UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJO 3140.1E
G-3/5

12 MAY 2025

MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE ORDER 3140.1E

From: Commander
To: Distribution List

Subj: REGIONAL METEOROLOGY AND OCEANOGRAPHY (METOC) OPERATIONS

Ref: (a) CMC Washington DC 050020Z Apr 06, METOC Services to the Supporting Establishments and the MAGTF
(b) NAVMC 3500.38E
(c) OPNAVINST 3140.24G
(d) OPNAVINST 3710.7V
(e) NAVMETOCCOMINST 3140.14F
(f) MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJO 3440.6J
(g) MOU MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ/MCINCR of 28 Oct 14

Encl: (1) MCIEAST RMC Support Matrix
(2) Terminology for Common Adverse Weather Events
(3) Watch, Warnings, Notifications, and Advisories (WWNA) Criteria/Critical Thresholds

1. Situation. Per reference (a), the Regional METOC Center (RMC) is established at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point (MCAS CHERPT) and will function as the Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ) RMC. As the meteorological authority for MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, the RMC will provide oversight to facilities within the CAMLEJ area of responsibility (AOR) to include Marine Corps Air Facility Quantico (MCAF QUANT).

2. Cancellation. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJO 3140.1D.

3. Mission

a. The RMC shall provide timely, accurate, and reliable garrison METOC forecasting support for aviation weather and resource protection support to all MCIEAST Installations and MCAF QUANT. The RMC along with Satellite METOC Offices shall facilitate Base Operations Support, Operational Risk Management, and safety of flight requirements for the MCIEAST AOR. The RMC shall manage Training and Readiness requirements ensuring MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ METOC personnel achieve and retain appropriate certifications, qualifications, and designations, in accordance with reference (b). An implied task in support of the mission is to conduct quality assurance on forecasted information provided by the RMC and its Satellite METOC Offices.

b. Summary of Revision. All revisions to this Order focused on updating applicable references, updating terminology, including MCICOM where applicable, and ensuring duties and responsibilities were better defined between Satellite METOC Offices and the Regional METOC Center (RMC).

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. In accordance with the references, provide 24-hour regionalized METOC information, products, and services in support of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. The RMC will advise and assist the Commanding General (CG) and MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ staff in matters pertaining to METOC policies, procedures, manpower requirements, doctrine, training, and equipment for all facilities within the MCIEAST AOR to include MCAF QUANT.

(2) Concept of Operations

(a) The MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ RMC relies on the interaction of several organizations such as the Navy Fleet Weather Center (FWC), Norfolk, Virginia, the Air Force Weather Agency, the National Weather Service, and the National Hurricane Center for access to raw data and technical support. As the senior meteorological authority for the region, the RMC shall ensure METOC support is provided to all MCIEAST Installations and MCAF QUANT.

(b) Satellite METOC Offices located at other MCIEAST Installations shall provide support to Air Station Commanders, tenant and transient aircrews, per enclosure (1), with appropriately qualified personnel during designated working hours.

(c) Operational Control (OPCON) of the RMC and satellite METOC offices is the responsibility of the G-3/5 Aviation Plans and Policies (APP) Division of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. MCAS Commanders have Tactical Control (TACON) of their respective air station METOC section. RMC METOC personnel are under Administrative Control (ADCON) of their respective local Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron. As the higher Marine Corps METOC authority for the region, the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ RMC shall ensure METOC support is provided to all MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ installations.

b. Tasks

(1) RMC shall:

(a) Advise and assist the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ G-3/5 and regional staff in matters pertaining to METOC policies, procedures, manpower, doctrine, training, and equipment.

(b) Perform duties as a member of the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ CG's Readiness Inspection Program.

(c) Establish liaison with the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, on Table of Organization reviews within MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ.

(d) Establish liaison with METOC staff within Marine Corps Installations Command, II Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), subordinate commands within II MEF, and Navy Fleet Weather Centers concerning routine coordination of training opportunities to assist training and readiness of METOC personnel, and coordinate Fleet Assistance Program agreements.

(e) Conduct an annual review of the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Destructive Weather Order (reference (f)) for currency of METOC information, services, and responsibilities in the event of a destructive weather event.

(f) Provide guidance on METOC website content and policy compliance for the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ RMC site. Website hosting and maintenance are the responsibility of the Navy FWC, Norfolk. Oversight on daily updates is the responsibility of the RMC.

(g) Assess and document equipment capabilities and deficiencies and formulate new requirements as required for MCIEAST Installations.

(h) Provide guidance on the implementation of policies and procedures contained within the local Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for each of the Satellite METOC Offices.

(i) Provide oversight, assistance, and guidelines for the conduct of Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) training, in accordance with reference (b), for all MCIEAST forecasters via a standardized training program. Site visits should be conducted quarterly, or as necessary, to provide sufficient oversight.

(j) Participate as a member of METOC certification, qualification, and designation programs for MCIEAST forecasters. Submit recommendations for certification, qualification, and designation to appropriate commanders via the RMC.

(k) Coordinate MCIEAST METOC supplemental school seats and identify nominees for attendance.

(l) Monitor Flight Weather Briefer for incoming DD-175-1 requests ensuring completion by Satellite METOC Offices during designated working hours.

(m) To ensure the accurate and timely dissemination of forecasts, during designated working hours, the Watch Floor Supervisor at the RMC will contact Satellite METOC Offices prior to the dissemination or issuance of a Terminal Aerodrome Forecast (TAF) or Watch, Warning, and Advisory (WWA).

(n) All WWAs issued in support of MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJO installations will be transmitted to the satellite METOC offices, airfield operations organizational mailboxes, installation emergency managers, ranges, base pool staff, medical officer-of-the day, each Command Duty Officer (CDO), and the impacted installation's airfield Operation Duty Officer (ODO) via means established by the RMC. Other need-to-know customers may be added upon request. Established transmission methods include Non-secure Internet Protocol (NIPR) email, AtHoc notification system, and/or telephone.

(o) The RMC Watch Floor Supervisor will conduct a turnover with Satellite METOC Offices prior to assuming and relinquishing the duties of supporting said Installations.

(p) Plan, program, and budget for RMC support within the MCIEAST AOR.

(q) Be prepared to assume the responsibilities of Regional METOC Center West duties in the event of a loss of their capability.

(2) MCIEAST MCAS/MCAF Satellite METOC Offices shall:

(a) Satellite METOC offices shall provide support, as outlined in enclosure (1), to their respective airfields during designated work hours. Closure of Satellite METOC Offices prior to designated work hours requires communication with the RMC Officer-in-Charge.

(b) In the event of destructive weather as defined within enclosure (2), which warrants standing up the Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), support will be the responsibility of METOC personnel at each MCAS/MCAF.

(c) Appropriately staff satellite METOC offices during destructive weather events based on operational support requirements.

(d) Monitor Flight Weather Briefer and complete DD-175 requests originating from respective Air Station/Facility during designated work hours.

(e) Utilizing RMC quality assurance guidelines provide feedback to the RMC on product accuracy and forecaster proficiency.

(f) During established hours of operation RMC Satellite METOC Offices shall update website information pertaining to their respective airfield.

(g) Additional support responsibilities will be outlined in the local SOP of each Satellite METOC Office.

(h) Outside of designated working hours Satellite METOC Offices shall assume responsibility for METOC support provided to their respective Air Station/Facility when directed by the RMC.

(i) Relay adverse or administrative issues, such as manpower shortages, that impact operations to the RMC OIC and Chief.

(3) MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, G-3/5, Aviation Plans and Policies (APP) shall:

(a) Coordinate with MCAS CHERPT staff to develop and establish MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ METOC policy.

(b) Assess and monitor MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ RMC METOC capabilities to meet the requirements of MCIEAST commands.

(c) Provide regional oversight and direction of the RMC.

(d) Provide personnel staffing coordination with organizations and commands outside of MCIEAST as required.

(4) MCAS CHERPT shall:

(a) Provide supervision of RMC operations.

(b) Plan, program, and budget for MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ RMC support within the MCIEAST AOR.

5. Administration and Logistics

a. Additional information regarding the specific duties and responsibilities are outlined in enclosure (1), METOC Support Matrix which is further delineated and defined in references (e) and (f). Enclosures (2) and (3) provide amplifying information.

b. Recommendations for changes to this Order should be submitted to the CG MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ (Attn: G-3/5, Operations and Plans Division, APP Branch).

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to all MCIEAST commands, its subordinate commands, the staff sections identified in this Order, and MCAF QUANT.

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

G. B. PACE
Acting

DISTRIBUTION: A/B (plus MCAF QUANT)

MCIEAST RMC Support Matrix

Product	RMC	Satellite Offices	MCBs/Facilities
Phone Calls/Email	X	β	N/A
DD175-1/1801	X	β	N/A
TAFS	X	β	N/A
Observations	X	Ω	N/A
Warnings and Advisories	X	β	X
Destructive Weather Updates	X	Ω*	X
AtHoc	X	β	X
HWD Packages	X	β	N/A
EOTDA	X	β*	N/A
WBGTI	X	Ω	N/A
PMSV	X	Ω	N/A
PIREPS	X	β	N/A
IGS/Course Rules Brief	X	Ω	N/A
Climatology Requests	X	β	N/A
Aircraft Mishap	X	β	N/A
Daily 96-Hour Brief (Via Web)	X	X	X
Littoral Products	X	β	N/A
Local/Special Support	X	β	X

Note (1): The MCIEAST RMC will always provide all support to MCAS Cherry Point operations. The MCIEAST RMC assumes responsibility after satellite METOC offices have been properly relieved and/or airfield operations have concluded.

Note (2): Satellite Offices include MCAS New River, MCAS Beaufort, and MCAF Quantico.

Note (3): Marine Corps Bases/ facilities include MCALF Bogue Field, MCRD Parris Island, MCLB Albany, MCSF Blount Island, and Kinston Global Transpark.

X Responsibility of the MCIEAST RMC.

β Responsibility of the satellite METOC offices during their established work hours or airfield hours.

Ω Sole responsibility of the satellite METOC offices.

***** RMC will fully support if satellite office is unable to complete request.

N/A Not applicable to location.

Terminology for Common Adverse Weather Events

1. Storm. Any disturbed state of the atmosphere, especially affecting the Earth's surface, and strongly implying destructive and otherwise unsafe weather. Storms range in scale from tornadoes and thunderstorms to tropical cyclones to synoptic-scale extra tropical cyclones.

2. Tropical Storm Systems

a. Tropical Depression. A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. one-minute average) is 33 knots (38 mph) or less. Tropical depressions will be identified by numbers, with the first tropical depression of the calendar year (CY) being Tropical Depression One.

b. Tropical Storm. A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. one-minute average) ranges from 34 knots (39 mph) to 63 knots (73 mph). Tropical storms will be issued names for tracking purposes, with the first tropical storm of the CY being issued a name starting with the letter "A" and proceeding through the alphabet with each sequential storm for the season.

c. Hurricane. A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind (using the U.S. 1-minute average) is 64 knots (74 mph) or more.

(1) Category I Hurricane. Sustained winds of 64 to 82 knots (74-95 mph).

(2) Category II Hurricane. Sustained winds of 83 to 95 knots (96-109 mph).

(3) Category III Hurricane. Sustained winds of 96 to 113 knots (110-130 mph).

(4) Category IV Hurricane. Sustained winds of 114 to 135 knots (131-155 mph).

(5) Category V Hurricane. Sustained winds above 135 knots (155 mph).

3. Non-Tropical Storm Systems

a. Gale. An extra-tropical low or an area of sustained surface winds of 34 (39 mph) to 47 knots (54 mph).

b. Severe Local Storm. A convective storm that usually covers a relatively small geographic area, or moves in a narrow path, and is sufficiently intense to threaten life and/or property. Examples include severe thunderstorms with large hail, damaging wind, or tornadoes. Although cloud-to-ground lightning does not meet the criteria for severe local storms, it is acknowledged to be highly dangerous and a leading cause of deaths, injuries, and damage from thunderstorms. A thunderstorm need not be severe to generate frequent cloud-to-ground lightning. Additionally, excessive localized convective rains are not classified as severe storms but often are the product of severe local storms. Such rainfall may result in related phenomena (flash floods) that threaten life and property.

c. Thunderstorm. A local storm produced by a cumulonimbus cloud and accompanied by lightning and thunder with possible wind gusts of less than 50 knots (58 mph) and/or hail less than 3/4 inch in diameter at the surface.

d. Severe Thunderstorm. A thunderstorm that produces a tornado, winds of at least 58 mph (50 knots), and/or hail at least 3/4 inch in diameter. Structural wind damage may imply the occurrence of a severe thunderstorm. A thunderstorm wind equal to or greater than 40 mph (35 knots) and/or hail of at least 1/2 inch is defined as approaching severe.

e. Destructive Wind. Any wind, gusts or sustained, that reaches or exceeds 50 knots (58 mph).

f. Funnel Cloud. A condensation cloud, typically funnel-shaped and extending outward from a cumuliform cloud, associated with a rotating column of air (a vortex) that may or may not be in contact with the surface. If the rotation is violent and in contact with the surface, the vortex is a tornado.

g. Waterspout. A waterspout is an intense columnar vortex (usually appearing as a funnel-shaped cloud) that occurs over a body of water, connected to a cumuliform cloud. In the common form, it is a non-supercell tornado over water.

h. Tornado. A rotating column of air, in contact with the surface, pendant from a cumuliform cloud, and often visible as a funnel cloud and/or circulating debris/dust at the ground. Tornadoes are one of the most destructive types of storms known and, by definition, touch and track along the ground with winds estimated at 100 to more than 250 knots (115-288 mph) and updrafts of 75 to 175 knots (86-201 mph). Tornadoes move at speeds of approximately 20-35 knots (23-40 mph) and have an average lifespan of 20 minutes. However, it is not uncommon for several tornadoes to develop, either in clusters or in succession, from the same parent thunderstorm, or line of thunderstorms that may last for several hours. Tornadoes are

most often associated with the violent storm systems containing heavy rain, lightning, and hail. The intensity of tornadoes is defined according to the Enhanced Fujita Scale (F Scale), which range from F0 to F5:

(1) F0 Tornado - wind speeds of 56 to 73 knots (65-85 mph).

(2) F1 Tornado - wind speeds of 74 to 95 knots (86-110 mph).

(3) F2 Tornado - wind speeds of 96 to 117 knots (111-135 mph).

(4) F3 Tornado - wind speeds of 118 to 143 knots (136-165 mph).

(5) F4 Tornado - wind speeds of 144 to 173 knots (166-200 mph).

(6) F5 Tornado - wind speeds of 174 knots (200 mph) or greater.

i. Snowstorm. A storm characterized by a fall of frozen precipitation in the form of snow in an amount of two or more inches.

j. Ice Storm. The term "ice storm" is used to describe occasions when damaging accumulations of ice are expected during freezing rain situations. Significant accumulations of ice may pull down trees and utility lines, resulting in loss of power and communication. These accumulations of ice make walking and driving extremely dangerous. Significant ice accumulations are usually accumulations of 1/4 inch or greater.

4. Miscellaneous Terms. The following terms are related to major and local storm systems. These terms supplement the above to provide a full explanation of the weather information that may be passed.

a. Destructive Weather (DxWx). An umbrella term that encompasses specific weather events such as Severe Thunderstorms/Destructive Wind Events (Tornadoes/Funnel Clouds), Heavy Rain and or Flash Flooding, Tropical Cyclones (Tropical Depressions/Storms and Hurricanes), and Winter Storms.

b. Gust. A gust is defined as a rapid increase in wind speed that lasts for less than two minutes.

c. Storm Surge. An abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the cyclone. Storm surge is usually estimated by subtracting the normal or astronomic tide from the observed storm tide.

d. Storm Tide. The actual level of sea water resulting from the astronomic tide combined with the storm surge. Most National Weather Service flood statements, watches, or warnings quantifying above-normal tides will report the Storm Tide.

e. Flood. The inundation of areas not normally submerged caused by torrential rain and/or storm tide and capable of extensive damage in low-lying areas.

Watch, Warnings, Notifications, and Advisories (WWNA) Criteria/Critical Thresholds

1. WWA. This enclosure represents the specific Destructive Weather Watch, WWA criteria and thresholds to be utilized by forecasting activities within MCIEAST.

a. Thunderstorm Watch (T2): Destructive winds and accompanying thunderstorms are occurring, or are forecasted to occur, within 25 nautical miles (NM) or six hours. Associated lightning/thunder, torrential rain, hail, downbursts, and sudden wind shifts are possible. Take precautions that will permit establishment of an appropriate state of readiness on short notice.

b. Thunderstorm Warning (T1): Destructive wind and accompanying thunderstorms are occurring, or are forecasted to occur, within 10 NM or expected within one hour. Associated lightning/thunder, torrential rain, hail, downbursts, and sudden wind shifts are possible. Additionally, this warning will be set if any portion of the installation is within an NWS WW and the weather is progressing as forecasted. Take immediate safety precautions and shelter.

c. Severe Thunderstorm Watch (Severe T2): Severe thunderstorms are defined as having wind speeds of greater than 50 knots, hail greater than 3/4-inch diameter and/or tornadoes. Destructive winds accompanying the severe thunderstorms are occurring, or are forecasted to occur, within 25 NM or expected within six hours. Associated lightning/thunder, torrential rain, hail, severe downbursts, sudden wind shifts, and tornado activity are possible. Take precautions that will permit establishment of an appropriate state of readiness on short notice. Additionally, this warning will be set if any portion of the installation is within an NWS Watch Box (WW) and the weather is progressing as forecasted.

d. Severe Thunderstorm Warning (Severe T1): Severe thunderstorms are defined as having gusts of wind greater than 50 knots, hail greater than 3/4-inch diameter and/or tornadoes. Destructive winds accompanying the severe thunderstorms are occurring, or are forecasted to occur, within 10 NM, or expected within one hour. Associated lightning/thunder, torrential rain, hail, severe downbursts, sudden wind shifts, and tornadic activity are possible. Additionally, this warning will be set if any portion of the installation is within a NWS WW and the weather is progressing as forecasted. Take immediate safety precautions and shelter.

**** Note: Lightning Notifications are a verification that a lightning strike has already occurred. They are not forecasted warnings or intended to be used as a decision point to execute safety plans. ****

e. Lightning within 25 NM Notification: Lightning is imminent or occurring within 25 NM of the installation. Specific to F-35 Ops in accordance with JTDR F35-AAB-A204000010.

f. Lightning within 10 NM Notification: Lightning is imminent or occurring within 10 NM of the installation. Specific to Ordnance operations in accordance with NAVSEA OP 5 VOL I.

g. Lightning within five NM Notification: Lightning is imminent or occurring within five NM of the installation. Specific for fuels in accordance with NAVAIR 00-80T-109. Lightning within notifications follow standard weather forecasting conventions wherein the forecast is centered on an airport runway complex and extend outward for the distance specified. At installations and facilities which lack airport runways, a point at the base's approximate center of activity will be used. When lightning is within five or 10 NM of the installation, all personnel should remain indoors whenever practical. Lightning Notifications are called out after the strike has occurred. Thunderstorm Warnings (T1) are the decision point for commanders to begin executing safety plans for lightning per the reference as lightning is expected within an hour.

h. Tornado Watch: Tornados are occurring, or forecasted to occur, within 25 NM or expected within six hours. Additionally, this warning will be set if any portion of the installation is within a NWS WW and the weather is progressing as forecasted.

i. Tornado Warning: Tornados are occurring, or forecasted to occur, within 10 NM or expected within one hour. Additionally, this warning will be set if any portion of the installation is within a NWS WW and the weather is progressing as forecasted.

j. Local Wind Warning: Sustained winds 18 to 33 knots or gusts to 25 knots are occurring, or forecasted to occur, during the specified time period.

k. Gale Warning: Sustained winds of 34 to 47 knots are occurring, or forecasted to occur, for harbors, inland waters, ocean areas, airfields and installations during the specified time period.

l. Cross Wind Advisory: Advisory issued when strong or gusty winds are forecasted to cross the local runway at a significant angle from zero to 90 degrees, with a crosswind component of 15 knots or greater.

m. Storm Warning: Sustained wind of 48 knots or greater are occurring, or forecasted to occur, for harbors, inland waters, ocean areas, airfields, and Installations during the specified time period.

n. Frost/Freeze warning: Any time temperatures are forecasted to fall below 32 Fahrenheit (F). *MCAF Quantico is excluded from this warning.

o. Hard freeze Warning: Temperatures are forecast to be below 32F for more than 24 hours or the temperature is forecasted to fall below 20F.

p. Freezing Precipitation Advisory: Freezing precipitation is occurring or is forecasted to occur, with total accumulations of up to 1/4 inch possible during the specified time period.

q. Freezing Precipitation Warning: Freezing precipitation is forecasted to occur, with total accumulations greater than 1/4 inch.

r. Light to Moderate Snow Warning: Snowfall is occurring, or forecasted to occur, with total accumulations of up to two inches possible within 12 hours or up to four inches within 24 hours.

s. Heavy Snow Warning: Snowfall is occurring, or forecasted to occur, with total accumulations of four or more inches expected within 12 hours or six or more inches within 24 hours. May be accompanied by freezing rain or sleet.

2. Warnings, Advisories, and Bulletins Issued by other Federal Agencies. Specific information issued by the National Hurricane Center and/or the NWS will be tracked and forwarded as appropriate. The following examples apply.

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

b. Marine Advisory: Provides detailed hurricane track and wind field information.

c. Small Craft Advisory: Issued by the NWS and will be disseminated as required.

d. Tropical Cyclone Update: Highlights significant changes in a hurricane between advisories.

e. Probability of Hurricane/Tropical Storm Conditions: Provides a measure of the forecast track accuracy. The probabilities have no relation to tropical cyclone intensity.

f. Hurricane Local Statements: Issued by the local NWS office and provides forecasts on how the storm may impact a local area.

g. Tropical Storm Watch: Tropical storm conditions are possible in the specified area within 48 hours.

h. Tropical Storm Warning: Tropical storm conditions are expected in the specified area within 36 hours.

i. Hurricane Watch: Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area within 48 hours.

j. Hurricane Warning: Hurricane conditions are expected within the specified area within 36 hours.

3. Conditions of Readiness. Bases/stations conditions of readiness are the responsibility of the respective Installation EOC. The RMC will provide subject matter expertise regarding destructive weather events, and may at the request of the EOC, disseminate these conditions via normal means, but retains no authority for setting, ending, or extending any condition of readiness. The following weather-related conditions of readiness are currently in use by each Installation.

a. Tropical Cyclone Condition V (TCC V): The potential for the occurrence of destructive weather is elevated, but no specific system threatens the area. TCC V indicates a seasonal destructive weather readiness level, i.e., Atlantic Hurricane Season (1 June to 30 November) is in progress or that a specific storm occurring outside of the Atlantic Hurricane Season is forecast to affect the area within 96 hours.

b. Tropical Cyclone Condition IV (TCC IV): Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are anticipated within 72 hours. Partial activation, as required, of the Installation EOC.

c. Tropical Cyclone Condition III (TCC III): Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are anticipated within 48 hours.

d. Tropical Cyclone Condition II (TCC II): Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are anticipated within 24 hours. Full activation of the Installation EOC.

e. Tropical Cyclone Condition I (TCC I): Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are anticipated within 12 hours.

f. Tropical Cyclone Condition I Caution (TCC IC): Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are anticipated within six hours.

g. Tropical Cyclone Condition I Emergency (TCC IE): The area is currently experiencing destructive winds of 50 knots or greater sustained.

h. Tropical Cyclone Condition I Recovery (TCC IR): The destructive weather system has passed the area, but safety and storm hazards remain. All orders, restrictions, and guidance established in

previous Destructive Weather Conditions remain in effect. The emergency management structure is supporting the speedy return to normal operations by eliminating safety concerns, re-establishing services, utilities, the transportation system, clearing debris, and performing essential repairs.

i. All Clear: The restrictions established in previous TCCs have been canceled. Return to TCC V during season.

j. Winter Storm Condition II: Condition II is set when an ice or snowstorm is forecast for the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ area within 24 hours. Condition II generally corresponds to the NWS's warning and advisory conditions.

k. Winter Storm Condition I: Condition I is set when an ice or snowstorm is expected to affect the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ area within six hours and lasts until the storm passes and the road conditions are deemed to be safe enough to allow cautious travel. Condition I generally corresponds to the NWS's condition.