

Ready Navy Emergency Preparedness

CNIC-RNEP-0001



Steps To Prepare

1. Be Informed
2. Make a Plan
3. Build a Kit
4. Stay Informed



These steps demonstrate the ongoing cycle of emergency preparedness that is important to adopt.

Step 1: Be Informed - Emergencies Happen



The material covered in this first section will help you be informed so you may identify potential hazards in your locality and understand the impact they may have, as well as recognize your role as an emergency preparedness partner.

Step 1: Be Informed - Emergencies Happen

Disaster affects hundreds of thousands of people every year. Emergencies can, and do, happen at your local Navy installations. It may affect you and your family. Over the past seven years, thousands of Navy Personnel were directly affected by hazards in their area.

Be informed before, during, and after an emergency incident. Are you ready?

Step 1: Be Informed - Emergencies Happen



Damage to Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport Commissary caused by Hurricane Katrina in September, 2005.



Beginning 18 March 2011, approximately 4500 military families were evacuated from the island of Honshu, Japan following a 9.7 earthquake and subsequent tsunami that severely damaged the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant reactors in Sendai located in the Miyagi prefecture.



Capehart family housing area in May 2011 when Mid South's flooding crisis led to power outages, damaged property, and an installation closure for days. Nearly 300 families and Navy personnel were evacuated, and roughly 200 were rescued by boat.

Not all disasters are acts of nature...some are accidental.

- Some may involve biological threats
 - Communicable diseases (H1N1 Virus Outbreak)
- Other disasters may involve technical or industrial accidents
 - Train derailments
 - Chemical releases
 - Nuclear power plant emergency



Not all disasters are acts of nature...some are accidental.

In December 1984, a toxic gas leak from an American-owned Union Carbide pesticide plant in the city of Bhopal, India killed 2,000 people almost instantly. By the official reckoning, 578,000 people were affected.

Exposure to certain harmful chemicals can be extremely dangerous. You can be exposed through accidents involving home chemicals, as well as through large-scale chemical emergencies in your area.

In the event of a nuclear/radiological emergency, stay tuned to the emergency management notification system, radio, or TV and listen for instructions. Be sure to follow instructions to evacuate or shelter in place.

Increased mobility and travel can accelerate the spread of infectious diseases. Stay abreast of Center for Disease Control (CDC) and media alerts for any outbreaks in your area or any areas to which you travel.

Terrorism

- Acts of Terrorism rank among the top potential hazards that you may face.
 - USS Cole Bombing
 - 9/11
 - Other incidents around the globe



Explosive devices are the most common terrorist weapons because their materials and technology are more readily available than those of biological, chemical, nuclear, or radiological weapons. Terrorists may use either manufactured or improvised explosive devices. They may be detonated directly or remotely by timing, tampering, or impact.

The main types of potential biological “agents” occur in nature and can be altered to increase their ease of dispersion, potency, or resistance to medicines. A biological attack could come without warning, and the danger may not be immediately recognized. Your first warning would likely be an emergency broadcast, or some other signal used in your community.



Nuclear devices can range from a weapon carried by an intercontinental missile to, theoretically, a bomb small enough to be carried by an individual for the purpose of releasing and spreading radioactive material. The use of RDD’s or “dirty bombs” is considered more likely due to the fact that the radioactive materials are widely used in medicine, agriculture, industry, and research, and are easier to obtain than weapons grade uranium or plutonium.



Chemical “agents” like nerve agents, mustard gasses, and choking agents, can be delivered in various forms – vapors, aerosols, liquids, and solids – and by a wide variety of methods, including sprays and bombs. The potential for release by terrorist attack exists anywhere that hazardous industrial or military chemicals are stored.



Potential Emergencies -

Know which could be possible where you live or work

- Agricultural incidents/food quarantine
- Civil disturbance (Riot, Strike, Protests, Mass Panic)
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Environmental pollution/contamination
- Explosion
- Financial system interruption or collapse
- Fire Hazards
- Flood
- Hazardous materials spill/release
- Hurricane/typhoon
- Landslide/mudslide
- Oil spill
- Nuclear reactor accident/incident
- Nuclear weapon accident/incident
- Pandemic influenza
- Refugee and migrant operations
- Severe thunderstorms
- Severe winter weather
- Structural failure/collapse
- Terrorism Incidents
- Tornado
- Transportation accidents
- Tsunami/Tidal Wave
- Volcanic Eruption

Be Ready Navy!

- The amount of notice you may have before an emergency will affect the decisions you make:

- Flood
- Hurricane
- Disease Outbreak



- May have advance notice and time to prepare or evacuate

- Tornado
- Chemical Spill
- Terrorist Strike



- Could have little or no notice and little time to respond

Unless you are prepared for an emergency, your family could be without food, water, and even medicine, for a number of days.

You Are an Essential Partner

- Recognize your role as an emergency preparedness partner at work and home:
 - **At work:**
 - You may be tasked by your command to aid in installation emergency preparations or response
 - **At home:**
 - You are the first line of defense in ensuring that your family and assets are protected and ready for hazard.
 - Inform family members of potential hazards, and practice preparations together



Step 2: Make a Plan



Making an emergency preparedness plan empowers you. It saves lives, property, and time, and reduces stress.

Step 2: Make a Plan

- An emergency plan includes two main components:
 1. A written emergency plan
 2. A written communication plan



Step 2: Make a Plan

- A written emergency plan is used to formalize preparations – everyone in the family should understand what to do, where to go, and what to take in the event of an emergency
- Things to consider when making your plan:
 - Include a family meeting location
 - Make a plan for retaining critical personal and financial records
 - Make special preparations for anyone with a disability or special needs, and for small children
 - Make special preparations for caring for your pets
 - Periodically practice your plan



Make Emergency Plan Preparations



As a family, discuss where you will go in the event of an emergency. When a disaster happens, your family may not be together in one place. You need to pick a location (both in your neighborhood and outside your neighborhood) to meet. Include children in the planning process to ease their fears.



This man is collecting the remnants of his service record and personal papers that washed onto his driveway from the flood. Prepare for such an event by making sure these records are in a waterproof container and part of your emergency kit.



Notify your local emergency manager of any assistance you may require from the public safety community. Prepare, and carry with you at all times, any special medical equipment, devices, and supplies needed, and ensure those around you know how to operate and use them.

Make Emergency Plan Preparations

Know in advance how you will handle your pets if you need to evacuate. If you must leave them behind, make sure they have access to food, water, and shelter. Make sure your pet's ID tags are up to date and secured on its collar.



After discussing your options, practice your plan, and identify any problems or obstacles so you may fix them before a real emergency occurs. Repeat these practices throughout the year to ensure that everyone knows what to do in an emergency.



Plan for Sheltering In Place

- With no-notice emergencies, remaining where you are may be safer than exposure to elements or airborne safety threats. You may be directed to shelter-in-place.
- Sheltering in place means to take temporary protection in a structure or vehicle – typically your workplace or residence.



Plan for Sheltering In Place

- Follow these steps for sheltering in place:
 - Follow giant voice/mass notification procedures
 - Move inside
 - Have an emergency supply kit available
 - Secure exterior doors, windows, and entrances
 - Check for updates
 - Wait for the all-clear



Plan for Evacuation

- In the event of an emergency, installation and local Emergency Managers have plans and procedures to direct evacuation or movement of nonessential and nonemergency personnel and family members to safer locations.



Plan for Evacuation

- Safe and effective evacuation requires planning ahead:
 - Know ahead of time where you will go and how you will get there
 - Remember: destructive weather, earthquakes, and other hazards may limit or eliminate some transportation methods
 - Plan primary and alternative evacuation routes, with maps in your emergency supply kit
 - Be familiar with your installation's plans and procedures
 - Review these periodically and when you change duty stations
 - Notify Installation Emergency Manager or Command of any transportation needs you may have



Plan for Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)

- Noncombatant Evacuation Operations, or NEO, is the ordered (mandatory) or authorized (voluntary) departure of civilian noncombatants from danger in an overseas country to a designated safe haven, typically within the continental united states.
 - This could occur in a variety of circumstances, including:
 - Civil Unrest
 - Military Uprisings
 - Environmental concerns
 - Natural Disasters



Plan for Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)

To plan and prepare for a NEO:

1. Learn how a Noncombatant Evacuation Operation is executed
 - i. Speak to your Emergency Manager or visit the Ready Navy web portal
2. Know the steps to take
3. Make plans for pets
 - i. Taking pets with you may or may not be feasible
4. Maintain accurate and updated contact information
5. Build a NEO kit
 - i. Include important documents that serve as proof of citizenship

Plan for Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO)

- Upon arrival of evacuees at their repatriation site, the receiving installation will assist the family with any problems or needs that may arise.



Plan for Safe Havens & Shelters

- Safe Haven

- In emergencies with short to moderate advance warning, authorities may direct people to one or more designated safe havens
- A safe haven is: a pre-designated facility that Emergency Management will activate as warranted for use as temporary protection.
- A safe haven may be local:
 - Auditoriums
 - Gyms
 - Schools
- A safe haven may be remote
 - Another geographically distinct installation or navy region
 - Civilian or military lodging or housing facilities



Plan for Safe Havens & Shelters

- Shelters

- In emergencies with only a moderate advance warning, you may be directed to local, state, or host-nation shelter
- A Shelter is: a publicly identified, certified, supplied, staffed, and insured, civilian facility where the endangered population may seek temporary protection for a limited time
- FEMA offers a mobile app that locates shelters in your area – identify shelters in your area before an emergency.



Plan for Safe Havens & Shelters

- Pets

- Depending on the situation and regulations of the shelter/safe haven, pets may or may not be allowed
- Ask your installation emergency manager for clarification & restrictions
- Ensure that you address needs of your pets at the shelter/safe haven by bringing enough food and water to support their stay.



Plan to Muster:

Report your status and get help

- Once in a safe place, muster with your command, relatives, and your out of state contact according to your plan.
- Navy personnel must report to their commands immediately upon reaching a shelter or safe haven – no more than 48 hours after arrival
- Register your information before an emergency and report your status and needs in the Navy Family Accountability and Assessment System (NFAAS)
 - Registration is a command requirement



- Find references for planning and recover at <http://navyfamily.navy.mil>, on the mobile app, or by phone at 1-877-414-5358

Make a Communication Plan

- Make emergency contact cards
 - Ensure everybody has a copy of the card
- Designate an Out-of-Town Contact
- Add text messaging to your plan
- Practice your plan
- File your communication plan & contact information with Command Ombudsman
- For additional help:
 - Call 1-877-414-5358
 - Visit <https://navyfamily.navy.mil>



Step 3: Build a Kit

- Build a basic home emergency kit
 - Prepare with enough supplies for each person in your household for at least three days. (Consider five days in areas normally affected by earthquakes, typhoons, tsunamis, blizzards, floods)
- Make portable kits for vehicles and workplace
 - Minimum of food, water, first aid supplies, and family emergency plans
- Update kits periodically
 - Check for expired medications, food, water.
 - Reassess & replace contents, particularly after an emergency incident



What to put in your emergency supply kit.

Water and canned foods



You will need enough water and non-perishable food to last every member in your household for at least three days. Include canned foods with low salt and high liquid content. Be sure to also include a manual can opener.

First aid kit, dust mask, and medications



If members of your household take any prescription medications, be sure to have a reserve supply in your emergency kit along with a first aid kit for minor injuries or illnesses. Include a dust mask for every member of the family in case there are harmful substances in the air, such as from a gas release, ash from a volcano, or an airborne illness.

Sanitation Supplies



Personal sanitation supplies such as moist towelettes, hand sanitizer, and liquid soap, along with water, will help you stay clean and healthy. Place dirty items in a garbage bag and secure it with a plastic tie to avoid spreading germs.

What to put in your emergency supply kit.

Radio, flashlights, and utility tool



To stay informed, your kit must include radios for weather and news updates. If you lose power, flashlights are safer to use than candles. If you are using any battery-operated items, be sure to include an extra supply of batteries in the correct sizes. A utility tool or wrench is necessary in case you need to turn off utilities, such as after an earthquake or explosion.

Wait! Your kit may not be complete.



Be sure to tailor the contents of your kit to the specific needs of your family. You may also need to include diapers and baby food for small children; games or toys for older children; food, leashes, and carries for pets; wheel chair batteries or medical supplies for someone with special needs; or other items unique to your family.

Important documents and cash



ATMs may not work in an emergency, so be sure your kit has about \$100 in small denominations of the local currency. If you need to evacuate quickly, your kit should include a copy of your family emergency plan, command muster information, and important personal and financial documents such as copies of birth and marriage certificates; passports; wills; titles; and bill, mortgage, and insurance information. You can save space by putting digital copies of some of these files on a thumb drive or other durable storage medium.

Why are emergency kits important?

- You may need to evacuate with little or no notice, with only essentials
- You may not have the time or access to search or shop for essentials, let alone the items or brands your family and pets depend on
- Basic services may be cut off for days or weeks after a disaster
- You may need to survive on your own after an emergency.
 - You could get help in hours, or it may take days.



Step 4: Stay Informed



Staying informed throughout the cycle of an emergency incident enhances your ability to know what to do, when to act, and when it is safe to return. It also prepares you to take care of your self and others.

Step 4: Stay Informed

Resources and critical processes that are available to help you prepare and stay informed for any hazard:

- Navy's Wide Area Alert Notification (WAAN) System
- Ready Navy Web Portal
- General resources:
 - Internet, social media, television, radio
- Government Websites
 - Ready.gov, FEMA.gov, CDC.gov
- Commander, Navy Installations Command
 - www.cnic.navy.mil



Self-Register in the Wide Area Alert Notification (WAAN) System

- The critical process & best avenue
- Registration is a requirement for all personnel with an NMCI or One Net user account
- Must register an e-mail address & office phone number at a minimum
- The WAAN System provides real-time notifications that enhance your safety and ability to react in times of crisis or base closures.

Self-Register in the Wide Area Alert Notification (WAAN) System

Real-time emergency alerts arrive

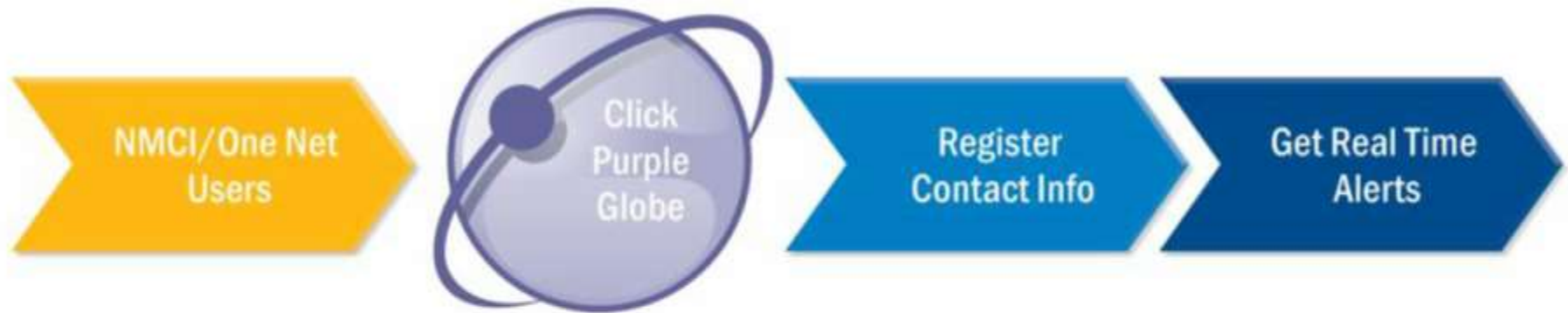
- On location:
 - Computer desktop notification
 - Giant voice
 - Indoor voice
- Elsewhere
 - Automatic telephone notification system
 - SMS (Text alerts)



Register in the WAAN System

1. While at your NMCI or One Net computer, right click on purple globe icon located at the bottom right corner of your desktop. Select “Access Self Serve”
2. If your current location does not appear on this page, contact the CNIC Support Center
3. Click “My Info” to update your display name and local customized data.
4. Click on the “Devices” section to provide contact information
5. Under “Mandatory Devices” your work phone and e-mail are required
6. The “Optional Devices” section provides you to receive notifications when away from your NMCI or One Net computer via personal phone or e-mail or mobile text alerts.
7. Information is not shared between this system and the NFAAS system

Register in the WAAN System



Be Informed, Make a Plan, Build a Kit!

CNIC Support Center

888-264-4255, DSN 942-6597

If you need assistance with registration or the WAAN, the CNIC Support Center can help!

Stay Informed Through Ready Navy



Navy-wide emergency preparedness and public awareness program, designed to increase the ability of every person and family on or near Navy installations to plan and prepare for all types of hazards, including chemical, biological, & radiological.

Stay Informed Through General Resources

- Television
- Radio
- Internet
- Social Media

Through the Emergency Alert System (EAS), a national public warning system, the President is able to address the American public during a national emergency. State & local authorities also use EAS to deliver important emergency information, such as AMBER Alerts and weather information about imminent dangerous weather conditions targeted to specific areas.



During the 2010 flood crisis at NSA Mid South, Facebook became the primary method of communication between the installation and the Navy community. The base was closed to residents and non-mission essential personnel after two days of rain dumped more than 14 inches in the area on May 1st.

Stay Informed Through General Resources

Be sure to link to your installation's Facebook page, Twitter feed, and other social media for another avenue to get the critical information you need to stay informed during an emergency.



Stay Informed Through Government Websites & Mobile Apps

Government Websites:

[Ready.gov](https://ready.gov)

[FEMA.gov](https://fema.gov)

[CDC.Gov](https://cdc.gov)

Most of these organizations also have mobile apps to keep you informed wherever you are!
Download them to your mobile device.



Stay Informed Through CNIC



Commander, Navy Installations Command

www.cnic.navy.mil

CNIC Website provides information on disaster assistance as well as “Fleet & Family” support programs. You can also access the Ready Navy Web portal from the CNIC website, to access forms, preparedness tips, and more.



Summary

- Be/Stay Informed
- Make a Plan
- Build a Kit



Family Emergency Plan 

Emergency Contact Name: _____
Telephone: _____

Out-Of-Town Contact Name: _____
Telephone: _____

Neighborhood Meeting Place: _____
Telephone: _____

Out of Neighborhood Meeting Place: _____
Telephone: _____

DIAL 911 OR YOUR LOCAL EMERGENCY NUMBER



We all have a role in Preparedness



“Our armament must be adequate to the needs, but our faith is not primarily in these machines of defense but in ourselves.”

- Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

Be Ready.

WE ARE. ARE YOU?

