

US ARMY GARRISON



ITALY

Emergency Preparedness Guide

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"The Army's Home South of the Alps"

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Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| SECTION 2: MAN-MADE HAZARDS | 3 |
| SECTION 2.1: Hazardous Materials Incident..... | 4 |
| SECTION 2.2: Active Shooter Incident..... | 6 |
| SECTION 2.3: Terrorist Incident..... | 8 |
| SECTION 2.4: Shelter-in-Place | 10 |
| FIGURE 1: Shelter-in-Place Recommendations | 11 |
| SECTION 3: NATURAL DISASTERS | 13 |
| SECTION 3.1: Earthquakes | 14 |
| SECTION 3.2: Floods..... | 17 |
| SECTION 3.3: Thunderstorms & Lightning..... | 19 |
| SECTION 3.4: Tornadoes | 21 |
| SECTION 3.5: Wildfires..... | 24 |
| SECTION 3.6: Tsunamis (DMC Only)..... | 26 |
| SECTION 4: EMERGENCY SUPPLIES KIT | 27 |
| SECTION 4.1: Recommend Items..... | 28 |
| SECTION 5: MASS WARNING AND NOTIFICATION | 29 |
| SECTION 5.1: Warning and Notification Process..... | 30 |
| SECTION 5.2: Warning Signals | 31 |
| SECTION 5.3: AtHoc | 32 |
| SECTION 6: EMERGENCY NUMBERS AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES..... | 33 |

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Table of Contents

The USAG Italy Emergency Management Program mission is to prepare our organizations and community to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that can affect our community. Our highest priorities are life safety, property conservation, and mission continuation.

We are comprised of several units that are located in multiple locations throughout Vicenza and Livorno, which make up the Vicenza Military Community (VMC) and Darby Military Community (DMC).

The VMC is comprised of U.S. Army Africa Headquarters (also known as the Southern European Task Force), elements of the 173rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team (Airborne), the 21st Theater Sustainment Command-Italy, the 509th Signal Battalion, the U.S. Army Health Clinic Vicenza, the Vicenza Dental Clinic, AFN Radio and Television and other units and organizations spread throughout Caserma Ederle, Caserma Del Din, Longare, Villagio, Torri Warehouse, Lerino Warehouse, and Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) 7.

The DMC is comprised of the 731st Munitions Squadron (USAF), 839th Transportation Battalion, 405th Army Field Support Brigade Italy, and other units and organizations spread throughout the main post, Leghorn Army Depot, Ammunitions area, and Livorno Training area.

The USAG Italy footprint is located in the Veneto and Tuscany Regions of Italy. The Veneto region, home to the VMC, is located in the northeast portion of the country whereas the Tuscan region, home to the DMC, is located in the central northwest portion of the country. The VMC is approximately 70 km west from the Adriatic Sea and the DMC is approximately 5 km east of the Ligurian Sea.

Due to the proximity of water both communities experience mostly mild winter months and long hot summer months. Both areas feel the effects of hot, moist air however the DMC receives more consistent breezes from the Ligurian Sea. Thunderstorms and rain may occur in any month of the year, but are most common during the spring and summer, with most rain falling May through September. Occasional snow and ice can occur at both communities during the winter months but mostly experience rain and heavy fog.

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SECTION 2: MAN-MADE HAZARDS

Table of Contents



Man-made hazards are unpredictable in size and occurrence, which means that our general population must be alert and ready to respond to according emergencies at a moment's notice. They are differentiated from day-to-day emergencies through its size and/or involvement of a hazardous material.

Man-made accidents can include aircraft crashes, large traffic accident with mass casualties, large-scale chemical spills, and terrorist attacks using chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE). Accidents of this nature will overwhelm First Responders and take additional time to take care of.

Personnel in our community play a vital role during these incidents, and how you react can make a difference. Learn and understand your primary and secondary actions, build an Emergency Supplies Kit, and take the appropriate actions that you and your family have planned for, or what installation leadership and/or first responders have directed.

USAG Italy plans for the following Man-Made Incidents:

- Hazardous Materials (HazMat)
- Active Shooter
- Terrorist
 - CBRNE
 - Suspicious items

SECTION 2.1: Hazardous Materials Incident

Table of Contents

Personnel or family members do not necessarily have to be located near the disaster in order to be affected by it. Hazardous materials can travel up to hundreds of miles away from the primary danger zone, potentially effecting millions of people. Those downwind of a chemical accident site may directly be affected by fumes or smoke as an indirect result of the accident.

Prevention is the most important thing to remember about hazardous materials. Try to prevent a chemical spill before it happens by regularly checking containers for leaks, closing containers after using them, placing them properly on shelves, and finding out how to dispose of chemicals that you no longer need after using them.

Individual Actions

Before a HazMat Incident

- Build an Emergency Supplies Kit. (See Section 4)
- Create a Family Emergency Plan.
 - Hold drills with your family members.
- Identify a Shelter-in-Place location in your home. (See Section 2.4)
- Know your community's warning signals. (See Section 5)

During a HazMat Incident

- Shelter-in-Place, if directed.
 - Follow the Shelter-in-Place checklist. (See Section 2.4)
- Evacuate, if directed.
 - Close doors, windows, and shut down the HVAC system.
 - Take pre-assembled emergency supplies kit.
 - Follow routes recommended by authorities.
- If caught outside:
 - Stay uphill, upwind, and at least one-half mile from the area.
 - Approximately 8-10 city blocks.
 - Cover mouth with a cloth to avoid inhaling harmful fumes.
 - Do not walk in or touch liquids, airborne mists, or solid deposits.
 - Stay away from accident victims.
- If in a motor vehicle:
 - Stop and close windows, vents and shut down the HVAC system.
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)

After a HazMat Incident

- If you have come into contact with, or have been exposed to the hazard:
 - Act quickly.
 - Follow decontamination instructions provided by authorities.
 - Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms ASAP.
 - Place exposed clothing and shoes in a tightly sealed container.
 - Advise everyone you come in contact with, you may have been exposed.
- Use phone sparingly.
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
- Help neighbors that may require assistance.
- Return home only when recommended by authorities.
 - Open windows, vents, and turn on fans to provide ventilation.
 - Report any lingering vapors or hazards to the local authorities.
 - Take pre-assembled emergency supplies kit.

SECTION 2.2: Active Shooter Incident

Table of Contents



An active shooter is an individual or group of individuals that are actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill as many people as they can. In most cases they use firearms, and target populated areas in confined spaces. They are unpredictable, evolve quickly, and typically need the immediate deployment of law enforcement to stop the threat to allow aid to the victims.

This has been an increasing threat throughout the world, and is a serious hazard to civilians and military personnel. Because these events happen so rapidly and are often over within 10-15 minutes, everyone should be both mentally and physically prepared to respond. It is imperative that you know and understand the three main strategies on how to respond to an active shooter; Run, Hide, and Fight.

Run: Evacuate the immediate area, if possible. Know your potential escape routes beforehand. If in a customer service area, remember, customers will follow the lead of office personnel during an active shooter situation. While moving, personnel should alert others of the incident by shouting “*LOCKDOWN, LOCKDOWN, LOCKDOWN,*” or “*ACTIVE SHOOTER.*”

Hide: If evacuation isn’t possible, personnel in the immediate area must find a place to hide where they are less likely to be discovered by the shooter. Take immediate cover to minimize exposure. Move quickly away from the threat and seek shelter inside the nearest room/building which can be locked. Relocate as many personnel from hallways and common areas to an area which can be secured and locked. While moving, personnel should alert others of the incident by shouting “*LOCKDOWN, LOCKDOWN, LOCKDOWN,*” or “*ACTIVE SHOOTER.*”

Fight: This means to take action against the shooter as a LAST RESORT. These actions should only be taken when your life, or others are in danger, and the opportunity presents itself.

Individual Actions

Before an Active Shooter Incident

- Create a Family Emergency Plan.
 - Hold drills with your family members.
- Know what to do when you hear Lockdown, or Active Shooter.
- Know your community's warning signals. (See Section 5)
- Know your community's emergency numbers. (See Section 6)

During an Active Shooter Incident

- Run
 - Evacuate whether others agree to follow or not.
 - Leave belongings behind.
 - Grab something to use as a weapon, if available.
 - Help others evacuate if possible. Do not let them slow you down.
 - Prevent others from entering area where the shooter may be located.
 - Call emergency responders when it is safe to do so.
- Hide
 - In an area that doesn't trap or restrict options for movement.
 - Lock door.
 - Blockade entrance with heavy furniture, if available.
 - Turn off the lights, close blinds or drapes.
 - Turn off any source of noise (i.e. cell phone, television or radio).
 - Hide behind large items, if possible.
 - Stay low. Be prepared to fight.
 - Stay clear of windows and doors.
 - Remain Quiet. Prepare to fight. Grab an improvised weapon.
- Fight
 - Only as a last resort.
 - Use whatever means necessary to incapacitate the attacker.
 - Commit to your actions.

After an Active Shooter Incident

- Remain calm.
 - Do not yell, scream, point, or run at responders.
- Follow all directions of emergency responders.
- Keep your hands visible and empty, and assume a non-threatening position.
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.

SECTION 2.3: Terrorist Incident

Table of Contents

Throughout our history, there have been many threats to the security of our nation and its allies. These threats have brought about large-scale losses of life, widespread illness and injury, destruction of property and the environment, and devastating economic loss. With recent and ever changing technological advances and political unrest, we have an increased risk to our national security.

The threat of a large-scale nuclear attack against USAG Italy is highly unlikely. However, the threat of a terrorist using a chemical or biological substance, an explosive device with radioactive materials, or explosives against our communities in the VMC and DMC is a more realistic scenario.

Chemical substances are poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids, and solids that have toxic effects on people, animals, and plants. They can be dispersed by using explosives and spray devices. They can have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes), or a delayed effect (2-48 hours).

Biological substances are organisms (bacteria and viruses) or toxins that can kill or incapacitate people, animals, and plants. They can be dispersed by spray devices, contaminating food and water sources, and animals to carry the disease to humans.

Radiological dispersion devices, also known as “Dirty Bombs” combines a conventional explosive with radioactive material. It is designed to spread dangerous amounts of radioactive material over a broad area.

Explosives are the most common and frequently used devices by terrorists. They are highly portable using vehicles and people as transportation, they can be placed in areas where they are hard to detect, and they can be detonated from remote locations. Some explosions can be prevented just by being aware of your surroundings and identifying things that seem out of place.

Individual Actions

Before a Terrorist Incident

- Build an Emergency Supplies Kit. (See Section 4)
- Create a Family Emergency Plan.
 - Hold drills with your family members.
- Identify a Shelter-in-Place location in your home. (See Section 2.4)
- Know your community’s warning signals. (See Section 5)
- Ensure the family’s immunizations are up to date.
- Be aware of your surroundings.

During a Terrorist Incident

- Implement Family Emergency Plans.
- Take Cover.
- Stay low to the floor or ground.
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
- Shelter-in-Place, if directed.
 - Follow the Shelter-in-Place checklist. (See Section 2.4)
- Evacuate, if directed.
 - Close doors, windows, and shut down the HVAC system prior to leaving.
 - Take pre-assembled emergency supplies kit.
 - Help neighbors that may require assistance.
 - Follow routes recommended by authorities.
 - Notify leadership your status, when you left and where you're going.

After a Terrorist Incident

- Stay away from the event area.
- Help injured personnel.
 - Without putting yourself in danger.
 - Only if within your own capabilities.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
- Use phone sparingly.
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.

SECTION 2.4: Shelter-in-Place

Table of Contents

USAG Italy and/or our local communities in the VMC and DMC may be involved in a hazardous material emergency resulting from a major accident or terrorist attack. If these events occur, emergency response officials have the option to implement shelter-in-place to protect personnel in the immediate area.

Shelter-in-place is a short-term protective action used to decrease exposure to an outdoor airborne hazard when evacuation of personnel isn't possible or practical. Its actions are designed to provide one to two hours of protection, and is most effective when personnel plan and practice their actions in advance.

Individual Actions

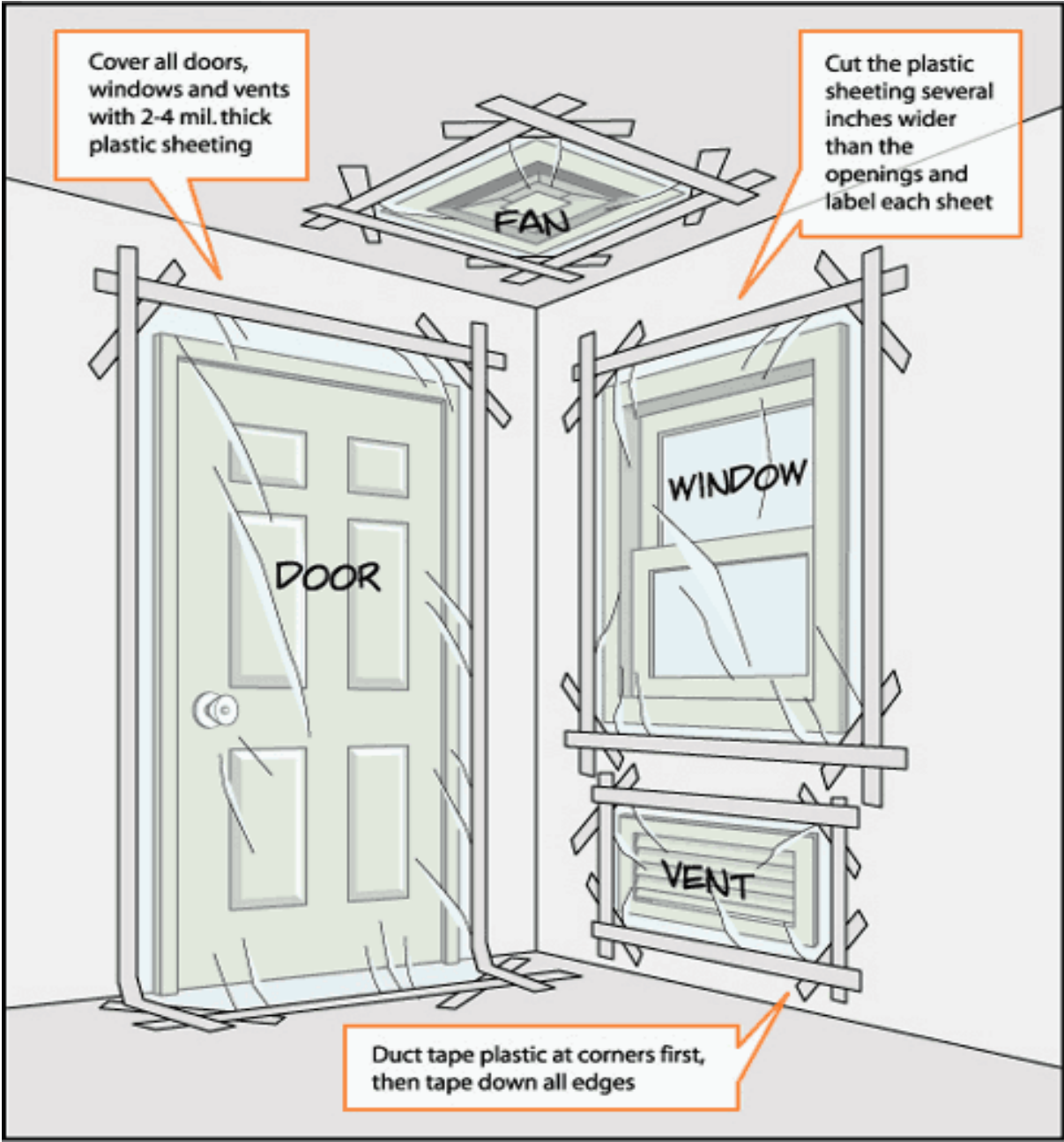
Selecting a Shelter-in-Place Location

- Interior room, with as few windows, vents, and doors as possible.
- Large enough to accommodate normal occupants of the home or facility.
- Have pre-cut 2-4 mil. thick plastic sheeting on-hand.
 - To seal doors, windows, and vents in selected location.
- Ensure you have a communications capability.
 - Cell phone coverage.
 - Computer.
 - Land-line.

Shelter-in-Place Actions

- Bring family and pets inside.
- Close and lock all doors, windows, vents, and dampers.
- Shut down HVAC system.
- Take pre-assembled emergency supplies kit.
- Go to pre-identified shelter-in-place location.
 - Family and pets.
- Seal doors, windows, and vents with pre-cut plastic sheeting.
 - Duct tape corners first, then tape down edges.
 - See Figure 1.
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)

FIGURE 1: Shelter-in-Place Recommendations



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SECTION 3: NATURAL DISASTERS

Table of Contents



Earthquake, Fivizzano, near Livorno June 2013



Downtown Vicenza, November 2012



Venice, July 2015

A natural disaster is any natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life. They can affect the VMC and DMC, and surrounding communities either directly or indirectly at any time. Appropriate actions taken before, during, and after these events may help minimize the loss of life and property.

There are certain safety precautions to help you prepare for and cope with almost any type of natural disaster. Perhaps the most basic thing to remember is to stay calm. Take time to think, and then take the appropriate actions you and your family have planned for in advance or what installation and/or city officials have directed.

USAG Italy plans for the following Natural Disasters:

- Earthquakes.
- Tornadoes.
- Floods.
- Thunderstorms & Lightning.
- Wildland Fires.
- Tsunami's (DMC Only).

SECTION 3.1: Earthquakes

Table of Contents



Parma Region, 100km south of
Vicenza, May 2012 - 6.0

An earthquake is the sudden, rapid shaking of the earth, caused by the breaking and shifting of subterranean rock as it releases strain that has accumulated over a period of time. A severe earthquake is one of the most frightening and destructive natural disasters that can occur within our communities, with notable disruptive after effects.

Earthquakes can cause buildings and bridges to collapse, down telephone and power lines and result in fires, explosions and landslides. Earthquakes can also cause huge waves, called tsunamis, which travel long distances over water at high speeds until they crash into coastal areas. What many people don't expect about earthquakes are the potentially devastating aftershocks that follow the main quake.

Earthquake injuries are usually caused by building collapse or damage, flying glass from broken windows, overturned furniture and fires from broken chimneys and ruptured gas and electrical lines. It is especially important that those affected by earthquakes take careful precaution to avoid debris, gas, and downed electricity wire. Those driving should approach cracked roadways and bridges with caution.

Individual Actions

Before an Earthquake

- Build an Emergency Supplies Kit. (See Section 4)
- Create a Family Emergency Plan.
 - Hold drills with your family members.
- Look around places where you spend time.
 - Identify safe places under a sturdy table or against an interior wall.
 - Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
 - Do not hang heavy objects over beds or places you may be sit.
- Secure heavy items that can fall and cause injury.
 - Mirrors, picture frames, and other hanging items
 - Bookcases, shelves, and other tall or heavy furniture.
- Contact landlord to repair any defective electrical wiring, leaky gas connections, and deep cracks in ceilings or foundations.

During an Earthquake



- Implement Family Emergency Plans.
- If you're inside a building:
 - Drop to your hands and knees.
 - Cover your head and neck with arms.
 - Crawl for added cover under a sturdy desk or table and hold on.
 - Stay away from windows, outside doors, walls, and anything that can fall on you.
 - If you are in bed, stay there and cover your head and neck with a pillow.
 - Stay indoors until the shaking stops.
 - Be aware that electricity can go out and the sprinkler/fire systems can turn on.
 - Seek cover under doorways, if sturdy furniture is not available.
 - They don't protect you from flying debris.
- If you're Outdoors:
 - Move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires if possible.
 - If not possible, seek shelter inside a building.
 - Once in an open area:
 - Drop, Cover, and Hold On.
 - Stay there until the shaking stops.
- If you're in a Vehicle:
 - Stop as quickly and safely as possible.
 - Avoid stopping near buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.

After an Earthquake

- If Trapped Under Debris:
 - DO NOT light a match or lighter.
 - DO NOT move a lot and kick up dust.
 - Cover your head and neck with your arms, if possible.
 - Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing, if possible.
 - Tap on a pipe or wall to assist rescuers in locating you.
 - Shout only as a last resort.
- When the Shaking Stops:
 - Expect aftershocks.
 - Scan your surroundings and ensure it is safe to move.
 - Exit building, only if it is safe to do so.
 - Extinguish small fires.
 - Help injured personnel and attempt rescue.
 - Without putting yourself in danger.
 - Only if within your own capabilities.
 - Notify leadership of status for accountability purposes.
 - Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.
 - Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
 - Use phone sparingly.
 - Stay away from damaged areas.
 - Inspect home for structural and utility damage.
 - If you smell gas or hear a hissing, turn it off at the outside main valve.
 - Have it turned back on by a professional.
 - Report damage to your landlord and/or housing office, and leadership.
- If you must evacuate, complete the following:
 - Take pre-assembled emergency supplies kit.
 - Secure home.
 - Do not touch electrical equipment if standing in water.
 - Turn off utilities, at the main switches/valves.
 - Disconnect electrical appliances.
 - Notify leadership your status, when you left and where you're going.
- When you return home:
 - Begin cleanup.
 - Wear proper clothing.
 - Open cabinets carefully.
 - Immediately clean spilled medicines and hazardous/flammable liquids.

SECTION 3.2: Floods

Table of Contents



Flooding in Vicenza, November 2010



Flooding in Cecina, November 2014

A flood is an overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines, especially over what is normally dry land. Floods are some of the costliest natural disasters and come in hand with many other natural disasters, but can also be brought about by other means as well, such as location near a faulty dam.

Floods are one of the most common hazards in our communities. Often they develop slowly, however, sometimes they can develop in just a few hours. While flooding doesn't heavily impact our installations, it does impact our local communities where most of our community members live. Be aware of the hazards no matter what your location is, but be especially aware if you are near water and/or in a low lying area.

Flash floods can cause a multitude of other disasters along with them. Flood waters are unsafe and may contain various sorts of chemicals that have leaked into the water, as well as electrical appliances, making the water unsafe. Flood waters can also liquefy the soil around banks and steep edges, occasionally causing mudslides, which can also cause a potential loss of life.

Individual Actions

Before a Flood

- Build an Emergency Supplies Kit. (See Section 4)
- Create a Family Emergency Plan.
 - Hold drills with your family members.
- Avoid living in a flood prone area.
 - Ask your housing office prior to renting.
- Ensure your home has a sump pump and it is in working order.
 - Talk to your landlord or housing representative.
 - Elevate items off the floor in low lying areas of the home.

During a Flood

- Implement Family Emergency Plans.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
- Move to higher ground, if necessary.
- Be cautious of mudslides.
- If you must evacuate, complete the following:
 - Take pre-assembled emergency supplies kit.
 - Secure home.
 - Do not touch electrical equipment if standing in water.
 - Turn off utilities, at the main switches/valves.
 - Disconnect electrical appliances.
 - Tell supervision/leadership when you left and where you are going.
- Do not walk through moving water.
 - It only takes a few inches of moving water to make you fall.
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.
- Do not drive into flooded areas.
- Do not park vehicle near rivers, streams during hazardous conditions.

After a Flood

- Stay away from flooded and damaged areas.
 - Never drive or walk through a flooded roadway.
- Help injured personnel.
 - Without putting yourself in danger.
 - Only if within your own capabilities.
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
- Use phone sparingly.
- If you evacuated, return home when authorities tell you it is safe.
- Stay off the roads.
 - Allow emergency workers to do their jobs.
- Wash areas of the skin that have come into contact with flood water.
 - Contents of the water may carry hazardous material.

SECTION 3.3: Thunderstorms & Lightning

Table of Contents



Thunderstorm over Livorno



Summer 2013, Modena near Bologna



Summer 2012, Vicenza

A typical thunderstorm is characterized by the presence of lightning accompanied usually with heavy rain. Other associated dangers include tornadoes, strong winds, hail, and flooding.

Thunderstorms are common occurrences in our communities. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, around 150 people are killed by lightning strikes, and 250 suffer from lightning related injuries annually. If you find yourself in danger of an incoming thunderstorm, follow these guidelines to help keep you safe.

Individual Actions

Before Thunderstorms and Lightning

- Build an Emergency Supplies Kit. (See Section 4)
- Create a Family Emergency Plan.
 - Hold drills with your family members.
- Know your community's warning signals. (See Section 5)
- Remove dead trees that can fall during the storm.
- Plug electrical equipment into surge protectors for electrical protection.
 - Or unplug before the storm arrives.
- Before the storm arrives:
 - Postpone outdoor activities.
 - Get inside your home, building or hard top vehicle (not a convertible).

During Thunderstorms and Lightning

- Implement Family Emergency Plans.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
- Avoid:
 - Contact with corded phones and devices plugged into an electrical outlet.
 - To include devices that are recharging.
 - Contact with Electrical equipment or cords.
 - Contact with Plumbing. Do not take showers, wash hands, etc.
 - Tall, isolated trees in open areas.
 - Hilltops, open fields, the beach, or a boat on water.
 - Contact with anything metal.
- Stay away from windows, doors, and stay off porches.
- Stay indoors, don't go outside unless absolutely necessary.
- If you're driving:
 - Exit the roadway as quickly and safely as possible and park.
 - Stay in the vehicle.
 - Turn on emergency flashers.
 - Avoid touching metal.

After Thunderstorms and Lightning

- Stay away from flooded and damaged areas.
 - Never drive or walk through a flooded roadway.
- Stay away from downed trees and power lines.
 - Report them to local authorities immediately.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
- Help injured personnel.
 - Without putting yourself in danger.
 - Only if within your own capabilities.

SECTION 3.4: Tornadoes

Table of Contents



Near Bologna, April 2014



Near Venice, July 2015



Near Livorno, February 2015



Near Livorno, July 2015

Tornadoes appear as rotating, funnel-shaped clouds that extend from thunderstorms. They can have winds in excess of 300 miles per hour, and their paths of destruction can extend up to a mile wide and up to 50 miles long. They come in all shapes and sizes and happen almost anywhere.

Tornadoes often form so rapidly that little, if any advance warning is possible. The best defense to living in a tornado-prone area is to always be prepared, and pay attention to storm cells and weather conditions in your region.

Individual Actions

Before a Tornado

- Build an Emergency Supplies Kit. (See Section 4)
- Create a Family Emergency Plan.
 - Hold drills with your family members.
- Know your community's warning signals. (See Section 5)
- Identify a pre-designated area for sheltering.
 - Interior room on the lowest level of the building.
 - Away from corners, windows, doors, and outside walls.
- Be alert. Look for approaching storms and following danger signs:
 - Dark, often greenish sky.
 - Large hail.
 - Large, dark, low-lying cloud, particularly if it is rotating.
- Close all doors and windows.
- If you see approaching storms or danger signs, seek shelter immediately.

During a Tornado

- Implement Family Emergency Plans.
- In your home:
 - Grab your pre-assembled emergency supplies kit.
 - Go to your pre-designated shelter area, and don't forget your pets.
- In a sturdy building, seek shelter in a small room on lowest floor possible.
- If you're in a manufactured home or office:
 - Get out immediately.
 - Go to the lowest floor of a sturdy nearby building.
- If you're outside with no shelter available, as a last resort:
 - Get into a vehicle and put on seatbelt, if possible:
 - Cover head and neck with arms, and any soft covering available.
 - If possible, drive to the closest sturdy building and seek shelter.
 - Lie in a noticeably low lying area, (lower than the roadway):
 - Cover head and neck with arms, and any soft covering available.
- Do Not:
 - Get under an overpass or bridge.
 - Try to outrun a tornado in urban or congested areas.
 - Leave shelter location until the "All Clear" warning is broadcasted.

After a Tornado

- Stay away from flooded and damaged areas.
 - Never drive or walk through a flooded roadway.
- Stay away from downed trees and power lines.
 - Report them to local authorities immediately.
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
- Help injured personnel.
 - Without putting yourself in danger.
 - Only if within your own capabilities.
- Use battery powered items, rather than candles to light homes.
- Cooperate with public safety officials.
 - Respond to requests for volunteer assistance.
- If you must evacuate home, complete the following:
 - Take pre-assembled emergency supplies kit.
 - Secure home.
 - Do not touch electrical equipment if standing in water.
 - Turn off utilities, at the main switches/valves.
 - Disconnect electrical appliances.
- When you return home:
 - Begin cleanup.
 - Wear proper clothing.
 - Immediately clean spilled medicines and hazardous/flammable liquids.

SECTION 3.5: Wildfires

Table of Contents



Tuscany Region, August 2012



Tuscany Region, August 2015

There is a danger of wildfires anywhere there are large wooded, brush, and grassy areas. Here in Italy these areas can be found around the places we work and live. The majority of wildfires (80%) are actually started by negligent behavior, while the remaining 20% are started by lightning strikes.

Individual Actions

Before a Wildfire

- Build an Emergency Supplies Kit. (See Section 4)
- Create a Family Emergency Plan.
 - Hold drills with your family members.
- Know your community's warning signals. (See Section 5)
- Regularly clean roof and gutters from debris.
- Have dual-sensor smoke alarms on every level of your home.
 - Near bedrooms.
 - Test monthly.
 - Change batteries annually.
- Teach every family member how to use a fire extinguisher (ABC type).
- Have household tools that can be used as fire tools handy.
 - Rake, shovel, axe, saw (hand or chain), and a bucket.

During a Wildfire

- Implement Family Emergency Plans.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.
- If you see a wildfire and haven't received evacuation orders:

- Report the fire. Don't assume it has already been reported.
- If you're advised to evacuate:
 - Do so immediately.
 - Take pre-assembled emergency supplies kit Secure home.
 - Follow route provide by authorities.
 - Advise supervision/leadership.
 - Tell them when you left and where you are going.
- If you are not ordered to evacuate:
 - Prepare yourself and your home for evacuation.
 - Close all doors, windows, vents, and HVAC system.
 - Shut off all natural gas at the source.
 - Disconnect automatic garage door openers.
 - Place valuables and memento's that you want to keep inside vehicle.
 - Bring pets inside and get them ready for evacuation.
 - Turn on all lights, inside and out, to make your house more visible.
 - Move flammable furniture away from windows.

After a Wildfire

- If you have evacuated, do not return until directed by authorities.
- Stay away from damaged areas.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.
- If you remained at home:
 - Check the roof immediately after the fire danger has passed.
 - Check the attic for hidden burning sparks.
 - Put out any roof fires, sparks or embers.
- Help injured personnel.
 - Without putting yourself in danger.
 - Only if within your own capabilities.
- Watch animals closely and keep them under your direct control.
- Avoid damaged or fallen power lines, poles and downed wires.
- Follow public health guidance on safe cleanup of fire ash and use of masks.
- Discard any food that has been exposed to heat, smoke or soot.
- Remain calm, and listen to what people are telling you.

SECTION 3.6: Tsunamis (DMC Only)

Table of Contents

A tsunami is a series of waves that are created by an underwater disturbance, typically caused by an earthquakes and/or volcanic eruption. The waves can range in size from as high as 100 feet to a few feet tall by the time they hit land. Because of Italy's seismic activity, there is the possibility of one affecting the DMC and all personnel need to be ready in the event one happens.

Individual Actions

Before a Tsunami

- Build an Emergency Supplies Kit. (See Section 4)
- Make a Family Emergency Plan.
 - Hold drills with your family members.
- Know your community's warning signals. (See Section 5)
- Familiarize yourself with the local Tsunami protocols.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)
 - After an earthquake.
- Know the how far above sea level your street and home are.

During a Tsunami

- Save yourself, not your possessions.
- Follow evacuation orders and evacuate immediately.
 - Take pets with you.
- Move inland and/or to higher ground, (As far and high as possible).
 - 2 miles (3km) inland, and 100 feet above sea level.
- Advise supervision/leadership.
 - Tell them when you left and where you are going.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)

After a Tsunami

- Return home, only after directed by authorities.
- Stay away from damaged areas.
- Notify supervision/leadership of status for accountability purposes.
- Notify family members in the U.S. and abroad of your status.
- Help injured personnel.
 - Without putting yourself in danger.
- Only if within your own capabilities.
- Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)

SECTION 4: EMERGENCY SUPPLIES KIT

Table of Contents



If our community is affected by any of the emergencies listed in this guide, you may need to survive on your own until assistance can reach you. Basic services such as gas, electricity, water, sewage treatment, and phones may be disrupted during this time, so it is imperative that you have an emergency supplies kit to help cope with these disruptions.

An emergency supplies kit is a collection of basic items you may need during an emergency, and are designed to keep you, your family, and your pets comfortable, clean, fed, and healthy. There should be enough quantities to last for 72 hours, for each person and animal in your family.

Keep your kit in a designated location that is easily accessible by all family members. Ensure that you keep it stocked and ready to go at all times. Also you want to inspect it regularly to ensure that all expired items are replaced, and equipment is in good working order.

Below is a list of recommended items that can be in your kit. Consider adding additional items to it, to make you more comfortable during an emergency. A good way to ensure everyone is taken care of, consider involving all your family members when considering items for your kit. And do not forget about your pets.

SECTION 4.1: Recommend Items

Table of Contents

- Water.
 - One gallon per person and pet, per day, for at least three days.
- Non-Perishable Food.
- Paper/Plastic plates, cups, and utensils
- First Aid Kit.
 - Include your pets. Talk to the local veterinarian clinic.
- Medication (Prescribed and Over the Counter).
- Radio (Battery Operated or Hand Cranked).
- Flashlight.
- Extra Batteries.
 - For all battery operated equipment.
- Cell Phone Charger (Consider Solar)
- Personnel and Pet Sanitation.
 - Moist wipes.
 - Toothbrush and toothpaste.
 - Garbage bags with ties.
 - Paper towels.
 - Pet litter.
 - Newspapers.
- Sleeping Bags, Blankets, and Pillows.
 - Don't forget your pets.
- Board Games.
- Dust Masks.
- Tools.
 - To turn off utilities.
- Baby Supplies.
- Other Pet Supplies.
 - Airline approved kennel.
 - This is required in the event you have to relocate to a shelter.
 - Toys.
- Local Maps.
- Emergency Contact Numbers.
 - Work, on-base, and off-base.

SECTION 5: MASS WARNING AND NOTIFICATION

Table of Contents



The main purpose of mass warning and notification (MWN) is to save lives. It is the primary tool we use to notify our community members of the existence of an emergency situation and issue the necessary instructions to provide appropriate response and/or individual actions. We also use pre-recorded messages on installation status that personnel can receive by calling their community information line.

The family of systems that our community uses for MWN are, but not limited to Giant Voice, Indoor Voice (indoor voice), and AtHoc.

Giant Voice is a wide area notification system that is used on-base and in our local communities to alert personnel for different types of emergency situations and can range from tones to verbal notifications.

Indoor Voice is an interior building notification system, linked to the Giant Voice System sounding the same alerts. It is located in select facilities around our communities, primarily in mass gathering areas like lodging and the Post Exchange.

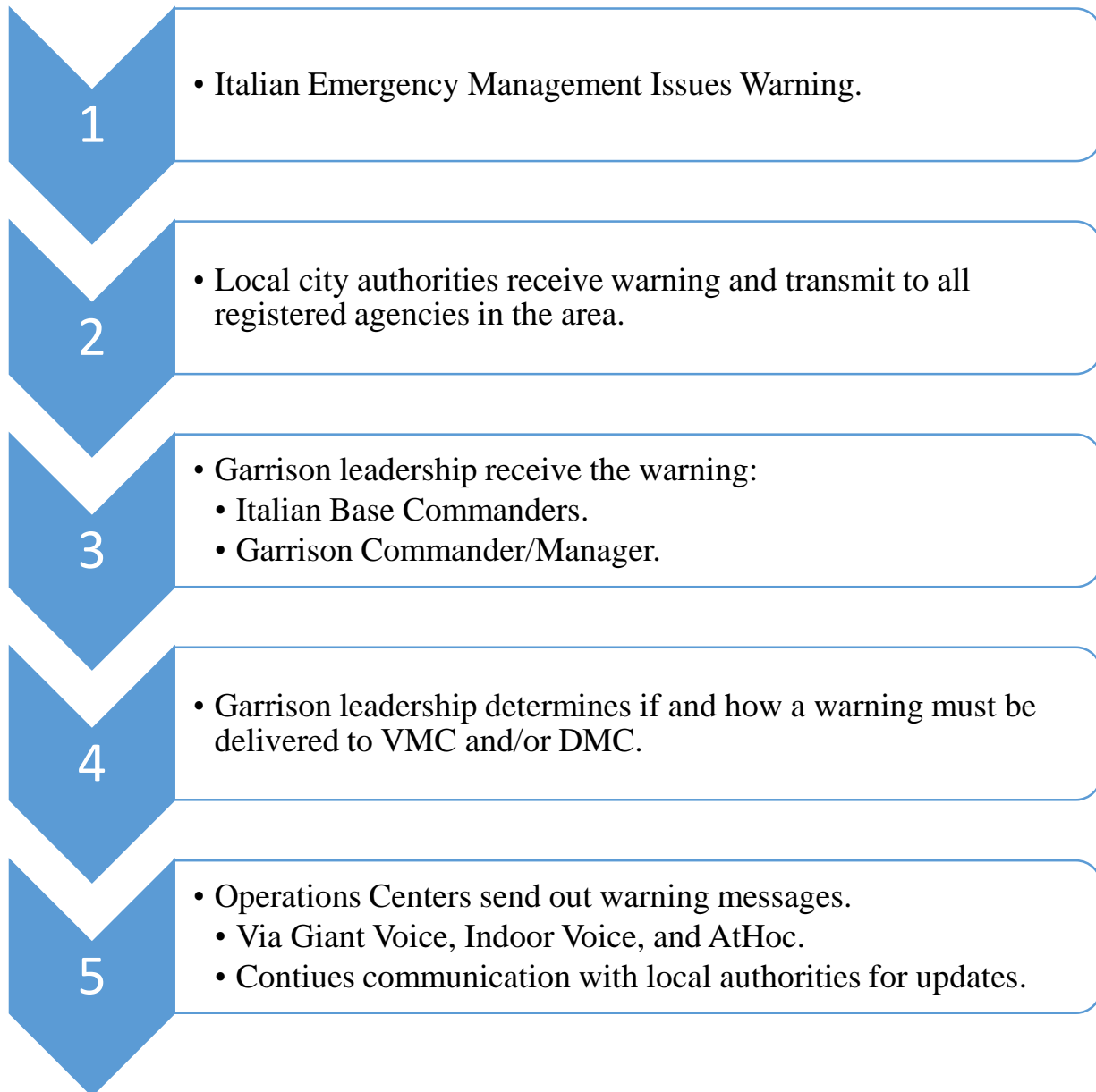
AtHoc is a network and telephonic alerting system (NAS)(TAS), that our community uses to send alerts to our community via desktop pop-ups, work and personal emails, telephones (work, home, cell), and a mobile notification smartphone application.

Installation information line is a phone number that personnel can call for pre-recorded messages on the status of our installations. Pre-recorded messages include, and are not limited to.

SECTION 5.1: Warning and Notification Process

Table of Contents

The warning and notification process that our host nation uses is much different than what a lot of us are used to. Their system is similar to our AtHoc system, and is used to send warnings to citizens and guests through analog phone lines (home phone). The issue is that a lot of us do not have analog phones, or we aren't fluent in Italian. Because of this, our communities have a process to ensure that U.S. personnel are getting warned of potential emergencies.



SECTION 5.2: Warning Signals

Table of Contents

Warning signals are the sounds and instructions that you will hear over our giant and indoor voice systems on-post, and the local giant voice system in our local community. It is imperative that you understand what you will hear, and what actions you should take.

Warning Signals / Individual Actions

Note: When you hear any warning signal, always Monitor AFN and Public Affairs media sources. (See Section 6)

USAG Italy Warning Signals

- 3-5 minute steady tone.
 - Primarily used for tornadoes unless accompanied by a verbal message.
 - Immediately seek shelter.
- Flood Watch
 - Flooding is possible.
- Flood Warning
 - Flooding is currently occurring or will occur soon.
- Shelter-in-Place. (Verbal and AtHoc message)
 - Immediately go to pre-identified locations.
- Lockdown, or Active Shooter (Verbal and AtHoc message)
 - Immediately start lock-down procedures.
- All Clear. (Verbal and AtHoc message)
 - Resume normal operations or initiate recovery.

Italy Flood Warning Signals

- State of Attention. (Verbal)
 - Forecast indicates potentially hazardous situations.
- 5 each, 10 second tones, separated by a 5 second pause.
 - State of Pre-Emergency.
 - 3 to 5 hours before the maximum level of flood expected.
- 60 second steady tone.
 - State of Alert.
 - 1 hour before maximum level of flood expected.
- 2 each, 20 second tones, separated by a 30 second pause.
 - End of emergency.
 - Beginning of recovery.

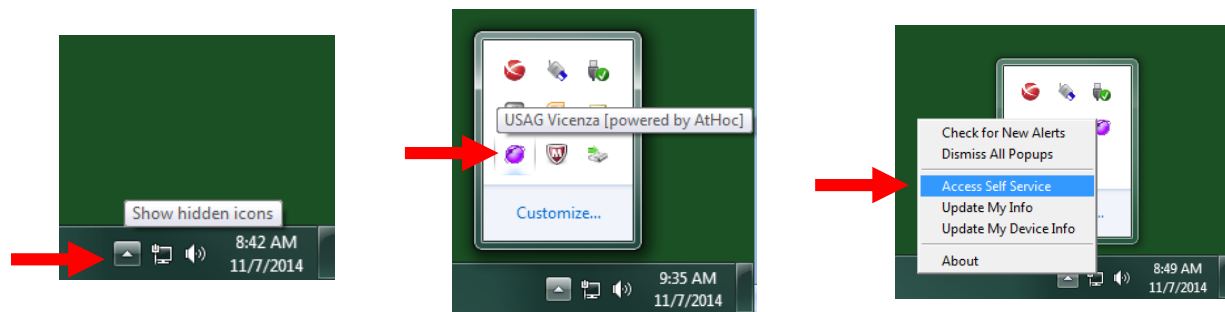
SECTION 5.3: AtHoc

Table of Contents

AtHoc is USAG Italy's NAS and TAS warning system that is used for sending alerts to our entire community. For all personnel that have a Common Access Card, and their computer system is under the garrison server, they can access AtHoc through their computer system, and update their contact information. For all other personnel, they must register through the USAG Italy Emergency Management Office.

Once personnel are registered they can install the "AtHoc Notifier" smartphone application. It is a free application that can be downloaded from your smartphone play store. Reminder: You must first register and have an active email address associated with the USAG Italy AtHoc system.

Below are simple instructions for personnel whose computer is on the garrison server. For all others, please contact the Emergency Management Office for registration.



The image shows two screenshots of the AtHoc web interface. The left screenshot is the user registration form, with red arrows pointing to the following fields: Username (EUR\1151178916.civ), First Name (First), Last Name (Last), Select Your Organization (Select Hierarchy), Duty Status (*Please Select), and Primary Duty Location (*Please Select). The right screenshot is the 'Self Service Devices' page, with red arrows pointing to the following fields: Phone - Work, Phone - Mobile, Email - Work, Text Messaging, and Email Personal. The page also shows 'ATHoc Notifier: Active (1)'.

NOTE: Follow formatting provided in AtHoc. It must be a commercial number. (+39#####)

SECTION 6: EMERGENCY NUMBERS AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Table of Contents

| USAG ITALY EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| EMERGENCY SITUATION | VMC | | DMC | |
| | OFF-POST | ON-POST | OFF-POST | ON-POST |
| MEDICAL EMERGENCY | 118 | DSN: 634-7626 COMM: 800-064-007 | 118 | DSN: 112 COMM: 050-54-7575 |
| FIRE | 115 | DSN: 634-7626 COMM: 800-064-007 | 115 | DSN: 112 COMM: 050-54-7575 |
| LAW ENFORCEMENT | Cell: 0444-71-7626 COMM: 800-064-007 | DSN: 634-7626 COMM: 800-064-007 | Cell/Comm: 050-54-XXXX | DSN: 112 COMM: 050-54-7575 |
| QUICK 24/7 NUMBERS | | | HANDY GPS COORDINATES | |
| PROVIDER | NUMBER | | AREA | COORDINATES |
| | VMC | DMC | | |
| EUROPEAN UNION (EU) | 112 (Wherever you are in the EU) | | SAN BORTOLO | 45.555207, 11.545896 |
| TRI-CARE NURSE ADVISE LINE | COMM: 800-877-660 | | SAN BORTOLO PARKING LOT | 45.555873, 11.548347 |
| CHAPLAIN | DSN: 634-5273 COMM: 0444-71-5273 | DSN: 633-7267 COMM: 050-54-7267 | CASERMA EDERLE MAIN GATE | 45.540853, 11.579665 |
| DOMESTIC ABUSE/ADVOCACY (FAP) | DSN: 634-5878 COMM: 0444-71-5878 | DSN: 633-7486 COMM: 050-54-7486 | CASERMA DEL DIN | 45.569622, 11.523886 |
| SEXUAL ASSAULT/ADVOCACY (SHARP) | DSN: 634-7272 COMM: 0444-71-7272 | | CAMP DARBY (MAIN) | 43.646873, 10.352866 |
| GARRISON OPERATIONS | DSN: 634-7867 COMM: 0444-71-7867 | DSN: 633-7684 COMM: 050-54-7684 | CAMP DARBY (DEPOT) | 43.623701, 10.353882 |
| SUICIDE PREVENTION HOTLINE | DSN: 118 COMM: 001-866-989-9599 | | CISANELLO HOSPITAL (PISA) | 43.707058, 10.440316 |
| SAN BORTOLO HOSPITAL PATIENT LIAISON | DSN: 634-8384 COMM: 0444-75-3300 (24hr) | | CISANELLO HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM (PISA) | 43.704325, 10.440797 |
| CISANELLO HOSPITAL (PISA) | | COMM: 050-992111 | SAN ROSSORE CLINIC (PISA) | 43.724103, 10.375174 |
| CISANELLO HOSPITAL PATIENT LIAISON (PISA) | | 911 | PRESIDIO OSPEDALIERO RIUNITI (LIVORNO HOSPITAL) | 43.549624, 10.327298 |
| CISANELLO HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM (PISA) | | COMM: 050-992300 | EMERGENCY ROOM (LIVORNO HOSPITAL) | 43.548774, 10.325679 |
| SAN ROSSORE CLINIC (PISA) | | COMM: 050-586111 | | |
| PRESIDIO OSPEDALIERO RIUNITI (LIVORNO HOSPITAL) | | COMM: 0586-223111 | | |
| EMERGENCY ROOM (LIVORNO) | | COMM: 0586-223329 | | |

Additional Resources

| |
|---|
| <p>USAG Italy Emergency Management Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building 109, Room 111 (Caserma Ederle) • DSN: 637-8015/8022 • Commercial: +39-0444-61-8015/8022 • Email: usarmy.vicenza.imcom-europe.list.emergency-managers@mail.mil |
| <p>DMC Emergency Management Support Office (Building 303, Room 4 - Camp Darby)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSN: 633-8311/7033 • Commercial: +39-050-54-8311/7033 |
| <p>American Red Cross (Building 333 - Caserma Ederle)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSN: 634-7089 • Commercial: +39-0444-71-7089 • http://www.usag.vicenza.army.mil/sites/local/redcross.asp |
| <p>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.ready.gov |
| <p>Ready Army Community Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.acsim.army.mil/readyarmy |
| <p>City of Vicenza Website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.comune.vicenza.it |
| <p>City of Livorno Website</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.comune.livorno.it |
| <p>Google Translate (For City of Vicenza and Livorno websites)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://translate.google.com |
| <p>Vicenza Military Community Homepage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.usag.vicenza.army.mil/sites/local |
| <p>Darby Military Community Homepage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.usag.livorno.army.mil |
| <p>Local AFN Radio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFN Vicenza “The Eagle” – FM 106.0 / AFN Decoder Channel 142 |
| <p>Facebook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vicenza Military Community - https://www.facebook.com/VMCIItaly • Darby Military Community - https://www.facebook.com/camp.darby |
| <p>VMC Community Information Lines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSN: 637-8888 • Commercial: +39-0444-61-8888 |
| <p>DMC Community Information Lines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSN: 633-7999 • Commercial: +39-050-54-7999 |

Ready for an Emergency? You can be.



USAG Italy Emergency Management Office
DSN: 314-637-8015/8022
Commercial: (+39) 0444-61-8015/8022

"The Army's Home South of the Alps"