) of attorney (personal/property)
- Wills

Financial

Bank/credit union statements
Credit/debit card statements
Income records (benefits, child support and alimony)
Mortgage statement or lease
Health Insurance cards and records
Other insurance records (auto/property/life)
Investment/retirement account records
Tax returns, property tax statements

Other Important Information