



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
2D MARINE AIRCRAFT WING  
U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, ATLANTIC  
POSTAL SERVICE CENTER BOX 8050  
CHERRY POINT, NORTH CAROLINA 28533-0050

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WING ORDER 3006.1

From: Commanding General, 2d Marine Aircraft Wing  
To: Distribution List

Subj: 2D MARINE AIRCRAFT WING (2D MAW) DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER  
ORDER

Ref: (a) DODD 3025.1M  
(b) OPNAVINST 3140.24F  
(c) FMFM 7-10  
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(e) MCO 3040.4  
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(g) ASO P3140.2N  
(h) ASO 3141.1S  
(i) ASO 3440.2L  
(j) MEFO P3440.1E  
(k) BO P3440.6G  
(l) WgO 3140.1P  
(m) WgO 1601.12

Encl: (1) Wing Destructive Weather Concept of Operations

1. Situation. This Order is issued to stream-line the procedures employed within 2d MAW during destructive weather and incorporates the command and control capabilities of the Wing Operations Center (WOC). This is a new Order which contains significant changes from past procedures. It should be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Mission. To publish procedures for use in the event of destructive weather (hurricanes, thunderstorms, dangerous wind conditions, flooding, tornadoes and winter storms) in accordance with the references.

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release;  
distribution is unlimited.

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3. Execution

a. Commander's Intent. To minimize damage and injury to personnel during periods of destructive weather by implementing successful preparation, response and recovery operations.

b. Concept of Operations. See Enclosure (2) for further instruction.

4. Administration and Logistics. See Enclosure (2) for further instruction.

5. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to 2d MAW and all commands located at MCAS Cherry Point, Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field Bogue Field, MCAS New River, MCAS Beaufort, to include VMEAT-501, located at Eglin Air Force Base, FL.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.



J. M. DAVIS

Distribution: A

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LOCATOR SHEET

Subj: 2D MAW DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER ORDER

Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Indicate location(s) of copy(ies) of this Manual.)



## CHAPTER 1

### CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### 1. GENERAL

a. Destructive weather poses a significant threat to 2d MAW personnel and property. In addition to the damage caused by loose gear and debris, damage can also be caused by flooding, storm surges, sudden wind shifts, gust, squalls, lightning, hail and ice.

b. There is a misconception that hurricanes and destructive weather are synonymous terms: they are not. A hurricane is just one category of destructive weather. This Order addresses destructive weather as a whole as well as its subcategories.

2. INFORMATION. Conditions of readiness represent the posture a command sets to minimize damage and injury to personnel during periods of destructive weather. Readiness conditions are based on sustained winds and are set using the applicable term indicating the type of weather phenomena and wind force (e.g., "Destructive Weather Condition (DWC) IV," "Thunderstorm Condition II" or "Tornado Condition I") and a specified range of wind speeds (e.g., "with destructive winds of 55 to 60 knots").

3. PURPOSE. This Order establishes conditions of readiness in anticipation of destructive weather and outlines the minimum required procedures for successful preparation, response, and recovery operations.

4. CONCEPT. The 2d MAW concept of operations for destructive weather of any kind consists of three phases: preparation, response, and recovery. These phases, while most applicable to hurricanes, are also applicable to all aspects of destructive weather. Each phase is described below.

a. Preparation. Preparation necessitates the regular review of requirements, actions and unit Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in anticipation of executing specific actions during DWCs. The preparation phase is not dependent on any imminent weather threat, but is necessary to maintain proper response capability should a specific destructive weather event occur. All commands and personnel should plan accordingly for any combination of the following potential results of destructive weather:

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- (1) Lightning strikes and subsequent injury to personnel or damage to property/equipment.
- (2) Damage from wind and/or hail.
- (3) Damage from objects blown by wind.
- (4) Disruption of normal working schedules and operations.
- (5) Structural damage to buildings and facilities.
- (6) Flooding damage due to rain, high tides, or storm surge.
- (7) Downed trees, power lines/utility poles, branches, and signs.
- (8) Debris and/or standing water on roadways, sidewalks and other thoroughfares which obstruct or hinder traffic flow.
- (9) Eroded, damaged or destroyed roads and bridges.
- (10) Loss or disruption of essential utilities to include water, electricity, gas, steam/heat, and sewage.
- (11) Loss of electronic, communication or information systems.
- (12) Restricted emergency response capabilities.
- (13) The following will be accomplished as part of the preparation phase:
  - (a) Review all pertinent directives and SOPs ensure the incorporation of preparation issues in destructive weather plans and unit SOPs.
  - (b) Disseminate weather advisories and the setting of DWCs.
  - (c) Maintain current status reports on facilities, buildings, equipment, material, and personnel readiness.
  - (d) Identify actions and responsibilities required in the future preparation of personnel, facilities, buildings,

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communication and information systems, equipment, and material for destructive weather.

(e) Establish, update, and validate essential personnel duty lists, watch schedules, and recall rosters.

(f) Be prepared to support response and recovery operations.

(g) Participate in destructive weather exercises to validate unit plans and SOPs and ensure all personnel are familiar with destructive weather procedures.

(h) Prior to 1 June for hurricane season and 1 November for winter storms, all commanders at the squadron level and above will verify their destructive weather emergency preparations are complete.

b. Response. This will be conducted upon the immediate threat of destructive weather. Response involves steps to prepare for the incoming threat of destructive weather.

(1) Response to destructive weather will be per this Order and augmented by additional guidance as required.

(2) Response and recovery operations for destructive weather other than hurricanes, unless otherwise directed, will involve the normal chain of command, emergency services, maintenance organizations and procedures.

(3) Actions required upon the setting of DWCs are both time-driven as well as event-driven. Time-driven tasks are based on the estimated arrival of the storm and are executed upon the setting of each DWC. Event-driven tasks are based on an ongoing evaluation of operational requirements, safety of personnel, and the progress of preparatory operations and will be executed upon direction of the Wing Operations Center (WOC).

(4) The following will be accomplished as part of the response phase:

(a) Incorporation of response actions in unit plans and SOPs.

(b) Upon setting DWC II, provide representatives to the WOCs if required.

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(c) Initiate the preparation of personnel, facilities, communication and information systems, equipment and material for the developing destructive weather situation per the guidance contained in this Order.

(d) Be prepared to release non-essential personnel as directed.

(e) Be prepared to secure flight operations or field training as directed.

(f) Ensure the security of classified equipment and material.

(g) Ensure the proper disposition of hazardous material and sites.

(h) Immediately report signs of destructive weather such as funnel clouds, unreported severe thunderstorms, and flooding to the WOC.

(i) Ensure unit operations sections and/or Command Duty Officers (CDOs) maintain current weather advisories and conditions of readiness, tracks current storm system and unit status and is prepared and authorized to implement unit plans and SOPs as required.

c. Recovery. Recovery will be conducted upon the threat of destructive weather ending.

(1) Priority of work for recovery operations generally includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Emergency rescue, treatment, and transport of any casualties.

(b) Hasty clearing of Main Supply Routes for emergency vehicles, repair teams, and utility crew access.

(c) General police of assigned areas and debris removal.

(2) During recovery, emphasis will be placed on augmenting the station clean up for the safe and efficient recovery of aircraft.

(3) The following will be accomplished as part of the recovery phase:

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- (a) Incorporate recovery actions in unit SOPs.
  - (b) Be prepared to provide assault support assets to the host installation to conduct post-storm assessment.
  - (c) Be prepared to support Direct Support of Civilian Authorities (DSCA).
  - (d) Conduct and report casualty and damage assessments as soon as practical after destructive weather.
  - (e) Ensure procedures are in place to implement a recall of personnel for return to normal duty.
- d. Prior to establishment of the WOC and in accordance with references (g) through (i), Direct Liaison Authorized (DIRLAUTH) is authorized between 2d MAW subordinate units and their respective station Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) regarding destructive weather matters.
- e. 2d MAW will employ the WOC at the setting of DWC III.
- f. CG, 2d MAW, at his discretion will direct either the hangaring or evacuation of aircraft based on the path of the destructive weather and the geographic location of the applicable Marine Aircraft Group (MAG).

CHAPTER 2

RESPONSIBILITIES/TASKS COMMON TO ALL ASPECTS OF DESTRUCTIVE  
WEATHER

1. GENERAL. This chapter outlines the general support that 2d MAW Staff Sections, Site Commanders and Subordinate Commands will provide to their respective installations in order to ensure effective preparation, response and recovery of the installation during destructive weather.

2. SITE COMMANDERS. Site Commanders will be identified at each refuge site, should the need arise to relocate aircraft and personnel during destructive weather. Site Commanders will be the single point of contact at refuge locations for the purposes information management and two-way communication. Site Commanders will not assume any command and control authorities over other squadrons that may be co-located at the same refuge location, either from the same MAG or sister MAG. Site Commanders will perform the following tasks:

a. The Site Commander will be the senior officer, presumably a squadron Commanding Officer (CO) at each refuge base.

(1) Advise and report to the WOC, the status of aircraft and personnel upon arrival to include any deviations from the fly-away plan.

(2) Report daily status of aircraft and personnel to the WOC during the destructive weather.

(3) Address any media concerns obtaining Public Affairs Guidance from the Public Affairs Office.

(4) Address/resolve any billeting and/or dining issues for relocated Marines.

(5) Advise the WOC during the recovery phase of the status of aircraft and personnel. Upon departure, include any aircraft or personnel that are unable to comply with the recovery instructions.

3. 2D MAW STAFF SECTIONS

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a. 2d MAW Chief of Staff (CoS). Publish or coordinate the following 2d MAW-wide guidance relative to destructive weather:

(1) Guidance on early release or release of non-essential personnel due to threat of destructive weather.

(2) Guidance on return to duty for 2d MAW personnel following threat or effects of destructive weather.

(3) Special instructions as required.

b. Assistant Chief of Staff (AC/S) G-1

(1) Provide a G-1 representative in the WOC during Destructive Weather. (Must have access to Marine Corps Total Forces System (MCTFS) 3270).

(2) Coordinate with Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Cherry Point, MCAS New River and MCAS Beaufort Manpower Directorate during June to obtain 2d MAW requirements in support of Destructive Weather Operations i.e., personnel requirements, working parties etc. The requirements will then be passed to G-4 for allocation.

(3) Release Official Naval Message requesting nominees prior to 1 July. Nominees and recall information will be provided to Destructive Weather Representative (G-4).

(4) Maintain a list of personnel designated as "essential" from the 2d MAW Staff Sections and Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs). Lists will be updated by all Staff Sections and MSCs No-Later-Than (NLT) 30 May annually.

(5) Personnel Causality Reporting (PCR) and Serious Incident Reporting (SIR) will be reported by the CDO per references (e) and (m); however the G-1 representative to the WOC will provide casualty assistance and reporting support as required.

(6) Maintain a journal of all pertinent message traffic (i.e. PCR, SIR).

(7) Compile a post-destructive weather personnel accountability report including all 2d MAW Groups from all three Marine Corps Air Stations. All hands phone muster at will be reported to G-1 WOC Marines, daily by Group Duty Officers

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(GDOs). 2d MAW CDO will report recall for Marine Wing Headquarters Squadron (MWHS-2) and 2d MAW HQ personnel per reference (m).

(8) Ensure Log book is established and maintained in WOC for all accountability reports.

(9) Personnel not accounted for must be noted with name, last 4 of Social Security Number (SSN), current status (if known), category of personnel, and remarks. Submit report to G-3 within 48 hours of setting DWC IR.

c. AC/S G-2

(1) Provide Destructive Weather updates to the 2d MAW CG and staff up to 96 hours out from effects.

(2) Direct Meteorological and Oceanography Center (METOC) Officer to coordinate with the Regional METOC Center (RMC) at MCAS Cherry Point Initial Operational Test (IOT) ensure commonality and accuracy of weather information as well as to provide destructive weather support to the WOC during Destructive Weather or as required.

(3) Upon activation, provide METOC Officer or representative to the WOC.

(4) Provide Meteorological Data to the Hurricane Evacuation Officer (HECO) for the planning of aircraft evacuation from MCAS Cherry Point, New River, and Beaufort.

(5) Establish a plan to secure the 2d MAW HQ Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF), building 1790, and coordinate with the MAG 14 SCIF.

(6) Follow the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for destructive weather and provide the WOC Senior Watch Officer (SWO) and the Provost Marshall's Office (PMO) an emergency contact list for SCIF duty standards that reside in the barracks.

d. Assistant Chief of Staff(AC/S) G-3

(1) Provide a SWO, a HECO/Fragger, and an Operations Clerk with message release authority to the WOC during destructive weather.

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(2) Advise and assist the CG, 2d MAW in local/regional response and recovery operations for 2d MAW units.

(3) Organize, train, and equip 2d MAW in emergency management preparation, response and recovery In Accordance With IAW the references.

(4) Coordinate 2d MAW support to the II MEF DWOC, host installations and refuge sites via the WOC upon activation.

(5) Coordinate with 2d MAW Staff Sections and Groups for appropriate gear, equipment, and personnel during destructive weather operations.

(6) Be prepared to coordinate Defense Support to Civilian Agencies (DSCA) as required.

(7) Be prepared to coordinate additional tactical assets, equipment, and personnel in support of rescue, response, and recovery operations as requested by II MEF DWOC.

(8) Maintain readiness of WOC supplies and equipment.

(9) Provide the WOC Watch Officers and Staff Section representatives as required

(10) During the destructive weather season, assemble and brief DWOC watch standers prior to any extended liberty if destructive weather is anticipated to impact the Camp Lejeune area.

(11) Review this Order annually and update or revise as required.

e. AC/S G-4

(1) Provide a watch-stander in the WOC to oversee logistical efforts during destructive weather.

(2) Provide liaison personnel to the MCAS Cherry Point EOC in accordance with reference (g).

(3) Coordinate with Group S-4s for coordination of 2d MAW assets and personnel prior to the impact of destructive weather.

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(4) Participates in Station Destructive Weather exercises to validate logistical requirements (i.e. ground support equipment, Meals Ready to Eat (MRE) quantities).

(5) Release official message traffic to delegate personnel and asset requirements for destructive weather within 2d MAW.

(6) Ensure all Marines identified by G-1 for working parties, etc. are aware of their responsibilities.

(7) Provide a list of the operational generators within 2d MAW to the EOC and WOC.

(8) Oversee and track MAG-31/MWSS-273 support to MCAS Beaufort, SC IAW references (i) and (j).

(9) Oversee and track MAG-26/MAG-29/MWSS-272 support to MCAS New River, NC in accordance with references (h) and (j).

(10) Oversee MAG-14/MWSG-27/MACG-28 support to MCAS Cherry Point, NC in accordance with references (g) and (j).

f. AC/S G-6

(1) Upon activation, provide Data Systems Technician (0651) to WOC.

(2) Create Office of Management and Budget (OMB) accounts as directed by AC/S G-3 and WOC.

(3) Update, publish, and distribute Information Systems Directory as necessary.

(4) Distribute Iridium phones to the following billets: CG 2d MAW, CoS, AC/S G-3, II MEF EOC, and Liaison Officers (LNOs) to EOCs at New River, Beaufort, and Cherry Point.

(5) Run hotlines from WOC to CDO and WOC to EOC.

(6) Utilizing best practicable technology, provide Destructive Weather laptop to G-4 (for use in EOC).

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(7) Utilizing best practicable technology provide host station(s) with 3 PRC-117s to EOC(s) IOT communicate with civilian emergency agencies/aircraft

(8) Utilizing best practicable technology establish Destructive Weather Tactical Satellite (TACSAT) net in WOC as required.

(9) Coordinate use of 8 handheld radios through station to be distributed as follows: 2 CDO; 2 Duty Noncommissioned Officers (NCOs) to be used in barracks; 2 Staff Secretaries; 1 G-4 to be used in EOC; 1 MWHS-2 S-4.

g. 2d MAW IMO

(1) Identify the CG 2d MAW, Commanders Critical Information Requirements (CCIR) requirements pertinent to destructive weather.

(2) In coordination with the 2d MAW G-3, develop, publish, and distribute the reports matrices in support of WOC Battle Rhythm and destructive weather operations.

(3) Ensure the 2d MAW WOC Battle Rhythm is in accordance with the II MEF reporting requirements.

(4) Design the information architecture to support the information flow as dictated in the reporting requirements (See command hierarchy).

(5) Develop primary, secondary, etc., all methods of command and control in support of the information dissemination process.

(6) Establish means of obtaining destructive weather updates (Intelligence).

(7) Design an information display to represent the current status/readiness of all 2d MAW assets during destructive weather operations.

(8) Develop Web EOC training venues ISO destructive weather operations.

(9) In concert with the G-3, coordinate WOC information systems exercises IOT ensure systems operability.

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(10) In concert with the G-3, establish criteria for measuring readiness.

h. AC/S Comptroller. Coordinate with II MWF Comptroller to obtain emergency and reimbursement funding for the relocation of aircraft personnel.

i. Aviation Logistics Division. Provide AC/S G-3 with a consolidated list of aircraft assigned to 2d MAW sorted by Type/Model/Series (T/M/S) and Bureau Number.

j. Public Affairs Officer.

(1) Address all media initiatives and community relations IAW Public Affairs orders and directives.

(2) Provide Public Affairs Guidance to all site commanders.

(3) Conduct pre and post destructive weather interviews with internal and external media.

k. Family Readiness Officer (FRO). Comply with this Order.

#### 4. SUBORDINATE COMMANDS

a. Tasks Common to all Subordinate Commands

(1) Develop/update supporting plans to this Order; provide to 2d MAW G-3 NLT 31 May annually.

(2) Establish information dissemination/recall procedures pertaining to all aspects of destructive weather.

(3) Identify essential and non-essential personnel; no later than 31 May annually, provide lists of essential personnel to 2d MAW G-1.

(4) Organize, train, and equip personnel in emergency management mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery issues IAW the references.

(5) Secure from flight operations or field training as required or directed based upon threat from destructive weather.

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(6) Respond to any unforeseen aspects of a threat or impact from destructive weather not specifically mentioned in this Order or as directed by AC/S G-3.

(7) Establish a Destructive Weather Cell to serve as a liaison between 2d MAW and squadrons/Site Commanders.

(a) Identify all equipment and personnel provided in support of host installations.

(b) Provide status of personnel and assets to the WOC as directed.

(8) Conduct an all-hands recall of personnel and report status to the WOC during DWC IR.

b. MWHS-2

(1) Organize, train, and equip assets and personnel in accordance with references (g) through (k) ISO destructive weather operations.

(2) Once in DWC III, provide Daily SITREP, status assets and personnel to the WOC.

c. MWSG-27

(1) Provide a representative to the WOC during destructive weather.

(2) Participate in destructive weather drills and exercises as scheduled using Marine Wing Support Squadrons (MWSSs) at each installation.

(3) Organize, train, and equip assets and personnel in accordance with references (g) through (k) isolated destructive weather operations.

(4) Once in DWC III, provide Daily SITREP, status assets and personnel to the WOC.

d. Marine Air Control Group 28 (MACG-28)

(1) Participate in destructive weather drills and exercises as scheduled.

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(2) Organize, train, and equip assets and personnel in accordance with references (g) through (k) isolated destructive weather operations.

(3) Utilizing best practicable technology augment station communication capabilities in accordance with references (g) through (j).

(4) Once in DWC III, provide Daily SITREP, status of assets and personnel to the WOC.

e. MAG-14

(1) Participate in host installation destructive weather drills and exercises. Be prepared to support local commanders as directed.

(2) Organize, train, and equip assets and personnel in accordance with references (g) and (k) isolated destructive weather operations.

(3) In the event of evacuation or "hanging" of MAW aircraft in response to the threat of destructive weather, provide AC/S G-3 a detailed plan prior to execution. Be prepared to brief the plan during the CG, 2d MAW Destructive Weather Confirmation Brief as necessary.

(4) Once in DWC III, provide Daily SITREP, status of evacuated aircraft and personnel to the WOC.

(5) Be prepared to provide aircraft in support of post damage assessment and recovery efforts.

f. MAG-26

(1) Participate in host installation destructive weather drills and exercises. Be prepared to support local commanders as directed.

(2) Organize, train, and equip assets and personnel in accordance with references (h) and (k) ISO destructive weather operations.

(3) In the event of evacuation or "hanging" of MAW aircraft in response to the threat of destructive weather, provide AC/S G-3 a detailed plan prior to execution. Be

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prepared to brief the plan during the CG, 2d MAW Destructive Weather Confirmation Brief as necessary.

(4) Once in DWC III, provide Daily SITREP, status of evacuated aircraft and personnel to the WOC.

(5) Be prepared to provide aircraft in support of post damage assessment and recovery efforts.

g. MAG-29

(1) Participate in host installation destructive weather drills and exercises. Be prepared to support local commanders as directed.

(2) Organize, train, and equip assets and personnel in accordance with references (h) and (k) isolated destructive weather operations.

(3) In the event of evacuation or "hanging" of MAW aircraft in response to the threat of destructive weather, provide AC/S G-3 a detailed plan prior to execution. Be prepared to brief the plan during the CG, 2d MAW Destructive Weather Confirmation Brief as necessary.

(4) Once in DWC III, provide Daily SITREP, status of evacuated aircraft and personnel to the WOC.

(5) Be prepared to provide aircraft in support of post damage assessment and recovery efforts.

h. MAG-31

(1) Participate in host installation destructive weather drills and exercises. Be prepared to support local commanders as directed.

(2) Organize, train, and equip assets and personnel in accordance with references (i) and (k) isolated destructive weather operations.

(3) In the event of evacuation or "hanging" of MAW aircraft in response to the threat of destructive weather, provide AC/S G-3 a detailed plan prior to execution. Be prepared to brief the plan during the CG, 2d MAW Destructive Weather Confirmation Brief as necessary.

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(4) Once in DWC III, provide Daily SITREP, status of evacuated aircraft and personnel to the WOC.

(5) Be prepared to provide aircraft in support of assessment and recovery efforts.

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## CHAPTER 3

HURRICANES

1. GENERAL. The hurricane season lasts from 1 June to 30 November with peak months in August and September.

2. INFORMATION

a. The average hurricane delivers 6-12 inches of torrential rainfall in a few hours or less.

b. Widespread torrential rainfall combined with the effects of storm surge produce destructive and deadly flooding. Excessive rainfall can create flood conditions lasting well beyond the passing of the hurricane.

c. Tornado activity is often associated with hurricanes. Tornadoes usually occur at the perimeter thunder storm bands (also called "feeder bands"), far away from the center of the storm, but have also been known to occur near the eye wall of the storm.

3. DEFINITIONSa. Tropical Cyclone Classifications

(1) Tropical Wave. A trough of low pressure in the Trade Wind Easterlies.

(2) Tropical Disturbance. A slightly circulating area of thunderstorms in the tropics that maintains its identity for 24 or more hours. A common phenomena in the tropics.

(3) Tropical Depression. An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 MPH (33 knots) or less. A tropical depression is an officially named storm system.

(4) Tropical Storm. An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39-73 MPH (34-63 knots). A tropical storm is an officially named storm system.

(5) Hurricane. A tropical cyclone with sustained winds greater than 74 MPH (64 knots). Storm winds move in a counter clockwise pattern around the "eye" of the storm. These storms begin as a tropical wave and progress through the other storm categories as they grow in strength and organization.

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b. Eye. The eye is the calm center of the storm consisting of an area of light winds and the lowest atmospheric pressure. If passing directly overhead, the eye may last for up to 30 minutes. Due to the circular flow of hurricanes, wind direction is reversed after the passing of the eye.

c. Eye Wall. The eye wall is the most violent part of the hurricane. It consists of a circular ring of towering cumulonimbus clouds, the storm's maximum velocity winds and heavy rains.

d. Storm Surge. Storm surge is a large dome of water caused by a hurricane and is often 50 to 100 miles wide (depending on the strength of the storm). The level of storm surge is higher during periods of high tide. Storm surge is made more devastating by storm waves riding on top of it. Should a hurricane make landfall, storm surge, storm waves and the tide level combine to sweep across the coastline.

e. Storm Tide. The resulting elevation in water height if the storm surge arrives at the same time as the high tide.

f. Storm Categories. A hurricane's destructive power is determined by the interaction of the storm surge, wind level, tide level and precipitation. To make comparison easier and to make the predicted hazards of a hurricane more uniform, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has developed the Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Damage Potential Scale. Storms can strengthen and/or weaken during their life-cycle and can be assigned different categories. The scale categories are defined as:

(1) Category One. Sustained winds of 74-95 MPH (64-82 knots) or storm surge of 4-5 feet above normal sea state. No real damage to building structures.

(2) Category Two. Sustained winds of 96-110 MPH (83-96 knots) OR storm surge of 6-8 feet above normal sea state. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flooded 2-4 hours before the arrival of the eye of the storm.

(3) Category Three. Sustained winds of 111-130 MPH (97-113 knots) OR storm surge 9-12 feet above normal sea state. Terrain continuously lower than 5 feet Above Sea Level (ASL) may be flooded as far as 6 miles inland.

(4) Category Four. Sustained winds 131-155 MPH (114-135 knots) or storm surge 13-18 feet above normal sea state. Major erosion of beach areas. Major damage to lower levels of structures near the shore. Terrain continuously lower than 10 ASL

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may be flooded requiring evacuation of residential areas as far as 6 miles inland.

(5) Category Five. Sustained winds in excess of 155 MPH (135 knots) OR storm surge greater than 18 feet above normal sea state. Large scale evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5-10 miles of the shoreline may be required.

4. ADVISORIES. The following are the most important sources of hurricane specific information issued by the National Hurricane Center:

a. Public Advisory. Provides critical hurricane warning and forecast information.

b. Tropical Storm Watch. Tropical storm conditions are possible in the specified area within 36 hours.

c. Tropical Storm Warning. Tropical storm conditions are possible in the specified area within 24 hours.

d. Hurricane Watch. Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area within 36 hours.

e. Hurricane Warning. Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area within 24 hours.

5. DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER CONDITIONS (DWC). DWCs are determined by the Installation Commander.

a. DWC V. The potential for the occurrence of destructive weather is elevated, but no specific system threatens the area. DWC V indicates a seasonal destructive weather readiness level, i.e., Tropical Cyclone Destructive Weather Season (1 June to 30 November) is in progress.

b. DWC IV (72 Hours). A specific destructive weather system with sustained winds of 50 knots or greater is forecast to affect the area within 72 hours.

c. DWC III (48 Hours). A specific destructive weather system with sustained winds of 50 knots or greater is forecast to affect the area within 48 hours.

d. DWC II (24 Hours). A specific destructive weather system with sustained winds of 50 knots or greater is forecast to affect the area within 24 hours.

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e. DWC I (12 Hours). A specific destructive weather system with sustained winds of 50 knots or greater is forecast to affect the area within 12 hours.

f. DWC IC (Caution) (6 Hours). A specific destructive weather system with sustained winds of 50 knots or greater is forecast to affect the area within 6 hours.

g. DWC IE (Emergency). The area is currently experiencing a specific destructive weather system with sustained winds of 50 knots or greater.

h. DWC IR (Recovery). The destructive weather system has passed the area, but safety and storm hazards remain. All orders, restrictions and guidance established in previous DWCs remain in effect. The area emergency management structure is effecting the speedy return to normal operations by eliminating safety concerns, re-establishing services, utilities and the transportation system, clearing debris and performing essential repairs.

## 6. SPECIFIC TASKS

a. Tasks in this section assume the projected area of impact is expected to affect the stations that have 2d MAW tenant organizations.

### b. DWC V (1 June - 30 November)

#### (1) All Commands/MAW Staff

(a) Review all pertinent directives and SOPs, specifically reference (1).

(b) Update unit recall rosters and POC lists; review monthly.

(c) Develop personal plans for impact or threat of destructive weather to the area.

(d) Develop lists of essential/non-essential personnel; create a Destructive Weather Cell.

### c. DWC IV (Impacts from destructive weather within 72 hours)

(1) All Commands/MAW Staff. Activities and training continue without substantial operational or service interruption. All 2d MAW units will initiate actions towards preparing facilities, equipment, material and personnel for possible impact of a hurricane. Specific tasks are:

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(a) All items listed in paragraph 3005.2.a.

(b) Comply with applicable instructions listed in Chapters 1 and 2.

d. DWC III (Impacts from destructive weather within 48 hours).

(1) Comply with applicable instructions listed in Chapters 1 and 2.

(2) Provide Destructive Weather Confirmation Brief to CG, 2d MAW.

(3) Report plan for "hangering" or evacuation of aircraft or other weather mitigating actions to the WOC who will forward the information to CG II MEF.

(4) Report plans for securing/reopening of operations at MCAS New River, MCAS Cherry Point and MCAS Beaufort.

e. DWC II (Impacts from destructive weather within 24 hours).

(1) Comply with applicable instructions listed in Chapters 1 and 2.

(2) Secure training.

(3) Execute plan for "hangering" or evacuation of aircraft or other weather mitigating actions.

(4) Provide status reports regarding personnel and aircraft to the WOC.

(5) Issue liberty guidance to personnel.

f. DWC I (Impacts from destructive weather within 12 hours).

(1) If not already completed, execute release of non-essential personnel.

(2) Comply with all instructions listed in Chapters 1 and 2.

g. DWC IC (Impacts from destructive weather within 6 hours).

(1) Comply with all instructions listed in Chapters 1 and 2.

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(2) Secure all personnel to barracks, quarters or place of duty (essential personnel) until the all clear (DWC V) is set.

h. DWC IE (Experiencing affects of destructive weather with sustained winds in excess of 50 MPH).

i. DWC IR (Impacts from destructive weather have passed, recovery operations underway. Comply with recovery instructions in Chapters 1 and 2.

## CHAPTER 4

DESTRUCTIVE WINDS

1. GENERAL. Winds of significant force may be generated by meteorological conditions other than thunderstorms and hurricanes. Windstorms may be associated with frontal passages, squall lines, and strong gradients around high pressure centers.

2. DEFINITIONS

a. Damaging winds. Sustained winds or gusts of 39-54 MPH (34-47 knots). Damaging winds cause damage to installations and injury to personnel primarily due to inadequate warning and/or preparation.

b. Destructive winds. Sustained winds or gusts of 55 MPH (48 knots) or greater. Destructive winds may cause damage from their sheer force alone. Additionally, damage may be caused by debris being carried aloft, even though adequate preparations have been made.

c. Gale. A non-tropical windstorm with speeds of 39-54 MPH (34-47 knots).

d. Storm. A non-tropical windstorm with speeds of 55 MPH (48 knots) or greater.

e. Hurricane force winds. Sustained winds at or above 74 MPH (64 knots).

3. CONDITIONS

a. Destructive Wind Condition II. Destructive winds are reported or expected in the area within 6 hours.

b. Destructive Wind Condition I. Destructive winds are imminent or in progress within the stated area.

4. COMMON TASKS

a. Preparation. The potential results of destructive winds are common to those listed in Chapter 1. All commands and personnel should plan accordingly.

b. Response and Recovery. Response and recovery operations, unless directed otherwise, will be executed per the guidelines of Chapter 1 and involve the normal chain of command, emergency services, maintenance organizations and procedures. At a minimum, in addition to the preparation and response requirements of

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Chapters 1 through 3, all 2d MAW Staff and Groups are required to accomplish the following for each condition:

(1) Destructive Wind Condition II

(a) Disseminate the setting of Condition II.

(b) Initiate the progressive preparation of personnel, facilities, buildings, equipment, and material for the developing destructive weather situation.

(c) Be prepared to secure from flight operations or field training.

(d) Take precautions to ensure an appropriate state of readiness on short notice.

(2) Destructive Wind Condition I

(a) Disseminate the setting of Condition I.

(b) Secure from flight operations or field training as required.

(c) Take immediate safety precautions and seek shelter.

CHAPTER 5

TORNADOES

1. GENERAL. A tornado is a violently rotating column of air, usually in the form of a funnel extending from a thunderstorm. By definition, tornadoes touch and track along the ground. Violently rotating columns of air which form over and touch water are called water spouts. Violently rotating columns of air which do not touch the ground or water are simply referred to as funnel clouds. With winds up to 300 miles per hour (MPH) and updrafts of up to 261 MPH (226 knots), they can destroy almost anything in their path. Tornadoes move at high speeds across the ground and have an average lifetime of 20 minutes. The touchdown of a tornado aboard an installation may result in localized catastrophic damage.

2. INFORMATION

a. Tornadoes are most frequently spawned by thunderstorm systems which form between warm and cold air masses. For this reason, tornado season tends to geographically follow the receding winter air masses.

b. Tornadoes are often a secondary effect of a hurricane storm system.

c. The intensity of tornadoes is defined according to the Fujita Scale (F Scale), which ranges from F0 to F5:

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Max Winds (MPH)</b>	<b>Path Length</b>		<b>Path Width (MI)</b>
		<b>(MI)</b>	<b>(YDS)</b>	
F-0	< 73	< 1.0	< 18	<.01
F-1	73 - 112	1.0 - 3.1	18 - 55	.01 - .03
F-2	113 - 157	3.2 - 9.9	56 - 175	.03 - .09
F-3	158 - 206	10 - 31	176 - 556	.10 - .29
F-4	207 - 260	32 - 99	557 - 1,584	.30 - .90
F-5	261 >	100 >	1,585 >	.91 >

3. ADVISORIES

a. The National Severe Storms Forecast Center (NSSFC) at Kansas City, MO and local weather services will issue tornado

watches and warnings as separate advisories from severe thunderstorm advisories.

b. The local MCAS Weather Service Officer issues advisories for their MCAS and adjacent commands/installation. The local MCAS Weather Service Officer will issue such advisories as "Tornado Condition II" and "Tornado Condition I".

(1) Tornado Watch. The conditions for tornado formation are favorable and a tornado is likely. "Tornado Watch" is a standard term used by the National Weather Service (NWS). The local MCAS Weather Service Officer will issue a Tornado Watch Advisory for the MCAS and adjacent commands/installation when such an advisory has been issued by the NWS.

(2) Tornado Warning. A tornado has a strong potential to develop, is about to strike, has been detected by radar or has been spotted in or adjacent to the locale for which the warning is issued. "Tornado Warning" is a standard term used by the NWS. The local MCAS Weather Service Officer will issue a Tornado Warning Advisory for the MCAS and adjacent commands/installations when such an advisory has been issued by the NWS.

4. CONDITIONS. Tornado conditions are parallel terminology for the above advisories, but are used when the advisory is issued specifically by the local MCAS Weather Service Officer and not the NWS.

a. Tornado Condition II. The setting of Tornado Condition II by the local MCAS Weather Service Officer indicates conditions aboard the MCAS and adjacent commands/installations and/or immediate area is favorable for tornado activity.

b. Tornado Condition I. The setting of Tornado Condition I by the local MCAS Weather Service Officer indicates a tornado is about to strike or has been spotted aboard the MCAS or adjacent commands/installations.

#### 5. COMMON TASKS

a. Preparation. The potential results of tornados are common to those listed in Chapter 1. All commands and personnel should plan accordingly.

b. Response and Recovery. Response and Recovery operations, unless directed otherwise, will be executed per the guidance of Chapter 1 and involve the normal chain of command, emergency services, maintenance organizations and procedures. 2d MAW Staff and the Groups are required to accomplish the following for each condition:

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(1) Tornado Condition II

(a) Disseminate the setting of Condition II.

(b) Initiate the progressive preparation of personnel, facilities, buildings, equipment and material for the developing destructive weather situation.

(c) Arrange for the security of special areas as outlined in Chapter 1.

(d) Be prepared to secure from flight operations or field training.

(e) Take precautions to ensure an appropriate state of readiness on short notice.

(f) Be prepared to take immediate safety precautions and shelter.

(2) Tornado Condition I. Activities will continue without substantial operational or service interruption. Progressive actions toward preparing personnel, facilities, buildings, equipment and material against the effects of tornadoes will be ongoing.

(a) Disseminate the setting of Condition I.

(b) Ensure the completion of proper preparation and response actions.

(c) Secure from flight operations or field training as required.

(d) Take immediate safety precautions and seek shelter.

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## CHAPTER 6

THUNDERSTORMS

1. GENERAL. Thunderstorms are small-scale storms produced by cumulonimbus clouds, usually accompanied by lightning and may not have a threatening appearance until shortly before arrival. Hail is often associated with thunderstorms and may inflict major damage. Thunderstorms may be accompanied by extremely strong winds, heavy rainfall and near zero visibility. Lightning strikes are common.

2. DEFINITIONS

a. Thunderstorm. A thunderstorm accompanied by wind gusts of less than 50 knots and/or hail less than 3/4-inch.

b. Severe Thunderstorm. A thunderstorm accompanied by wind gusts of 50 knots or greater and/or hail 3/4-inch or.

3. ADVISORIES. Watches and warnings described hereafter apply to both thunderstorms and severe thunderstorms.

a. Watch. Thunderstorm development is possible within or adjacent to the watch area.

b. Warning. The occurrence of a thunderstorm has been confirmed by observation or weather radar.

c. Local Thunderstorm Warning. A warning issued by the local MCAS Weather Service Officer to give notification of potentially hazardous weather. Warning is issued for the MCAS and/or adjacent commands/installations to initiate appropriate precautions in daily, training and recreational activities.

4. CONDITIONS. Conditions described hereafter apply to both thunderstorms and severe thunderstorms.

a. Condition II. A thunderstorm is reported or expected in the area within 6 hours.

b. Condition I. A thunderstorm is imminent or in progress in the area.

5. COMMON TASKS

a. Preparation. The potential results of thunderstorms are common to those listed in Chapter 1, with lightning strikes and damage from wind and/or hail being most prevalent. All commands and personnel should plan accordingly.

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b. Response and Recovery. Unless directed otherwise Response and Recovery operations will be executed per the guidance of Chapter 1 and involve the normal chain of command, emergency services, maintenance organizations, and procedures. At a minimum, in addition to the preparation and response requirements of Chapters 1 and 2, all 2d MAW Staff and Groups are required to accomplish the following for each condition:

(1) Condition II

(a) Disseminate the setting of Condition II.

(b) Initiate the progressive preparation of personnel, facilities, buildings, equipment and material for the developing destructive weather situation.

(c) Be prepared to secure from flight operations or field training.

(d) Take precautions to ensure an appropriate state of readiness on short notice.

(e) Be prepared to take immediate safety precautions and shelter.

(2) Condition I. Activities in the area will continue without substantial operational or service interruption. Progressive actions toward preparing facilities, buildings, equipment, material and personnel against the affects of thunderstorms will be ongoing.

(a) Disseminate the setting of Condition I.

(b) Ensure the completion of proper preparation and response actions.

(c) Secure from flight operations or field training as required.

(d) Take immediate safety precautions and seek shelter.

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## CHAPTER 7

WINTER STORMS

1. GENERAL. Winter storms may bring any or all of the following: freezing temperatures, wind, sleet, freezing rain, and the accumulation of ice and/or snow.

2. ADVISORIES. The following weather advisories may be provided by national, state, local weather services, and/or the local MCAS Weather Service Officer:

a. Hard Freeze Advisory. The temperature is forecast to drop to 20 degrees Fahrenheit or below for more than 24 hours.

b. Light to Moderate Snow Advisory. Expected accumulation of less than 2 inches of snow in the local area is forecast, not requiring the setting of a Winter Storm Condition.

c. Heavy Snow Warning. An accumulation of 2 inches or more of snow is expected which may be accompanied by freezing rain or sleet.

d. Blizzard Warning. A considerable amount of falling and/or blowing snow. These types of storms present dangerous wind-chill factors.

e. Light to Moderate Ice Advisory. Freezing rain will result in the glazing of exposed surfaces with the possibility of some measurable accumulation. Bridges and metallic surfaces will likely glaze first with other flat surfaces to follow.

f. Ice Storm Warning. Freezing rain will result in the measurable accumulation of one-quarter inch of ice.

g. Winter Storm Watch. Severe winter weather conditions are forecast for the area and time designated. These conditions may include freezing rain, sleet, snow, wind, and/or ice conditions.

h. Winter Storm Warning. Severe winter weather conditions are imminent or occurring in the forecast area. These conditions may be freezing rain, sleet, snow, wind, and/or ice conditions.

i. Wind-chill. Also called chill factor, wind-chill factor, or wind-chill index. This is the still air temperature that would have the same effect on exposed flesh as the current combination of still air temperature and wind.

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### 3. CONDITIONS

a. Winter Storm Condition (WSC) II. A winter storm of 1/4 inch ice or 2 or more inches of snow is forecast within 24 hours.

b. WSC I. A winter storm of 1/4 inch ice or 2 or more inches of snow is forecast within 12 hours.

c. WSC IE. A winter storm of 1/4 inch ice or 2 or more inches of snow is forecast within 2 hours, is imminent or in progress.

d. WSC IR. Winter storm activity has abated allowing the initialization of response and recovery operations.

4. COMMON TASKS. The CO of MCAS Cherry Point, New River, and Beaufort will order the activation of a Winter Storm Condition in an on-going evaluation of the storm threat, operational requirements, personnel safety and actual progress of preparation operations.

#### a. Preparation

(1) Discussion. In addition to the potential results of destructive weather listed in Chapter 1, the following are potential effects of a winter storm:

(a) Frozen water lines.

(b) Vehicle problems due to inadequate anti-freeze, weak or dead batteries, congealed diesel fuel, etc..

(c) Mobility hazards due to snow, and/or ice covered streets, and sidewalks.

(2) Tasks. In addition to the guidance of Chapters 1 and 2, all 2d MAW Staff and Groups are required to:

(a) Develop and implement unit awareness and education programs regarding winter weather conditions, individual and unit protective actions and first aid for exposure.

(b) Develop, review, and revise winter storm unit SOPs.

b. Response. Response operations, unless directed otherwise, will be executed per the guidance of Chapter 1 and involve the normal chain of command, emergency services, maintenance organizations and procedures. In addition to the guidance of

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Chapters 1 and 3, all II MEF Staff and MSCs are required to accomplish the following for each condition:

(1) Condition II (WSC II). The setting of WSC II initiates response for a winter storm.

(a) Disseminate the setting of WSC II.

(b) Review applicable directives and unit SOPs regarding WSCs.

(c) Initiate the progressive preparation of personnel, facilities, buildings, equipment and material for the developing destructive weather situation.

(d) Be prepared to secure from flight operations or field training.

(e) Be prepared to take immediate safety precautions and shelter.

(2) Condition I (WSC I). Activities in the area will continue without substantial operational or service interruption. Progressive actions toward securing facilities, buildings, equipment, material and personnel against the affects of winter storms will be ongoing.

(a) Disseminate the setting of WSC I.

(b) Ensure the completion of proper preparation and response actions.

(c) Secure from flight operations or field training as directed.

(d) Release all non-essential military and civilian personnel to quarters as directed.

(e) Minimize vehicle traffic.

(f) Be prepared to take immediate safety precautions and seek shelter.

(3) Condition I, Emergency (WSC IE). All non-essential activities will be discontinued. Facilities and services, day care centers and schools will be closed or preparing for closing. Vehicle operations will be limited to mission essential operations. All personnel are restricted to quarters until the storm has cleared.

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(a) Disseminate the setting of WSC IE.

(b) Cease vehicular traffic.

(c) Take immediate safety precautions and seek shelter.

(d) Be prepared to restrict all personnel to barracks, quarters or shelters as directed.

(4) Condition I, Recovery (WSC IR). The winter storm has cleared the area, however significant effects from the storm may exist.

(a) Disseminate the setting of WSC IR.

(b) Be prepared to support the emergency management structure (if activated) in the coordination of recovery operations

(c) Be prepared to conduct casualty and damage assessments as soon as practicable after destructive weather.

(d) Be prepared to restrict all vehicle traffic.

c. Recovery and Restoration

(1) The removal of WSCs of Readiness will be affected upon completion of the following:

(a) Elimination of safety concerns.

(b) Re-establishment of services and utilities.

(c) Completion of essential repairs.

(d) The ability to return to normal operations

(2) Unless directed otherwise, recovery and restoration operations hereafter will be executed per the guidance of Chapter 1 and involve the normal chain of command, emergency services, maintenance organizations and procedures.

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## CHAPTER 8

### FLOODING

1. GENERAL. Prolonged periods of rain may cause rivers and tributary networks to overflow. Flash floods are very rapidly developing flood stages that can occur almost instantly with sudden, intense rainfall or the breaking of a dam, dike, or levee. In instances of heavy rains, areas may have standing water precluding normal traffic and activities. The combination of storm surge and torrential rainfall create the potential for massive coastal and inland flooding.

### 2. ADVISORIES

a. Flood Watch. Issued by the national or local weather service when conditions are adequate to cause local area flooding of rivers and low-lying areas.

b. Flood Warning. Issued by the national or local weather service or other authorities, when an area, river, lake, or tidewater is expected to flood.

c. Flash Flood Watch. Indicates flash flooding is possible in the area for which it is issued.

d. Flash Flood Warning. Indicates flash flooding conditions exist or are imminent for the area forecast.

### 3. COMMON TASKS

a. Preparation. In addition to the effects listed in Chapter 1, flooding may cause an increased presence of wildlife displaced from natural habitats by elevated water levels, to include poisonous snakes and alligators in and around the flooded areas. Plan accordingly and:

(1) Identify areas vulnerable to flooding.

(2) Delineate procedures for safeguarding personnel, facilities, buildings, equipment, and material in the event of flooding.

(3) Ensure drainage ditches and systems are clear and operational.

b. Response and Recovery. Response and recovery operations will be executed per the guidance of Chapter 1. All 2d MAW staff and Groups will:

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(1) Disseminate the setting of flooding advisories and associated conditions of readiness.

(2) Ensure the progressive preparation of personnel, facilities, buildings, equipment and material for the developing destructive weather situation.

(3) Be prepared to secure flight operations or field training.

(4) Take precautions to ensure an appropriate state of readiness on short notice.

(5) Be prepared to take immediate safety precautions and shelter.

(6) Be prepared to cease vehicle traffic until the storm ceases and standing water recedes.

(7) Be prepared to release all non-essential personnel to care for their family.

(8) Be prepared to evacuate all units from low-lying areas of the base/station.

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**2D MARINE AIRCRAFT WING, PERSONAL AND FAMILY READINESS PROGRAM  
DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER CONDITION (DWC) CHECKLIST FOR FAMILY READINESS  
OFFICER**

**Aug 2011 - Draft 3**

Annually prior to Destructive Weather Season (1 June) Tasks

- Update weather information packet/handbook/web links.
- Socialize weather plan to unit members and families.
- Update family readiness contact data to include phone numbers and email addresses.
- Update family readiness volunteer contact rosters.
- Update organizational communications technology enablers (distribution lists, phone rosters, website, 1-800 number message scripts, etc.).
- Update unit personnel contact rosters and Point of Contact (POC) lists.
- Review unit FRCT guidance in regard to FRO roles and responsibilities:
  - Communication plan.
  - Accountability procedures.
  - Essential/non-essential designation.
- Review UPFRP physical assets inventory and plan for securing.
- Review and update personal weather plan.

DWC-V Tasks - in coordination with FRCT.

- Provide unit POC with up-to-date family readiness contact rosters.
- Update family readiness contact rosters/organizational communications technologies as necessary.
- Update (if necessary), distribute local destructive weather resources (shelters, evacuation planning, storm tracking, etc.).

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DWC-IV Tasks - in coordination with FRCT.

- Update (if necessary), distribute local destructive weather resources (shelters, evacuation planning, storm tracking, etc.).
- Notify family members of command request for accountability and process as directed by FRCT.

DWC-III Tasks - in coordination with FRCT.

- Update (if necessary), distribute local destructive weather resources (shelters, evacuation planning, storm tracking, etc.).
- Coordinate support of family members with unit action officer as applicable.
- Prepare office/storage spaces for breach/weather damage.

DWC-II Tasks - in coordination with FRCT.

- Update (if necessary), distribute local destructive weather resources (shelters, evacuation planning and storm tracking).
- Coordinate relocation/waterproofing of office furniture and computer equipment with unit POC as applicable.

DWC-I Tasks - in coordination with FRCT.

- Update (if necessary), distribute local destructive weather resources (shelters, evacuation planning, storm tracking, etc.).

DWC-IC - in coordination with FRCT

- Update (if necessary), distribute local destructive weather resources (shelters, evacuation planning, storm tracking, etc.).

DWC-IE TasksDWC-IR Tasks - in coordination with FRCT.

- Using communications available assess the well-being of designated family readiness contacts as determined by unit commanding officer/HHQ.
- Report family contact damage and other reports to unit action officer/FRCT.

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DWC-V Return Tasks - in coordination with FRCT.

- Coordinate with FRCT to support assistance requests.
- Continue to conduct accountability assessment as determined by unit commanding officer/HHQ.
- Report impact and assistance information to HHQ FRO as requested.