Surfside Earthquake and Tsunami Preparedness Guide

An article and practical household planning workbook

For Surfside Ocean Park and the Long Beach Peninsula
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A plan that starts before the shaking

World Tsunami Awareness Day on November 5 is a useful reminder for Surfside residents: preparation has to work from your own front door. A household needs a known route to mapped safety, a backpack that can be carried along it, and a communication plan that still makes sense when phones stop working. [1]

The Long Beach Peninsula presents a demanding planning problem. An evacuation destination must be outside the mapped tsunami hazard zone or be an officially designated vertical evacuation refuge. Moving away from the beach is not enough to establish that a location is safe. A road, dune, clubhouse, or upper floor should never be treated as a refuge merely because it appears higher than the surrounding land.

The essential sequence is straightforward: protect yourself during shaking; after strong or prolonged coastal shaking, evacuate as soon as you can move safely; communicate after reaching safety. Do not wait for a siren or spend the evacuation window gathering possessions. [2]

This guide combines a local preparedness article with checklists and worksheets. It does not assign one street route to every Surfside household. The correct route depends on the starting address, mapped hazard, available paths, and the abilities of the people traveling together. Use the official tools on pages 3 and 13–14 to complete your own plan.

How to use this guide

Read the immediate actions on page 2. Plan and practice your route using pages 3–4. Pack and organize supplies using pages 5–6. Use pages 7–10 for communications and satellite options. Complete assistance arrangements on page 11. Keep the checklist and official links on pages 12–14 accessible offline.

Planning information checked November 6 2026. Maps, alerts, access conditions, and designated facilities can change. During an actual event, follow current official instructions. This is a preparedness document, not a live warning bulletin.

Immediate earthquake and tsunami actions

During shaking

Drop to your hands and knees if you can, cover your head and neck under a sturdy table or desk, and hold on. Stay away from windows and objects that can fall. Do not run outside while the building is shaking. If no table is available, get low and protect your head and neck. Wheelchair and walker users should lock wheels where applicable, cover, and hold on. [3]

When you can move safely

If you are in a coastal hazard area and the earthquake was strong or prolonged, move immediately along your planned route to safety. Sudden unusual ocean movement or a loud ocean roar are also natural tsunami warnings. You do not need to see a wave or receive a phone alert before acting. If you are on the beach and feel an earthquake, leave the beach for high ground or inland as soon as safe. [2]

- Take the ready bag only if it is immediately accessible. Do not search for equipment, fill containers, or return for valuables.
- Use the practiced route and watch for fallen wires, damaged surfaces, debris, and unstable structures.
- Keep moving toward mapped safety. Checking social media and contacting relatives can wait until you are safe.

Understand official tsunami messages

If there is a major earthquake, you should take actions to evacuate immediately. The following warnings may be delayed

Message	Meaning and response
Warning	Flooding is expected or occurring. Move to safety and follow official evacuation instructions.
Advisory	Dangerous currents or waves are expected or occurring near water. Stay off beaches and away from waterways; follow local instructions.
Watch	A tsunami is possible. Monitor official updates and prepare to act.
Information statement	Usually no destructive tsunami threat, or a threat is still being assessed. Read the actual message and subsequent updates.

Messages can change as observations improve. A natural warning requires action even if no official message has arrived. [4]

Once outside the hazard zone

Stay there until local officials say returning is safe. The first wave may not be the largest; hazardous water conditions can persist for hours or days. An evacuation location and a staffed shelter are different things. Shelter availability must be confirmed after the event. [2]

Evacuation routes for Surfside

Start with the official local map

For Surfside, begin with the state-listed Ocean Park to Leadbetter State Park walk-time map, dated 2022 on the state resource page. If your starting point falls outside that sheet, use the adjacent map named for that location. Check for newer versions before relying on a printed copy. [5]

Direct map link
https://mil.wa.gov/asset/6227ba7f504b6

State map index
https://mil.wa.gov/tsunami-resources

Build a route from each starting point

Open the NANnanoosOOS evacuation website at https://nvs.nanoos.org/TsunamiEvac

Locate your address, use the route planning feature where available, and compare the result with the official map and evacuation signs. The state describes web routing for the Peninsula, Ilwaco, and Cape Disappointment; its resource page notes that routing is on the website rather than the mobile app. [5]

☐ Locate your home, beach access, worksite, and any frequently visited address.

☐ Identify a destination outside the evacuation zone and any officially designated refuge relevant to the route.

☐ Write down street turns, trail entrances, landmarks, and alternate paths.

☐ Confirm legal access before practicing. Do not build a routine plan around locked gates or unverified private shortcuts.

☐ Print a readable route map with legend and date; keep copies at home and in bags.

What a route must establish

A statement such as “go east,” “use J Place,” or “drive south” is not a complete Surfside plan. Verify the entire path and its endpoint against the hazard map. Do not assume the bay side, a nearby dune, or any particular street is safe. Avoid adopting a route just because a neighbor uses it. Also any bridges or walkways over water my be downed.

DNR walk-time products use a modeled pace of 2.5 mph. Actual travel may take longer, and maps cannot predict earthquake damage. Time your household with its bags and mobility equipment. Compare your practice time with the map’s arrival and travel information; a model is not a countdown guarantee. [6]

- Plan to travel on foot where feasible; vehicle routes can be obstructed or congested. People who require vehicle or mobility assistance need a realistic arrangement before an emergency. Seek out neighbor help in advance to help with evacuation.. If safe ground is not reachable, contact Pacific County Emergency Management about the gap and available options. Do not presume a proposed evacuation tower is built or open. [6]

Household evacuation route worksheet

Complete one sheet for each regular starting location. Attach the official map with the route clearly marked. A blank worksheet is not a validated evacuation plan.

Starting address and nearest intersection

_____

_____

Official map title version and date

_____

_____

Primary safe destination and why it is outside the mapped zone

_____

_____

Primary route with street turns trail entrances and landmarks

_____

_____

Alternate route and hazards that could make it necessary

_____

_____

Practice record	Household entry
Practice date and conditions	
People and mobility equipment used	
Bag weight and actual travel time	
Steps slopes gates or other barriers	
Assistance needed and backup helper	

Questions to resolve before relying on this route

☐ Can everyone reach the destination at a sustainable pace with required equipment?

☐ Does the alternate path actually reach mapped safety?

☐ Is any refuge officially designated and accessible when needed?

☐ Have seasonal residents visitors caregivers and guests seen the route?

For route questions or an unresolved evacuation gap, contact Pacific County Emergency Management at 360 875 9338 or info@pcema.info. These are preparedness contacts; call 911 for an immediate life-threatening emergency. [7]

Pack a backpack for evacuation

Use a durable bag that leaves hands free and fits the person carrying it. The following is a suggested packing checklist, to adapt to household needs. Test the loaded bag on your route; remove optional items that slow movement. Keep it near the exit and protect contents from rain. Never delay evacuation to finish packing.

Building a Tsunami Evacuation Backpack: Lessons from Japan’s Go-Bag Checklist – Surfside Washington News

https://share.google/pDUzj1m6dKRHr8LnD

Priority	Suggested contents
Navigation and identification	Printed route map and contact card; identification copies; essential medical information; small notebook and pencil.
Light and signaling	Headlamp or flashlight; spare batteries; whistle. Avoid relying only on a phone flashlight.
Water and food	Ready-to-drink water in manageable containers; compact food that needs no cooking; food suited to allergies and medical needs.
Warmth and rain	Rain shell or poncho; warm layer; hat; spare socks; compact emergency blanket or bivy.
Medical essentials	Needed medicines in protective packaging; medication list; glasses; hearing aid batteries; essential small medical supplies.
First aid and hygiene	Compact first aid kit; blister care; disposable gloves; tissues; hand sanitizer; needed hygiene products.
Communication and power	Charged phone; compatible cable and power bank; household radio if practical; written operating instructions.
Personal needs	Small cash; keys; infant supplies or comfort item; pet leash and essential pet supplies as applicable.

Pack for movement rather than storage

Keep heavy items close to your back and urgent items easy to reach. Divide shared equipment among capable carriers, but keep each person’s essential medicines and contact information with that person. Avoid an arbitrary weight target: the useful load is one you can actually carry over the route.

Do not try to carry a two-week household water supply in a tsunami bag. Carry useful immediate supplies without compromising speed, balance, or use of a mobility aid. Store larger reserves separately. Washington distinguishes mobile grab-and-go bags from longer-duration home supplies. [8]

Keep a bedside set

Place sturdy shoes, glasses, a flashlight, and any immediately needed mobility aid where you can reach them. Secure the arrangement so small items are less likely to scatter. Practice finding them without room lighting, without creating a fall risk.

Prepare supplies for an extended disruption

Washington recommends building home reserves for at least two weeks. Those reserves support you when a location is safe to occupy; they are never a reason to stay in or reenter a tsunami evacuation zone. Build supplies gradually and record where they are stored. [8]

Water and food

Use a baseline of one gallon of water per person per day. For two adults for 14 days, that is 28 gallons, before additional needs. Add appropriate pet water and allow for individual requirements. Choose food that can be eaten without refrigeration or cooking and store a manual can opener if needed. [8]

Do not assume Seabreeze Lake, canals, floodwater, or saltwater will provide safe drinking water. Boiling or disinfection does not make fuel- or chemical-contaminated water safe. Follow public health guidance and use a known safe source. A basic outdoor filter is not a guarantee against every contaminant. [9]

Suggested household reserve checklist

☐ Stored drinking water and food with a rotation schedule.

☐ Medication and medical supply arrangements made with the pharmacist or care team.

☐ Lighting spare batteries radio and charging equipment.

☐ Warm clothing bedding rain protection and sturdy footwear.

☐ Sanitation plan with bags toilet supplies hygiene items and safe waste storage.

☐ Food water carriers and medicines for pets.

☐ Copies of key records insurance information and emergency contacts.

☐ Basic tools work gloves fire extinguisher and first aid supplies.

Storage and access

Inventory supplies by location rather than assuming everything in a garage will remain accessible. Consider lawful, permission-based storage with trusted people outside the hazard zone if practical. Do not create an extra stop in the danger zone during evacuation. Keep medicines within their required storage conditions and inspect expiration dates.

Power and fire safety

Plan for essential device charging and learn the equipment’s safe operating limits. Follow manufacturer instructions for batteries and generators. Keep fuel-burning equipment outdoors and away from openings; do not use a grill or generator in a home, garage, or enclosed shelter. Learn utility safety procedures before a disaster rather than experimenting afterward.

Communication when normal service fails

Decide how your household will reconnect before an earthquake. A useful plan works even if there is no signal: each person knows the evacuation destination, a backup meeting location outside the hazard zone, and who will relay information. Texts may succeed when calls do not, but neither is guaranteed. [10]

Set up the plan now

☐ Select an out-of-area contact and give everyone the same printed contact card.

☐ Choose primary and backup meeting places outside the mapped hazard area.

☐ Agree that everyone evacuates from their current location rather than returning home to find others.

☐ Set a reasonable check-in schedule once safe, such as at the top of each hour when service permits.

☐ Keep phone emergency alerts enabled and register for county notifications.

☐ Charge power banks and learn how to operate the radio before it is needed.

Use a short check in message

Suggested message: “This is [name]. I am at [safe location]. With me are [names]. We need [urgent need or none]. Next check in [time].” Send after reaching safety. Avoid sharing unverified reports or posting sensitive medical details publicly.

Receive information through several channels

County alert registration: https://pacificcountyemalerts.genasys.com/
County updates: https://pcema.info/
Official tsunami messages: https://www.tsunami.gov/

Use a battery-powered NOAA Weather Radio and local broadcast information as additional channels. Test reception at home and your planned safe destination. Pacific County says outdoor sirens are intended for people outdoors and are not designed to be heard inside buildings. Do not depend on hearing a siren from bed. [11]

Optional radios and satellite devices

Two-way household radios can help nearby groups if users practice and agree on settings. Buildings, terrain, batteries, and range affect performance. They do not replace official alerts or guarantee access to responders. Observe licensing requirements for the service used. If you own a satellite-capable device, check its actual capabilities, subscription, and operating instructions in advance; do not assume every phone supports satellite messaging.

When no messages go through

Follow the written meeting plan and remain in safety. Do not send someone back into the hazard zone to look for a missing phone or person. Report missing or injured people to responders when possible. Keep 911 for emergencies rather than general information requests.

Satellite messaging on your phone

Satellite communication can provide another way to ask for help or tell family you are safe when local networks fail. Use it after reaching safety. Never stop a tsunami evacuation to point a phone at the sky, install an app, retrieve a dish, or activate a subscription. Features and eligibility below were checked November 6 2026; verify your exact phone and line before relying on them.

Service	What to verify before an emergency
T Mobile T Satellite	Direct-to-phone service using Starlink satellites. Compatible devices can text and use selected satellite-ready apps. Verify your device, line enrollment, supported apps, and emergency messaging eligibility. [12]
Apple satellite features	iPhone 14 and later support Apple satellite features where available. Messages via satellite requires supported software and setup; emergency SOS is a separate workflow. An iPhone 15 Pro can support these features. [13]
Google Pixel Satellite SOS	Google lists Pixel 9 and later devices except Pixel 9a. This includes Pixel 9 Pro XL. Confirm activation and practice the demo. Google’s SOS feature is for emergencies, not a general family texting service. [14]
Verizon satellite messaging	Verizon offers satellite SOS and messaging on selected Android phones through Skylo. Exact models, software, default messaging app, and account eligibility matter. Supported iPhones use Apple features. [15]
AT and T satellite options	AT&T describes supported phone-based satellite features and work with AST SpaceMobile. Do not treat demonstrations or future broadband plans as proof that your line has general satellite voice or data. [16]
Garmin inReach	A separate satellite communicator provides messaging and SOS through Iridium with an active subscription. Activate and test before an outage; the phone app alone is not a satellite terminal. [17]

T Mobile setup and service limits

Check compatibility through T-Mobile and confirm the add-on or included benefit for each line. A 55 Plus or Essentials plan name alone does not establish inclusion. T-Mobile also offers enrollment for eligible customers of other carriers. After enrollment, compatible phones connect automatically when terrestrial service is unavailable; outdoor sky visibility is important. App-based voice chat is not the same as universal ordinary voice calling or a guaranteed 911 voice connection. [12]

Practice the correct emergency workflow

For iPhone, use Apple’s satellite demo and configure emergency contacts; Apple distinguishes ordinary satellite messages from Emergency SOS. For Pixel, check Settings for Satellite SOS availability and use its demo. Do not send a real SOS as a test. Keep devices updated, emergency contacts printed, and a charged power bank ready. Follow the on-screen instructions of the service actually available on your phone. [13–14]

Using home Starlink away from home

Starlink satellite internet uses a separate terminal to provide a Wi-Fi internet connection. It is different from T-Mobile satellite-to-phone service. Skylo is another name you may encounter in phone satellite services; it is not a portable Starlink dish. A T-Mobile 5G Home Internet gateway is cellular equipment and does not become satellite internet simply by adding a battery. [12,15,18]

Decide what equipment you will move

Identify your terminal generation, router, power supply, cables, and mount. A safely accessible, removable home kit may be usable at a temporary location with the right service authorization and power. A roof-mounted dish is a poor evacuation item. Do not climb onto a roof, dismantle equipment during shaking, or return to the hazard zone for it. A separate portable kit stored with permission outside the hazard zone may be a more practical arrangement.

Choose an authorized service arrangement

Residential service is tied to the registered location and does not itself provide roaming. Moving Residential service permanently involves updating the service address and confirming availability. Repeated temporary use calls for a compatible Roam or other applicable plan. Check the options offered for your actual hardware and account, effective dates, billing, and any restrictions before changing plans. Switching back may depend on availability. [18–19]

Transporting a kit to a safe place and then using it while stationary is different from operating it in a moving vehicle. Residential plans do not support in-motion use. Starlink lists compatible hardware and authorized plans for in-motion operation, with limits; do not improvise a vehicle mount. For this preparedness guide, plan on stationary use after arrival. [20]

Prepare a portable kit before it is needed

☐ Confirm kit ownership account access plan eligibility and the intended temporary service location.

☐ Pack the terminal model-specific power supply router if required cables stable stand and weather protection.

☐ Label cable connections and include printed setup steps Wi-Fi name and password.

☐ Carry an approved battery supply and the correct model-specific adapters.

☐ At a safe permitted outdoor location check the sky view with the Starlink app and test a real connection.

☐ Connect your phone to its Wi-Fi and send a check-in; test Wi-Fi calling separately with your carrier if you plan to use it.

What a portable kit does not guarantee

Satellite internet still depends on usable equipment, power, sky visibility, network capacity, and service authorization. Obstructions or severe conditions may interrupt it. Plan changes or activation may need a working connection, so arrange and test service beforehand. Do not assume a disaster will automatically unlock roaming or make an inactive terminal fully functional.

Power and a satellite communication drill

Match power to the exact terminal

Starlink lists average consumption of 75–100 watts for Standard 4 and Standard 4 X. Its Mini help page lists roughly 20–40 watts; the Mini specification sheet lists 25–40 watts. For conservative planning, use the upper end and measure your own complete setup. These figures are averages, not guaranteed maximum demand or battery-sizing limits. [21–22]

For Mini USB power, Starlink specifies a 100 W USB Power Delivery source supporting 20 V at 5 A and the appropriate USB-C cable arrangement. A phone power bank marked with a large capacity is not necessarily capable of that output. Standard kits require their own compatible supply; do not assume the Mini adapter works with them. [22]

Estimate operating time in watt hours

Approximate runtime in hours = battery watt hours × usable fraction ÷ average total watts. As an illustration, a 500 Wh battery with an assumed 80 percent usable energy provides about 4 hours at 100 W, or 10 hours at 40 W. This is arithmetic for planning, not a performance promise. Allow for inverter losses, cold, battery age, startup demand, and other connected loads. Confirm adequate continuous output as well as energy capacity.

Test the full power arrangement. Solar charging varies with daylight, clouds, and shade. Keep fuel-burning equipment outdoors away from openings, following manufacturer guidance.

Run a layered communication drill

☐ At home verify phone satellite eligibility active service software and supported demo.

☐ Write down primary family contact backup contact and the safe meeting location.

☐ At a safe practice location try the available satellite demo or a permitted nonemergency check-in. Never activate SOS to test.

☐ Set up Starlink while stationary with the intended battery and cables; record setup time and total power draw.

☐ Send a short message and retrieve an official update. Pause unnecessary streaming backups and large downloads.

☐ End the drill by practicing the no-connection plan: stay in safety and follow the written meeting arrangement.

Record your household setup

Phone model and carrier _____ Service confirmed on _____
Satellite messaging method _____
Starlink model and plan _____
Battery capacity Wh _____ Measured total watts _____
Safe setup location and equipment custodian _____
Last successful practice _____ Next review _____

Prioritize short messages with your name, safe location, companions, and urgent needs. Satellite availability does not guarantee a fast emergency response. Keep the radio, printed map, and offline meeting plan as independent backups.

Plan for assistance children and pets

Older adults and people with mobility needs

Assign a primary helper and a backup who understand the route and equipment. Practice together at the slower traveler's sustainable pace. Record gates, steps, steep sections, soft ground, and surfaces that challenge wheels. Do not assume an informal promise of help will be available at every hour.

Ask local emergency management about accessible evacuation options if your route cannot be completed. Ask specific questions: Is the destination designated for tsunami safety? Can a mobility device reach it? Is access available at night? Is the route realistic after road damage? A pending request for assistance is not a guaranteed pickup arrangement.

Medical equipment and medication

Prepare a printed list of medicines, doses, allergies, care contacts, and equipment needs. Discuss emergency refills, temperature-sensitive medication, oxygen, and power-dependent equipment with the relevant care team or supplier. Record backup power requirements and who knows how to operate the equipment. Do not change treatment or doses because supplies are uncertain without clinical advice.

Children and separated households

Give children an age-appropriate contact card and rehearse protective actions calmly. Learn school and childcare evacuation and reunification procedures. Agree who may collect children after officials authorize reunification; do not plan to enter an evacuation zone to retrieve them. For visiting grandchildren or guests, explain the route on arrival.

Pets

Keep leashes, harnesses, carriers, identification, and essential medicines ready. Practice getting pets into carriers without delay. Plan how supplies will be carried and where pets can stay after reaching safety; do not assume every emergency shelter accepts all animals. Service animals should remain with their handler whenever possible.

Neighbors seasonal residents and visitors

Exchange contact details with consent and discuss voluntary help arrangements. Keep private medical information private. Rental hosts can place a current evacuation map beside the exit, explain the safe destination, and provide a bag checklist. Seasonal residents should review maps and supplies each time they return, especially after a long absence.

The goal is a specific arrangement that can be practiced: who helps whom, from which location, using which equipment, toward which safe destination. If any part remains unresolved, address it before the next drill.

Practice maintenance and the return home

Suggested preparation schedule

When	Household task
Today	Find the official map; identify the hazard zone and safe destination; enable alerts; place shoes and light by the bed.
This week	Complete the route worksheet; pack and carry the bags; select helpers and an out-of-area contact.
This month	Practice the route safely with household members; resolve access and assistance gaps; begin or expand reserves.
Every six months	Review contacts route access medicines batteries and stored food; revise the plan after changes in ability or household membership.
After moving or major changes	Rebuild the address-specific plan and practice it again.

Make a drill useful

Practice on a safe day, tell participants it is a drill, and record the actual elapsed time. Start from normal locations and carry the planned equipment. Do not simulate hazards by entering traffic, unstable areas, or private land. If the route is too demanding, use that result to improve the plan and seek advice. Do not simply assume you will move faster during an emergency.

After reaching safety

☐ Account for the people with you and provide first aid within your training.

☐ Send a brief check-in if service permits and monitor official information.

☐ Protect against cold and rain while keeping roads and access paths clear.

☐ Tell responders about urgent medical needs and missing people when possible.

☐ Remain outside the hazard zone until officials authorize return.

Returning and recovery

After the all-clear, follow access restrictions and avoid damaged structures, downed lines, and contaminated water. Inspect from a safe position and obtain professional advice where needed. Photograph damage only when it is safe to do so. Follow water-system and public-health instructions before using tap water. Replenish equipment and record what worked and what failed.

Three actions to finish first

Choose and verify the destination. Practice the route with the real household and bags. Share the written communication and assistance plan. Supplies matter, but they become useful only when people can reach a safe place with them.

Official links and source notes

Full URLs are included for printing and sharing. Numbered references identify the official sources supporting the guide. Planning checklists and worksheets are suggested household tools, not an official certification of any route. Links reviewed November 6 2026.

1 World Tsunami Awareness Day — UN designation of November 5
https://mandates.un.org/mandate/A/RES/70/203

2 Immediate tsunami safety — National Weather Service natural warnings evacuation and return
https://www.weather.gov/safety/tsunami-during

3 Earthquake protective actions — Washington Department of Health
https://doh.wa.gov/emergencies/be-prepared-be-safe/severe-weather-and-natural-disasters/earthquakes

4 Tsunami alert meanings — National Weather Service
https://www.weather.gov/safety/tsunami-alerts

5 Peninsula evacuation maps and web routing — Washington Emergency Management map index
https://mil.wa.gov/tsunami-resources

6 Map methods and limitations — Washington DNR tsunami evacuation resources
https://dnr.wa.gov/washington-geological-survey/geologic-hazards-and-environment/tsunamis

7 Local preparedness contacts and updates — Pacific County Emergency Management 360 875 9338
https://pcema.info/

8 Backpacks and household reserves — Washington Emergency Management supplies guidance
https://mil.wa.gov/kits

9 Drinking water safety — CDC emergency water guidance
https://www.cdc.gov/water-emergency/about/index.html

10 Household communication — Wyoming Homeland Security communication planning
https://hls.wyo.gov/being-prepared/communications-plan

11 Outdoor sirens — Pacific County Outdoor Warning System
https://pcema.info/be-informed/outdoor-warning-system/

Direct tools to save

Surfside area map https://mil.wa.gov/asset/6227ba7f504b6
Address routing https://nvs.nanoos.org/TsunamiEvac
County alerts https://pacificcountyemalerts.genasys.com/
Live tsunami bulletins https://www.tsunami.gov/
Earthquake resources https://mil.wa.gov/earthquake

Satellite service links and verification

These are vendor sources rather than guarantees of coverage or emergency performance. Check the exact model, software, plan, location, activation status, and current terms. Service pages can change after this guide is published.

12 T Mobile T Satellite — Compatibility enrollment supported apps and limits
https://www.t-mobile.com/coverage/satellite-phone-service

13 Apple satellite messages — Messages via satellite and emergency workflow distinction
https://support.apple.com/en-us/120930

14 Google Pixel Satellite SOS — Eligibility activation and demo
https://support.google.com/pixelphone/answer/15254448

15 Verizon satellite support — Skylo Android messaging and device requirements
https://www.verizon.com/support/satellite-faqs/

16 AT and T satellite information — Current device features and network development
https://about.att.com/pages/satellite.html

17 Garmin inReach subscription and testing — Active subscription and test guidance
https://support.garmin.com/en-US/?faq=HX8hA43Ys40k1akYC5tAsA

18 Starlink Residential terms — Registered address and roaming limits
https://starlink.com/us/support/article/886607c4-df3e-cdbd-4b3b-f998eda7ad98

19 Starlink service plan changes — Account plan changes and availability
https://starlink.com/support/article/51a36a33-5725-5293-f0d4-743a0cbf4740

20 Starlink in motion rules — Authorized plans and hardware
https://starlink.com/us/support/article/50e933eb-54f5-1a77-cc85-c6c8325564cf

21 Starlink power requirements — Model-specific average power consumption
https://starlink.com/us/support/article/18836c7e-2d97-6153-fe67-c18427bd0558

22 Starlink Mini power — USB Power Delivery and average draw
https://starlink.com/us/support/article/a7fe6525-5356-a837-48e6-33df176cdbc5

Check current pricing before purchase

T-Mobile inclusions and add-on offers, phone manufacturer service terms, dedicated communicator subscriptions, Starlink hardware, Roam plans, and Standby options can change. Use the current checkout and account details rather than assuming that a past promotion or free period still applies. Starlink plan overview
https://starlink.com/service-plans