**(U) 07 June: Storm system forming ; moves rapidly through Caribbean nations**

(U) A large, very strong storm system is forming in the Atlantic Ocean approximately 750 miles off the southeast coast of Cuba. Wilma has become a Category 1 hurricane as it moves northward across the Caribbean and crosses Jamaica with winds of 80 mph. Although Wilma's eye does not cross the Dominican Republic and Haiti to its east, the storm dumps more than 20 inches of rain on Hispaniola. More than 50 people die in flooding and mudslides in Haiti. National Weather Service is monitoring its movement, and will issue additional advisories as the storm develops.

**(U) 08 June: Hurricane Wilma gaining strength**

(U) Wilma strengthens as it moves from Jamaica to Cuba and strikes the historic city of Santiago de Cuba with winds of about 110 mph, only 1 mph below the status of a major Category 3 hurricane. Wilma causes more devastation as it crosses the Bahamas and makes a slight turn to the north-northwest. Storm has the potential to form into hurricane-type storm, but its path at the moment is rather uncertain.

**(U) 09 June: Wilma upgrade to Category 2 hurricane**

(U) Hurricane Wilma moves away from the Bahamas and makes a turn to the northeast off the coast of Florida. News services estimate the death toll in the Caribbean at 70 or more. The storm briefly weakens to a tropical depression, but quickly re-intensifies into a Category 1 hurricane. This storm developing in the Carribean has been upgraded to a Category 2 hurricane, now officially named Hurricane Wilma.

**(U) 10 June: Hurricane Wilma continues up the east coast; dire predictions for storm surge in major cities**

(U) Wilma continues moving northeast on a track that takes it parallel to the coasts of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. But the storm?s center stays well offshore as it approaches latitude 35 degrees north off the coast of North Carolina. Still, the storm sends powerful waves onto North Carolina?s Outer Banks, washing out NC Highway 12 in places. The storm is still a Category 1 hurricane with peak winds of about 80 mph. But an unusual configuration of weather factors is converging, and meteorologists warn that the storm likely will morph into a powerful, hybrid super-storm as it churns northward. A high-pressure cold front to Sandy?s north forces the storm to turn northwest toward major cities such as Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. A full moon will make Wilma's storm surge ? expected to be 11 to 12 feet in some places ? even higher as it makes landfall. Wilma has expanded into a huge storm with winds at approximately 90-95mph and covering about 1,000 miles. Normally protected areas like New York Harbor and Long Island are seeing the worst-cast scenario.

**(U) 10 June, evening: MA Governor issues Hurricane Wilma warning; declares State of Emergency for Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

(U) Massachusetts Governor Blinker declares State of Emergency for Commonwealth of Massachusetts and issued a warning to citizens of the state, warning them that Hurricane Wilma poses a substantial threat to infrastructure in the state and encourages citizens to prepare for power outages, roadway hazards and potential flooding. Civilians are encouraged to have several days of supplies on hand, as the severity of the storm could bring interruptions to services and normal order of business. Governor Blinker has implemented emergency disaster management preparations, and activated portions of the MA Army and Air National Guard.

**(U) 11 June, mid-day: Wilma dumps rain and heavy winds on NC, VA, WV, DC, MD**

(U) At mid-day, Wilma makes its expected sharp turn toward the northwest on a path for the coast of New Jersey. The storm has started interacting with other weather systems, gaining energy in the process. The storm dumps heavy rain and hail in the Appalachian Mountains of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. Wilma will have a run of about 300 miles over open water as it heads for landfall, giving it time to build up a huge storm surge that will be even bigger because of the influence of the full moon. Wilma brings high winds and drenching rains from Washington, D.C. northward, toppling trees and power lines and cutting off electrical power for millions of people.

**(U) 11 June, evening: Hurricane Wilma strength intensifies along East coast**

(U) Hurricane Wilma's center comes ashore near Atlantic City, New Jersey. The storm is no longer considered a hurricane but is now classified as a post-tropical nor?easter. The storm?s unusual path from the southeast makes its storm surge much worse for New Jersey and New York. A cyclone?s strongest winds and highest storm surge are to the front and right of its circulation because the power of the storm?s strongest winds is combined with its forward motion. New York Harbor receives this part of Wilma's impact. The surge is worsened because the full moon has added about a foot to the surge and because Sandy arrives at high tide. The surge ? nearly 14 feet ? is a new record for a storm surge in NYC harbor. The surge tops the seawall at The Battery in Lower Manhattan and floods parts of the city?s subway system. The surge also floods the Hugh Carey Tunnel, which links Lower Manhattan and Brooklyn. The storm?s huge size means that its winds, rains and flooding will pound New Jersey and New York throughout the night and through three cycles of high tides and low tides. Staten Island also is hit very hard by the storm.

**(U) 12 June: Wilma moves northeast over New England, causing additional wind damage and flooding**

(U) Although Wilma has started to move away from New York, the backside of the huge storm is still inflicting punishment on the Northeast. As the day progresses, Wilma weakens as it moves toward the northeast, dumping rain over New England, accompanied by high winds at approximately 70 mph. Parts of MA and southern VT are hit particularly hard by the additional rainfall and wind damage, while the heavy rains cause flash flood conditions in eastern MA and northeastern CT.

**(U) Timeline: 101800JUN17 ? Governor declares a State of Emergency 102000JUN17 ? Warning Order is issued 111800JUN17 ? 26th MEB and subordinates report to Units 120900JUN17 ? Hurricane Wilma hits East Coast, USA; Major impact area of NE 122300JUN17 ? Hurricane Wilma moves off the coast and out of NE 130800JUN17 ? 26th MEB deploys Units to areas as needed 131000JUN17- EN sends element for site recon of damaged highway I-90 Westbound IVO Framingham 131200JUN17 ? NYS requests MP assistance for LE IVO NYC 131600JUN17 ? MPs send units to NYC to assist NYPD 131800JUN17- EN sends element to fill roadway IVO Route 1 Saugus, MA 140800JUN17 ? EN & MPs send units to Northampton Airport 141000JUN17 ? EN send units to Westville Dam IVO Southbridge, MA 141000JUN17 EN send chainsaw teams IVO I-84 I-90 Sturbridge, MA 141400JUN17 ? MP send units to Seaport District, Boston, MA to assist LEOs 141 600JUN17-EN sends elements to Cape Cod Canal for damming and clearing OPs 141800JUN17 ? MP sends Squad for PST mission for TAG IVO Cape Cod 142000JUN17 ? MP send units to CT River Valley IVO Northfield, MA 151000JUN17 ? EN send units to assess storm damage IVO Route 3A 151200JUN17 ? MP send units IVO North Shore MA 171300JUN17- Governor ends State of Emergency. All civilians are sent back to their residences to rebuild. 171500JUN17- All 26th MEB and subordinate units are accounted for back at their home station. All gear and sensitive equipment are accounted for.**

(U) 171500JUN17- All 26th MEB and subordinate units are accounted for back at their home station. All gear and sensitive equipment are accounted for.