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Full Spectrum  
Threat Response

OPR: 325 CES/CEX

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# 1. Introduction

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This pamphlet has been designed to help you prepare your family and home for the potentially devastating effects of natural disasters and homeland attacks which may possibly impact our area.

By **planning** you can minimize the dangers and reduce the discomforts of recovery and the time required to return to normal.

Please read this guide thoroughly and discuss it with your family – you should develop your **family plan** together. Write your plan on the pages provided and keep your pamphlet readily available during the hurricane season and future threat conditions that are issued by the Attorney General.

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# 2. Homeland Security

## How Citizens Can Help

### *Be Prepared, Stay Informed*

We know from intelligence reports that terrorists are working hard to obtain biological, chemical, and radiological weapons, and the threat of an attack is very real. One of the primary mandates of the Department of Homeland Security is to educate the public, on a continuing basis, about how to be prepared in case of a national emergency - including a possible terrorist attack.

But improving our national preparedness is not just a job for the professionals - law enforcement, firefighters and others. All Americans should begin a process of learning about potential threats, preparing for emergencies, and how to react during an attack.

## How to Prepare for National Emergencies: What You Can Do

There are [three initial steps](#) that families can take:

- 1) Assemble an emergency supply kit.
- 2) Develop a family communication plan.
- 3) Learn more about the different types of emergencies you could face.



## HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM

<p><b>SEVERE</b> SEVERE RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACKS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete recommended actions at lower levels</li> <li>• Listen to radio/TV for current information/ instructions</li> <li>• Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities immediately</li> <li>• Contact business to determine status of work day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adhere to any travel restrictions announced by local governmental authorities</li> <li>• Be prepared to shelter-in-place or evacuate if instructed to do so by local governmental authorities</li> <li>• Provide volunteer services only as requested</li> </ul>
<p><b>HIGH</b> HIGH RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACKS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete recommended actions at lower levels</li> <li>• Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities immediately</li> <li>• Review your personal disaster plan</li> <li>• Exercise caution when traveling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have 'shelter-in-place' materials on hand</li> <li>• If a need is announced, donate blood at a designated blood collection center</li> <li>• Prior to volunteering, contact agency to determine their needs</li> </ul>
<p><b>ELEVATED</b> SIGNIFICANT RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACKS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete recommended actions at lower levels</li> <li>• Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities immediately</li> <li>• Ensure disaster supplies kit is stocked and ready</li> <li>• Continue to provide volunteer services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check telephone numbers and e-mail addresses in your personal communication plan and update as necessary</li> <li>• Develop alternate routes to/from work/school and practice them</li> </ul>
<p><b>GUARDED</b> GENERAL RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACKS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete recommended actions at lower level</li> <li>• Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities immediately</li> <li>• Review stored disaster supplies and replace items that are outdated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop emergency communication plan with family/neighbors/friends</li> <li>• Provide volunteer services and take advantage of additional volunteer training opportunities</li> </ul>
<p><b>LOW</b> LOW RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACKS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain copy of Full Spectrum Threat Response brochure from 325 CES Readiness Flight</li> <li>• Develop a personal disaster plan and disaster supplies kit using this brochure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examine volunteer opportunities in your community; choose an agency to volunteer with and receive initial training</li> <li>• Take a Red Cross CPR/AED and first aid course</li> </ul>



Terrorists are working to obtain biological, chemical, nuclear and radiological weapons and the threat of an attack is very real. At the Department of Homeland Security, throughout the federal government, and at organizations across America we are working hard to strengthen our Nation's security. Whenever possible, we want to stop terrorist attacks before they happen. All Americans should begin a process of learning about potential threats so we are better prepared to react during an attack. While there is no way to predict what will happen, or what your personal circumstances will be, there are simple things you can do now to prepare yourself and your loved ones. Some of the things you can do to prepare for a terrorist attack, such as assembling a supply kit and developing a family communications plan, are the same for both a natural or man-made emergency. However as you will read below, there are important differences among potential terrorist threats that will impact the decisions you make and the actions you take. With a little planning and common sense, you can be better prepared for the unexpected.

### Warmth

If you live in a cold weather climate, you must think about warmth. It is possible that the power will be out and you won't have heat. Have warm clothing for each family member in your supply kit, including jacket or coat, long pants, a long sleeve shirt, sturdy shoes, a hat and gloves. Also have a sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person.

### Special Items

Think about your family's unique needs. Pack diapers, formula, bottles, prescription medications, pet food, comfort items, books, paper, pens, a deck of cards or other forms of entertainment.

### Develop a Family Communications Plan

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so plan how you will contact one another and review what you will do in different situations. Consider a plan where each family member calls, or e-mails, the same friend or relative in the event of an emergency. It may be easier to make a long distance phone call than to call across town, so an out-of-state contact may be in a better position to communicate among separated family members. Be sure each person knows the phone number and has coins or a prepaid phone card to call the emergency contact. You may have trouble getting through, or the phone system may be down altogether, but be patient.

### Deciding to Stay or Go

Depending on your circumstances and the nature of the attack, the first important decision is whether you stay put or get away. You should understand and plan for both possibilities. Use common sense and available information, including what you are learning here, to determine if there is immediate danger. In any emergency, local authorities may or may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However you should watch TV, listen to the radio or check the internet often for information or official instruction as it becomes available. If you're specifically told to evacuate or seek medical treatment, do so immediately.

### Staying Put and "Shelter-in-Place"

Whether you are at home, work or elsewhere there may be situations when it's simply best to stay where you are and avoid any uncertainty outside. In fact, there are some circumstances where staying put and creating a barrier between yourself and potentially contaminated air outside, a process known as "shelter-in-place," is a matter of survival. Place

in advance where you will take shelter in this kind of emergency. Choose an interior room or one with as few windows and doors as possible. Consider precutting plastic sheeting to seal windows, doors and air vents. Each piece should be several inches larger than the place you want to cover so that it lies flat against the wall. Label each piece with the location where it fits.

Use available information to assess the situation. If you see large amounts of debris in the air or if local authorities say the air is badly contaminated, you may want to “shelter-in-place.” Quickly bring your family and pets inside, lock doors, and close windows, air vents and fireplace dampers. Turn off air conditioning, forced air heating systems, exhaust fans and close doors. Take your emergency supplies and go into the room you have designated. Seal all windows, doors and vents with plastic sheeting and duct tape or anything else you have on hand **ONLY WHEN DIRECTED BY HOMELAND SECURITY OFFICIALS OR WHEN DANGER IS IMMINENT.** Listen to the TV, the radio or check the internet for instructions.

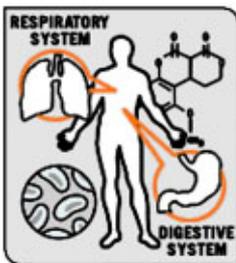


### Preparing Your Sealed Room

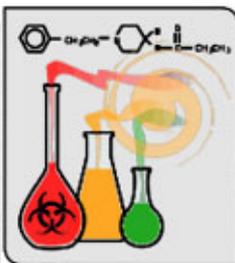
- Cover all windows and heating and air conditioning ducts with medium or heavy weight plastic sheeting, taping it in place.
- If you have time and materials are available, tape cardboard, blankets or towels, sheet insulation, or anything similar over the window glass before applying the plastic sheeting. This will help prevent the plastic being punctured if the glass is broken by something.
- Cover openings such as electrical outlet boxes with plastic or duct tape.
- If the sealed area includes a kitchen or bathroom take extra care in sealing things such as the exhaust fan, stove hood vent and similar areas that could allow contaminants to enter the room.
- Use long overlapping strips of tape to ensure a good seal.
- Tape the sides and top of the door(s) into the room.
- Soak towels in a dishpan of water/baking soda mix, wringing them out to place along the bottom of the door(s).

**Note:** If the area is small and there are many occupants, the air supply will become stale and deplete quickly. If possible, have a filtered air system for your sealed room or shelter and use it when necessary to provide filtered air into your room.

The above procedure will provide expedient protection against Biological & Chemical Agents and gaseous radiation such as that from a damaged nuclear power plant. Monitor radio reports for the reduction of danger. It is strongly advised that you stay in your shelter or sealed room until you have heard from an official source that it is safe to come out. If for some reason you must leave the shelter, do so in full NBC gear.



**Biological**



**Chemical**



**Nuclear**



**Radiation**

***Ready.gov***

## **Getting Away**

There may be conditions under which you may decide to get away, or situations when you are ordered to leave. Plan in advance how you will assemble your family and anticipate where you will go. Choose several destinations in so you will have options in an emergency. If you have a car, keep at least a half tank of gas at all times. Become familiar with alternate routes as well as other means of transportation out of your area. If you do not have a car, plan on how you will leave if you have to. Take your emergency supply kit, unless you have reason to believe it has been contaminated, and lock the door behind you. Take pets with you if you are told to evacuate. However, if you are going to a public shelter, keep in mind that they may not be allowed inside. If you believe the air may be contaminated, drive with your windows and vents closed and keep the air conditioning and heater off.

## **Working Together**

Schools, daycare providers, workplaces, neighborhoods and apartment buildings, like individuals and families, should all have site-specific emergency plans. Ask about plans at the places where your family spends time: work, school, and other places you frequent. If none exist, consider volunteering to help develop one. You will be better prepared to reunite your family and loved ones safely during an emergency if you think ahead and communicate with others in advance.

## **Neighborhoods and Apartment Buildings**

A community working together during an emergency also makes sense. Talk to your neighbors about how you can work together. Find out if any one has specialized equipment, like a power generator, or expertise such as medical knowledge, that might help in a crisis. Decide who will check on elderly or disabled neighbors. Make backup plans for children in case you can't get home in an emergency. Sharing plans and communicating in advance is a good strategy.

## **Schools and Daycare**

If you are a parent or guardian of an elderly or disabled adult. Make sure schools or daycare providers have emergency response plans. Ask how they will communicate with families during a crisis. Do they store adequate food, water, and other emergency supplies? Find out if they are prepared to "shelter-in-place" if need be, and where they plan to go if they must get away.

## **Employers**

If you are an employer, make sure your workplace has a building evacuation plan that is regularly practiced. Take a critical look at your heating ventilation and air-conditioning system to determine if it is secure or if it could be feasibly upgraded to better filter potential contaminants. Be sure you, and others know how to turn off the system if necessary. Think about what to do if your employees can't go home, and make sure you have appropriate supplies on hand.

## **Biological Threat**

A biological attack is the deliberate release of germs or other biological substances that can make you sick. Many agents must be inhaled, enter through a cut in the skin or be eaten to make you sick. Some biological agents, such as anthrax, do not cause infectious diseases. Others, like the small pox virus, can result in diseases you can catch from people. Unlike an explosion, a biological attack may or may not be immediately obvious. While it is possible that you will see signs of a biological attack which was sometimes the case with the anthrax mailings, it is perhaps more likely that local health care workers will report a pattern of unusual illness or there will be a wave of sick people seeking emergency medical attention. You will probably learn of the danger through an emergency radio or TV broadcast or some other signal used in your community. Perhaps you will get a phone call or emergency response workers may come door-to-door. If you become aware of an unusual or suspicious release of an unknown substance nearby, it doesn't hurt to protect yourself. Quickly get away. Cover your mouth and nose with layers of fabric that can filter the air but still allow breathing. Examples include two to three layers of cotton such as a t-shirt, handkerchief or towel. Otherwise, several layers of tissue or paper towels may help. Wash with soap and water and contact authorities.

In the event of a biological attack, public health officials will provide information on what you should do as quickly as they can. However, it can take time for them to determine exactly what the illness is, how it should be treated and who is in danger. What you can do is watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet for official news including the following: Are you in the group or area authorities consider in danger? What are the signs and symptoms of the disease? Are medications or vaccines being distributed? Where? Who should get them? Where should you seek emergency medical care if you become sick?

At the time of a declared biological emergency, if a family member becomes sick, it is important to be suspicious. However, do not automatically assume you should go to a hospital emergency room or that an illness is the result of the biological attack. Symptoms of many common illnesses may overlap. Use common sense, practical good hygiene and cleanliness to avoid spreading germs, and seek medical advice.

### **Chemical Threat**

A chemical attack is the deliberate release of a toxic gas, liquid or solid that can poison people and the environment. Watch for signs of a chemical attack such as many people suffering from watery eyes, twitching, choking, having trouble breathing or losing coordination. Many sick or dead birds, fish or small animals are also cause for suspicion. If you see signs of a chemical attack, quickly try to define the impacted area for where the chemical attack where the chemical is coming from, if possible. Take immediate actions to get away from the affected area.

If the chemical is inside a building where you are, try to get out of the building without passing through the contaminated area. Otherwise, it may be better to move as far away from where you suspect the chemical release is and “shelter-in-place.” If you are outside when you see signs of a chemical attack, you must quickly decide what is the fastest way to get away from the chemical threat. Consider if you can get out of the area or if it would be better to go inside a building and follow your plan to “shelter-in-place.” If your eyes are watering, your skin is stinging, you are having trouble breathing or you simply think you may have been exposed to a chemical, immediately strip and wash. Look for a hose, fountain or any source of water. Wash with soap, if possible, but do not scrub the chemical into your skin. Seek emergency medical attention.

### **Nuclear Blast**

A nuclear blast is an explosion with intense light and heat a damaging pressure wave and widespread radioactive material that can contaminate the air, water and ground surfaces for miles around. While experts may predict at this time that a nuclear attack is less likely than others, terrorism by its nature is unpredictable. If there is a flash or fireball, take cover immediately, below ground if possible, though any shield or shelter will help protect you from the immediate effects of the blast and the pressure wave. In order to limit the amount of radiation you are exposed to, think about *shielding*, *distance* and *time*. If you have a thick shield between you and the radioactive materials, it will absorb more of the radiation and you will be exposed to less. Similarly, the blast and the fallout, the lower your exposure. Finally, minimizing time spent exposed will also reduce your risk.

### **Radiation Threat or “Dirty Bomb”**

A radiation threat or “Dirty Bomb” is the use of common explosives to spread radioactive materials over a targeted area. It is not a nuclear blast. The force of the explosion and radioactive contamination will be more localized. While the blast will be immediately obvious, the presence of radiation may not be clearly defined until trained personnel with specialized equipment are on the scene. As with any radiation, you want to try to limit your exposure. Think about *shielding*, *distance* and *time*.

**Terrorism forces us to make a choice.**

**Don't be afraid... Be Ready**



# 3. Basic Storm Facts

The term "hurricane" originated from the Spanish and Caribbean Indians who used the word to reference big winds they believed to be caused by evil spirits. A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone, which is a general term for a circulating weather system or low pressure system that generally forms in the tropics. It is commonly referred to as "the greatest storm on earth." Hurricanes are like no other storm ever seen or experienced on this planet. When a hurricane forms in the tropical waters, it will form around in a counter clockwise circulation of winds towards the earth surface around a relatively calm center called the eye. The tighter the eye the more intense the storm. The cyclone is accompanied by thunderstorms in the Northern Hemisphere. The typical hurricane season is **1 June - 30 November**.



## Hurricanes which have struck Florida in the past several years:

- 1992** Hurricane **Andrew** plowed across south Florida with 150 mph winds as a category 4 storm, causing **\$30 billion** in damages.
- 1995** Brought 3 hurricanes and 1 tropical storm into Florida causing more than **\$2.4 billion** in damages. **Allison** buffeted the Florida panhandle with 75 mph winds; **Erin**, a direct hit in Pensacola, was recorded at 78 mph with gusts as high as 101 mph; and **Opal**, a category 3 hurricane, moved toward the Florida panhandle with sustained winds of 127 mph and gusts up to 150 mph. By the early morning hours of October 4, residents of Tyndall AFB area braced for what appeared to be the second direct hit of the hurricane season. Turned out the main impact from **Opal** was from the storm surge. A combination of storm surge and breaking waves inundated portions of the western Florida Panhandle coast to a depth of 10 to 20 ft. The surge was responsible for the bulk of the **\$3 billion** in damage attributed to Opal in the United States. In the end, Opal was responsible for 9 deaths, including 8 from falling trees and one from a tornado. Opal was responsible for 50 deaths in Mexico and Guatemala due to flooding caused by heavy rains.
- 1998** Hurricane **Earl** made landfall over the Florida panhandle near Panama City as a category 1. The total damage estimated was **\$79 million**. Hurricane **Georges**, after hitting Key West with estimated maximum winds of 105 mph, made final landfall near Biloxi, MS with a damage estimate of **\$5.1 billion**.



# 4. Reminders

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## Basic Terms

**Hurricane Watch:** An announcement issued by the National Hurricane Center whenever a hurricane becomes a threat to coastal areas. A *Hurricane Watch* is not a *Warning*. It indicates that a hurricane is near enough that everybody in the area covered by the *Watch* should listen for subsequent advisories and be ready to take precautionary measures in case hurricane warnings are issued. *Watches* are usually issued 24-36 hours in advance of landfall.

**Hurricane Warning:** A warning issued by the National Hurricane Center that sustained winds of 74 mph or higher associated with a hurricane are expected in a specific coastal area in 24 hours or less. When a hurricane warning is issued, all precautions should be taken immediately. If the hurricane's path is unusual or erratic, the warnings may be issued only a few hours before the beginning of hurricane conditions.

## Hurricane Conditions

Hurricane Conditions (HURCONs) are Tyndall-specific warnings designed to drive specific actions in preparation for a hurricane:

HURCON 5: Automatic state of preparedness initiated on 1 June of each year.

HURCON 4: 72 hours prior to possible arrival of 50 knots (58 mph) winds.

HURCON 3: 48 hours prior to possible arrival of 50-knot (58 MPH) winds.

HURCON 2: 24 hours prior to possible arrival of 50-knot (58 MPH) winds.

HURCON 1: 12 hours prior to possible arrival of 50-knot (58 MPH) winds.

## Hurricane Categories (Disaster Potential Scale)

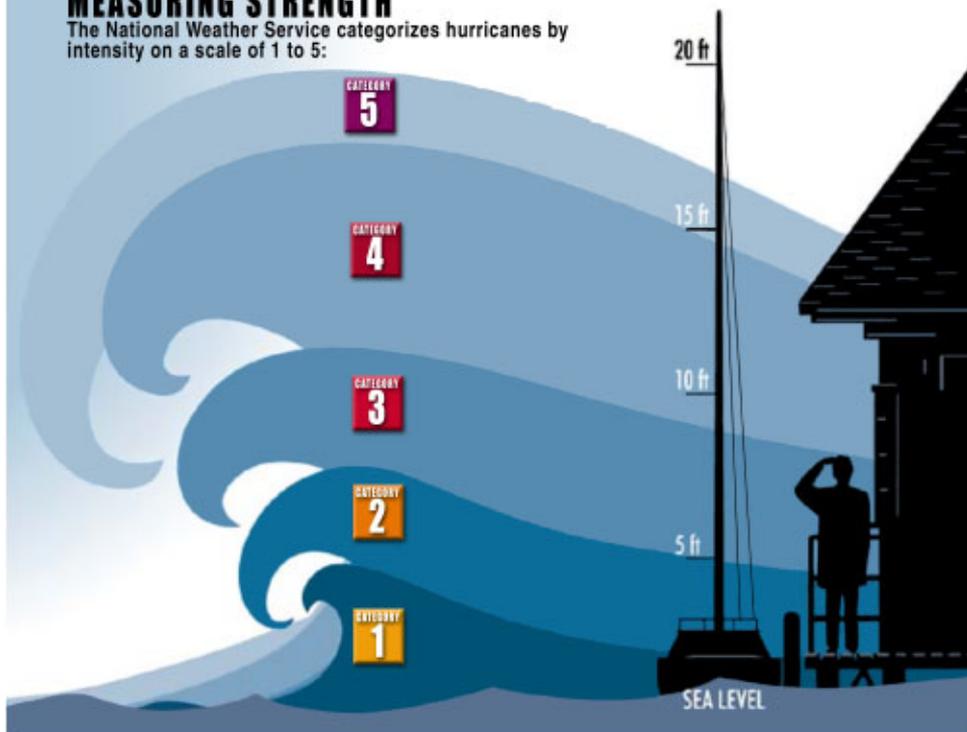
Storm Category	Damage Potential	Wind Speed		Storm Surge (Feet)
		Knots	MPH	
I	Weak	64 - 82	74 - 95	4 - 5
II	Moderate	83 - 95	96 - 110	6 - 8
Low III	Strong	96 - 108	111 - 125	9 - 10
High III	Strong	109 - 113	126 - 130	11 - 12
IV	Very Strong	114 - 134	131 - 155	13 - 18
V	Devastating	Above 134	Above 155	Above 18

### Storm Surge



#### MEASURING STRENGTH

The National Weather Service categorizes hurricanes by intensity on a scale of 1 to 5:



## Tornadoes:

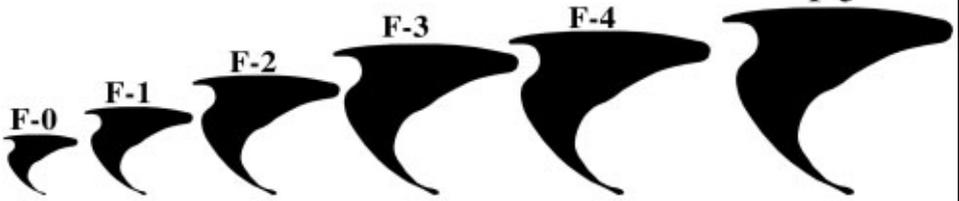
Along with hurricanes, it is very common for tornadoes to spawn. Due to this, knowing basic tornado information is very important for everyone. Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. **Tornadoes must always be taken seriously and can be very dangerous - sometimes even deadly.** They come from powerful thunderstorms and appear as rotating, funnel-shaped clouds. Tornado winds can reach 300 mph. They cause damage when they touch down on the ground, impacting areas as large as one mile wide and 50 miles long. Every state is at some risk, but states in "Tornado Alley" have the highest risk. Tornadoes can form any time of the year, but the season runs from March to August. The ability to predict tornadoes is limited. Usually a community will have at least a few minutes warning. **The most important thing to do is TAKE SHELTER when a tornado is nearby.**

## Things to do:

- ✓ Listen to a radio or watch television for weather updates. If a tornado is coming you **MUST** seek shelter. An underground shelter is best, such as a basement or storm shelter. If you don't have a basement, find an inside room or hallway or closet on the first floor **AWAY FROM WINDOWS!**
- ✓ If you are outside and cannot get inside or possibly in a car, lie flat in a ditch or ravine. Lie face down and cover your head with your hands.
- ✓ After a tornado, watch for broken glass and power lines that are downed. If you see people who are injured, don't move them unless they are in immediate danger.  
**Call for help right away!**



## Fujita - Pearson Tornado Scale



**F-0:** 40-72 mph, chimney damage, tree branches broken

**F-1:** 73-112 mph, mobile homes pushed off foundation or overturned

**F-2:** 113-157 mph, considerable damage, mobile homes demolished, trees uprooted

**F-3:** 158-205 mph, roofs and walls torn down, trains overturned, cars thrown

**F-4:** 207-260 mph, well-constructed walls leveled

**F-5:** 261-318 mph, homes lifted off foundation and carried

considerable distances, autos thrown as far as 100 meters

### Other Important Terms:

- **Tropical Disturbances** are a moving area of thunderstorms in the Tropics that maintains its identity for 24 hours or more.
- **Tropical Depression** is a rotary circulation at surface. Highest constant wind speed 38 mph (33knots).
- **Tropical Storm** is a distinct circulation with constant wind speed ranges 39-73 mph (34-63 knots).
- **Hurricane** is a pronounced rotary circulation with constant wind speed of 74 mph (64 knots).
- **Small Craft Cautionary Statements** when a tropical cyclone threatens a costal area, small craft operators are advised to remain in port or not to venture into open sea.
- **Gale Warnings** may be issued when winds of 39-54 mph (34-47 knots) are expected.
- **Storm Warnings** may be issued when winds of 55-73 mph (43-63 knot) are expected. If a hurricane is expected to strike a coastal area, gale or storm warnings will not usually precede hurricane warnings.
- **Hurricane Watch** is issued for a coastal area when there is a threat of hurricane conditions within 24-36 hours.
- **Hurricane Warning** is issued when hurricane conditions are expected in a specified coastal area in 24 hours or less. Hurricane conditions include winds of 74 mph (64 knots) and/or dangerously high tides and waves. Actions for protection of life and property should begin immediately when the warning is issued.
- **Flash Flood Watch** means a flash flood is possible in the area. Stay alert.
- **Flash Flood Warning** means a flash flood is imminent; take immediate action.
- **Tornadoes** spawned by hurricanes sometimes produce severe damage and casualties.



# 5. Hurricane Names

2004	2005	2006	2007
Alex	Arlene	Alberto	Allison
Bonnie	Bret	Beryl	Barry
Charley	Cindy	Chris	Chantal
Danielle	Dennis	Debby	Dean
Earl	Emily	Ernesto	Erin
Frances	Franklin	Florence	Felix
Gaston	Gert	Gordon	Gabrielle
Hermine	Harvey	Helene	Humberto
Ivan	Irene	Isaac	Iris
Jeanne	Jose	Joyce	Jerry
Karl	Katrina	Kirk	Karen
Lisa	Lee	Leslie	Lorenzo
Matthew	Maria	Michael	Michelle
Nicole	Nate	Nadine	Noel
Otto	Ophelia	Oscar	Olga
Paula	Philippe	Patty	Pablo
Richard	Rita	Rafael	Rebekah
Shary	Stan	Sandy	Sebastien
Tomas	Tammy	Tony	Tanya
Virginie	Vince	Valeria	Van
Walter	Wilma	William	Wendy

## HISTORY

Years ago, the National Hurricane Center developed names for Atlantic Cyclones when the winds from these storms reach 39 mph. In 1979, a rotating list was developed to alternate between male and female names. Storm names are used to facilitate geographic referencing for warning services and legal issues. This is to reduce confusion between two or more tropical cyclones occurring at one time. Through a vote of the World Meteorological Organization Region IV Subcommittee, Atlantic cyclone names are retired usually when hurricanes result in substantial damage or death or for other special circumstances.





# 6. Preparation

## 1. Full Spectrum Threat Response Representative

- Get to know your FSTR Rep**
  - Each specific unit has a FSTR Rep.
  - To find out who your unit FSTR Rep is contact your orderly room.
  - Learn who your FSTR Rep is, so if you have any questions you can contact them.



## 2. Planning before Hurricane Season

- Insurance**
  - Check your insurance policy to see if you have adequate coverage. Most property owners have homeowners, which is coverage insuring them from catastrophic loss.
  - **Check** to see if the value of your home has increased due to property value appreciation or home improvements.
  - **Know your coverage limits**—what your policy does and does not cover.
  - **Check to see if your house is located in a flood zone or storm surge area.** **Did you know** that a typical homeowner's policy does not protect you from loss due to flooding or rising water?
  - **There may be a 30-day wait before flood insurance becomes effective.**
- Evaluate your home.**
  - Make plans and buy materials to protect your home before the storm (window protections such as plywood, plastic sheeting and nails).
  - Cut back vegetation. Remove dead or unhealthy trees and branches.
  - Locate a safe place to store propane or LP gas tanks.
  - Know where electric lines enter your home so you can avoid the area after a storm. Know how to turn off all electricity at the circuit breaker main panel, as well as water (natural and bottled), and gas.
  - Become familiar with removal equipment such as window air conditioners and roof turbines so they may be removed quickly and the openings secured.
- Update your inventory of personal belongings with current replacement values.**
  - Take pictures or videos of items.
  - Store with insurance and title paper in a safe place and send a copy to a relative out of the area.
- Gather important documents and keep in one place ready to take with you.**
  - Any documents you may need after the storm or flood should be secured now and kept in a protected place.
- Check your 72 hour disaster supplies kit and obtain any items you need.**
  - Plan on a minimum of 2-4 weeks for your convenience. If you plan ahead, you can buy a little time before the hurricane season.
  - To make sure your disaster kit is fresh, restock with fresh supplies before hurricane season. After each season, use old supplies.



# 7. Checklist

## 1. House Preparation: ABC's

### ANCHOR

1. Bring anything from the yard that could become wind-borne inside. Ask neighbors to do the same.
2. Trim and anchor down foliage.
3. Make sure your home has a wall-to-foundation (anchor bolts/re-bar) connection.



### BRACE

1. Bolt all doors with foot and head bolts with a minimum one-inch bolt through length.
2. Reinforce the garage door and tracks with center supports. Approximately 80% of residential hurricane wind damage starts with wind entry through garage doors.
3. Brace all Gable end framing with horizontal beams.

### COVER

1. Cover all large windows and doors, especially patio doors with securely fastened, impact-resistant shutters with proper mounting fixtures, or replace them with impact-resistant laminated window and door systems, if feasible.
2. Make sure all doors and windows are properly caulked and/or weather stripped.
3. Install roof covering that is rated for hurricane-force winds.



### STRAP

1. Harness any free-standing fixtures in your yard.
2. Strap rafters/trusses to walls with hurricane straps/clips.

**NOTE:** Not all items mentioned above apply to base housing residents. Please refer to your Family Housing Brochure provided by the CES Housing Flight.

## 2. 72 Hour Evacuation Family Disaster Supply Kit

### **WATER**

- One gallon per person/per day

### **FOOD**

- Small cans of food
- Manual can opener
- Canned juices, milk, and soup
- Non-perishable food
- Vitamins
- High energy foods: peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, and trail mix.
- Comfort/Stress Foods: cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals.
- Foods for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets.



### **SUPPLIES**

- Battery operated radio
- Camera and Film
- Flashlight and Extra batteries
- Road Maps: Have an planned evacuation route.
- Cash or Traveler's checks, change
- Complete First Aid kit
- Extra Set of Car keys
- Mess kits, or paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils



### **SANITARY SUPPLIES**

- Toilet paper, towelettes
- Personal hygiene items
- Feminine supplies
- Soap, liquid detergent
- Plastic garbage bags
- Disinfectant
- Bath towels/washcloths

### **CLOTHING AND BEDDING**

- One complete change of clothing and footwear per person
- Blankets, pillows, sleeping bag
- Wet weather clothing
- Sturdy shoes or work boots
- Hat and gloves



### **IMPORTANT FAMILY DOCUMENTS**

- Wills, deeds, stocks, and bonds
- Insurance policies
- Bank account and credit card numbers
- Inventory of valuable household goods
- Passports, Social Security Cards, immunization records
- Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates)
- Important phone numbers
- Baby books/photos

### **SPECIAL ITEMS**

#### **FOR BABIES/CHILDREN**

- Formula/Infant food
- Powdered Milk
- Medications
- Diapers
- Bottles
- Baby Wipes
- Favorite Toys or Books



#### **FOR ADULTS**

- Personal Medications and prescriptions
- Extra eyeglasses, sunglasses
- Contact lenses and supplies
- Denture needs

### 3. Preparation for Pets

**Pet Owners have several options in the event of a hurricane:**

1. Keep your pet with you at a secure location.  
NOTE: Red Cross Shelters **DO NOT** accept pets.

[www.petswelcome.com](http://www.petswelcome.com) lists pet friendly hotels along your route.

2. Take your pet with you to a hotel or friend's or family member's house.  
NOTE: This should be prearranged to avoid surprise and confusion.
3. Board your pet at a veterinary clinic or kennel.

**ALL pet boarding facilities require up-to-date vaccinations and proper identification.**

1. Update your pet's vaccinations.
2. Purchase tags and consider implanting a microchip (tags and microchips used together are the most effective way of identifying pets).
3. Carry a current picture of you with your pet and its medical records with you at all times.

**Following is a list of supplies to have prepared for your pet:**

- Portable Carrier
- Extra leash and collar
- Extra Identification tag
- Pet Food: **at least** a 2 week supply in water tight container
- Water: **at least** a 2 week supply of clean water (large dogs need 1/2 gal/day)
- Up-to-date health records
- Medications: heartworm/flea/tick preventative (2 mos. supply)
- Litter, newspaper
- Toys and treats
- Towels
- First Aid Supplies



### 4. Home Survival/Recovery Disaster Supply Kit

#### • WATER

- Two-week supply of water. Change this every 6 mo. Purify by adding 16 drops of bleach to 1 gallon of water or boil vigorously for 10 minutes.

#### • SUPPLIES

- Emergency cooking facility (camp, stove, BBQ grill, etc.)
- Home repair supplies (plastic sheeting, duct tape, gloves, bleach, plywood, chain saw, rope, tarps, garbage bags)



## **5. Evacuation Route**

If a mandatory evacuation is necessary, the 325 FW Commander will direct people to evacuate to one of the following safe-haven locations (depending on the storm track):

Robins AFB

Maxwell AFB

Moody AFB

**All military personnel assigned to Tyndall AFB are required to have a Tyndall Form 254 on file with their orderly room. This form lists intended evacuation destination options, and contact information.**

**IMPORTANT: Each individual is responsible for ensuring information on the Form 254 is correct. If, while in route, you are diverted to a location not listed on the form, report your final destination to the Tyndall Hurricane Evacuation Support Staff (HESS). The following numbers have been assigned to the HESS team and will be activated (and advertised) once the order to evacuate has been issued:**

**(334) 953-0423/0424/0425/0426/0427/0428 (DSN prefix: 493)**



# 8. Risk Assessment

No option is totally safe! However, evaluation of the available options will determine the safest option available to us. The three options are:

1. Voluntary Area Evacuation
2. On-Base Shelters
3. Off-Base Shelters

**Risk Assessment #1:** Voluntary evacuation is a good option if:

- You evacuate early to avoid traffic jams; you must travel North!
- Your car is in very good condition.
- You are going to stay with family or friends.



**Risk Assessment #2:** Unless ordered by civilian authorities (off base civilian housing) or military authorities (government housing), remain in your existing home in a “SAFE ROOM” as described below. The saying, “Hide from the winds, run from the surge” scores high marks in the “Risk Assessment” analysis. Take following precautions:

Establish a “SAFE ROOM” in your home. This is a room that is best suited to protect you and your family from the devastating effects of a tornado. The best location is an interior room on the first floor of your home. Researchers, emergency response personnel and people cleaning up after a tornado have often found an interior room of a house still standing when all other above ground parts of the house have been destroyed. Closets, bathrooms and small storage rooms normally offer the best protection due to having only one door and no windows. Bathrooms have the advantage of including a water supply and toilet. You should put a mattress over your head to mitigate the destructive forces of the hurricane

**Risk Assessment #3: GO TO A SHELTER!**





# 9. Shelters

**Shelters are NOT hotels or motels.** Shelters are generally large community facilities capable of withstanding winds of a hurricane and out of a flooding area. Prepare a **Family Disaster Supply Kit (FDSK)** to suit your needs! In order to be comfortable in a shelter you must bring your own necessities. **Weapons and alcohol are not permitted.** Shelters have none of the luxuries of a hotel. Your FDSK should be made before June 1st. Before going to a shelter ensure you have the following shelter requirements along with your Family Disaster Supply Kit:

- Money, small bills.
- Infant Supplies.
- Adequate comfortable clothing for anticipated shelter period.
- Toiletries and/or personal articles.
- Non-perishable foods and snacks.
- Inflatable mattress, sheets and blankets.
- Required medicines and/or foods.



## On-Base Shelters

When riding out a storm on Tyndall AFB, personnel are expected to shelter in their quarters/dorms. Tyndall has two official shelters used for natural disasters. The primary shelter is the NCO Academy. The base Fitness Center has been designated as the overflow facility.

# Off-Base Shelters

## Bay County:

Facility	Address
Bay High School	1204 Harrison Ave; PC
Callaway Elem	7115 State Rd 22; Callaway
Hiland Park Elem	2507 E Baldwin Rd; Hiland Pk
Lynn Haven Elem	301 W. 9th St; Lynn Haven
Merritt Brown Elem	5601 Merritt Brown Rd; PC
Millville Elem	203 N. East Ave; PC
Moseley High School	3418 Mosley Dr; PC
Rutherford High School	1000 School Dr; Springfield
Tommy Smith Elem	5519 Merritt Brown Rd; PC
Northside Elem	2002 Northside Dr; PC



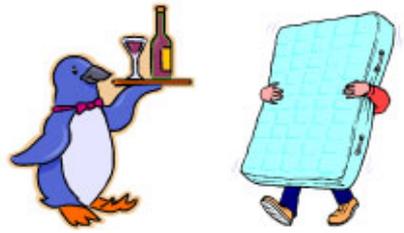
Public Shelters are all run by volunteers from the American Red Cross Agency, which is managed by the local emergency management. Be sure to make note of what shelter is closest to your home. Also be sure to listen to local radio stations for announcements of openings.



## **Shelter Reminders:**

### **☉ SHELTERS ARE NOT HOTELS!**

☉ Bring your family's 72 hour evacuation disaster supply kit to ensure proper provisions. Shelters will vary in what types of facilities are offered. Shelters typically do not have medical professionals and are usually manned by volunteers, so be prepared to take care of yourself to a certain extent.



☉ In addition, remember that you will be living with a large cross section of your community, people from all walks of life. Respect others privacy and work at getting along you could be living together for several days or more.

☉ If the children need reassuring, then tell stories or engage them in games that require singing and clapping. Try very hard not to let them see you worried or scared. This only accentuates the child's fears.

☉ Be patient and cheerful about the situation and your attitude will help the morale of the entire group. Rumors can become widespread during a prolonged shelter stay, and they are usually very disruptive.

### **☉ LISTEN TO OFFICIALS!**





# 10. After The Storm

- ⊕ Leave your “**safe room**” slowly and carefully. Inspect damage inside your house only. Beware of outside animals/reptiles seeking shelter in or around your home.
- ✓ Reminder that hurricanes can spawn other natural disasters such as: flooding, lightning, tornadoes, and thunderstorms.
- ✓ Call 9-1-1 to report life-threatening emergencies **ONLY**. Not damages or power outages.
- ✓ Wait for the “**ALL CLEAR**” signal from local authorities before you go outside, drive or return home. Emergency vehicles have priority use of roadways.
- ✓ Avoid opening your refrigerator or freezer. This will allow your food to remain cool for a longer period of time.



- ⊕ When venturing outside, avoid downed or dangling utility wires. Be especially careful when cutting or clearing fallen trees or walking through water puddles. They may have power lines tangled in them.
- ✓ Report property damage to your insurance agent immediately. Your agent should provide you with claim forms and arrange for an insurance adjustor to visit your property and assess the damage.
- ✓ Make emergency repairs and document them. **Keep all receipts and take photographs of the damages, before and after emergency repairs, to submit with your claim.**
- ✓ Take precautions if the damages require you to leave your home. Secure your property, by locking windows and doors and remove valuable items. Also contact your insurance agent and leave a phone number where you may be reached.

## ⊕ **CONSUMER PROTECTIONS TIPS**

Home repairs after a disaster may be the most stressful time for a consumer. The following tips will assist you in identifying unlicensed contractors and con artists:

- ✓ Be extremely cautious of anyone coming to your home uninvited and offering to do home repairs. Call phone number on business card.
- ✓ Don't be pressured into making quick decisions. Ask for references and get a second and third opinion.
- ✓ Don't be pressured! Don't pay balance until work is completed.





# 11. Other Considerations

## ✗ A Chemical port-a-john can be created:

1. Use 5-gallon buckets lined with heavy-duty plastic garbage bags.
2. Add 1/2 cup of lime or regular, unscented, liquid chlorine bleach to the buckets as a disinfectant and deodorizer. Keep lids on firmly.
3. Keep bucket in cool, dark place.
4. DO NOT DISPOSE OF HUMAN WASTE THROUGH REGULAR TRASH PICK-UP! Dispose of the waste by flushing it down your toilet as soon as the sewer services are restored.
5. Clean and disinfect the buckets immediately.



## ✗ NO ELECTRICITY

1. Do not plug portable generators into your home's electrical outlet! **This could injure or kill neighbors or electrical crews.** Place generators outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Plug appliances directly into the generator.
2. If using a generator, conserve fuel by limiting appliance usage to the bare essentials.

## ✗ How to prepare safe drinking water:

- Contaminated water can contain microorganisms that cause disease. You should purify any water of which you are uncertain. There are many ways to purify water; but none are perfect. Often the best solution is a combination of methods.
- Before purifying, let any suspended particles settle to the bottom, or strain them through layers of clean cloth.
- **The following are three purification methods, all of which kill microbes:**
  - Boiling** is the safest way to purify water. Bring water to a rolling boil for 10 minutes, keeping in mind that some water will evaporate. Of course, let cool before drinking. Boiled water will taste better if you put oxygen back into it. Do this by pouring water back and forth between 2 clean containers. This also will improve the taste of stored water.

**Chlorination** uses pure, unscented, liquid chlorine bleach to kill microorganisms in water. Add 2 drops of bleach per quart of water (4 drops if the water is cloudy), stir and let stand for 30 minutes. If the water doesn't smell or taste of chlorine at that point add another 2 drops and let stand for 15 minutes.



**Purification Tablets** release chlorine and iodine into the water. They are inexpensive and are available at most sporting goods stores and some drug stores. Follow the package directions. Usually 1 tablet is enough for 1 quart of water. Double the dose for cloudy water.



# 12. Important Contacts

## Emergency Information:

### TYNDALL INFORMATION

Evacuation Hotline: ..... 1-800-435-9941  
 Air Force Aid Society: ..... 283-4204  
 Family Support Center: ..... 283-4205  
 Public Affairs: ..... 283-8657  
 Taped Weather Recording: ..... 283-2829



### HOSPITALS

Bay County: ..... 769-1511  
 Gulf Coast Med Center: ..... 769-7341

### UTILITIES

Gulf Power: ..... 1-800-225-5797  
 Gulf Coast Electric Coop: ..... 265-3631

### TELEPHONE

Bell South: ..... 780-2355  
 Knology: ..... 215-1000

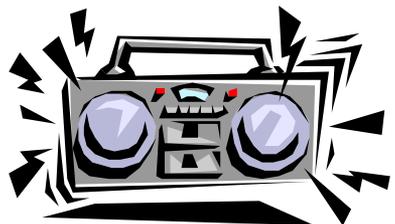
### LOCAL TELEVISION STATIONS

WFSG-56 (PBS)  
 WJHG-7 (NBC)  
 WMBB-13 (ABC)  
 WPGX-28 (FOX)  
 Weather Channel



### RADIO STATIONS

WBNF-94.1 FM  
 WDRK-103.7 FM  
 WFSY-98.5 FM  
 WPAP-92.5 FM  
 WSHF-99.3 FM







325 CES/CEX

Bldg #909

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