

Shelter in Place

In recent years, officials have found that sheltering can be far more useful than evacuation when dealing with airborne hazards. Often, the early minutes and hours after the release of a hazardous material into the atmosphere are the worst possible time for the public to leave the relative safety of buildings, structures and vehicles.

If at Home

- Quickly bring everyone inside including pets.
- Close all outside doors and windows.
- Turn off air conditioners and close inlets.
- Close as many interior doors as possible.
- Move to interior spaces, upper floors if possible.
- Seal any remaining cracks or openings.
- If needed, cover nose and mouth with a wet cloth.
- Tune into the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- Stay off the phone. Someone may contact you.
- Wait for an "All Clear" signal before going outside.

If in a vehicle

- Stay in your car or truck.
- Close all windows, manual vents, and turn off air conditioning and ventilation systems.
- If possible, drive away from the gas or smoke.
- Follow the orders of law enforcement or public safety officials directing traffic.
- Tune into the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- Stay in your car or truck and wait for an "All Clear" signal before leaving your car or opening windows or vents.

If you are on the base (and not in a vehicle)

- Seek safe haven in the nearest building.
- Listen to directions from personnel working in the building.

Important Phone Numbers

Base Operator: (808) 449-7110
Duty Chaplain (Emergency): (808) 368-3142
Fleet and Family Service Center: (808) 474-1999
Navy-Marine Corps Relief: (808) 423-1314 (JBPHH)
Naval MTF/Clinic: (808) 473-1880
15th MED GRP (808) 448-6000
Straight Talk Line (808) 421-4000

Important Web Sites

CNIC Operation Prepare: www.cnic.navy.mil
JBPHH: <http://www.cnic.navy.mil/PEARLHARBOR-HICKAM/index.htm>
Red Cross: www.redcross.org
DHS: www.Ready.gov (Great Web Site)
State Civil Defense: www.scd.state.hi.gov
Vog: <http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/kilauea/>
NOAA: <http://www.prh.noaa.gov/hnl/cphc/>

Emergency Alert System Stations

All local TV Channels
All local Radio Channels

Local cable companies may vary, for exact channel numbers, consult your local cable guide

Emergencies - Dial 911

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION JBPHH Straight Talk Line (808) 421-4000

(updated recorded message)

JBPHH Facebook Website:

<http://www.facebook.com/JointBasePearlHarborHickam>

Mass Warning and Notification (MW&N)

In the event of an emergency you may be notified by one or more of the following systems:

Phone Tree – i.e., a phone call from your command

Radio, TV, JBPHH Facebook

Base-wide (Mass) Email – from the PAO

NMCI Computer Desktop pop-up – from the EOC

Giant Voice – on base, outside

MFSC Info Number: (808) 474-1999

Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam Family Emergency



Preparedness Guide:

Being prepared means understanding the potential threats to you and your family's safety and making plans in advance on how you will deal with likely hazards and potential disasters. Being prepared does not mean being afraid. It means understanding the potential threats to you and your family's safety and making plans in advance on how you will deal with problems and tragedies.

The Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam (JBPHH) Emergency Management Office

has developed this pamphlet to be a quick reference guide on preparing yourself for the unexpected (post it on your refrigerator for handy reference!). We strongly encourage you to invest a few minutes and a few dollars to "be prepared" - you will then have greater peace of mind to enjoy your tour in "paradise" the great state of Hawaii. It does not provide everything you need, but with this and the information from other referenced sources, you can "be prepared."

The basic components of being prepared include:

- Find out what could happen to you.
- Create a Family Emergency Plan.
- Practice and update your plan.
- Make a emergency supply kit.: 3-7 days
- Know your community evacuation plan.

Be Informed, Have a Plan, Make a Kit. Your Home is a Great Shelter!

In the event of many emergencies, your home can serve as your primary shelter. A power outage, earthquake, work disruption, etc may require reduced base access. Be prepared to care for your family for a *minimum* of 3 days (*7 is better!*) with at least these

Five Basics:

1. **Water:** Min one gallon (4 L) per person per day (3 days)
2. **Food:** non perishable for (3 days) and a means to cook it. Don't forget a can-opener.
3. **Heat:** Warm clothing, blankets, sleeping bags, non-electric heaters, etc. Check your camping equipment as one resource.
4. **Money:** \$250 in cash, ATMs may be down, but stores open.
5. **Radio:** Battery, solar or hand crank powered for news, updates and emergency directions.

Family Emergency Planning

1. Disaster Planning -Review local Hazards and Basic Strategies

- **Earthquake** – Minor quakes are common and major quakes occur every few hundred years or so. **Drop, Cover and Hold** until the quake stops then **Evacuate** the building – see evacuation section.
- **Volcano** – Kilauea is capable of a major eruption. VOG and Ash fall are the most likely hazards near Oahu. Shelter-in-Place during the first hours of ash fallout.
- **Destructive Weather** – Very strong tropical storms with power outages, road and business closures are possible. Be prepared to take care of yourself at home for at least 3 to 7 days.
- **Large Scale Illness/Epidemic**– Medical has the lead, and protection strategies could include medical exams, vaccinations, canceling of public events, work reduction to key and essential personnel and in serious cases quarantine.
- **HAZMAT** – Among other possibilities, JBPHH is like other military bases are industrial areas so hazardous materials spills are possible. Evacuate if time permits, otherwise *Immediately* Shelter-In-Place.
- **Terrorist Incidents** – A hazard worldwide. Situation permitting the desire is to Evacuate the effected area, if in doubt and more commonly *Immediately* Shelter-In-Place.

PUBLIC PROTECTION STRATEGIES: At home or work plan on either Evacuating or Sheltering-in-Place.

• JBPHH's Mass Warning and Notification

Systems: See the Back Page for a list of our systems. Figure out which two/three best apply to you at home and at work.

- **Children's school or day care center.** Your local school and CDC are prepared to shelter your children for an extended period of time. You are encouraged not to rush to school in the beginning stages of an Emergency.

2. Create an Emergency Plan

- Meet with your family and discuss why you need to prepare for disaster. Explain the dangers of fire, severe weather, earthquakes and other likely disasters to children. Plan to share responsibilities and work together. Find the safest place in your home to **Shelter-In-Place**
- Discuss what to do in an **Evacuation**. What to bring and at least two available routes to take.

Family Emergency Planning (Continued)

- **Pick at least two places to meet:** Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire. Outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home. Everyone should know the address and phone number.
- Post emergency telephone numbers by phones (see back page). Teach children how & when to call 9-1-1 for help.
- Develop your **Family Communications Plan** to include someone out-of-state to be your "**family contact**." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Other family members should call this person and report in.
- Build your **Disaster Supplies Kit**. Start at home (where you already have numerous items), then work on your cars.
- **Discuss animal care** after a disaster with the local Veterinarian, animal welfare society or shelter. Animals are often not allowed in shelters due to health regulations.
- **Review the DHS and other websites, they contain great info on preparing for common disasters.** For additional information contact the Emergency Management Office or American Red Cross (Numbers on the back).

3. Additional Preparations:

- Show each family member how and when to turn off the utilities (water, gas, electricity) at the main switches.
- Train each family member on how to use the fire extinguisher (ABC type), and show them where it's kept.
- Install smoke detectors on each level of your home, especially near bedrooms (check batteries every 6 months).
- Take a Red Cross first aid and CPR class.

4. Practice and Maintain Your Plan

- Quiz your kids every six months or so.
- Conduct fire and emergency evacuations.
- Replace stored water and stored food every six months.
- Test and recharge your fire extinguisher(s) according to manufacturer's instructions.
- Test your smoke detectors monthly and change the batteries at least once a year.

5. If an emergency occurs, remain calm and patient.

- Put your plan into action. Evacuate (the building or local area) or Shelter-In-Place.
- Check for injuries: Give first aid and get help for seriously injured people.
 - Listen to the TV or radio for news and instructions.

Family Emergency Planning (Continued)

- Check for damage in your home.
- Use flashlights. Do not light matches or turn on electrical switches, if you suspect damage
- Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.
- Shut off any other damaged utilities.
- Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline, and other flammable liquids immediately.
- Remember to:
 - Confine or secure your pets.
 - Call your family contact. Do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
 - Check on your neighbors, especially elderly or disabled persons.
 - Make sure you have an adequate water supply in case service is cut off.
 - Stay away from downed power lines.
 - Check on your neighbors.
 - When safe, report any pressing needs via NFAAS
 - Muster via your chain of command and NFAAS

Neighbors Helping Neighbors

Working with neighbors can save lives and property. Meet with your neighbors to plan how to work together after a disaster. If you're a member of a neighborhood organization, introduce disaster preparedness as a new activity. Know your neighbors' special skills and consider how you could help neighbors who have special needs, such as disabled and elderly persons. Make plans for childcare in case parents can't get home.

Family Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Meeting Place (outside home): _____

Meeting Place (outside neighborhood): _____

Meeting Place Phone: _____

Family Contact: _____

Phone (day): _____

Phone (evening): _____