



Okinawa Emergency Action Guide



Introduction

This guide focuses on the emergencies that can occur on Okinawa whether it is a natural disaster, major accident, or a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) attack. With this guide we hope to give an understanding as to what to do during every phase of an incident. While not all encompassing, it is a reference point for individuals stationed on Okinawa. Education is the best way to be prepared!

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Emergency Kit

During a disaster, one of the most important things to have is an emergency kit. This kit is compiled with the essential supplies to keep you alive, hydrated, and satiated during an emergency. Whether at home or traveling abroad two kits are recommended: a home kit and a vehicle kit.

Recommended Home kit items:

- Water: One gallon of water person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation.
- Food: 3 day supply (non-perishable)
- Radio: Battery powered or hand crank (extra batteries)
- Flashlight (extra batteries)
- First Aid kit
- Dust Mask(s)
- Towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Can opener
- Cell phone and charger
- Shelter In-Place materials
- Prescriptions for self, children, or pets
- Games or activities for children
- Pet supplies

Recommended vehicle items:

- Jumper Cables
- Flares
- Car Jack

Natural Hazards Introduction

Okinawa, Japan is susceptible to numerous types of natural hazards. This guide will give a brief glimpse at each type of natural and their associated hazards. Each hazard has a before, after, and during section to ensure that when an incident occurs you are prepared for each phase of it.

Typhoon

Between June 1st and November 30th, Okinawa is in typhoon season. This means it is the most likely time for a typhoon to occur. During the remaining months, it is less likely, but not entirely out of the picture.

A typhoon, like a hurricane, is formed through a process called Tropical Cyclogenesis. Tropical cyclones feed off of heat which is released when humid air rises off of the ocean's surface into the atmosphere. Typhoons are unique in the aspect that they have a "warm core" where as other storms have a "cold core" as they feed off cold air. There are numerous conditions that need to be obtained before a typhoon can form. The area surrounding Okinawa is prime breeding ground for these storms with the high humidity and water temperatures.

There are various threats associated with typhoons. Typhoon winds can soar to extreme levels which can send debris flying through the air. Storm surges may also become prevalent, raising water levels and further intensifying waves caused by high winds.

Before a Typhoon:

- Have an emergency kit ready!
- Cover up the outside of windows if possible.
- Place your freezer on the coldest setting. In preparation for power outages.
- Bring in any loose items. To include potted plants, grills, furniture, and kid's toys. If it cannot be brought inside tie it down.
- Find a (safe) room inside your house that is centralized, away from windows, and on the lowest level. A hallway, closet, or storage room could potentially work as well. The key is to be shielded! (Note: Lower levels in a potential flood zone are not recommended.)
- Fill your bathtub with water. In case of plumbing and sanitation failure you can use this water to flush your toilets or bathe.

During a Typhoon:

- Stay indoors! Debris being thrown by the storm is the main hazard. Winds reaching typhoon speeds can easily take you off your feet causing injury. Power lines may be down.
- Stay in your "safe" room. If your windows begin to leak, have towels handy to clean up any spills.
- If windows are damaged find a sturdy piece of furniture or a solid location to shield you from the storm and any debris.
- Stay tuned to AFN radio stations WAVE 89.1 FM, SURF 648 AM, or TCCOR Bug on television or check out Facebook.com/Wave89, www.AFNKinawa.com , www.Kadena.af.mil,

www.facebook.com/KadenaAirBase, or
 www.kadenaforcesupport.com/weather for updates on the storms
 movements and changes to TCCOR conditions.

After a Typhoon:

- Be aware that there may be glass, debris, power lines, fires and potentially harmful things displaced from the typhoon. When you leave your safe area use extreme caution.
- Report any damage to Housing Maintenance 634-HOME/ 098-961-HOME.

TCCOR Conditions:

Condition	Definition	Response
4	Winds of 50 knots (58 mph) sustained or greater are possible within 72 hours	-Obtain emergency supplies
3	Winds of 50 knots (58 mph) sustained or greater are possible within 48 hours	-Fill vehicle and grill gas tanks - Remove/ Secure ALL outdoor/balcony items -Ensure sufficient money and important documents are easily accessible -Low lying area residents relocate cars to high ground -Sandbag door sills
2	Winds of 50 knots (58 mph) sustained or greater are anticipated within 24 hours	-Secure outside items -Be prepared to cover broken windows
1	Winds of 50 knots (58 mph)	-Move sensitive items away from

	sustained or greater are anticipated within 12 hours	windows or cover them with plastic -Fill Bathtub with water -Turn refrigerator/freezer to highest setting - No school for DoDDS. -Keep children at home -Alcohol consumption prohibited
1 Caution	Winds of 35 to 49 knots (40- 56 mph) sustained are occurring	-All non-essential travel is suspended -Non-essential personnel should remain indoors - Exchange, Commissary, gas station & all exchange facilities closed. -Return to place of residence and remain indoors. - Alcohol consumption prohibited
1 Emergency	Winds of 50 knots (58 mph) sustained or greater are occurring	-All personnel should stay indoors away from windows -Remain Indoors - Alcohol consumption prohibited
1 Recovery	Winds of 50 knots (58 mph) sustained or greater are no longer present and work crews are assessing hazards/damage. Strong winds may still exist.	-Stay indoors while damage assessment and cleanup is accomplished -Alcohol consumption prohibited
All Clear	The threat of severe weather is over	-Resume normal activities

Storm Watch	Winds are not forecast to exceed 50 knots (the criteria for “destructive winds”) but there still exists a probability of high winds due to the proximity of the storm. The storm is also close enough to the area that a heightened alert status is necessary in order to rapidly establish regular TCCOR condition should the storm deviate from the forecast track. Personnel should follow Standard Operating Procedures for TCCOR Storm Watch and stay alert for any changes to TCCOR status.	-Personnel should remain alert, monitor radio and television, as rapid changes could occur - Alcohol consumption prohibited - Commissary/ Exchanges resume operations unless directed otherwise by the Installation Commander. -DoDDS teachers & staff will return to work during normal work hours, but students will not report until all clear.
Tropical Storm	Tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 35-64 knots (40-74 mph)	
Typhoon	Tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 65-129 knots (75-149 mph)	
Super Typhoon	Tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 130 knots (150 mph) or greater	

Shelter In-Place Information

Please reference the following website for information regarding Shelter In-Place:

<http://www.ready.gov/america/makeaplan/stayingput.html>

Emergency Phone Numbers

Please reference Emergency Numbers section at the end of the guide

Thunderstorms

A thunderstorm is formed from a combination of moisture, rapidly rising warm air, and a force capable of lifting air; for example a warm or cold front, a sea breeze, or a mountain. Lightning is one of the most powerful forces on the planet. A bolt of lightning can be hotter than the surface of the sun and it can travel up to speeds of 93,000 miles per second.

Unlike some other natural hazards, there is generally plenty of warning for a thunderstorm. Regularly check the weather to find out if there are any storms by your area. Darkening skies with increasing wind are another key sign. The sound of thunder or flashes of lightning in the clouds are other obvious indicators.

Before a thunderstorm:

- Secure any outside loose items such as furniture or lawn ornaments. Winds can reach high levels and the flying hazard from debris is as much an issue as lightning.

During a thunderstorm:

- Avoid talking on corded phones or watching television. A cabled phone is a solid conduit if lightning were to strike.

- Avoid taking showers during a thunderstorm. Water is a good conduit as well as the pipes that carry the water.
- Any appliances plugged into the wall, such as an AC or desktop computer, should be unplugged.
- If you are at the beach and a storm is approaching, avoid the water and find shelter.
- If outside in a highly vegetated area, trees and brush, avoid big trees. Instead, try to find an outcropping of smaller trees for protection. Staying outside is still a last resort.
- When searching for shelter, avoid tall structures and power lines.
- Anything that could potentially be a lightning rod should be avoided during a storm.
- If in a vehicle, stay there.



Flooding

Flooding is defined as an overflowing of water onto land that is normally dry. With the amount of rain Okinawa is subject to, particularly during a typhoon, flooding is a very real possibility. Flash flooding is flooding that happens rapidly without any warning.

Before flooding:

- Have an emergency kit ready!
- Prepare your home by picking up loose articles and electrical items.

During flooding:

- Do not walk through moving water. Even a small amount can sweep an individual off their feet. Water passing over the land causes erosion, the ground may be unsafe to walk on causing.
- Avoid driving through a flooded area, no matter how shallow the flooding looks. A few inches of moving water can move a vehicle or flood a vehicle from the inside.

After flooding:

- Avoid flood water when possible. It may contain hazardous materials, including, but not limited, to sewage.
- If there is water present in your home, avoid electronic appliances until everything has either dried up or has been cleaned up.
- Clean up any excess water or mud, if known to be safe, in your homes and workplaces.
- Allow your home or work place to air out completely. A sealed home which has been flooded is a breeding ground for mold!

Tornado

One of the most damaging storms is the tornado. When thinking of tornados, it may be a common mistake to think they only occur in flat, barren places. Tornados can actually occur anywhere at any time.

Tornados are formed from thunderstorms. Before a thunderstorm, when wind shifts and the winds speed and height increase, an invisible spinning effect occurs in the atmosphere. Within a thunderstorm, when the air begins to rise, it pushes the rotating air from a horizontal position to a vertical. When it touches ground, it is officially a tornado.

Okinawa experiences an average of 18 tornados a year. Nature has some warning signs to help in preparation. Before a tornado forms, the sky may appear a dark green color. Large hail is another indicator. If it sounds like a freight train is approaching, then there is likely one near.

Before a Tornado:

- Have an emergency kit ready!
- Have a shelter prepared. The interior room, away from windows, and loose objects, that you picked for a typhoon works.
- Make sure loose objects are secured outside.

During a Tornado:

- Move to an interior room or hallway, away from windows. This spot should be on the lowest level. A bathtub with a mattress pulled over is another safe area.
- If you're in your vehicle, exit the vehicle and find shelter. Tornadoes may also pick up cars. Do not try to outrun the tornado in your vehicle.
- If you're outdoors, find a ditch or depression and lay flat while covering your head. If water starts to surge in from flooding, don't stay there. Try to find a sturdy building if possible. Staying outdoors is a last resort.
- Debris may be flying about. Be careful and keep good situational awareness.
- If you are in the water, a tornado called a waterspout can form. If there is word of one of these, or worse a sighting, avoid any water related activities. Waterspouts are generally weaker than their land counterparts but still extremely dangerous.

After a Tornado:

- Structures may be damaged. As well, stay away from the obvious dangers such as power lines, fuel tanks, and open flames

Volcanic Ash

Okinawa itself does not have any active volcanoes but areas around Okinawa do so Okinawa may be subject to volcanic ash.

Volcanic ash is composed of tiny fragments expelled from a volcanic eruption. Generally, it is composed of jagged rocks, minerals, glass, and sand sent into the air. These particles can travel extensive distances.

Ash fall approaching may darken the. Often times, it will give everything a hazy appearance. When it settles, a drab, gray appearance can cover everything.

Small particles of ash may get into the cracks and crevices of appliances. Volcanic ash may stall and damage equipment including generators, vehicles, and computers.

Luckily, there may be warning before ash fall approaches. Volcanos are closely monitored throughout the world and when an eruption happens it is possible to predict based of winds and eruption size the possible location the ash will travel. There are a few steps to take if heavy amounts of ash are approaching.

Before ash fall:

- Have an emergency kit ready!
- If there is ash approaching, close your windows and doors. Plug beneath any doors with moist towels. This will help prevent ash from entering your homes and workplaces.

- Cover up any electronics to prevent the ash particles from damaging the inside.

During ash fall

- Stay indoors. You do not want ash getting into your lungs. If you need to go outdoors then wear a mask. At the very least wrap something around your face to protect your nose and mouth.
- If you are outside, go inside.
- Do not wear contact lenses during ash fall.

After ash fall

- Make sure to clean up. A mask and protective eye wear will shield you from any dust being stirred while cleaning.

Landslide

Landslides are a devastating phenomenon in nature that can have very serious consequences. A landslide, also known as a mudslide, is caused by a variety of events including typhoons, fires, earthquakes, and steep slopes. As well, land mismanagement when developing new areas is a prominent cause.

A surge of land shifting can crush anything in its path. The land moving may send structures reeling. A building teetering too close to a hill can possibly end up rolling down that same hill. As with anything, there are steps to take to minimize the risk, or at least be prepared if an incident were to randomly occur.

Before a landslide:

- Have an emergency kit ready!
- Inspect your home regularly. If your home is shifting from its foundation something may be wrong. This is also true for surrounding trees, fences, and poles. If they are tilting when they weren't before then they are possibly being displaced and warning of an impending landslide.
- Look for new cracks and breaks in foundation and buildings.
- If there is a rumbling sound approaching your location, leave that location. This may be a landslide headed your way. Another sound to be wary of is the sound of trees breaking and rocks colliding.

During a landslide:

- Be aware of what is going on around you. Do not become complacent. As with anything, most incidents happen when someone becomes too comfortable with their surroundings.
- Do not drive during a landslide.
- Evacuate the area if possible.
- If you cannot evacuate, curl up tight into a ball while protecting your head and neck. This is the worst case scenario, try to evacuate first.

After a landslide:

- Avoid the area where the slide occurred. Just because it looks like it is done shifting does not mean that it really is.
- Look for anybody trapped by the slide that could use your immediate assistance. Help individuals only if it is safe for you to do so.
- Be careful, a flood may follow.
- Watch out for displaced power lines, broken fuel and water lines. Everything may be moved and piled into itself.

Earthquakes

Okinawa sits in an area called The Pacific Ring of Fire. This area is the most volatile region for seismic activity in the world. Earthquakes are caused by plates shifting beneath the earth's surface. When a shift and sudden break occurs massive amount of stored energy is released from the plates creating seismic waves. This expelled energy is what causes earthquakes, and more commonly, the grounds rumbling.

Currently, there is no way to predict when and where an earthquake will occur. With the lack of any warning system, it is essential for everyone on island to know what to do when an earthquake hits.

Before an Earthquake:

- Have an emergency kit ready!
- Make sure to secure loose objects so they are not a falling hazard.
Try and avoid having things hanging over your bed.

During an Earthquake:

- When an earthquake happens find cover. A strong table or desk is the best option. A door frame is another good choice.
- Limit movement as things may be displaced and falling.
- Avoid windows and areas with unsecured objects.

- If you are in bed stay there. Stay only if there is nothing that can fall on your head. If that is the case, leave the bed and seek cover.
- If you are inside, then don't go outside. Things can be falling and tossing around outside as well.
- If you are in a car, stop the car and stay inside the car. Avoid things such as power lines, fuel tanks, open flames, or buildings as they could crumble or explode.
- If outside avoid power lines, fuel tanks, and open flames. Do not rush inside as things may be falling.
- If you are at the beach and an earthquake occurs, evacuate the beach and find high ground.

After an Earthquake:

- Secondary earthquakes, or aftershocks, may occur. These are usually less violent, but a structure on its last beam can be brought tumbling down after even a small quake.
- When moving outdoors, be wary of damaged buildings or power lines. There is still the possibility of these falling.
- Make sure there are no gas leaks, flames or hazardous chemicals present. Plumbing may also be damaged. Do your best to check your water/sewage lines before drinking or using any water.
- Open cabinets carefully. Items may have been displaced and close to falling.

Tsunami

Earthquakes can produce a secondary threat that can be just as, if not more, cataclysmic than an earthquake—tsunamis.

A tsunami is a massive wall of water that can storm across the ocean at speeds of up to 600 mph and towering heights of 100 ft. This force of nature can wreak havoc upon infrastructure, land, and low lying areas.

Unlike earthquakes, there is usually a warning before a tsunami. A key warning is of course an earthquake. While not every earthquake causes a tsunami, anytime an earthquake occurs it is safe to always presume there will be one. Another sign is the water rapidly receding from the coastline.

Before a Tsunami:

- Have an emergency kit ready!
- If an earthquake occurs, evacuate any low lying areas. This is especially true for beaches.
- When water recedes from the coastline, leave the beach immediately.
- Once it is safe to move after an earthquake, stay tuned to AFN radio stations WAVE 89.1 FM or SURF 648 AM, look on television or check out [Facebook.com/Wave89](https://www.facebook.com/Wave89), www.AFNOkinawa.com, www.Kadena.af.mil, www.facebook.com/KadenaAB, or www.kadenaforcesupport.com/weather for information regarding a tsunami warning. Situation will be updated as it progresses.

- If a tsunami warning is issued, make sure to get to high grounds.

During a Tsunami:

- Avoid low lying areas, beaches, and stay at high ground.

After a Tsunami:

- Remain at high ground until receiving word of an “all clear.”
- Be wary of displaced things such as power lines, debris and ground.
As well, be wary of damaged buildings.

Off-Base Personnel (see ANNEX B):

ANNEX B is a series of maps for the low lying areas for the island. If your housing falls under these categories, prepare in advance an evacuation plan. Coming back on to your given installation is generally the best option.

Extreme Heat

Extreme heat is defined as temperatures 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and lasts for several weeks. Intense heat is a serious detriment to one's health. When extreme heat occurs, the body is pushed past its limit. Body evaporation is slowed causing the body to exert itself past its threshold.

In Okinawa, the month of July holds the highest average temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Annually, Okinawa's average is 71% humidity. Extreme heat then, is no stranger to the island of Okinawa.

Luckily, there are warning signs for heat stress. Heat cramps are often the first signs of trouble. Grogginess and a rising body temperature is another serious indicator. Being aware of the signs and symptoms, as well as ways to protect yourself, is beneficial to your health.

Before extreme heat:

- An air conditioning unit will greatly improve quality of life during periods of extreme heat.
- Covering windows that receive excessive sun with drapes, shades or awning can help keep your house cool.
- If physical activity is necessary outdoors then prepare work-rest cycles.

During extreme heat:

- Try to avoid the heat by staying indoors as much as possible.
- Eating a well balanced diet also helps with heat stress. Drinking plenty of fluids is especially important during extreme heat.
- Loose-fitting, lightweight, light colored clothing is optimal. The ensemble should cover as much skin as possible.
- Take frequent breaks during extreme heat. Work-rest cycles should be implemented.

After extreme heat:

- Hydrate.



Major Accident

A major accident can be defined as any incident that causes extensive property damage, loss of life, widespread panic, or a negative public reaction. A major accident can happen at a moment's notice with no warning.

Hazardous materials are an accident of concern. There are hazardous materials present inside each installation and outside the gates. Generally, if something such as a leaking drum or a large spill with a strange color and odor are present then report it. If a vapor cloud is floating towards you, or is present in the area, report it.

There are a few steps you should take to ensure the safety of yourself and others during an accident or hazardous material incident:

- Evacuate the area and any other individuals. If there are people down in a hazard area that could be harmful to you, there is no need to become a casualty. Trained responders will handle the situation.
- When evacuating move upwind.
- Make sure others do not enter the area.
- Call 911. The proper personnel will be called in to assess and handle the situation. If you are off base, call 119.
- When calling 911 or 119, have your location and as much detail about the scene as possible. If you cannot tell where you are to an operator, they cannot send the responders out to help. The more detailed your description, the better prepared responders will be when arriving on scene.
- If you are off base you can still call a dispatcher on base. This guarantees you will have an English speaking individual on the line.
To contact Kadena AB from a cell phone dial: 098-934-5911. For Camp Foster you can call: 098-893-7911.
- Do not tamper with anything. Everything at an accident site is potential evidence. Leave it as it is.
- Be advised, you may be instructed to Shelter In-Place. Shelter In-Place is a quick way to bunker down in the building you currently are at. Please proceed to the nearest Shelter In-Place location.

Weapons of Mass Destruction

A Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) is a potentially devastating incident. A Weapon of Mass Destruction can cause mass devastation and fear. There are a few different types to be informed about.

A chemical attack is an incident that if it were to occur would attract worldwide attention. There are different types of chemical agents. Some agents stay around for a bit while others dissipate quickly. If there is suspected chemical agents in an area, avoid that area. Listen to installation personnel and follow any guidance or directions. If you are contaminated, medical personnel, as well as emergency personnel, will assist you and direct you as to where to go. Do not panic, be patient, and follow instructions.

Biological attacks have the potential to contaminate a large number of personnel. Most biological agents show symptoms similar to a normal cold or flu. Many agents are spread easily like a cold. The best thing you can do is if you think you are sick, go to the doctor.

When most people hear radiation, a nuclear weapon comes to mind. While that is the worst case scenario, there are other types of radiological incidents. A radiation explosive device (RED) is a homemade explosive containing radiological sources. While it is an explosion spreading radiation, it is not a nuclear reaction and therefore not the severity of a nuclear detonation. The area will be cordoned off after the explosion. If an explosion were to occur, evacuate to a safe area. The second type of device is called a radiation dispersal device, or RDD. This is a radiological source which while in a location is constantly emitting radiation. An

example would be putting one underneath a bus seat so each passenger sitting in that seat, or near it, is contaminated. A high level of a radiation would be necessary to cause any harm.

A WMD is an incident of major importance. The implications of which would be global reaching. If it were to happen, do not touch anything and cooperate with the authorities.

Family Accountability Websites

Available to families of each service is an online accountability system. The purpose of the system is for a member to update their status, or check on members and their families if they are in an area affected by a disaster. To register, just log on and follow the steps.

The website links are as follows:

Air Force Personnel Accountability and Assessment System:

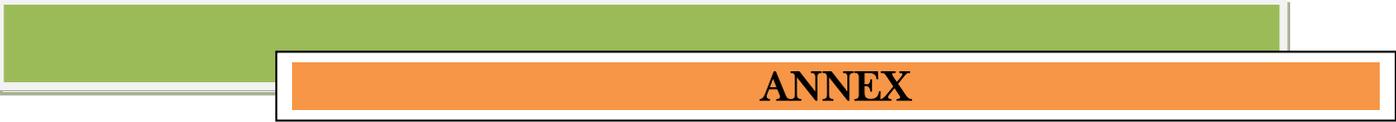
<https://afpaas.af.mil>

Navy Family Accountability and Assessment System:

<https://navyfamily.navy.mil>

U.S. Army Disaster Personnel Accountability and Assessment System:

<https://adpaas.army.mil>



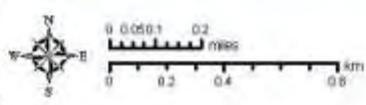
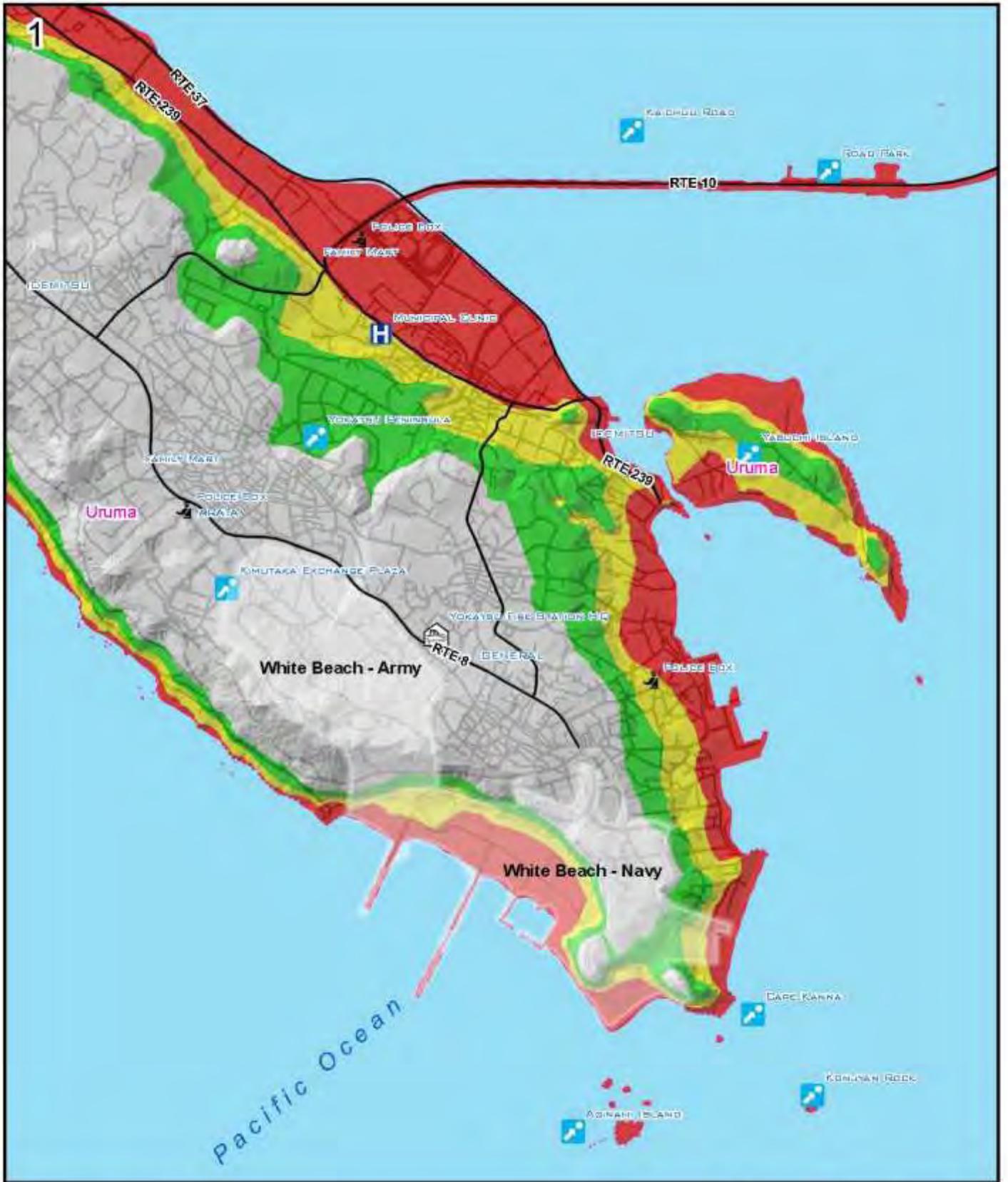
ANNEX

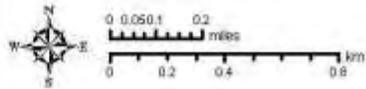
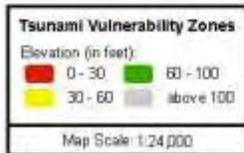
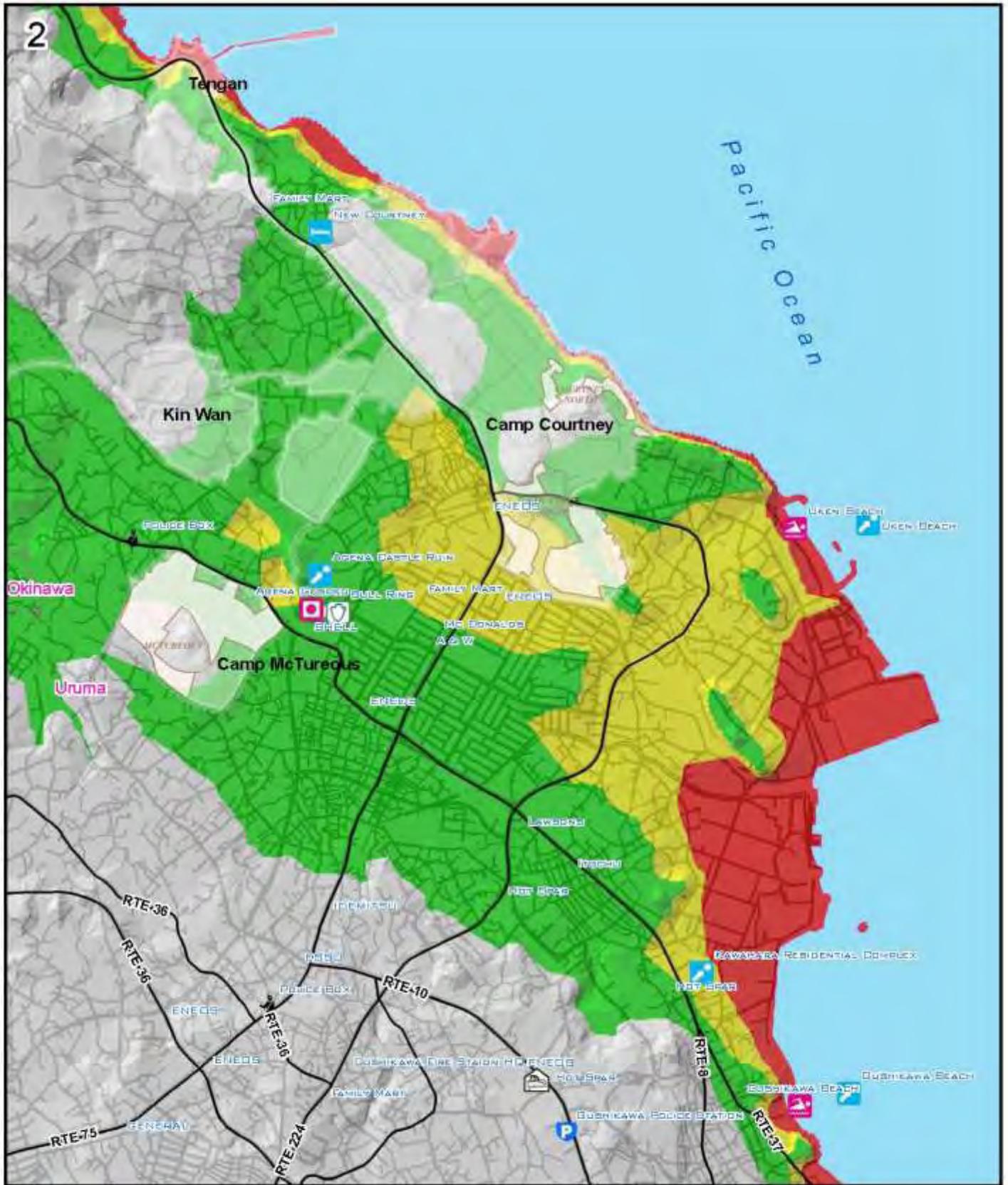
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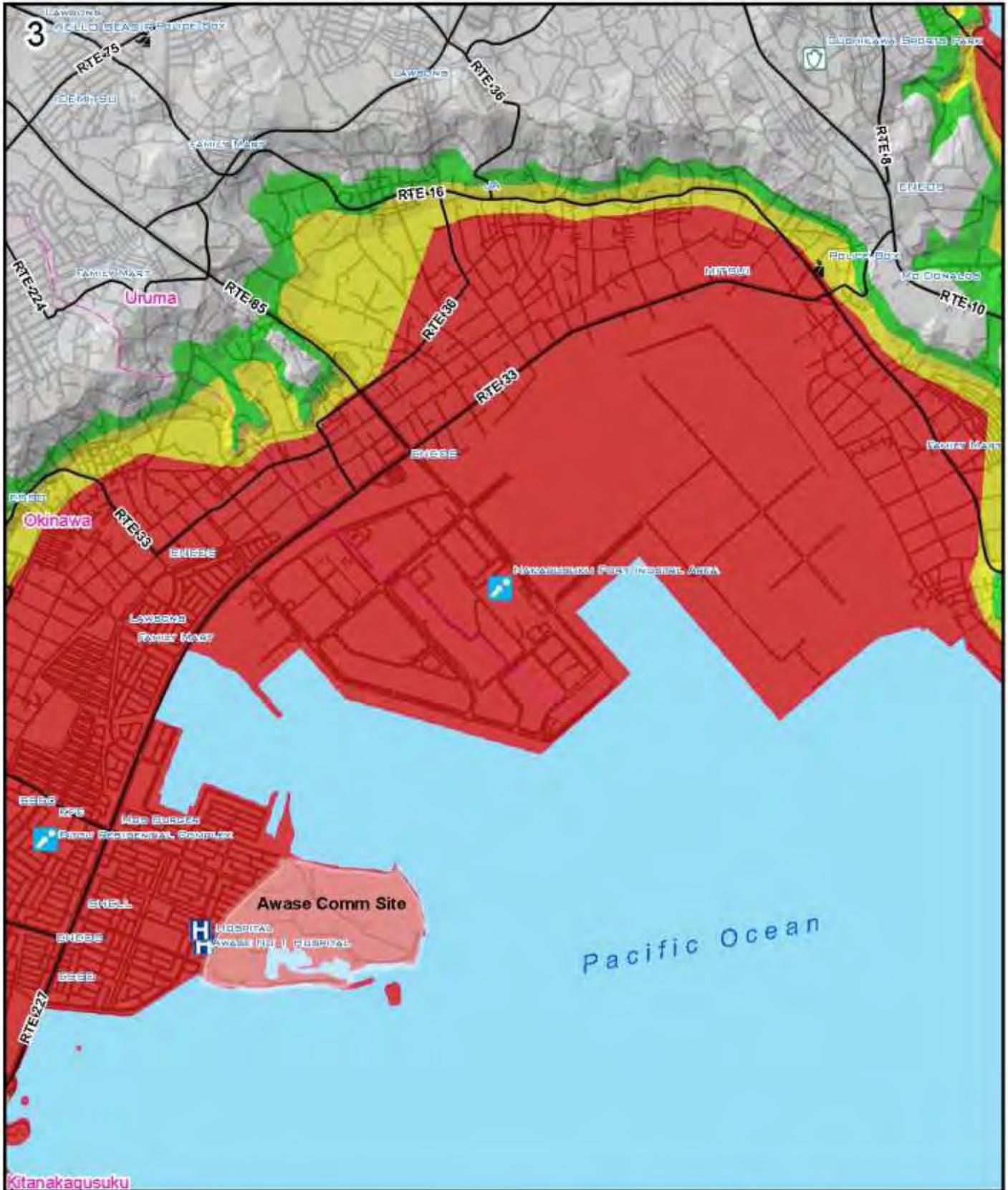
<http://www.ready.gov/america/makeaplan/index.html>

ANNEX B:

Tsunami Low Lying Area Maps: See following pages.





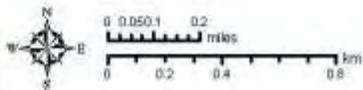


Tsunami Vulnerability Zones

Elevation (in feet):

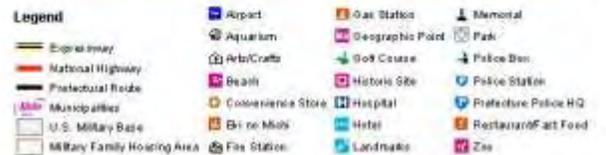
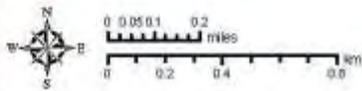
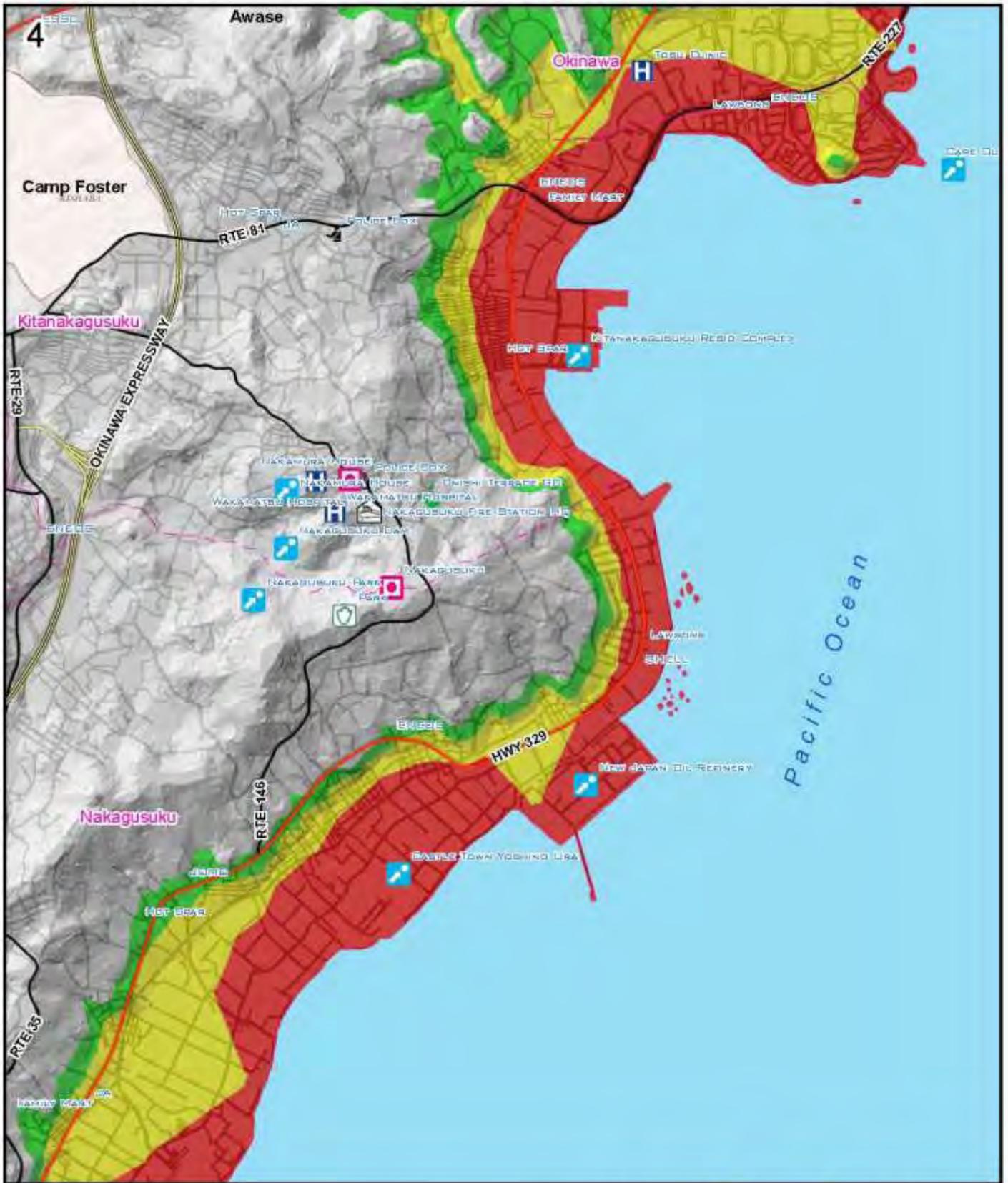
- 0 - 30
- 30 - 60
- 60 - 100
- above 100

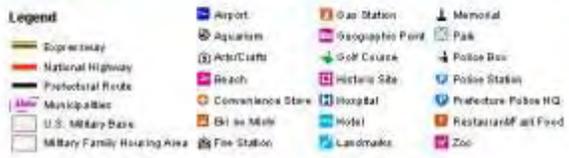
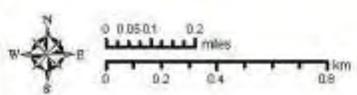
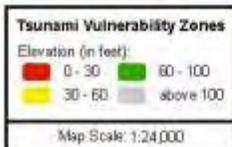
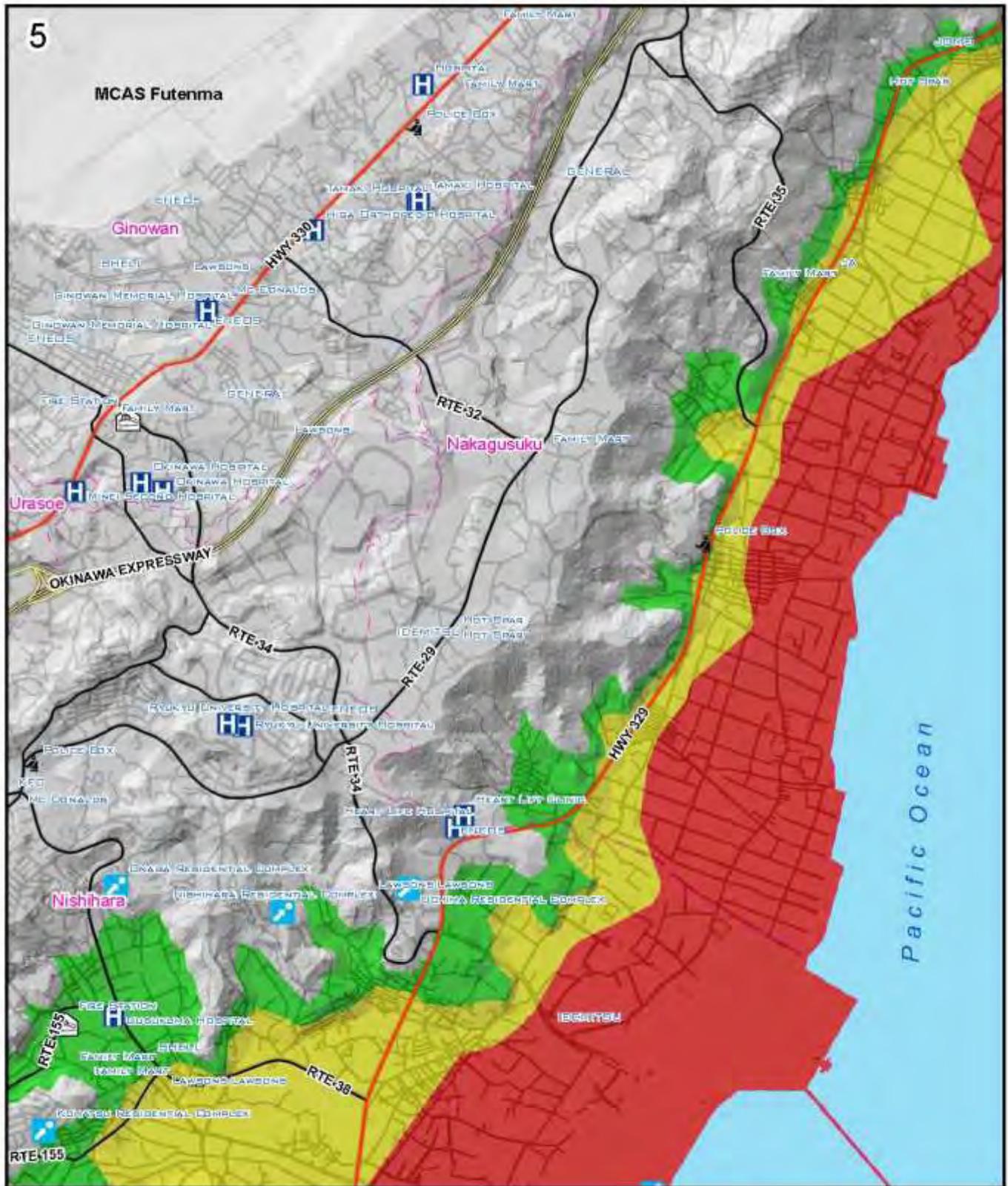
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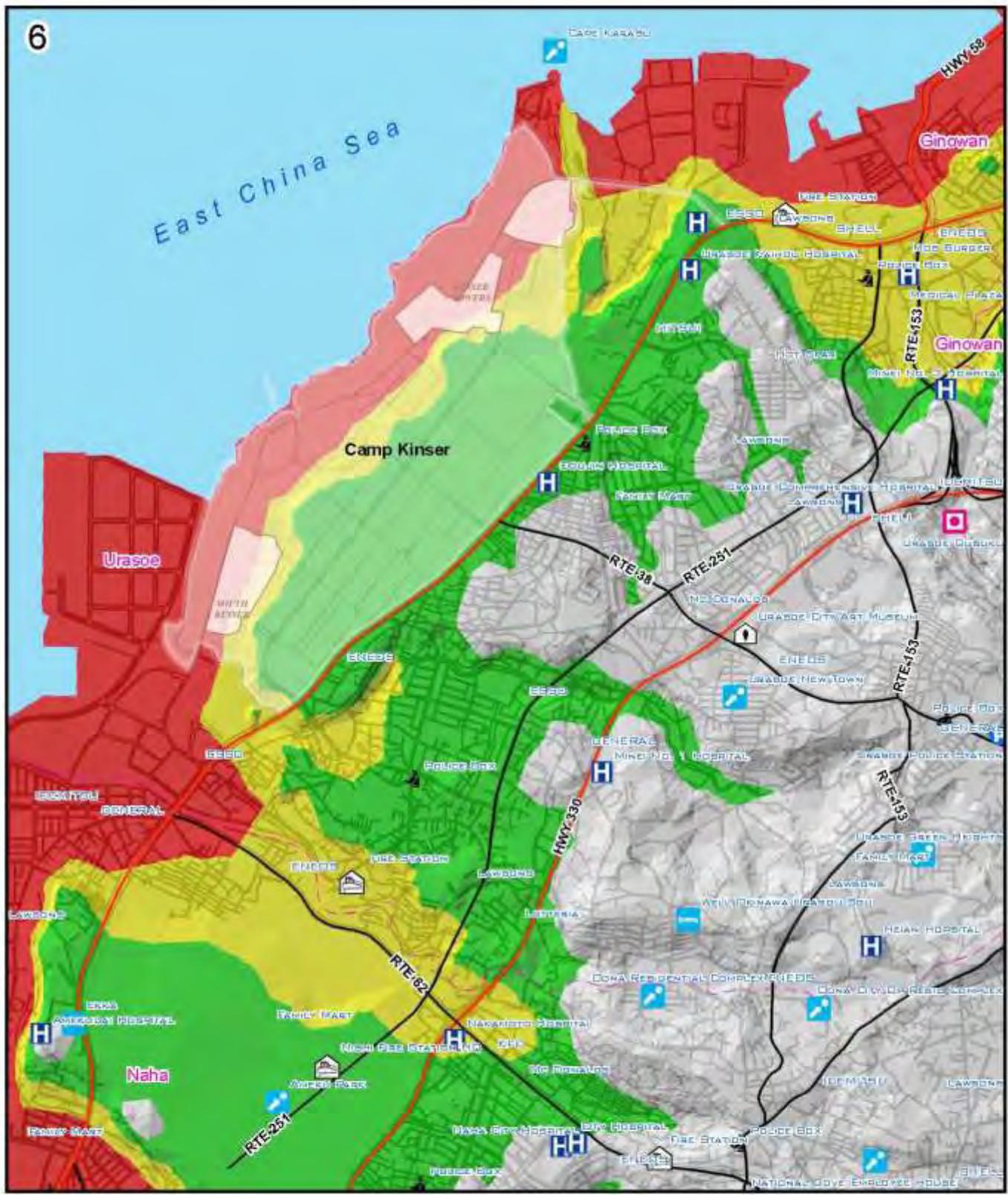
Legend

Expressway	Airport	Gas Station	Memorial
National Highway	Aquarium	Geographic Point	Park
Provincial Road	Arts/Crafts	Police Box	Police Station
Municipalities	Beach	Historic Site	Prefecture Police HQ
U.S. Military Base	Convenience Store	Hospital	Restaurant/Fast Food
Military Family Housing Area	Bakery/Store	Hotel	Cafe
	Fire Station	Landmarks	



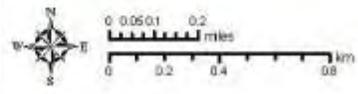


6

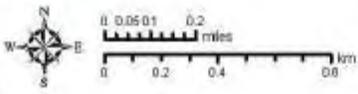
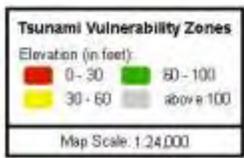
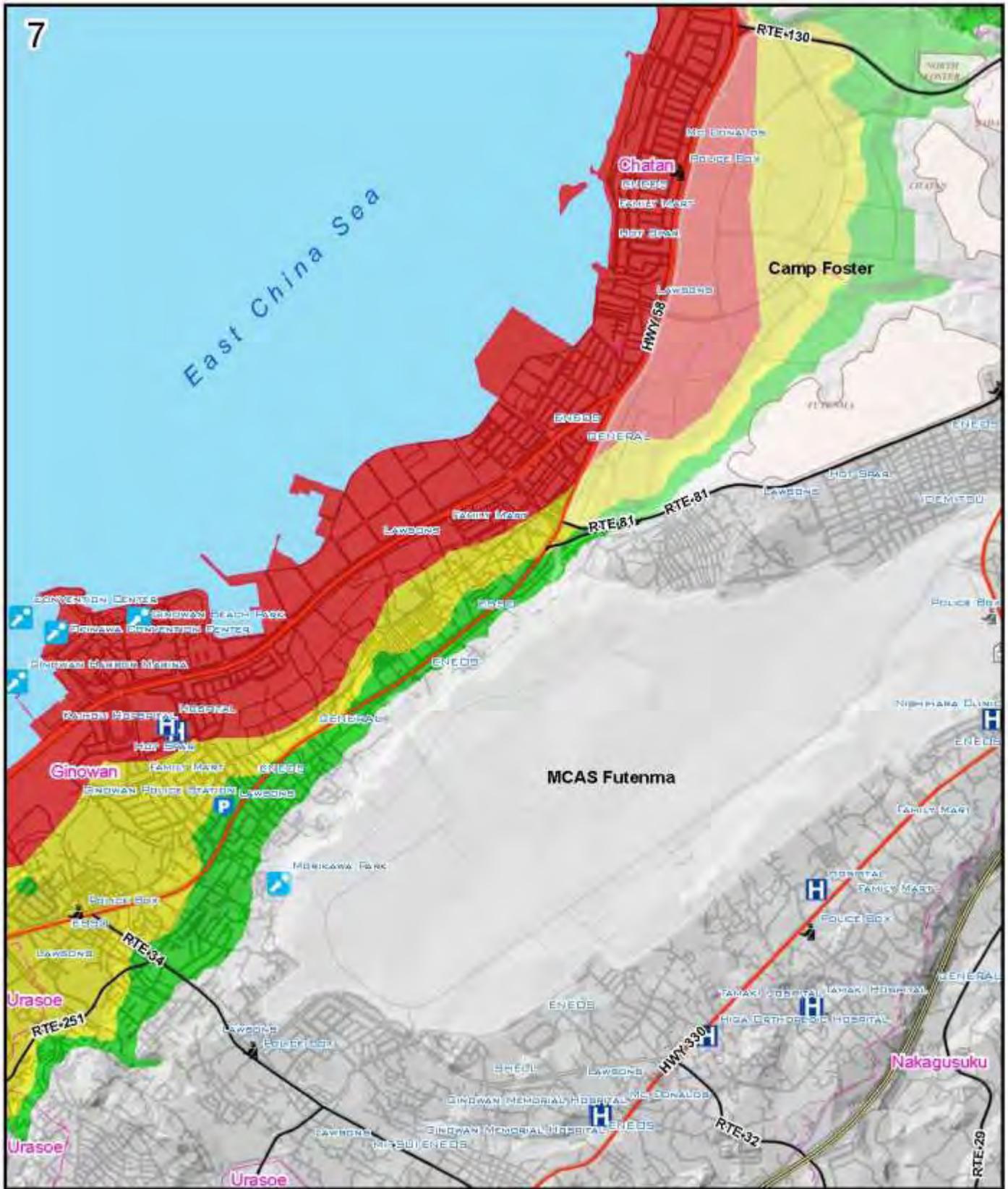


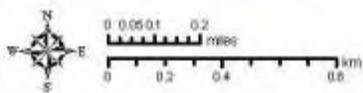
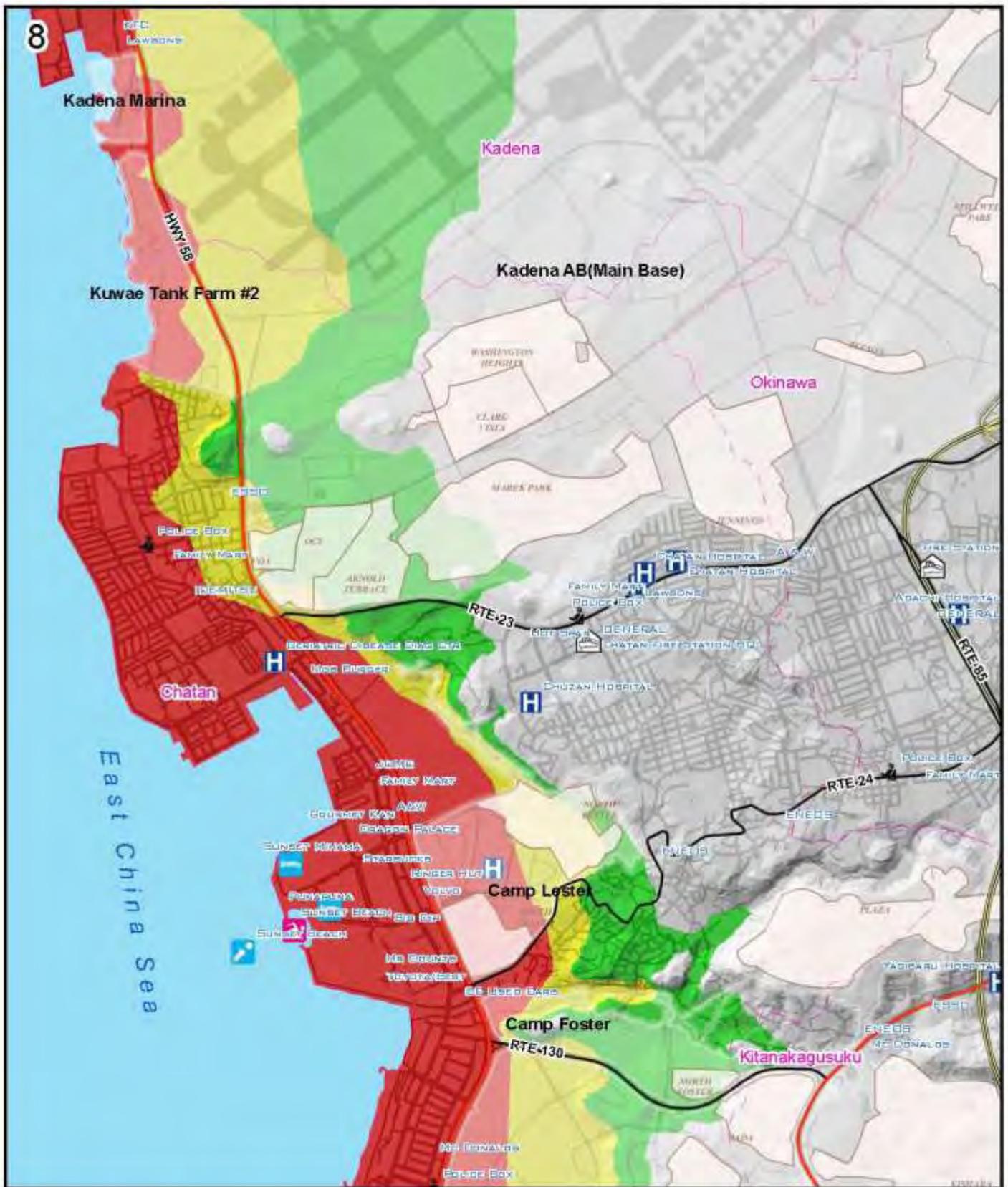
Tsunami Vulnerability Zones	
Elevation (in feet)	
Red	0 - 30
Yellow	30 - 60
Green	60 - 100
Grey	above 100

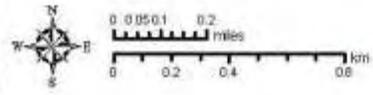
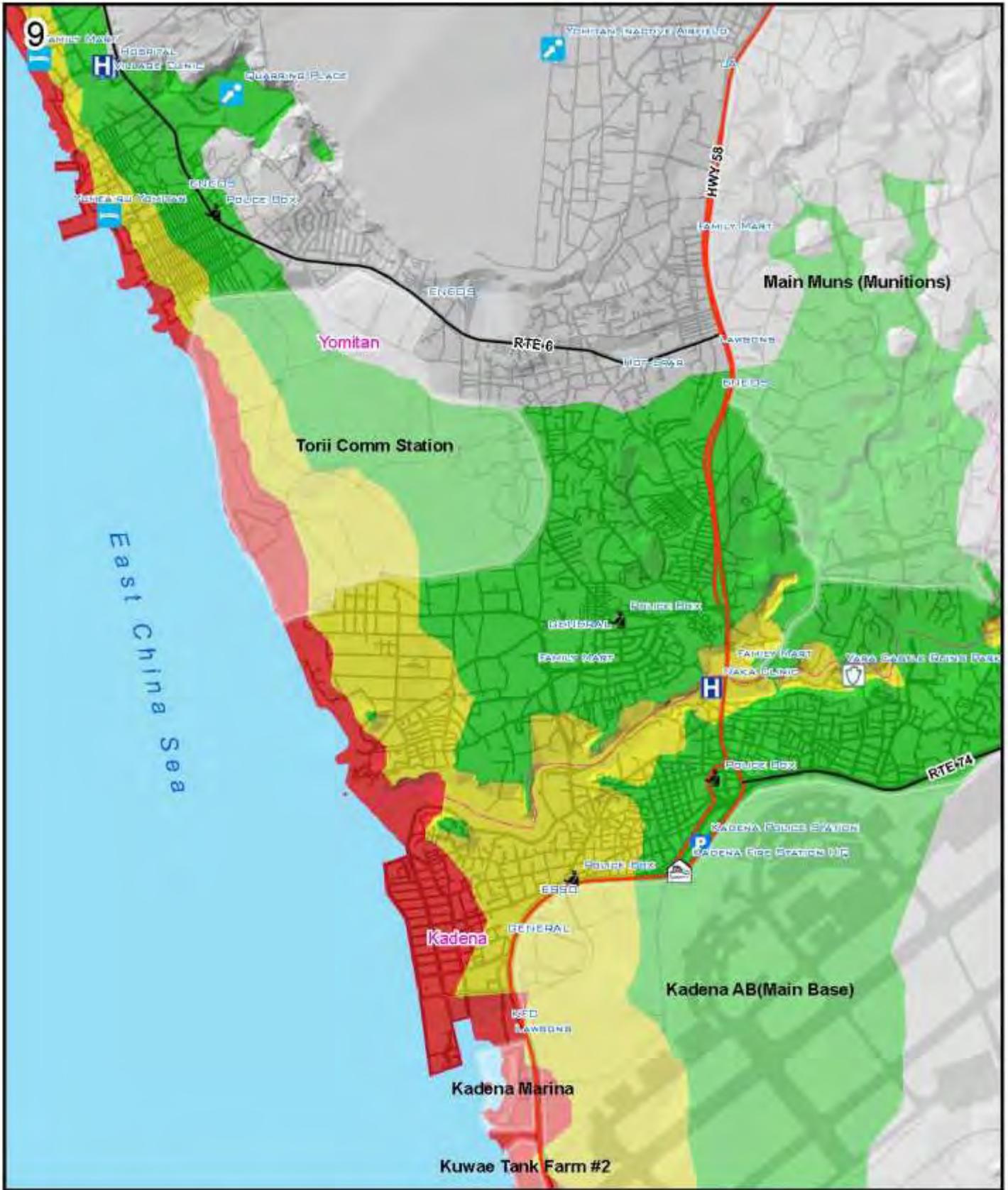
Map Scale: 1:24,000

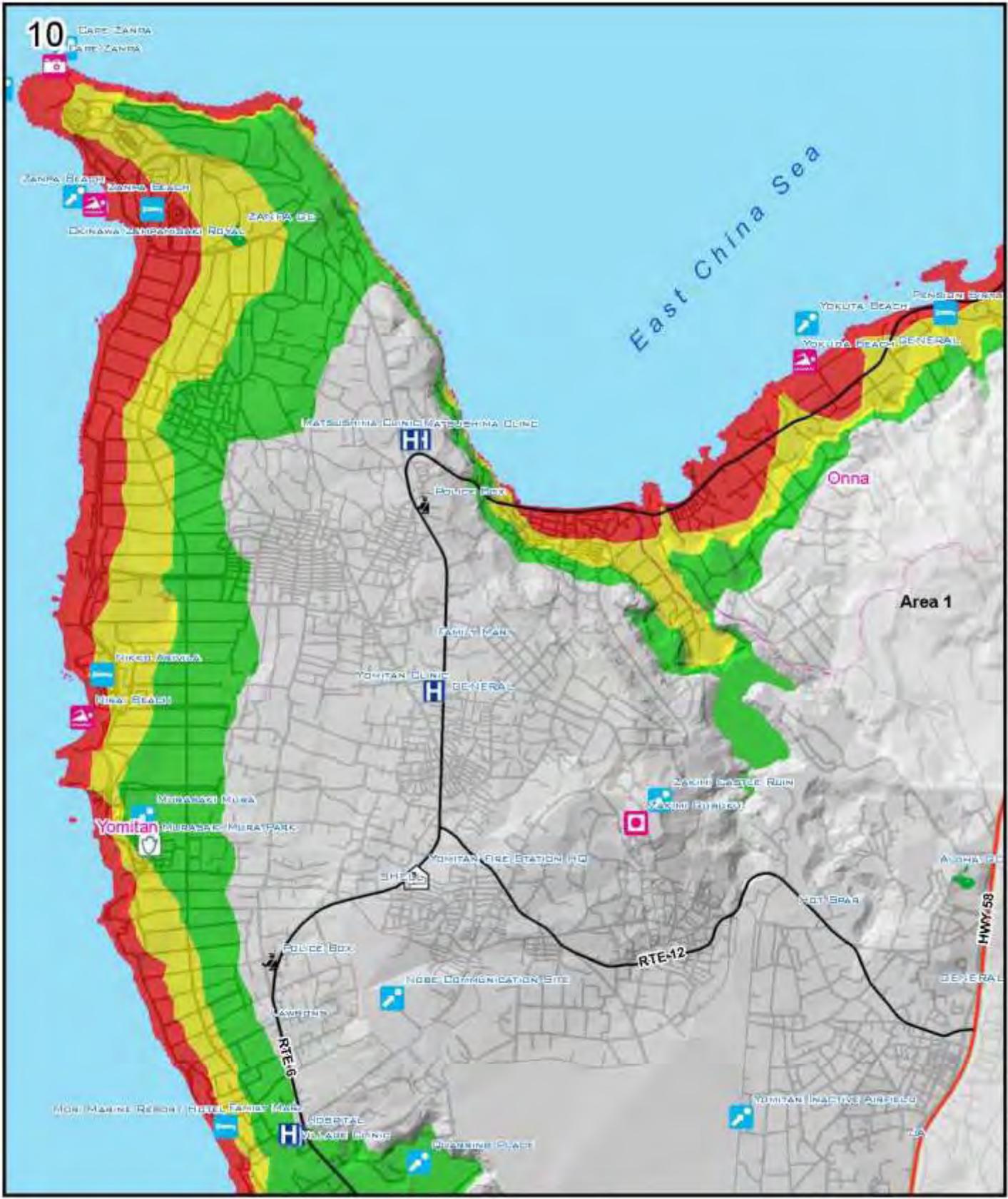


Legend	
Blue square	Airport
Blue circle	Aquarium
Blue square with 'A'	Art/Craft
Blue square with 'B'	Beach
Blue square with 'C'	Commerce Store
Blue square with 'D'	Bus or Motel
Blue square with 'E'	Bus Station
Blue square with 'F'	Gas Station
Blue square with 'G'	General
Blue square with 'H'	Hospital
Blue square with 'I'	Hotel
Blue square with 'J'	Landmark
Blue square with 'K'	Marina
Blue square with 'L'	Museum
Blue square with 'M'	Police Station
Blue square with 'N'	Police HQ
Blue square with 'O'	Restaurant/Art Food
Blue square with 'P'	Zoo









10

Cape Zanpa
PART ZANPA

ZANPA BEACH
MORINO BEACH

OKIKAWA
MOROHANAWA
ROSA

ZANPA BE

MATSUSHIMA DOME
MATSUOHINA DOME



Police Box

TAMIA ICAH

YOMITAN CLINIC GENERAL



Pikoi Anzaba

Miwa BEACH

Miyawaki Miwa

Yomitan MURASSE MURAPARK



YOMITAN FIRE STATION HQ

SHED

Police Box

NOBE COMMUNICATION SITE

WASHIWA

RTE-12

MORIMAKI TRUCK HOTEL TAMAY MIWA

HOSPITAL

Miyawaki Clinic

PLAZA ONE PLAZA

YOMITAN INACTIVE AIRFIELD

HOT SPRING

ALPHA PC

GENERAL

East China Sea

Onna

Area 1

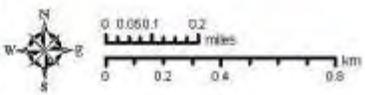
HWY-58

Tsunami Vulnerability Zones

Elevation (in feet)

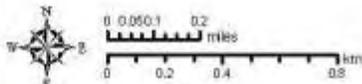
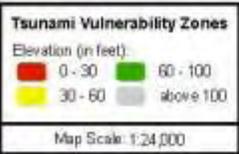
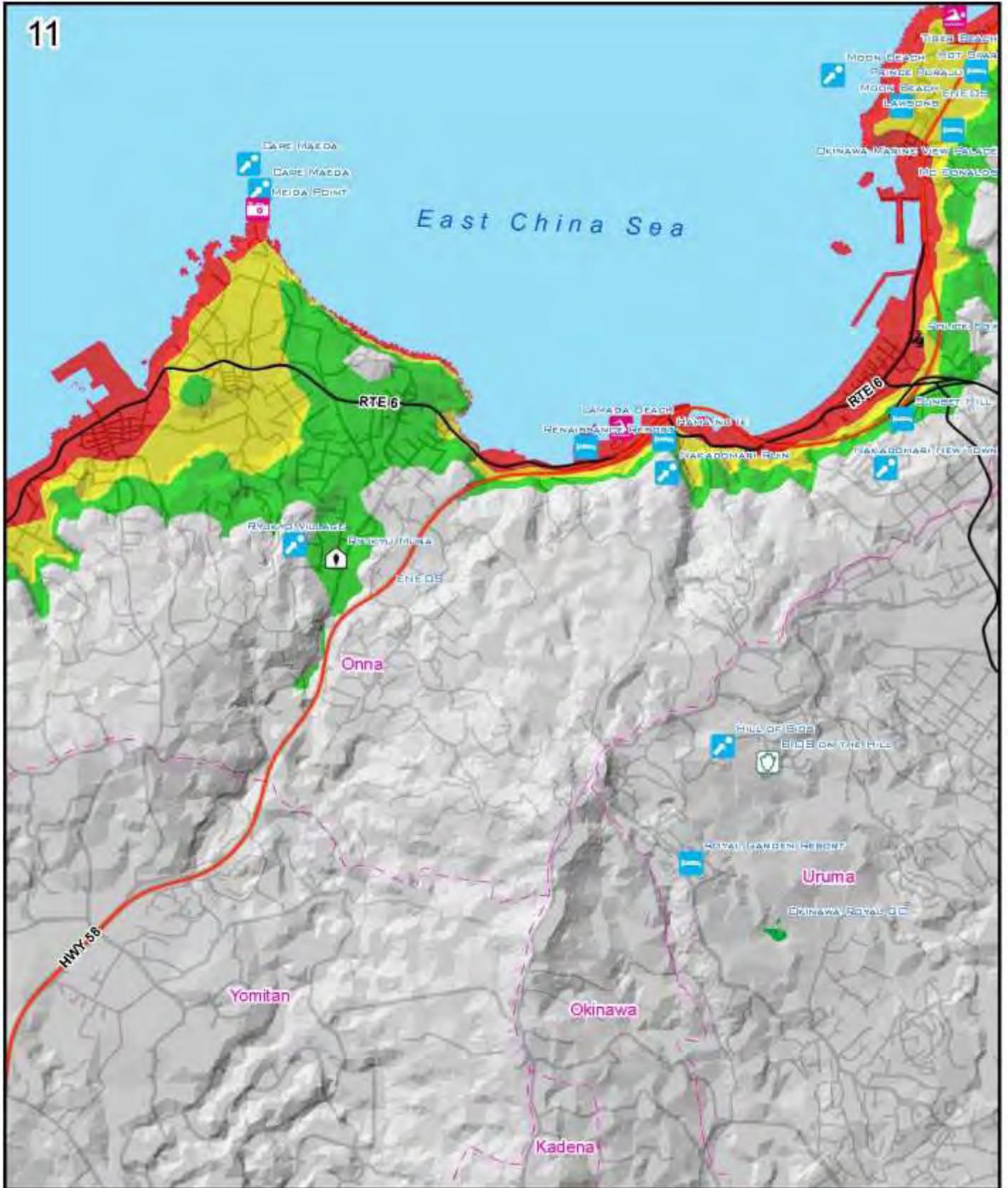
0 - 30	60 - 100
30 - 60	above 100

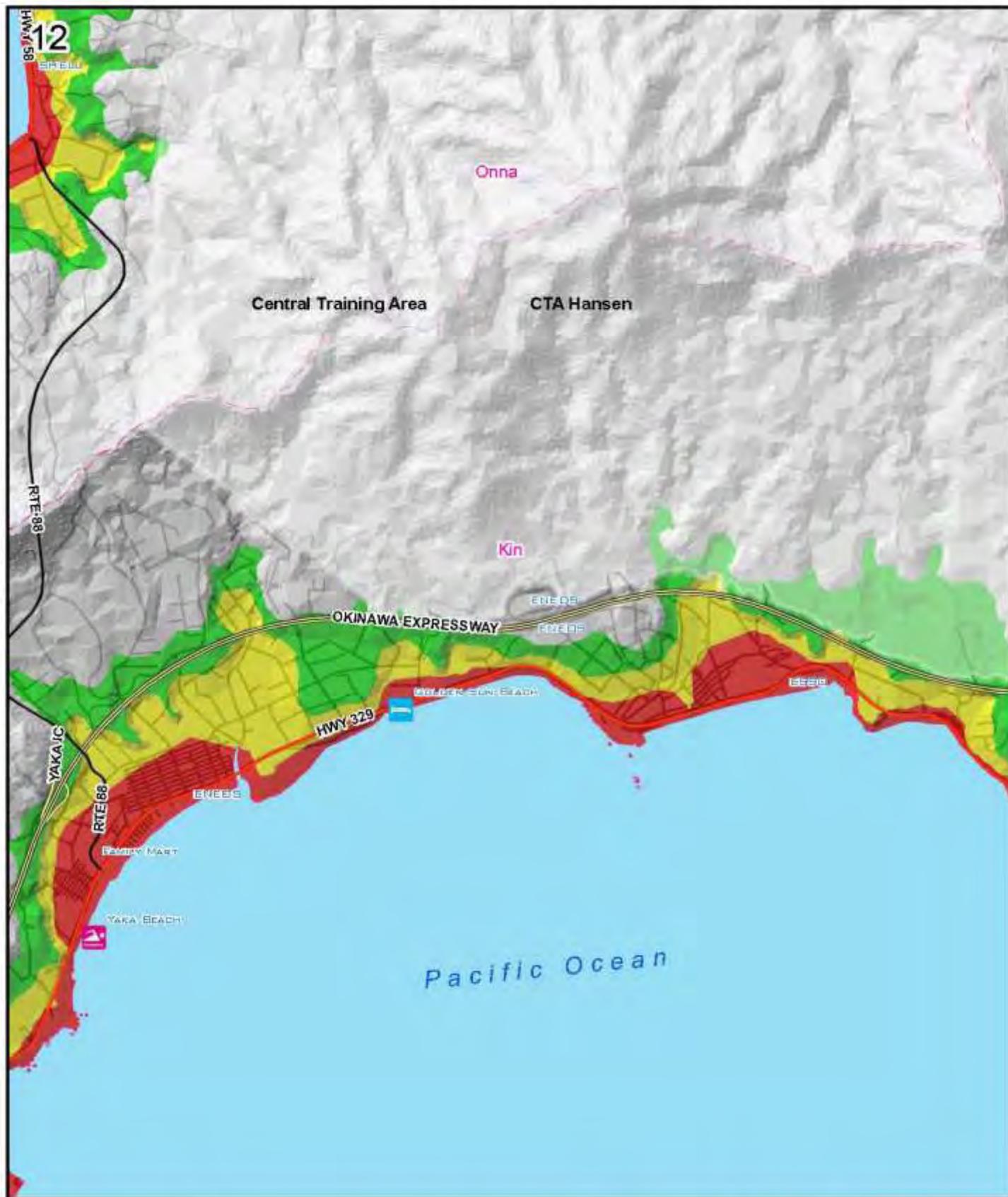
Map Scale: 1:24,000



Legend

- Eigneway
- National Highway
- Prefectural Road
- Municipal
- U.S. Military Base
- Military Family Housing Area
- Airport
- Aquarium
- Art/Crafts
- Beach
- Convenience Store
- Bisso Michi
- The Station
- Gas Station
- Geographic Park
- Golf Course
- Historic Site
- Hospital
- Hotel
- Landmarks
- Memorial
- Park
- Police Box
- Police Station
- Prefecture Police HQ
- Restaurant/Japanese Food
- Zoo



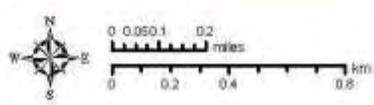


Tsunami Vulnerability Zones

Elevation (in feet):

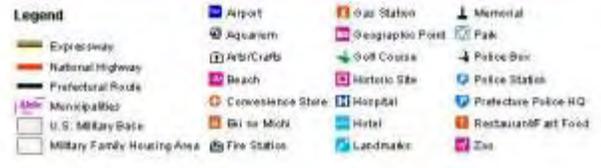
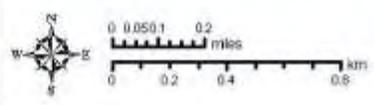
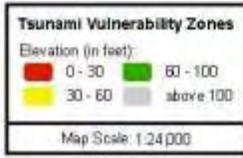
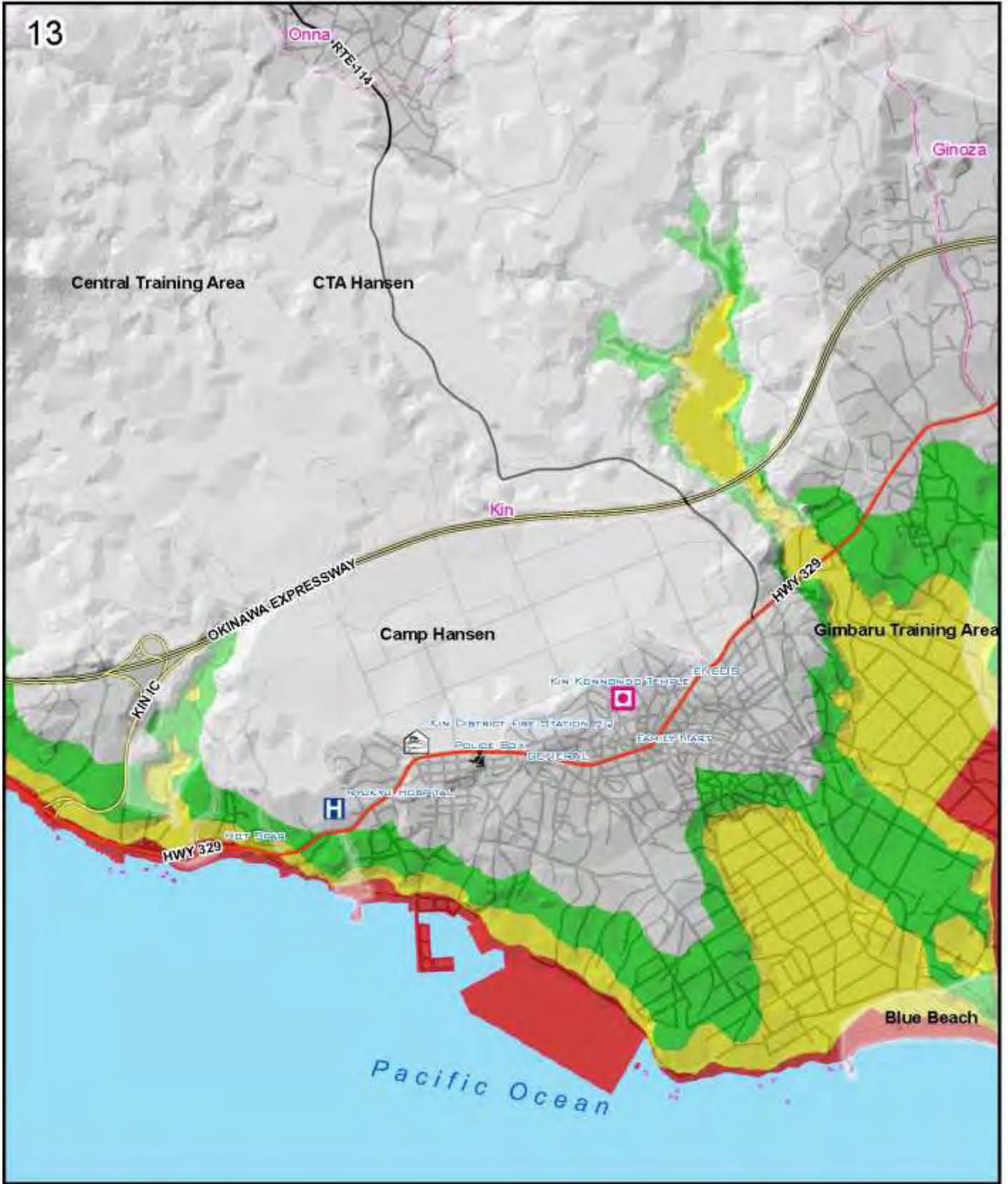
- 0 - 30
- 30 - 60
- 60 - 100
- above 100

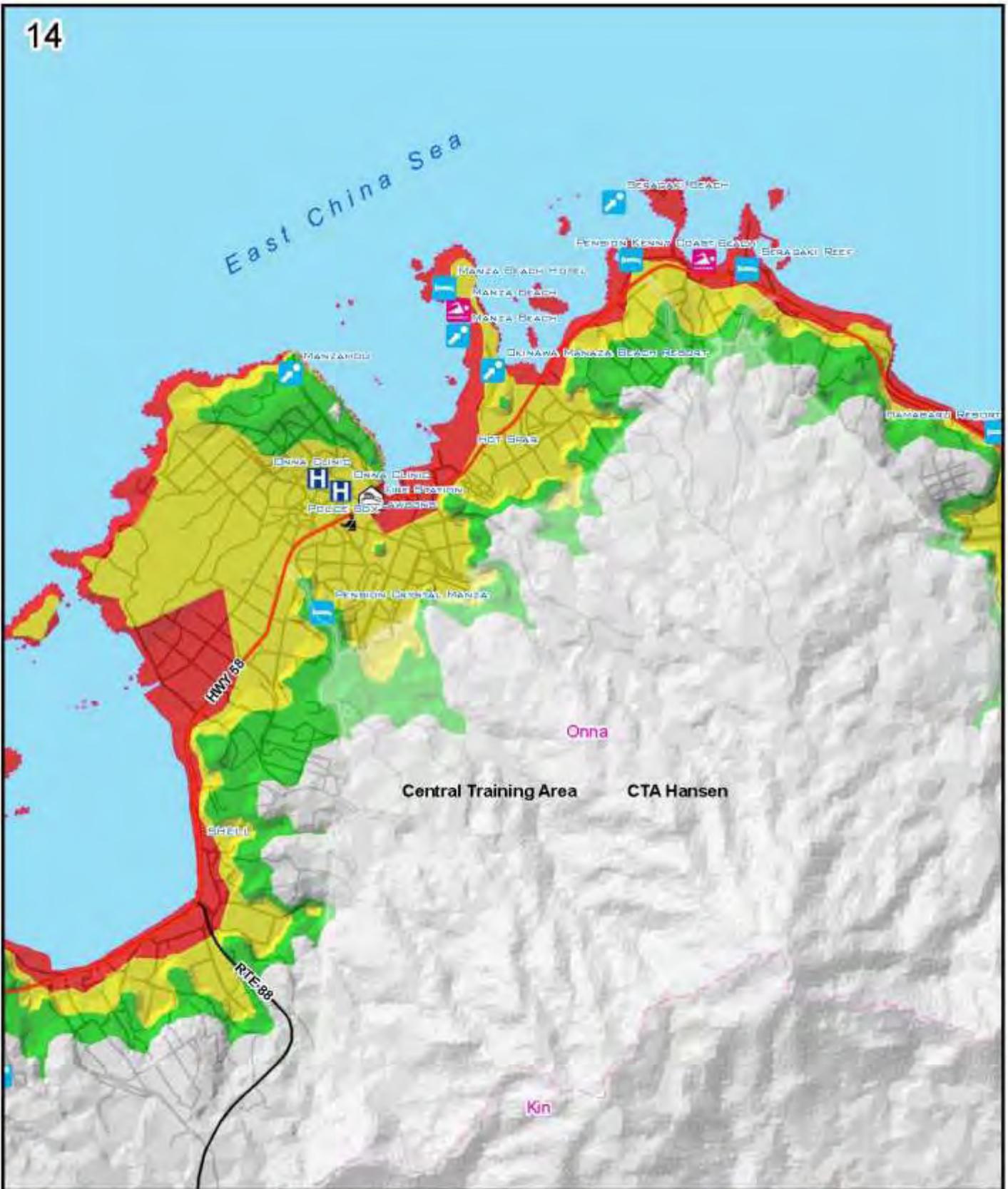
Map Scale: 1:24,000



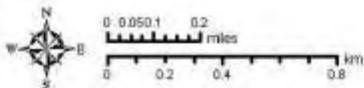
Legend

Expressway	Airport	Gas Station	Memorial
National Highway	Aquarium	Geographic Point	Park
Prefectural Road	Arts/Crafts	Golf Course	Police Box
Municipal Road	Beach	Historic Site	Police Station
U.S. Military Base	Convenience Store	Hospital	Prefecture Police HQ
Military Family Housing Area	B1 to Melli	Hotel	Restaurant All Food
	The Station	Landmarks	Zoo



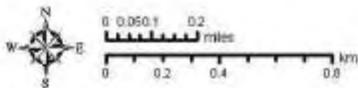
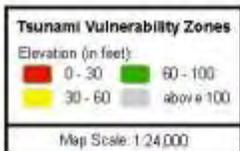
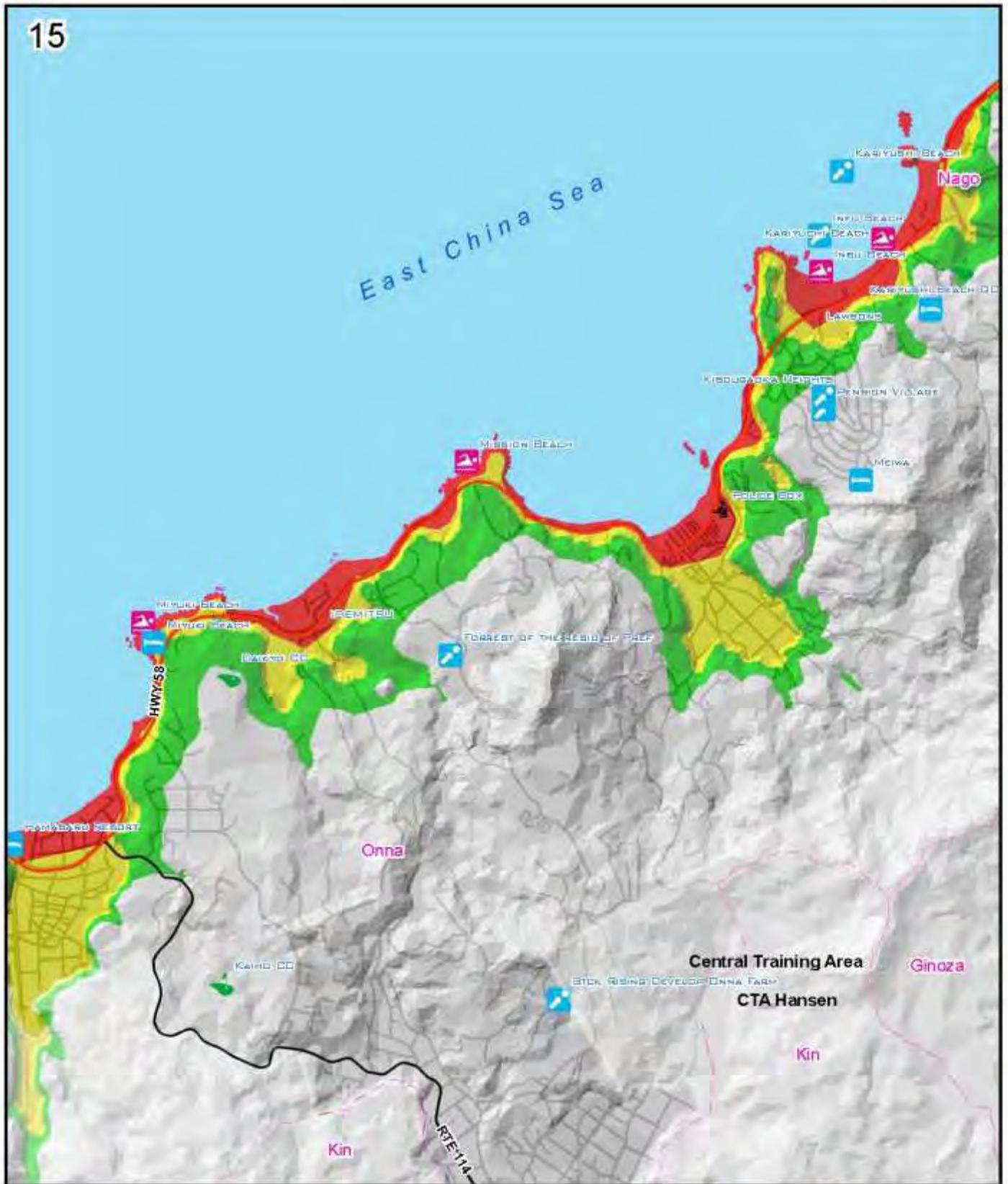


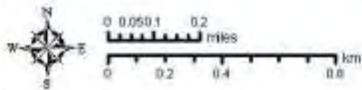
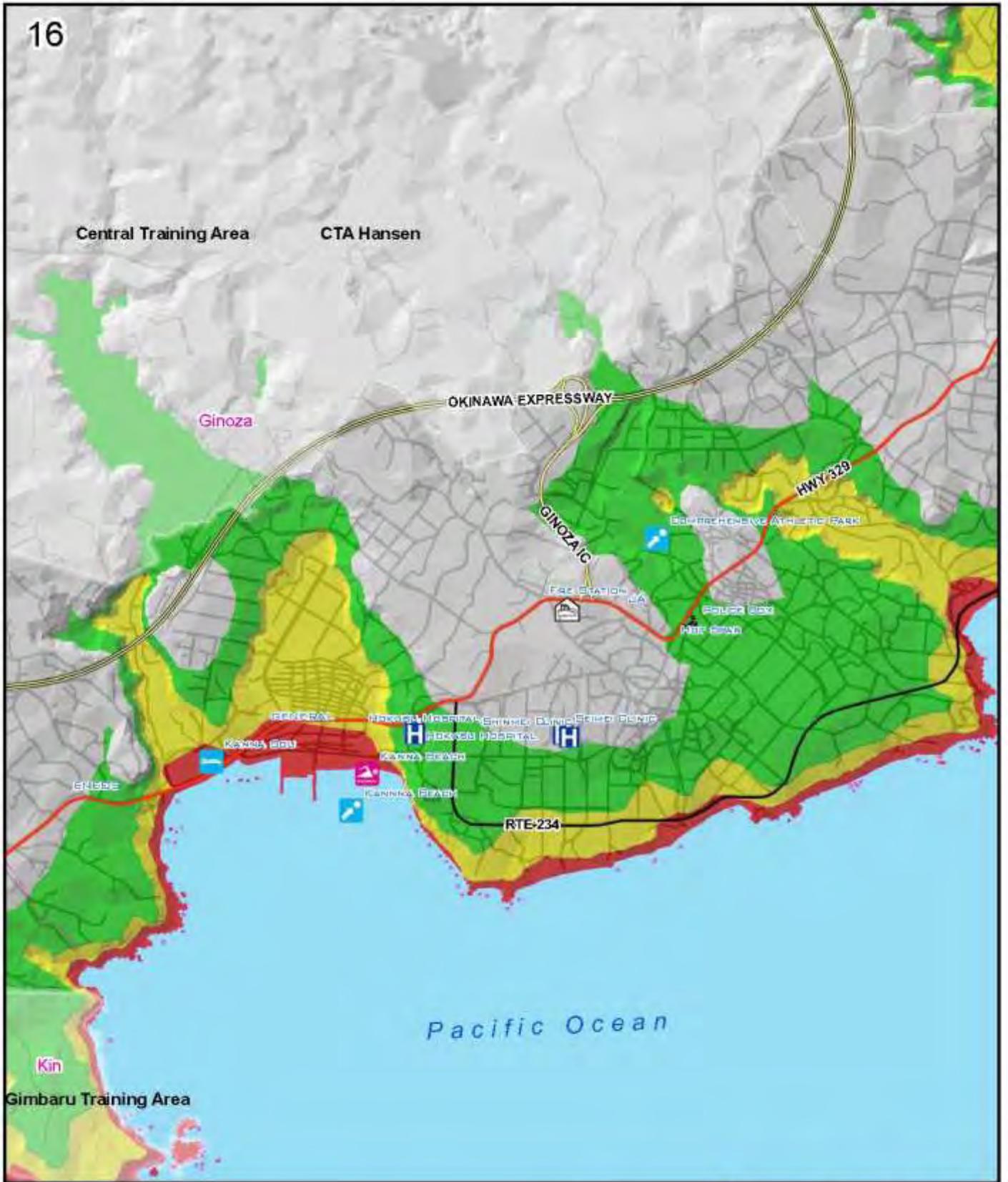
Tsunami Vulnerability Zones
 Elevation (in feet):
 0 - 30 60 - 100
 30 - 60 above 100
 Map Scale: 1:24,000

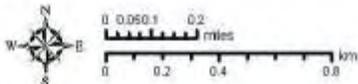
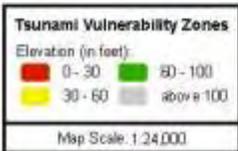


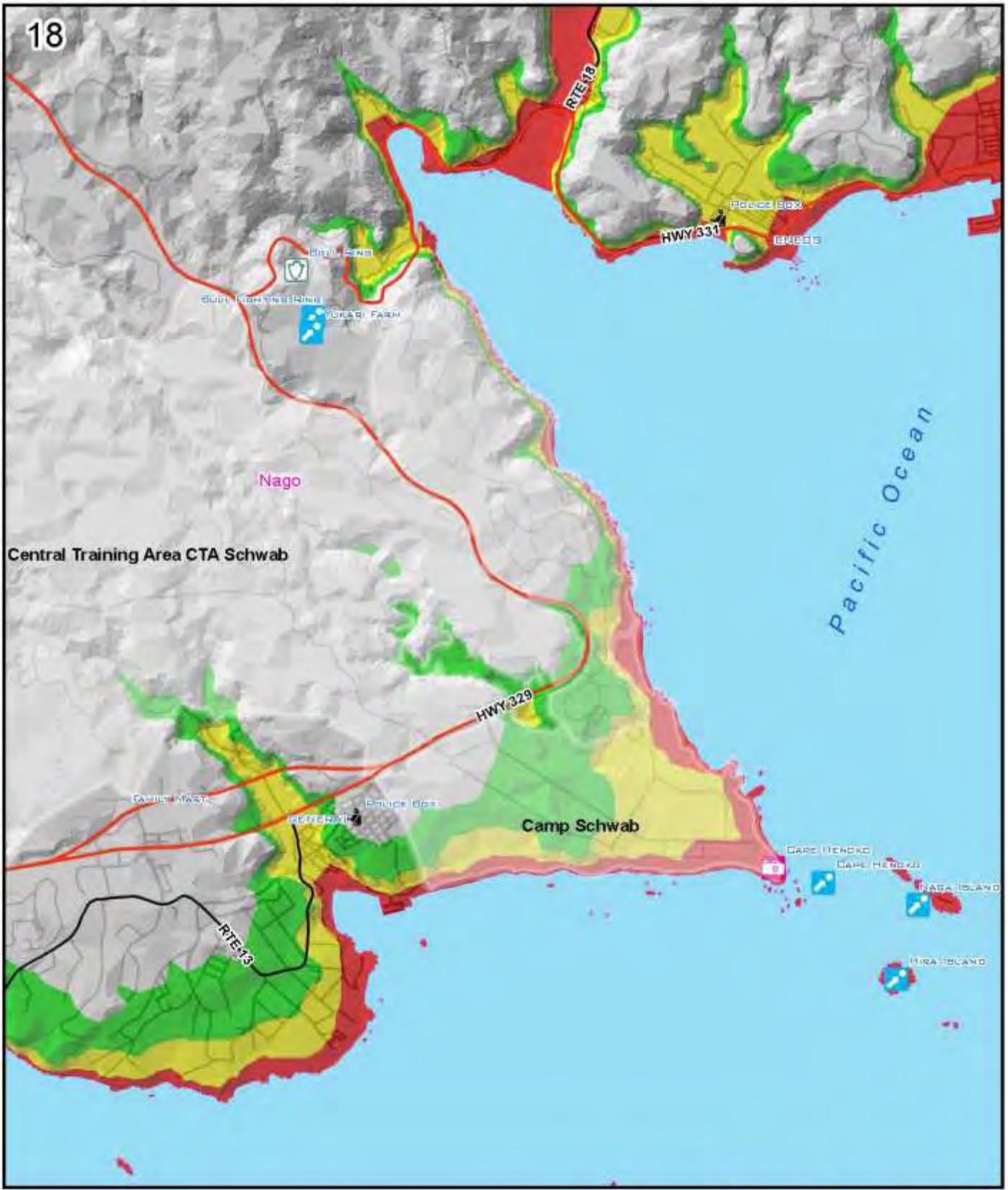
Legend

Expressway	Airport	Gas Station	Memorial
National Highway	Aquarium	Geographic Point	Park
Prefectural Route	Air/Crafts	Golf Course	Police Box
Municipalities	Beach	Historic Site	Police Station
U.S. Military Base	Convenience Store	Hospital	Prefecture Police HQ
Military Family Housing Area	Deli/Market	Hotel	Restaurant/Food
	Fire Station	Landmarks	Zoo







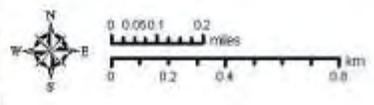
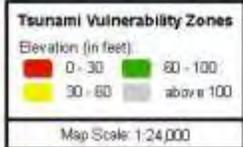


Central Training Area CTA Schwab

Nago

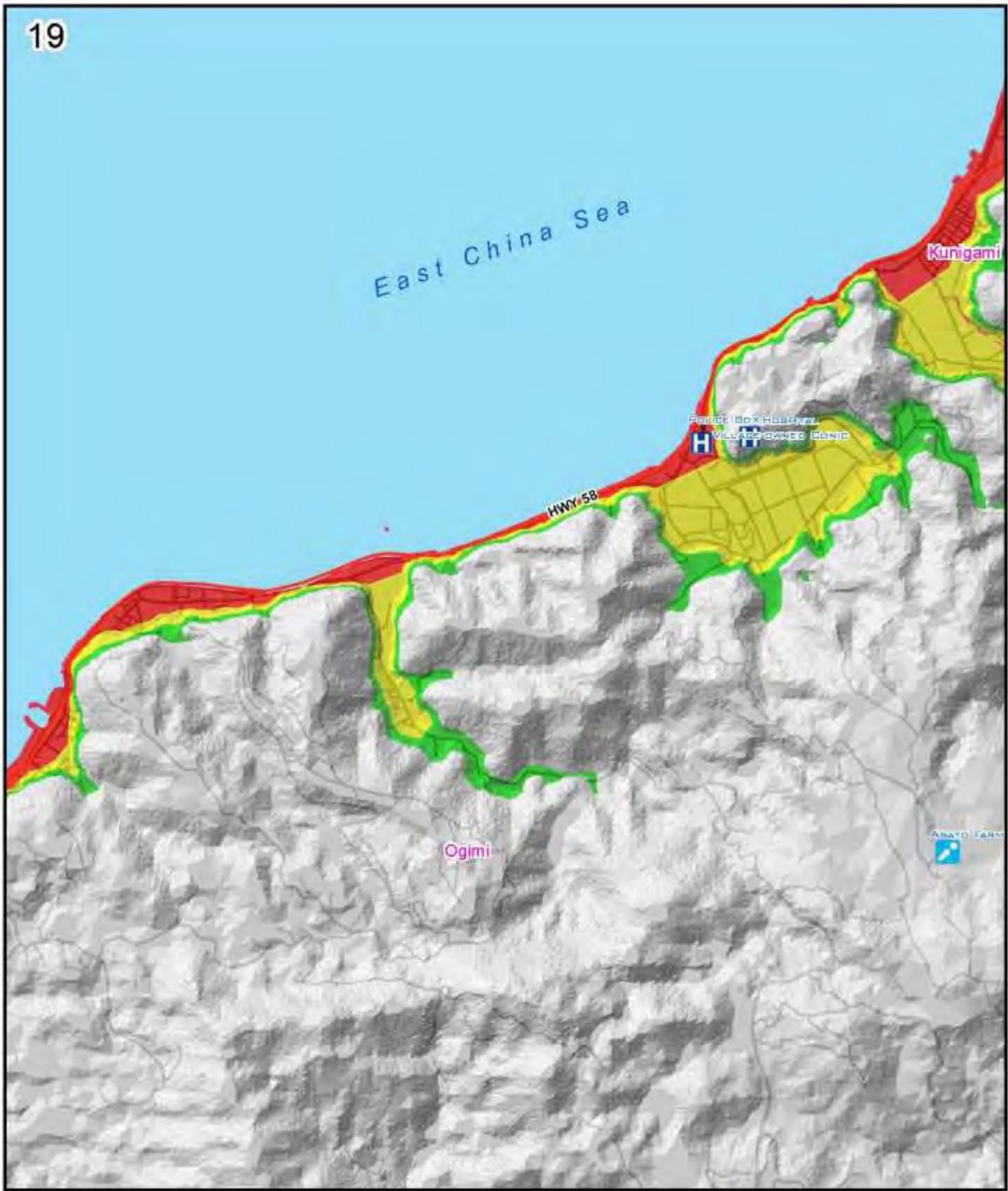
Camp Schwab

Pacific Ocean



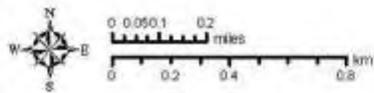
Legend

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Expressway | Airport | Gas Station | Memorial |
| National Highway | Aquarium | Geographic Point | Park |
| Prefectural Route | Arts/Crafts | Golf Course | Police Box |
| Municipality | Beach | Historic Site | Police Station |
| U.S. Military Base | Convenience Store | Hospital | Prefecture Police HQ |
| Military Family Housing Area | Ski no Motel | Hotel | Restaurant/Fast Food |
| | Fire Station | Landmark | Zoo |



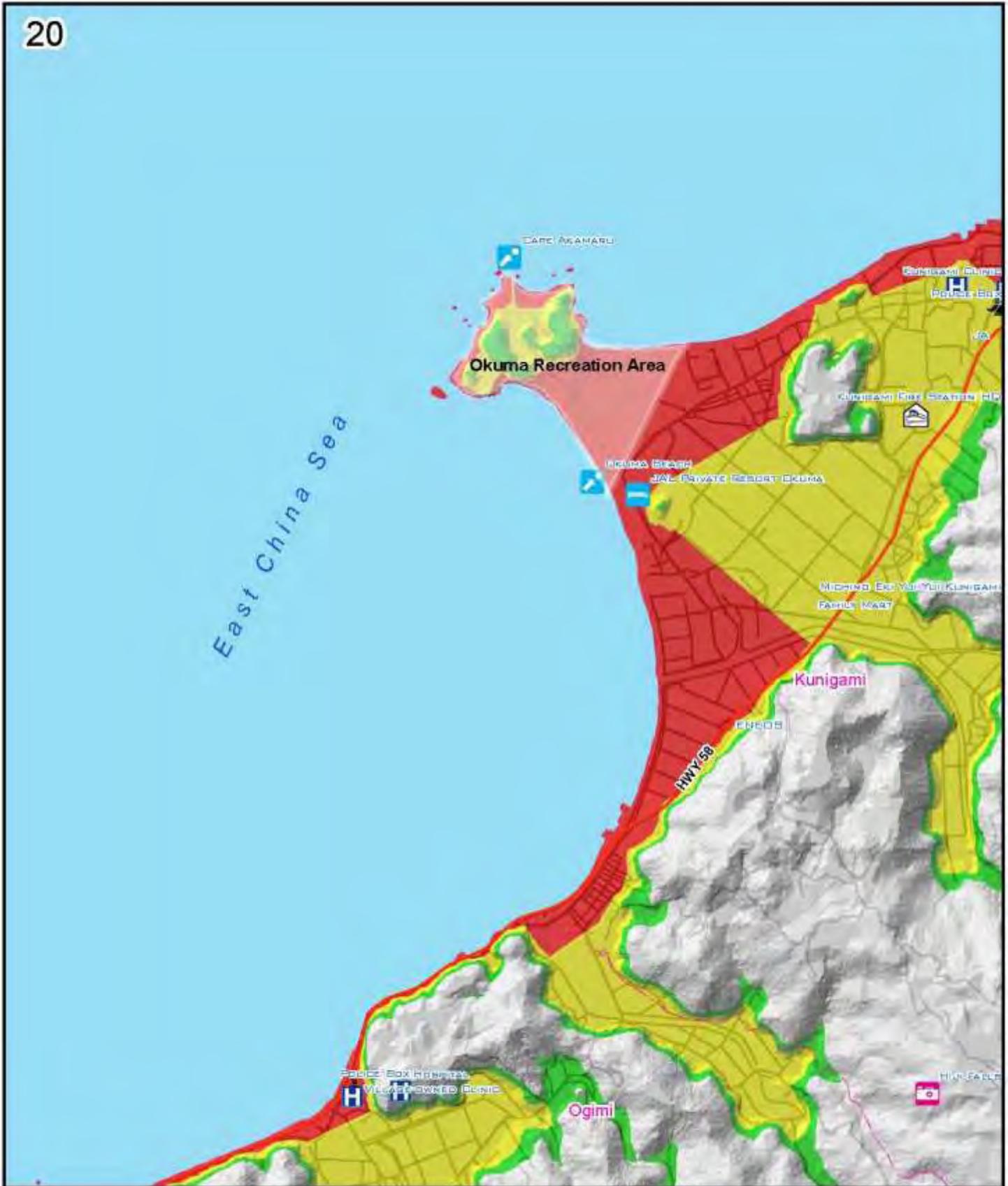
Tsunami Vulnerability Zones
 Elevation (in feet):
 0 - 30 60 - 100
 30 - 60 above 100

Map Scale: 1:24,000



Legend

Expressway	Airport	Gas Station	Memorial
National Highway	Aquarium	Geographic Point	Park
Prefectural Route	Auto Clinic	Golf Course	Post Office
Municipalities	Beach	Historic Site	Police Station
U.S. Military Base	Convenience Store	Hospital	Prefecture Police H.Q.
Military Family Housing Area	Bi no Michi	Hotel	Restaurant/Bar/Food
	Fire Station	Landmarks	Coin

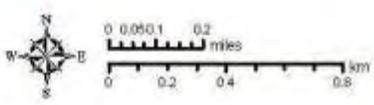


Tsunami Vulnerability Zones

Elevation (in feet):

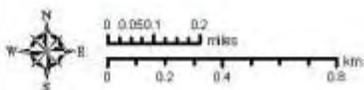
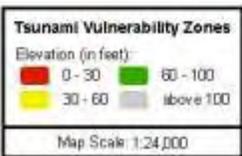
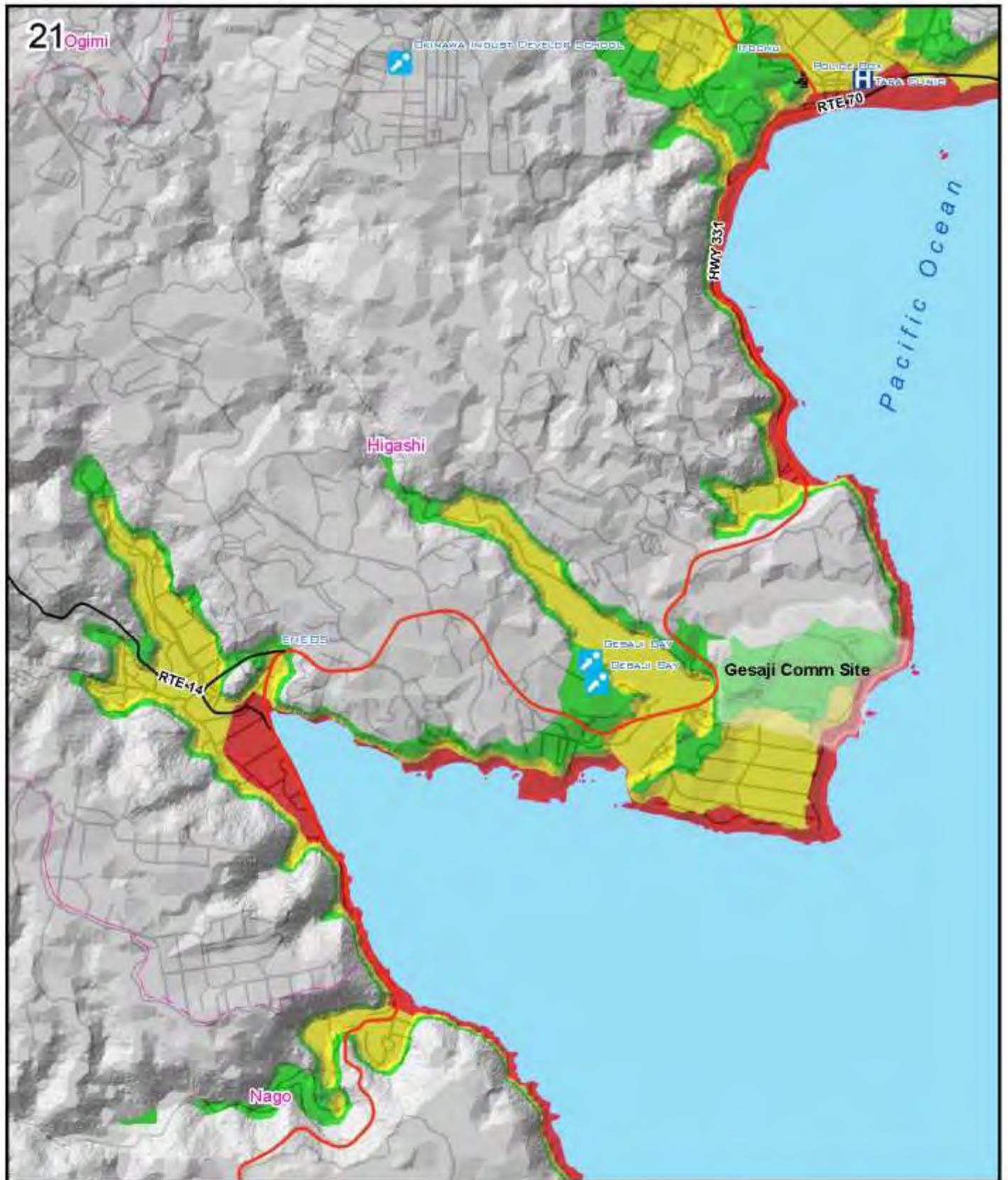
0 - 30	60 - 100
30 - 60	above 100

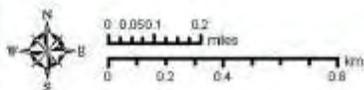
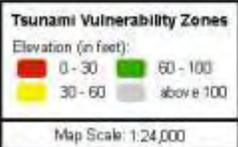
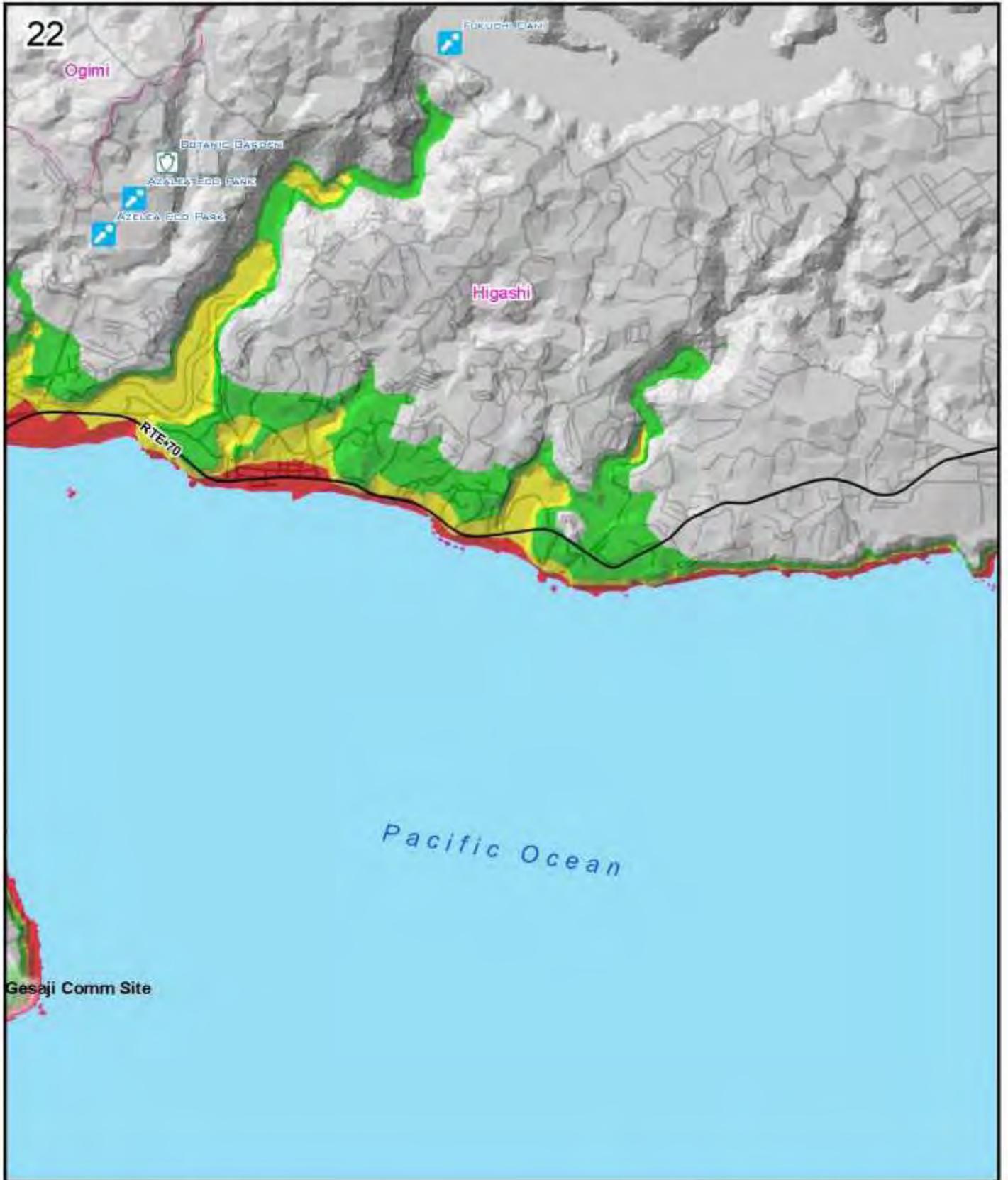
Map Scale: 1:24,000



Legend

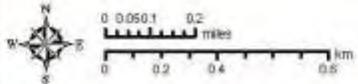
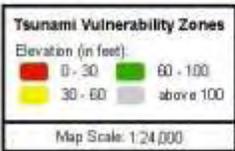
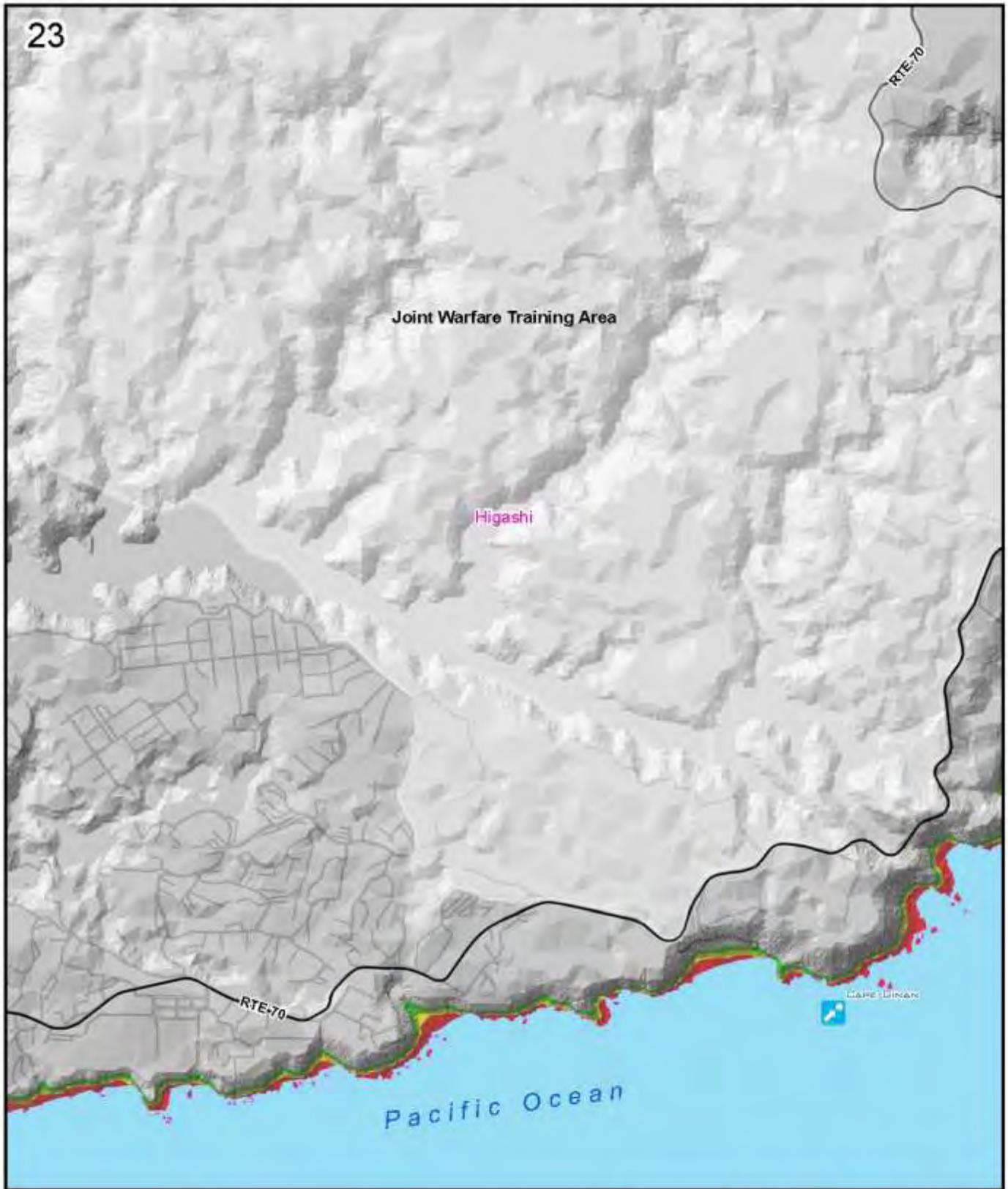
Expressway	Airport	Gas Station	Memorial
National Highway	Aquarium	Geographic Point	Park
Prefectural Road	Art/Culture	Golf Course	Police Box
Municipal	Beach	Historic Site	Police Station
U.S. Military Base	Convenience Store	Hospital	Prefecture Police HQ
Military Family Housing Area	Hotel	Landmarks	Restaurant/Food
	Fire Station		Zoo

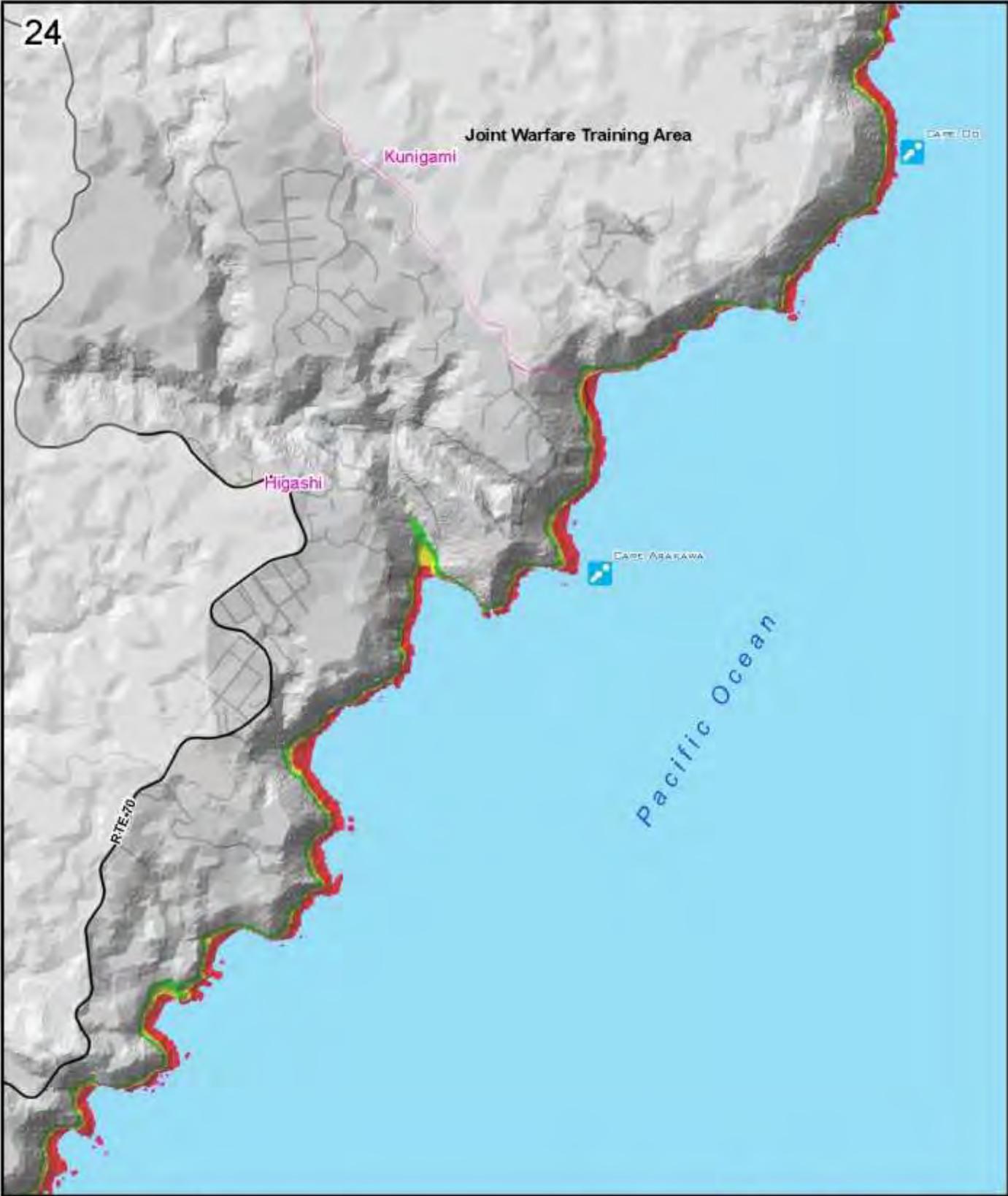




Legend

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Expressway | Airport | Car Station | Memorial |
| National Highway | Aquarium | Geographic Point | Park |
| Prefectural Road | Auto Gate | Golf Course | Police Box |
| Municipal Road | Beach | Historic Site | Police Station |
| U.S. Military Base | Convenience Store | Hospital | Prefecture Police HQ |
| Military Family Housing Area | Fire Station | Hotel | Restaurant/Food |
| | Fire Station | Landmark | Zoo |





24

Joint Warfare Training Area

Kunigami

Higashi

Cape Ogo

Cape Agarawa

Pacific Ocean

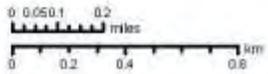
RTE-70

Tsunami Vulnerability Zones

Elevation (in feet)

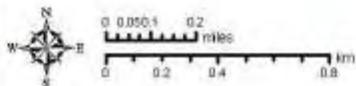
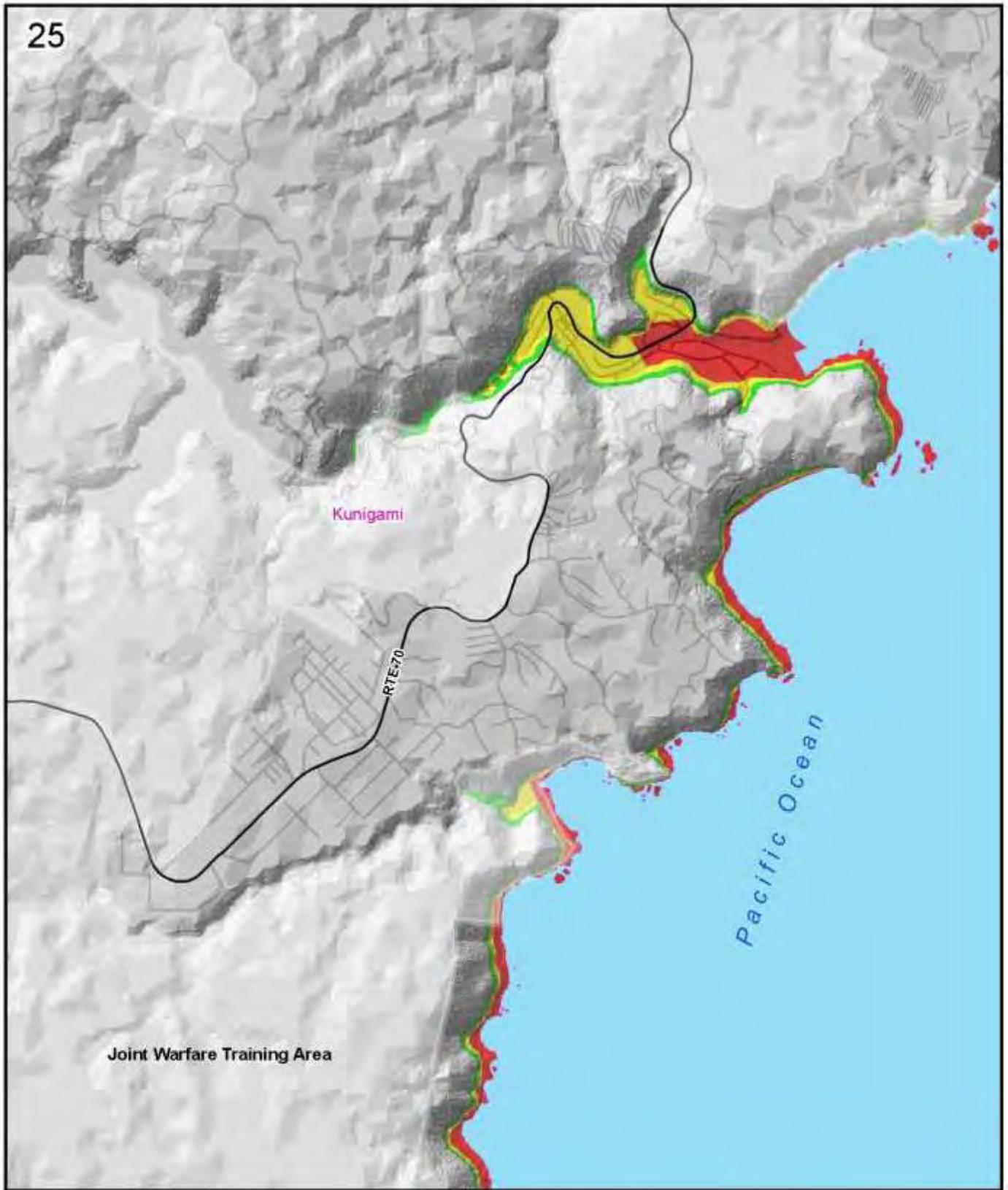
Red	0 - 30	Green	60 - 100
Yellow	30 - 60	Grey	above 100

Map Scale 1:24,000



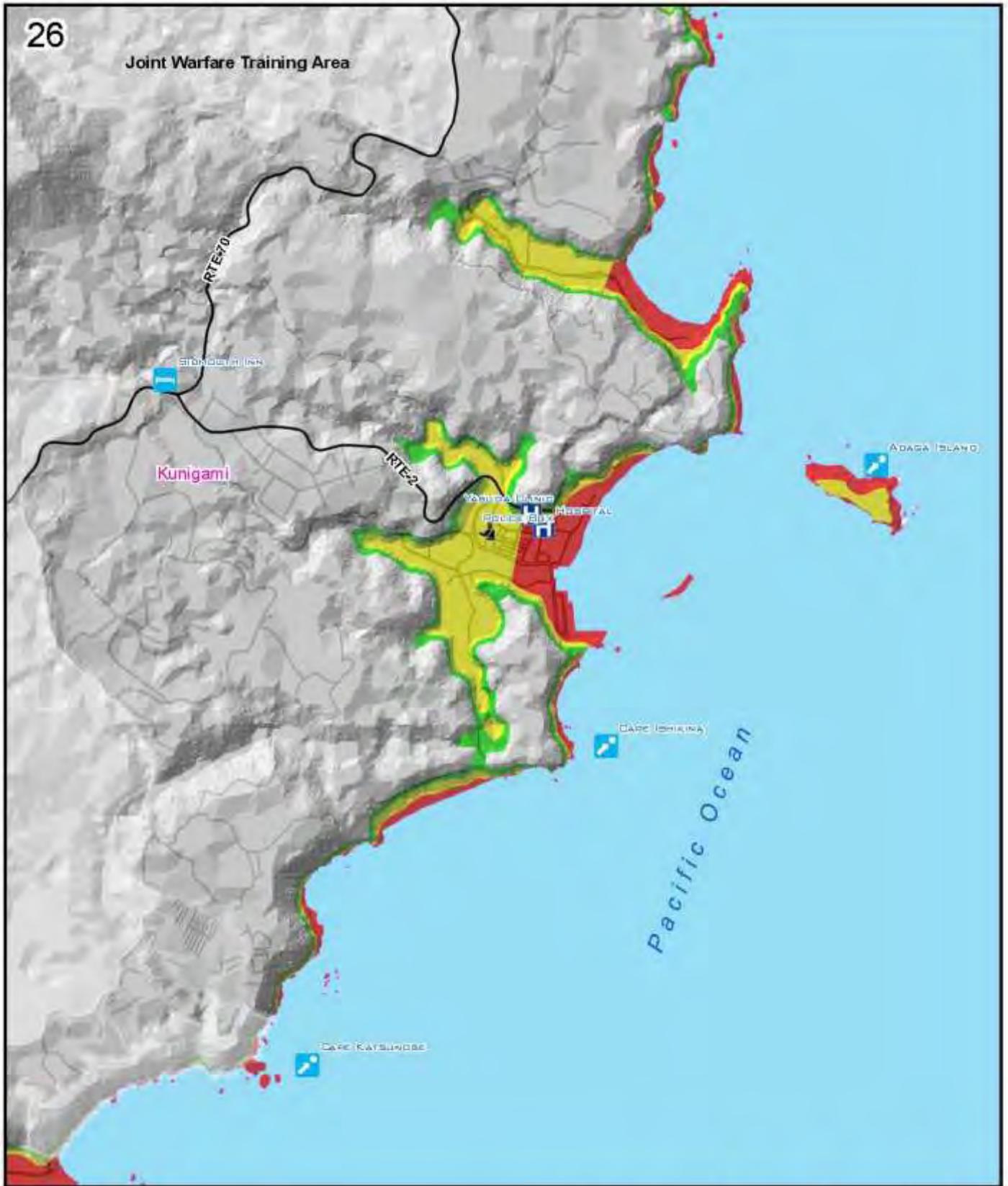
Legend

Expressway	Airport	Gas Station	Memorial
National Highway	Aquarium	Geographic Point	Park
Prefectural Route	Art/Crafts	Golf Course	Police Box
Municipalities	Beach	Historic Site	Police Station
U.S. Military Base	Convenience Store	Hospital	Prefecture Police HQ
Military Family Housing Area	Bi no Miso	Hotel	Restaurant/Food
	Fire Station	Lavotako	Zoo



26

Joint Warfare Training Area

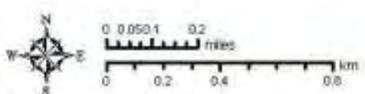


Tsunami Vulnerability Zones

Elevation (in feet)

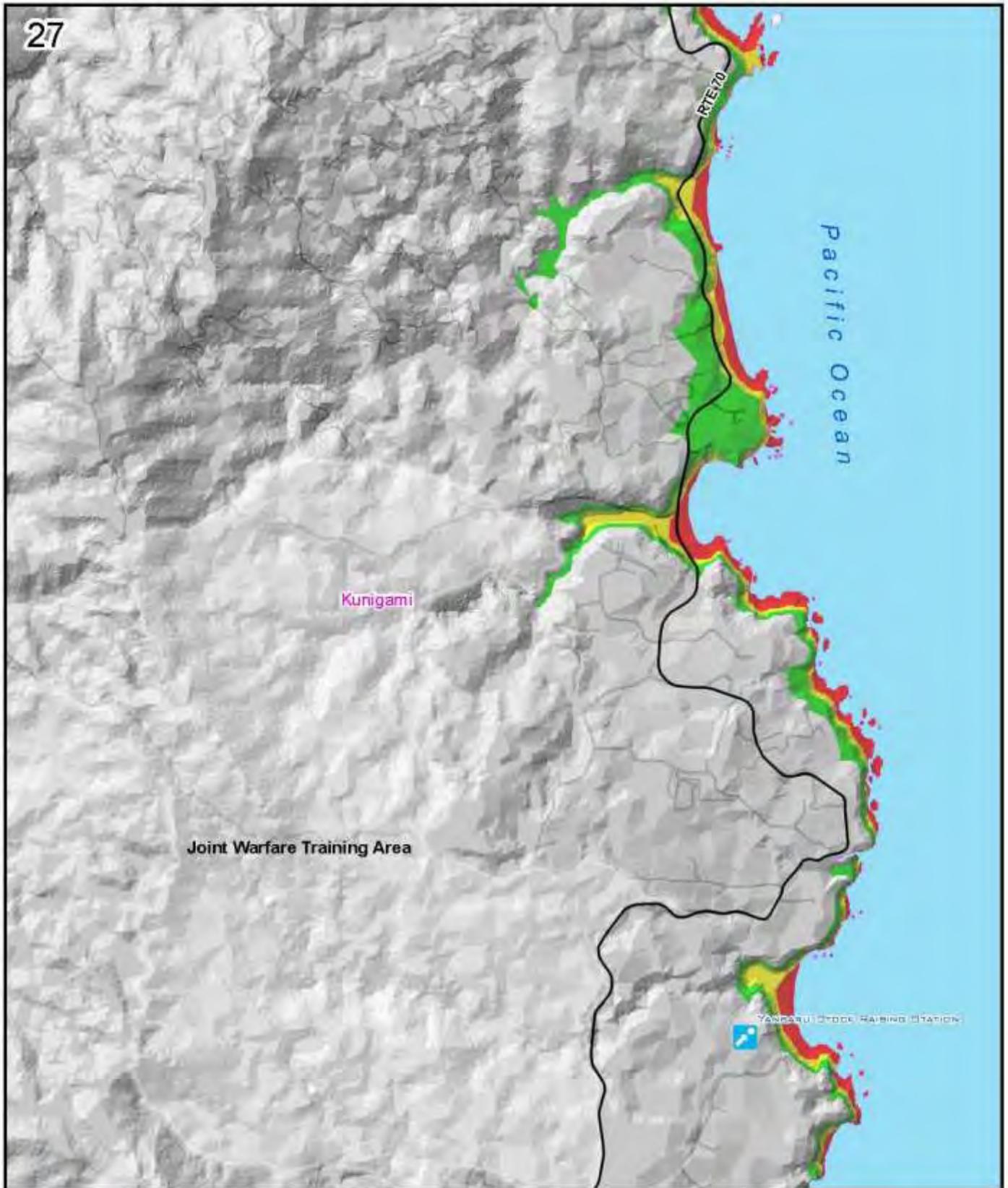
0 - 30	60 - 100
30 - 60	above 100

Map Scale: 1:24,000

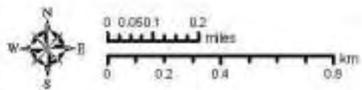


Legend

Expressway	Algae	Gar Station	Memorial
National Highway	Aquarium	Geographic Point	Park
Preferential Route	Art/Craft	Golf Course	Police Box
Municipality	Beach	Historic Site	Police Station
U.S. Military Base	Convenience Store	Hospital	Prefecture Police HQ
Military Housing Area	Bi no Miki	Hotel	Restaurant/Food
	Fire Station	Landmark	Zoo



Tsunami Vulnerability Zones
 Elevation (in feet):
 0 - 30 60 - 100
 30 - 60 above 100
 Map Scale: 1:24,000



Legend

Expressway	Airport	Gas Station	Memorial
National Highway	Aquarium	Geographic Point	Park
Postal/Road	Arts/Crafts	Golf Course	Police Box
Municipalities	Beach	Historic Site	Police Station
U.S. Military Base	Convenience Store	Hospital	Prefecture Police HQ
Military Family Housing Area	Bi no Mishi	Hotel	Restaurant/Art Foot
	Fire Station	Landmarks	Zoo

Emergency Numbers

Off Base- Emergency Numbers

Dial 1-1-9.

Kadena AB Contact List

Name	Contact Information
Fire/Medical/Police	Emergency: 9-1-1 Kadena Off Base: 098-934-5911 Camp Foster Off Base: 098-893-7911
18 CES Readiness and Emergency Management Flight	DSN: 634-4404
Kadena AB Command Post	DSN: 634-1800
Emergency Operations Center	DSN: 634-0952
Weather	Comm Phone: 634-3140 (KAB)
Public Affairs	DSN: 634-3813
Wing Safety	DSN: 634-7233/2196 (Ground Safety)
Red Cross	DSN: 634-1294
Kadena AB UCC's	
18 AES	DSN: 634-9033
18 CONS	DSN: 634-1857
18 CPTS	DSN: 634-7508/ 7576
18 MSG	DSN: 634-4859
18 MUNS	DSN: 634-4103;632-5130; 632-5131; 634-6105; 630-5211
18 OSS/OSA	DSN: 632-8865
31 RQS	DSN: 634-3252
33 RQS	DSN: 634-9779
44/67 FS	DSN: 634-2226
623 ACF	DSN: 634-3654
909 ARS	DSN: 634-9033
961 AACS	DSN: 634-6135
18 CS	DSN: 634-3524; 634-1342; 634-2151; 634-2266
18 MDG	DSN: 630-4535

18 SFS	DSN: 632-3602
18 FSS	DSN: 634-1149; 634-1972; 634-6894
18 CES	DSN: 634-1915
718 AMXS	DSN: 634-4582
Kadena AB Web links	
Kadena AB Weather	www.weather.kadenaforcesupport.com
Kadena AB Facebook	www.facebook.com/KadenaAirBase

Marine Corps Bases Contact List

Name	Contact Information
Fire/Medical/Police	Emergency: 9-1-1
G3 Operations	Primary: Building 1 DSN: 645-7222
Installation Office of Emergency Management	DSN: 645-7607
Base Emergency Operations Center	Primary: Building 1 DSN: 645-0262 Alternate: Building 480 DSN: 645-8133
Air Traffic Control Tower (ATC)	Primary: Building 510 DSN: 636-3141
FE Damage Control Center (DCC)	Primary: Building 361 DSN: 636-2117
FE Service Call Desk	DSN: 645-7294 After Duty Hours: 645-1509
NCIS	Commercial Phone: 645-0213 Fax: 645-0519
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Primary: Building 5636 DSN: 645-3298 After Duty Hours: 080-2701-1626; 090-6861-5634
Facilities Maintenance Branch	Primary: Building 363 DSN: 645-7504
Public Affairs	DSN: 645-1089

GME Transportation	DSN: 645-3056
Safety	DSN: 645-2651
Weather	Comm Phone: 634-3437 (USMC) Fax: 634-3629
American Red Cross	DSN: 645-3800/3801 From a USA number/ Class A DSN: 877-272-7337 After Duty Hours: 225-6802
Marine Corps Bases Installation Emergency Management Operations Centers	
Camp Schwab	Primary: Building 3509 DSN: 625-1053 Fax: 625-2604 Alternate: Building 3522 DSN: 625-8231 Fax: 625-8232
Camp Hansen	Primary: Building 2860 DSN: 623-4525 Fax: 623-4525 (Dual Line)
Camp Courtney	Primary: Building 4333 DSN: 622-1023 Alternate: Building 4319 DSN: 622-7145 (Deputy Camp Commander)
MCAS Futenma	DSN: 636-3100
Camp Kinser	Primary: Building 107 DSN: 637-1700 Alternate: Building 520 DSN: 637-3500
Chaplain	Primary: Building 01 DSN: 645-2644 Fax: 645-7253

Command Fleet Activities Okinawa (Navy) Contact List

Name	Contact Information
Emergency Operations Center	Building 3554 DSN: 634-9338, 634-9323, 634-9304,

	634-9305
Emergency Mgt & Disaster Prep	DSN: 634-9335
White Beach Dispatch	DSN: 622-1410

DoD Dependant Schools Contact Information

For parents, there is no greater concern than for your children. To alleviate concern and provide information quickly, we have provided the telephone numbers for all the Department of Defense Dependant Schools on Okinawa.

SCHOOL	PHONE NUMBER
Amelia Earhart Inter School (AEIS)	634-1380/1344/1329
Bechtel Elementary School (BES)	622-7504/7423
Bob Hope Primary School (BHPS)	634-0093/0094
Kadena Elementary School (KES)	634-3441/1550
Kadena Middle School (KMS)	634-0217
Kadena High School	634-1216/1712
Killen Elementary School (ECK)	645-7760/9172/7890
Kinser Elementary School (KSES)	637-3008/3422/1630
Kubasaki High School (KHS)	645-4876/3728
Lester Middle School (LMS)	645-7787/2674/2124
Ryukyu Middle School (RMS)	634-4849
Stearley Heights Elem School (SHES)	634-0646/4523/4524
Zukeran Elementary School (ZES)	645-2064/5392/2576
Law Enforcement Desk	634-2475
Personnel	644-5851
DSO-District Superintendent Office	634-1204
DSO Business Manager	634-5598
Area Office - Director	644-5878
Jose Dominguez- Distr. Secretary	632-7383
Leo Cedeno- Distr. Registrar	634-8995
EDIS	634-2740/2747
Safety Transportation Office- Kadena	634-2740/2747
Bus Barn - Camp Foster	645-2360/2431
IDEA Int'l Distance Ed of Alaska	632-6627

