



# Storm Preparedness

## Oriental Points of Contact Smartcard



### Town Hall - Public Works - Water

Name	Position / Title	Phone Number	Email
Diane Miller	Town Manager	252-249-0555 252-671-2821 (AH/E)	manager@townoforiental.com
Tammy Cox	Director of Admin. Services	252-249-0555 252-514-1283 (AH/E)	finance@townoforiental.com
Mary Kent	Administrative Assistant	252-249-0555	admin@townoforiental.com
Cyndi Brann	Administrative Assistant	252-249-0555	water@townoforiental.com
Andrew Cox	Public Works Director	252-249-0555 252-876-2826 (AH/E)	andrewcox@townoforiental.com

### Police Department

Nic Blayney	Police Officer	252-249-0369 (O) 252-639-0157 (C) 252-249-0208 (F)	police1@townoforiental.com
Bill Wichrowski	Police Officer	252-249-0369 (O) 252-772-3092 (C) 252-249-0208 (F)	police2@townoforiental.com

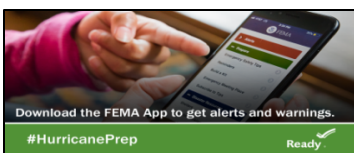
### OTHER EMERGENCY CONTACTS

**Pamlico County Sheriff**  
252-745-3101

**Pamlico County Emergency Management**  
252-745-4131

**Department Public Safety (Eastern Office)**  
252-520-4923

**Animal Control** 252-745-3203



### UTILITIES CONTACT INFORMATION

#### Electric

Tideland Electric	800-882-1001
Duke Electric	800-419-6356

#### Sewer

Bay River Sewer	252-745-4812
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#### Internet - Phone - Cable

Spectrum	1-855-707-7328
Century Link	844-336-5297
Time Warner Cable	1-800-892-4357
Direct TV/Dish	800-531-5000
Verizon	1-800-837-4966

### ORIENTAL PARISH & PREPAREDNESS COMMUNITY

- **United Methodist Church, Allen Price**  
336-339-9773
- **St. Peter the Fisherman, Jim Burch**  
240-687-0786 jandbburch@verizon.net
- **First Baptist Church, Glenn Tyndall**  
252-249-0606
- **St. Thomas Episcopal Church**  
angidiamond@yahoo.com
- **Pierce Chapel, Gregory Green**  
252-838-2425

### IMPORTANT WEBSITES & INFORMATION

- **Town of Oriental**  
<https://townoforiental.com/>  
<https://towndock.net/>  
<https://www.facebook.com/TownofOriental>
- **Pamlico Co. Emergency Management-**  
<https://www.pamlicocounty.org/emergency-management-fire-marshall.aspx>
- **Register for Pamlico County Code Red**  
<https://public.coderedweb.com/CNE/en-US/21B0B4D01902>
- **North Carolina Information Site**  
<https://www.readync.org/>
- **NOAA**  
<https://www.noaa.gov/>
- **National Hurricane Center**  
<https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>
- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)\***  
<https://www.fema.gov/>
- **American Red Cross\***  
<https://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/types-of-emergencies/hurricane.html>

\*MOBILE APPS AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD!

**Use #HurricanePrep & #HurricaneStrong to share ideas & receive updates for 2021 Hurricane Season**



# Storm Preparedness Additional Considerations



- County and Local Government currently operating in accordance with current North Carolina State Executive Orders

- The first 72 are on you! The first 72 hours following a storm government and utility entities are clearing streets and checking utilities

## Local Information

Pamlico County Disaster Recovery Coalition

Bob Fuller

919-606-6371

Email: bob.fuller@tod.associates

## Protecting Yourself & Others

### During Evacuation & Travel

- If evacuation is recommended and you choose not to, it will be some time before assistance is available- make those arrangements NOW with friends and family out of the area.

## Oriental is in Evacuation Zone A

Evacuation zones highlight areas most at risk to storm surge and flooding. Local officials will determine which areas should be evacuated. Areas in Zone A will typically be evacuated first, followed by areas in Zone B, etc. While all zones won't be evacuated in every event, emergency managers will work with local media and use other outreach tools to notify residents and visitors of impacted zones and evacuation instructions.

SOURCE: [knowyourzone.nc.gov](https://www.knowyourzone.nc.gov).

## Evacuation & Shelter Considerations

- Plan & Know your Evacuation Routes & Shelter Locations with their accommodations (i.e. do they allow pets?)
- Number & Population of Shelter locations may vary. Ours is SELF SUPPORTED- bring EVERYTHING you need with you. If you can avoid the shelter, DO SO.
- American Red Cross no longer runs our shelter

Make your plan AHEAD, both for  
STAYING and for  
EVACUATING

## Hurricane Websites & Information

### •Center for Disease Control (CDC)

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

### •N.C. Dept. of Health & Human Services (NCDHHS)

<https://covid19.ncdhhs.gov/>

### •Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

<https://www.fema.gov/blog/2020-05-08/preparing-hurricane-season-during-covid-pandemic>

### •Ready

<https://www.ready.gov/hurricanes>

### •Ready N.C.

<https://www.readync.org/>

### •N.C. Department of Transportation (NCDOT)

<https://www.ncdot.gov/travel-maps/maps/Pages/evacuation-routes.aspx>

### •N.C. Emergency Management Know Your Zone

[knowyourzone.nc.gov](https://www.knowyourzone.nc.gov).



**Town of Oriental**  
507 Church Street  
P.O. Box 472 - Oriental, NC 28571  
<https://townoforiental.com/>

### **HOUSING FORM**

*Instructions: Post this on the **INSIDE** of your **FRONT** Door **IF** Evacuating*

**Resident's Names (First & Last):**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Location Residents have  
evacuated:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of  
Hotel/Shelter:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date the Residents  
Evacuated/Left:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact Phone  
Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Alternate Phone  
Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email  
Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

***POST THIS DOCUMENT ON THE INSIDE OF YOUR FRONT DOOR IF  
EVACUATING.***

***PLEASE LET SOMEONE IN ORIENTAL (i.e. Town Hall, Church, OPD) KNOW YOUR  
EVACUATION LOCATION & CONTACT PHONE NUMBER.***

#### **BEFORE YOU LEAVE:**

***Did You Turn Off Water?***

***Did You Turn Off Electric?***

***Did You Turn off Gas?***

***Did You Gather/Properly Store Important Documents?***



Town of Oriental  
507 Church Street  
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<https://townoforiental.com/>

### **VEHICLE RECALL FORM**

*Instructions: Please utilize this form in the event you leave your vehicle parked or stored during a storm or other emergency situations. If you decide to leave your vehicle, please place this completed form on the dash inside of your vehicle so that we may contact you if problems arise or we need to speak to the owner of the vehicle.*

**CONTACT**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**CONTACT**

**NUMBER:** \_\_\_\_\_

***PLACE THIS DOCUMENT ON THE DASH INSIDE YOUR VEHICLE***



[illegible][illegible][illegible]

*The above list includes the main portions of the house. However, do not forget other areas, such as the closets, basement, attic, garage, porch/patio, work room and shed. When reviewing these areas, be sure to document all items stored in these areas.*

*Once you have completed your home inventory, check with your insurance company or agent to determine your available coverage and what, if any, additional coverage you may need. Remember to store this list in a safe place away from your home. Visit [www.InsureUonline.org](http://www.InsureUonline.org) for disaster preparedness tips.*

# Home Inventory

# ✓ Checklist



[www.InsureUonline.org](http://www.InsureUonline.org)

*Natural disasters can strike anywhere at any time. That is why it's important to have a room-by-room inventory of your home. A home inventory – along with photos and proof of ownership – will make it easier to file an accurate, detailed insurance claim in case your home is damaged or destroyed in a disaster.*

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



*Storing up now on emergency supplies can add to your family's safety and comfort during and after a disaster.*  
*Store enough supplies for three to seven days in one place.*

- Proper identification including immunization records and rabies tags
- Ample supply of food and water and pet dishes
- A carrier or cage
- Muzzle, collar and leash

**Pet Disaster Supply Kit**

WMIT	106.9 FM	Asheville-Black Mountain
WKSF	99.9 FM	Charlotte
WLNK	107.9 FM	Charlotte
WSOC	103.7 FM	Columbia (Tyrrell County)
WRSF	105.7 FM	Columbia (Tyrrell County)
WERX	102.5 FM	Columbia (Tyrrell County)
WQSM	98.1 FM	Fayetteville-Lumberton
WKML	95.7 FM	Fayetteville-Lumberton
WRDU	106.1 FM	Goldsboro-Wilson
WYMY	96.9 FM	Goldsboro-Wilson
WQDR	94.7 FM	Raleigh-Durham
WDCG	105.1 FM	Raleigh-Durham
WFMX	105.7 FM	Statesville-N. Wilkesboro
WKBC	97.3 FM	Statesville-N. Wilkesboro
WKXU	101.1 FM	Winston Salem-Burlington
WTOR	104.1 FM	Winston Salem-Burlington
WERO	93.3 FM	Washington-Kinston
WRNS	95.1 FM	Washington-Kinston
WMNX	97.3 FM	Wilmington-Jacksonville
WKOQ	98.7 FM	Wilmington-Jacksonville

The following radio stations are key participants in the North Carolina Emergency Alert System. They, along with other radio and television stations, broadcast emergency information throughout the state.

**NC Emergency Alert System Stations**

- Large plastic trash bags for waste, tarps
- Large trash cans
- Bar soap and liquid detergent
- Feminine hygiene supplies
- Shampoo, toothpaste and toothbrushes
- Toilet paper
- Household bleach
- Rubber gloves

**Sanitation Supplies**



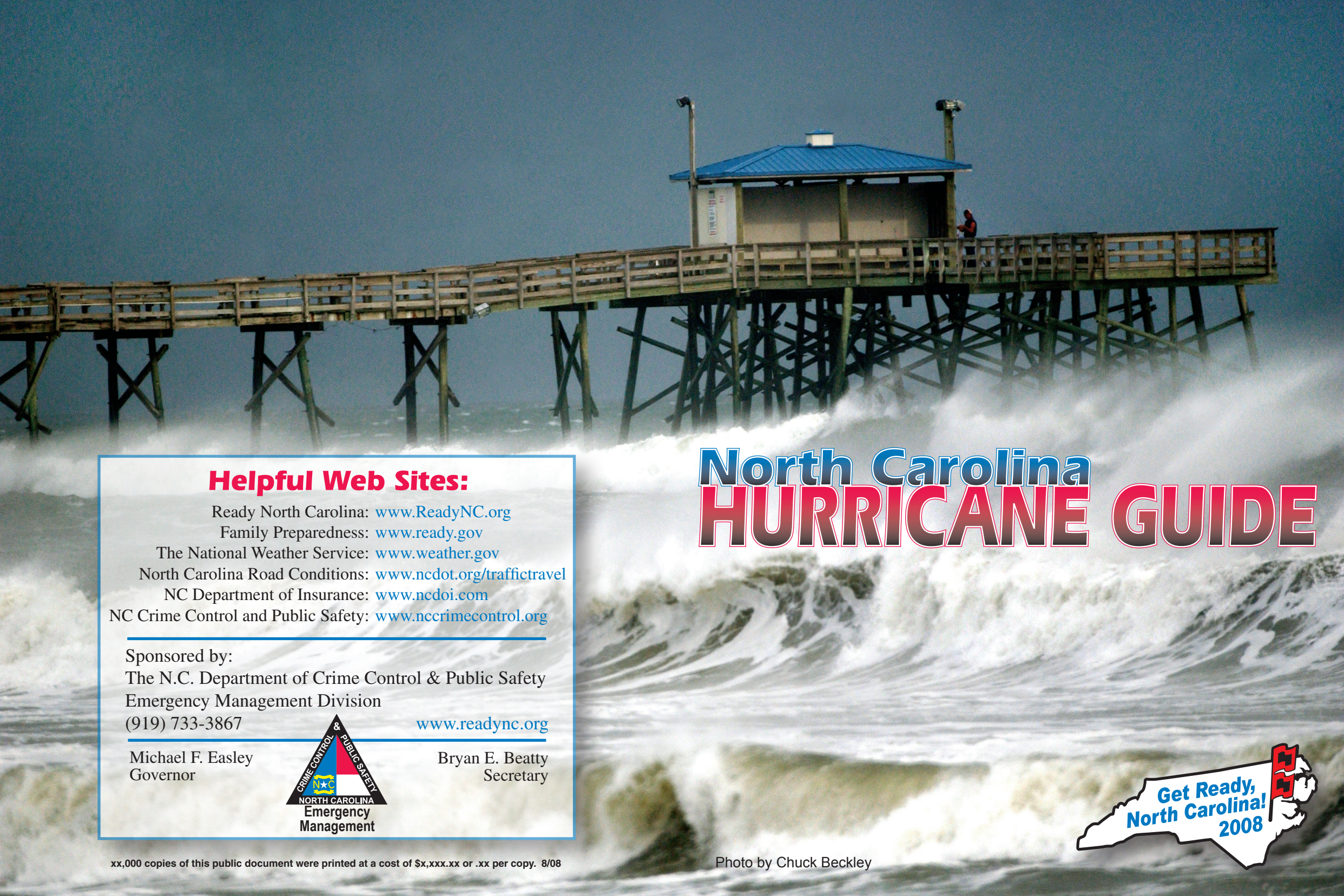
- Non-electric can opener
- Anti-bacterial hand wipes or gel
- Blanket or sleeping bag per person
- Portable radio or portable TV and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Essential medications
- Extra pair of eyeglasses
- Extra house and car keys
- ABC-type fire extinguisher
- Cash and change
- Seasonal changes of clothing, including sturdy shoes
- Important documents
- Baby wipes, disposable diapers, canned food and juices
- Baby supplies: formula, bottle, pacifier, soap, baby powder, clothing, blankets, soup, cereals, etc.
- Pre-cooked, non-perishable foods, such as canned meats, granola bars, instant
- First aid kit and first aid book
- Water purification kit or bleach
- Water — 1 gallon per person per day (a week's supply of water is preferable)

Start with an easy to carry, water tight container—a large plastic trash can will do, or line a sturdy cardboard box with a couple of trash bags. Place the following items in your kit:

The best time to assemble your emergency supplies kit is well before you will ever need it. The kit should have enough supplies to last each member of your family three to seven days. Most people already have these items around the house and it is a matter of assembling them now before an evacuation order is issued.

**Emergency Supplies Kit**

**North Carolina Hurricane Preparedness**



**Helpful Web Sites:**

Ready North Carolina: [www.ReadyNC.org](http://www.ReadyNC.org)  
Family Preparedness: [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)  
The National Weather Service: [www.weather.gov](http://www.weather.gov)  
North Carolina Road Conditions: [www.ncdot.org/traffictravel](http://www.ncdot.org/traffictravel)  
NC Department of Insurance: [www.ncdoi.com](http://www.ncdoi.com)  
NC Crime Control and Public Safety: [www.nccrimecontrol.org](http://www.nccrimecontrol.org)

Sponsored by:  
The N.C. Department of Crime Control & Public Safety  
Emergency Management Division  
(919) 733-3867

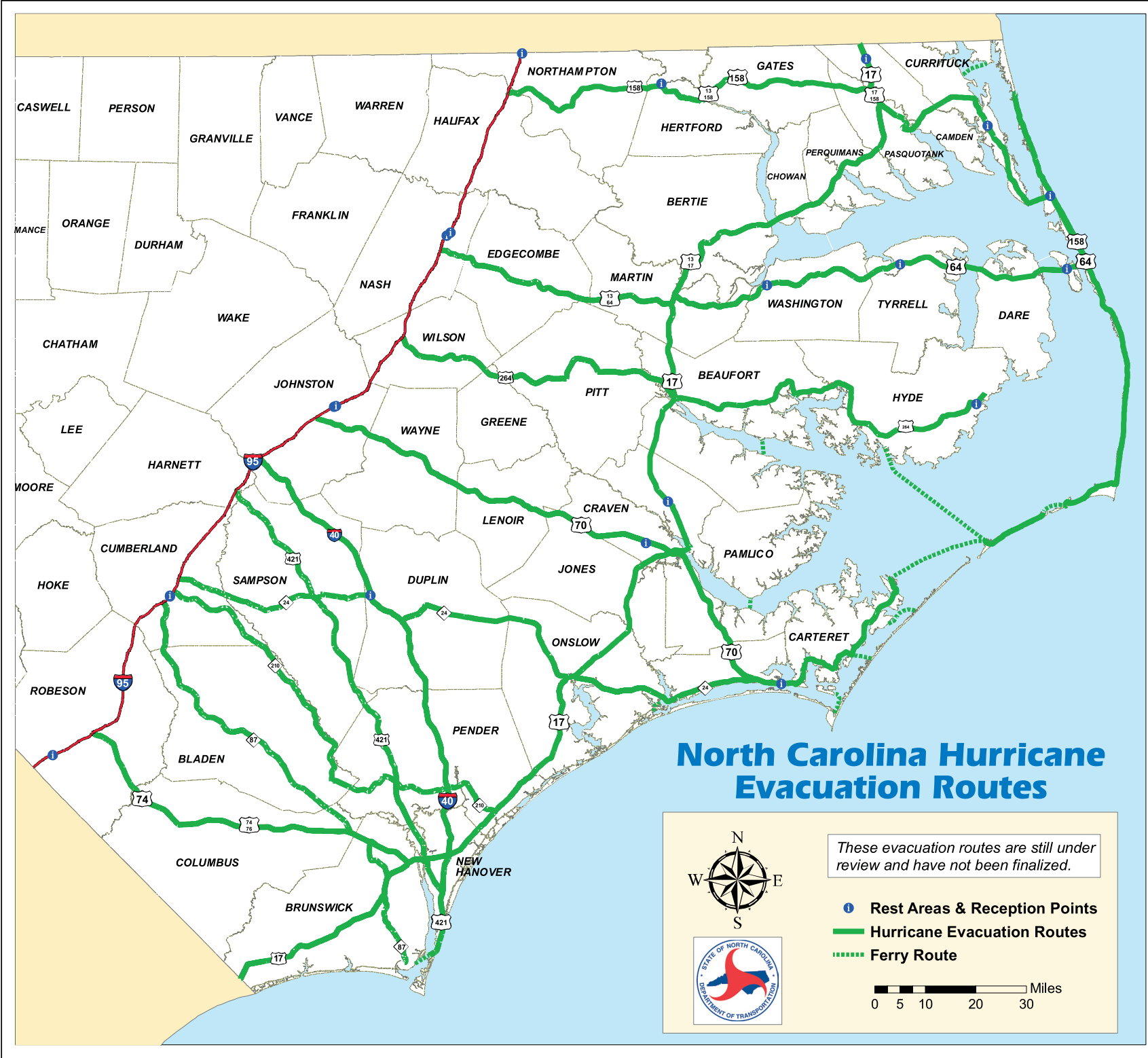
[www.readync.org](http://www.readync.org)

Michael F. Easley  
Governor



Bryan E. Beatty  
Secretary

**North Carolina HURRICANE GUIDE**



**If You Evacuate**

- Take your emergency supplies kit.
- DON'T DRIVE ON FLOODED ROADS.
- Have a place to go, such as the home of a family member or friend, motel or shelter. When possible, evacuating within your county reduces the chance of being stranded in traffic and shortens your time to return home. Before a storm threatens, contact your county emergency management office for local evacuation information. (See phone numbers on other side.)
- Notify family or friends of your plans, when you are leaving and where you are going.
- Fill your car with gas. Take only the vehicle you will need to get you and your family to safety. This helps to reduce the amount of traffic on the roads.
- Bring extra cash. Banks may be closed, ATMs may not work.
- Enact your pet plan. (See section on pets).
- Bring important family documents in a waterproof container.
- Secure your home.
- Bring toys, books and games for entertainment.
- Bring pillows and blankets. Also, bring rain gear and sturdy shoes.
- Map out your route. Be familiar with your area's evacuation routes.
- Don't panic, arrive safely at your destination.
- After the storm is over, listen to local officials for further instructions.



**If You Stay Home**

- Have your emergency supplies kit ready.
- Enact your pet plan.
- Stock extra supplies. Batteries, water and canned food.
- You need to store at least a three-day supply of water for each person in your household. Stored water should be changed every six months. For more information, see [www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org).
- Secure your home. Board up windows and secure lawn furniture, mowers, hanging plants, trash cans and other loose items in the yard.
- Fill your car with gas.
- Check on your neighbors, particularly the elderly or disabled.
- Use your NOAA weather radio. Stay alert to weather advisories.
- After the storm is over, listen to local officials for further instructions.

**Seniors and the Disabled**

- Create a personal support network to help you prepare for a disaster. Members should be people you trust who can check to see if you need assistance, who know your capabilities and needs, and who are able to offer help within minutes. Do not depend on only one person.
- Make an emergency information list that you and your network can use. This list will let others know whom to call if they find you unconscious, unable to speak, or if they need to help you evacuate quickly. Be ready to give brief, clear, and specific instructions and directions to rescue personnel, either orally or in writing.
- Don't be afraid to ask for help if you need it. Your local emergency management office maintains a registry of people who need assistance in a disaster.
- Talk to your doctor about your plans for dealing with an emergency and seek medical advice on a recommended course of action.
- Make a complete list of your medications and the doctor prescribing them. You should be prepared for three to seven days if an emergency occurs.
- Review the emergency checklist in this guide and consider any additional needs you may have such as batteries for hearing aides, extra oxygen tanks, back-ups for electrical medical equipment and special dietary requirements.
- Plan your evacuation. Know where you are going and how you will get there.

**Taking Care of Your Pets**

- When you must evacuate during a disaster, the most important thing you can do for your pets is to take them with you. Be prepared by developing a list of pet friendly places outside your immediate area. You can find pet friendly hotels and motels online at [www.petswelcome.com](http://www.petswelcome.com). Keep the list with your family emergency kit.
- Many counties are developing pet friendly shelter plans. During an emergency, listen to local officials and media to find out if your local emergency shelter includes pets.
- Before a storm, make sure that your dogs or cats are current on their vaccinations and their name tags are securely fastened to their collars. Have a leash or pet carrier to control your pet.



**Road Safety Before, During and After Hurricanes**

**Before**

- Fill your car's gas tank in case you have to evacuate.
- Listen for instructions from local officials. If told to evacuate, do so quickly.
- Evacuate in a calm, orderly manner, and obey the instructions of the officers directing traffic.
- Get to a shelter, hotel or other destination and stay there until the storm has passed.

**During**

- Do not drive in hurricane-force winds.
- Do not drive on flooded highways. Just a few inches of water can float an automobile.
- Remain in your sheltered location until the storm passes and floodwaters recede.

**After**

- Once the storm has passed, stay off the roads so they will be clear for emergency vehicles.
- Do not return to your home/workplace until local officials announce that roads are open and it is safe to re-enter.
- Hurricanes can wash out roads, bridges and overpasses and make them unsafe.

**For traffic and road conditions, see**  
**[www.ncdot.org/traffictravel](http://www.ncdot.org/traffictravel)**  
**or call 511,**  
**the hotline for current and emergency road conditions.**



Storm Surge and the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

These surge values are averages for these storm categories. Actual surge depths may be much greater.

Category 1: Minimal Damage

Winds: 74-95 mph

Surge: 4 to 5 feet



No real damage to buildings. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubs and trees. Some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage.

Category 2: Moderate Damage

Winds: 96-110 mph

Surge: 6 to 8 feet



Some roofing material, door and window damage. Shrubs and trees damaged; trees blown down. Damage to mobile homes, signs and piers. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.

Category 3: Extensive Damage

Winds: 111-130 mph

Surge: 9 to 12 feet




Structural damage to small residences and utility buildings. Foliage blown off trees; large trees blown down. Mobile homes and some signs are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures; Larger structures damaged by floating debris.

Category 4: Extreme Damage

Winds: 131-155 mph

Surge: 13 to 18 feet



Some complete roof structure failures on small residences. Shrubs, trees and and most signs are blown down. Mobile homes completely destroyed. Extensive damage to doors and windows. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore.

Category 5: Catastrophic Damage

Winds: More than 155 mph

Surge: Higher than 18 feet

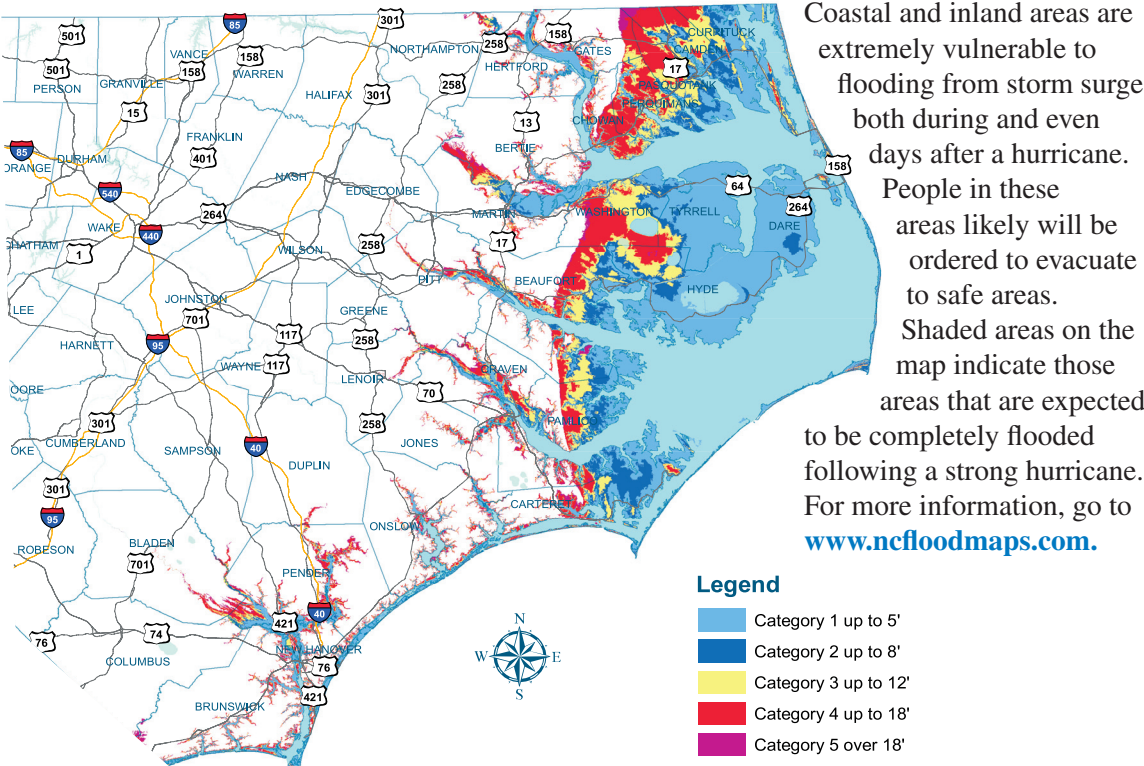


Additional damage includes: Complete roof failure on many residences and businesses. Some complete building failures; small utility buildings blown over or away. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground likely. *(Graphics courtesy of S.C.E.M.D.)*

Saffir-Simpson Scale

Winds		Storm Surge	
CATEGORY	MPH	KNOTS	FEET ABOVE TIDE
Tropical Depression	< 39	< 35	none
Tropical Storm	39-73	35-63	1-3
1	74-95	64-82	4-5
2	96-110	83-95	6-8
3	111-130	96-113	9-12
4	131-155	114-135	13-18
5	> 155	> 135	> 18

Flooding from Storm Surge



Know Your Weather Terms

Tropical Depression

An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of <39 mph (<35 knots) or less.

Tropical Storm

An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (35-63 knots).

Hurricane

An intense tropical weather system with a well defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or higher.

Hurricanes are produced by the warmth and energy found in tropical atmospheres. Gaining strength over warm seas, the storms sweep inland, bringing high tides and spawning tornadoes, torrential rains and floods.

In an average year, 10 tropical storms, six of which become hurricanes, develop over the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea or Gulf of Mexico. Many of these remain over the ocean; however, about five hurricanes strike the United States coastline every three years. Of these five, two will be major hurricanes, category 3 or greater on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale.

Tropical Storm Watch

Tropical Storm conditions are possible in the specified area, usually within 36 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning

Tropical Storm conditions are expected in the specified area, usually within 24 hours.

Hurricane Watch

Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area, usually within 36 hours. During a Hurricane Watch, prepare to take immediate action to protect your family and property in case a Hurricane Warning is issued.

Hurricane Warning

Hurricane conditions are expected in the specified area, usually within 24 hours. Complete all storm preparations and evacuate if directed by local officials.

Tips from the Department of Insurance

Protect yourself from hurricanes by preparing for the worst. The N.C. Department of Insurance suggests the following tips for maximizing your personal safety and minimizing your property and financial losses.

- Homeowners should review their insurance policies with their agents. Most standard homeowners policies do not cover flood damage, and some policies in coastal areas may not cover windstorm damage. Don't wait until the storm is approaching to upgrade your coverage. Be sure to discuss with your agent whether you need coverage for replacement value or actual cash value of your property.



- Flood insurance can be obtained by qualifying property owners by contacting your local agent or through the National Flood Insurance Program. Call 800-638-6620 for more information.

- The Beach Plan is a protection program designed for Outer Banks property owners. It offers coverage for fire, lightning, wind and hail. Obtain more information by calling 800-662-7048.

- Residents living in rental property should consider purchasing renter's insurance to cover losses of personal property within the rental unit.

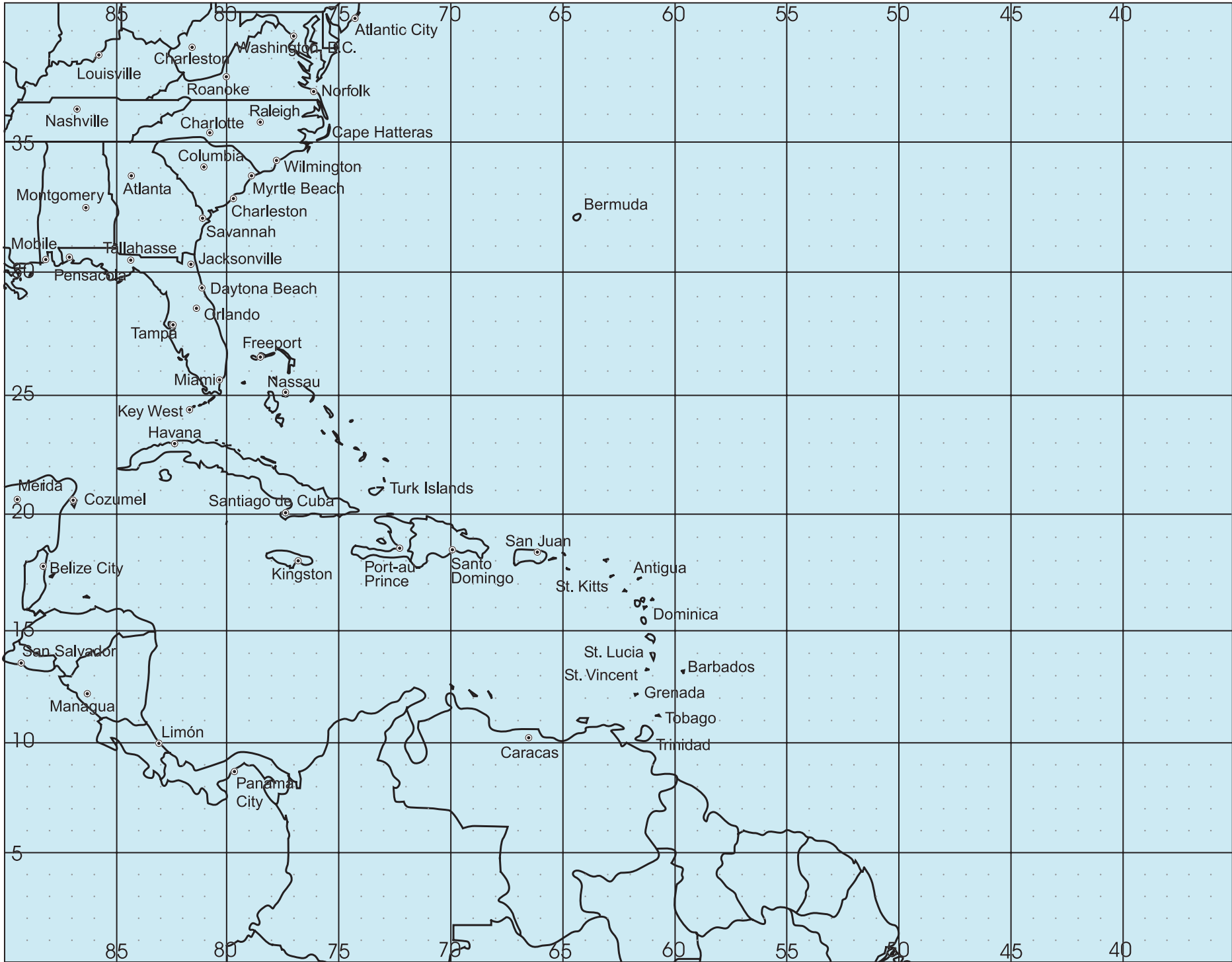
- Make a list of your belongings and take pictures or videotape them. Include a close-up shot of the day's newspaper to provide the date. Keep your inventory list along with purchase receipts, pictures and your insurance policy in a safe-deposit box or other safe place away from your home. If you are forced to evacuate, take a copy of your policy with you.

- Additional tips for hurricane and storm preparation are also available online at the Department of Insurance's web site, [www.ncdoi.com](http://www.ncdoi.com).

- If you have any questions or problems concerning your insurance coverage, contact the Consumer Services Division of the Department of Insurance toll-free (in-state) at 800-546-5664.



Atlantic Ocean Hurricane Tracking Chart



How to avoid property loss before a hurricane

Protection from Wind

- Analyze your home's or business's structural weaknesses.
- Retrofit your existing roof with hurricane straps and gable end braces.
- If you are building a new home or business, consider a hip roof with a pitch of 30 degrees or less.
- Plant vegetation to serve as wind breaks.
- Along the shoreline, stabilize dunes with native vegetation.
- Cover windows with storm shutters, siding or plywood.
- Move vehicles into garages, if possible, or park them near the home and away from trees.
- Move grills, patio furniture and potted plants into the house or garage. Tie down anything that cannot be brought indoors to prevent objects from being moved by the wind.
- Install braces to give additional support to garage doors.

Protection from Flooding

- Buy flood insurance. For more information call the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) at 800-638-6620.
- Move valuables and appliances out of the basement.
- Have the main breaker or fuse box and utility meters elevated.
- Consider elevating your home/business above the 100-year floodplain or estimated surge inundation level.
- Make sure that any flood-proofing efforts are in compliance with minimum NFIP requirements, and with state and local building codes.

After the Storm Hits

- Contact your insurance agent quickly to ask for instructions on what to do until the adjuster arrives.
- Make a list of personal property that has been damaged or destroyed. Take pictures of the damaged property.
- Protect property from further damage. Reasonable expenses to protect property are part of the loss and are generally reimbursed by the insurance company. Keep all receipts.
- Do not make permanent repairs until the insurance company has inspected the property and you have reached an agreement on the cost of repairs.
- If necessary, rent temporary shelter. Most homeowners' policies pay additional living expenses while property is being repaired. Before renting shelter, check with your insurance company to determine what expenses will be reimbursed.

County Emergency Coordinators

<b>Alamance</b>	336-227-1365	<b>Edgecombe</b>	252-641-7843	<b>Onslow</b>	910-347-4270
<b>Alexander</b>	828-632-9336	<b>Forsyth</b>	336-767-6161	<b>Orange</b>	919-968-2050
<b>Alleghany</b>	336-372-6220	<b>Franklin</b>	919-496-5005	<b>Pamlico</b>	252-745-4131
<b>Anson</b>	704-694-9332	<b>Gaston</b>	704-866-3350	<b>Pasquotank</b>	252-335-4444
<b>Ashe</b>	336-219-2521	<b>Gates</b>	252-357-1394	<b>Pender</b>	910-259-1210
<b>Avery</b>	828-733-8210	<b>Graham</b>	828-479-7985	<b>Perquimans</b>	252-426-7029
<b>Beaufort</b>	252-946-2046	<b>Granville</b>	919-603-1310	<b>Person</b>	336-597-4262
<b>Bertie</b>	252-794-5302	<b>Greene</b>	252-747-2544	<b>Pitt</b>	252-902-3950
<b>Bladen</b>	910-862-6760	<b>Guilford</b>	336-373-2278	<b>Polk</b>	828-894-3067
<b>Brunswick</b>	910-253-4376	<b>Halifax</b>	252-583-2031	<b>Randolph</b>	336-318-6911
<b>Buncombe</b>	828-255-5638	<b>Harnett</b>	910-893-7580	<b>Richmond</b>	910-997-8238
<b>Burke</b>	828-430-4218	<b>Haywood</b>	828-456-2391	<b>Robeson</b>	910-671-3150
<b>Cabarrus</b>	704-920-2143	<b>Henderson</b>	828-697-4527	<b>Rockingham</b>	336-634-3017
<b>Caldwell</b>	828-757-1424	<b>Hertford</b>	252-358-7861	<b>Rowan</b>	704-216-8900
<b>Camden</b>	252-335-4444	<b>Hoke</b>	910-875-1767	<b>Rutherford</b>	828-287-6075
<b>Carteret</b>	252-728-8470	<b>Hyde</b>	252-926-4372	<b>Sampson</b>	910-592-8996
<b>Caswell</b>	336-694-5177	<b>Iredell</b>	704-878-5353	<b>Scotland</b>	910-276-1313
<b>Catawba</b>	828-465-8232	<b>Jackson</b>	828-586-7592	<b>Stanly</b>	704-986-3650
<b>Chatham</b>	919-542-2811	<b>Johnston</b>	919-989-5050	<b>Stokes</b>	336-593-2427
<b>Cherokee</b>	828-837-7352	<b>Jones</b>	252-448-1697	<b>Surry</b>	336-783-9000
<b>Chowan</b>	252-482-7265	<b>Lee</b>	919-775-8279	<b>Swain</b>	828-488-6021
<b>Clay</b>	828-389-9640	<b>Lenoir</b>	252-526-6666	<b>Transylvania</b>	828-884-3188
<b>Cleveland</b>	704-484-4841	<b>Lincoln</b>	704-736-8660	<b>Tyrrell</b>	252-796-2286
<b>Columbus</b>	910-640-6610	<b>Macon</b>	828-349-2067	<b>Union</b>	704-283-3536
<b>Craven</b>	252-636-6608	<b>Madison</b>	828-649-9608	<b>Vance</b>	252-438-8264
<b>Cumberland</b>	910-321-6736	<b>Martin</b>	252-789-4530	<b>Wake</b>	919-856-6480
<b>Currituck</b>	252-232-2115	<b>McDowell</b>	828-652-3982	<b>Warren</b>	252-257-2666
<b>Dare</b>	252-475-5655	<b>Mecklenburg</b>	704-336-2412	<b>Washington</b>	252-793-4114
<b>Davidson</b>	336-242-2270	<b>Mitchell</b>	828-688-2139	<b>Watauga</b>	828-264-4235
<b>Davie</b>	336-751-0879	<b>Montgomery</b>	910-576-4221	<b>Wayne</b>	919-731-1416
<b>Duplin</b>	910-296-2160	<b>Moore</b>	910-947-6317	<b>Wilkes</b>	336-651-7305
<b>Durham</b>	919-560-0660	<b>Nash</b>	252-459-9805	<b>Wilson</b>	252-399-2830
<b>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</b>	828-554-6156	<b>New Hanover</b>	910-798-6900	<b>Yadkin</b>	336-679-4232
		<b>Northampton</b>	252-534-6811	<b>Yancey</b>	828-678-9436



# BE PREPARED FOR A HURRICANE



FEMA

FEMA V-1006/ May 2018

Threats from hurricanes include powerful winds, heavy rainfall, storm surges, coastal and inland flooding, rip currents, tornadoes, and landslides.

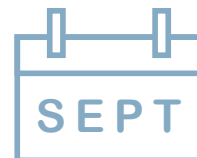
Hurricanes are massive storm systems that form over warm ocean waters and move toward land. The Atlantic hurricane season runs June 1 to November 30. The Pacific hurricane season runs May 15 to November 30.



Can happen along any U.S. coast or territory in the Atlantic or Pacific



Can affect areas more than 100 miles inland



Most active in September

## IF YOU ARE UNDER A HURRICANE WARNING, FIND SAFE SHELTER RIGHT AWAY



Determine your best protection for high winds and flooding.



Evacuate if told to do so.



Take shelter in a designated storm shelter or an interior room for high winds.



Listen for emergency information and alerts.



Only use generators outdoors and away from windows.



Do not walk, swim, or drive through flood waters.

# HOW TO STAY SAFE WHEN A HURRICANE THREATENS

## Prepare NOW

### **Know your area's risk of hurricanes.**

**Sign up for your community's warning system.** The Emergency Alert System (EAS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio also provide emergency alerts.

**If you are at risk for flash flooding,** watch for signs such as heavy rain.

**Practice going to a safe shelter** for high winds, such as a FEMA safe room or ICC 500 storm shelter. The next best protection is a small, interior, windowless room in a sturdy building on the lowest level that is not subject to flooding.

**Based on your location and community plans,** make your own plans for evacuation or sheltering in place.

**Become familiar with your evacuation zone,** the evacuation route, and shelter locations.

**Gather needed supplies for at least three days.** Keep in mind each person's specific needs, including medication. Don't forget the needs of pets.

**Keep important documents in a safe place** or create password-protected digital copies.

**Protect your property.** Declutter drains and gutters. Install check valves in plumbing to prevent backups. Consider hurricane shutters. Review insurance policies.

## Survive DURING

**If told to evacuate, do so immediately.** Do not drive around barricades.

**If sheltering during high winds, go to a FEMA safe room,** ICC 500 storm shelter, or a small, interior, windowless room or hallway on the lowest floor.

**If trapped in a building by flooding, go to the highest level of the building.** Do not climb into a closed attic. You may become trapped by rising flood water.

**Listen** for current emergency information and instructions.

**Use a generator or other gasoline-powered machinery ONLY outdoors** and away from windows.

**Do not walk, swim, or drive through flood waters.** Turn Around. Don't Drown.<sup>®</sup> Just six inches of fast-moving water can knock you down, and one foot of moving water can sweep your vehicle away.

**Stay off bridges over fast-moving water.**

## Be Safe AFTER

**Listen to authorities for information** and special instructions.

**Be careful during clean-up.** Wear protective clothing and work with someone else.

**Do not touch electrical equipment** if it is wet or if you are standing in water. If it is safe to do so, turn off electricity at the main breaker or fuse box to prevent electric shock.

**Avoid wading in flood water,** which can contain dangerous debris. Underground or downed power lines can also electrically charge the water.

**Save phone calls for emergencies.** Phone systems are often down or busy after a disaster. Use text messages or social media to communicate with family and friends.

**Document any property damage** with photographs. Contact your insurance company for assistance.



**FEMA**

FEMA V-1006  
Catalog No. 17233-7

## Take an Active Role in Your Safety

Go to **ready.gov** and search for **hurricane**. Download the **FEMA app** to get more information about preparing for a **hurricane**.



## Watches & Warnings

Listen closely to instructions from local officials on TV, radio, cell phones or other computers for instructions from local officials. Evacuate if told to do so.

### WATCHES:

- ✓ **Hurricane Watch:** Hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or greater) are possible within your area. Because it may not be safe to prepare for a hurricane once winds reach tropical storm force, the NHC issues hurricane watches 48 hours before it anticipates tropical-storm-force winds.
- ✓ **Tropical Storm Watch:** Tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are possible within the specified area within 48 hours.
- ✓ **Storm Surge Watch:** The possibility of life-threatening inundation from rising water moving inland from the shoreline somewhere within the specified area, generally within 48 hours.

### WARNINGS:

- ✓ **Hurricane Warning:** Hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or greater) are expected somewhere within the specified area. NHC issues a hurricane warning 36 hours in advance of tropical-storm-force winds to give you time to complete your preparations.
- ✓ **Tropical Storm Warning:** Tropical storm conditions (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) are expected within your area within 36 hours.
- ✓ **Storm Surge Warning:** The danger of life-threatening inundation from rising water moving inland from the shoreline somewhere within the specified area, generally within 36 hours.
- ✓ **Extreme Wind Warning:** Extreme sustained winds of a major hurricane (115 mph or greater), usually associated with the eyewall, are expected to begin within an hour. Take immediate shelter in the interior portion of a well-built structure.

**WIRELESS  
EMERGENCY  
ALERTS  
CAPABLE**

**HURRICANE  
EVACUATIONS**

**Learn more about Hurricane Safety at:  
[weather.gov/safety/hurricane](http://weather.gov/safety/hurricane)**

**EVACUATION  
ROUTE**

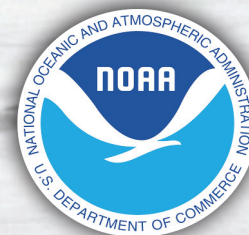
**NOAA PA 201856**

# NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE



## HURRICANE SAFETY

**FOR YOU AND  
YOUR FAMILY**





## BEFORE A HURRICANE

- ✓ **Know your zone:** Do you live near the Gulf or Atlantic Coasts? Find out if you live in a hurricane evacuation area by contacting your local government/emergency management office.
- ✓ **Have a Family Emergency Plan:** Before an emergency happens, sit down with your family or close friends and decide how you will get in contact with each other, where you will go and what you will do in an emergency. Keep a copy of this plan in your emergency supplies kit or another safe place where you can access it in the event of a disaster.
- ✓ **Put Together an Emergency Supplies Kit:** Put together a basic disaster supplies kit and consider storage locations for different situations. Check emergency equipment, such as flashlights, generators and storm shutters. For a list of key items for your kit, see [www.ready.gov/kit](http://www.ready.gov/kit)
- ✓ **Review Your Homeowners Insurance:** Review your insurance policy to ensure that you have adequate coverage for your home.
- ✓ **Understand NWS forecast products,** especially the meaning of NWS watches and warnings.



Scituate, Mass., Oct. 29, 2012 - The few summer homes left standing after the Perfect Storm in 1991, stand ready for the tidal surge that is still hours away. Photo by Marilee Caliendo / FEMA

## DURING A HURRICANE

- ✓ **Secure your home:** Cover all of your home's windows. Permanent storm shutters offer the best protection for windows. A second option is to board up windows with 5/8 inch exterior grade or marine plywood, built to fit and ready to install. Buy supplies before the hurricane season rather than waiting for the pre-storm rush.
- ✓ **Stayed tuned in:** Check the websites of your local National Weather Service office and local government/emergency management office. Find out what type of emergencies could occur and how you should respond. Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or other radio or TV stations for the latest storm news.
- ✓ **Follow instructions issued by local officials.** Leave immediately if ordered!

## IF NOT ORDERED TO EVACUATE:

- ✓ **Take refuge in a small interior room,** closet or hallway on the lowest level during the storm. Put as many walls between you and the outside as you can.
- ✓ **Stay away from windows,** skylights and glass doors.
- ✓ **If the eye of the storm passes over your area,** there will be a short period of calm, but at the other side of the eye, the wind speed rapidly increases to hurricane-force winds coming from the opposite direction.

**For more information, visit**  
**[weather.gov/safety/hurricane](http://weather.gov/safety/hurricane)**

## AFTER A HURRICANE

- ✓ **Stay Informed:** Continue listening to a NOAA Weather Radio or the local news for the latest updates. If you evacuated, return home only when officials say it is safe.
- ✓ **Stay Alert:** Drive only if necessary and avoid flooded roads and washed-out bridges. If you must go out, watch for fallen objects in the road, downed electrical wires, and weakened walls, bridges, roads and sidewalks that might collapse.
- ✓ **Assess the Damage:** Walk carefully around the outside of your home to check for loose power lines, gas leaks and structural damage.

## STAY SAFE.

- ✓ **Stay out of any building if you smell gas,** if floodwaters remain around the building or if the building or home was damaged by fire and the authorities have not declared it safe.
- ✓ **Carbon monoxide poisoning** is one of the leading causes of death after storms in areas dealing with power outages. Never use a portable generator inside your home or garage.
- ✓ **Use battery-powered flashlights.** Do NOT use candles. Turn on your flashlight before entering a vacated building. The battery could produce a spark that could ignite leaking gas, if present.



Mantoloking, N.J., Nov. 5, 2012 - This house was destroyed by the storm surge of Hurricane Sandy. FEMA



# Be Red Cross Ready

## Hurricane Safety Checklist

Hurricanes are strong storms that cause life- and property-threatening hazards such as flooding, storm surge, high winds and tornadoes.

Preparation is the best protection against the dangers of a hurricane.

### Know the Difference

**Hurricane Watch**—Hurricane conditions are a threat within 48 hours. Review your hurricane plans, keep informed and be ready to act if a warning is issued.

**Hurricane Warning**—Hurricane conditions are expected within 36 hours. Complete your storm preparations and leave the area if directed to do so by authorities.

### What should I do?



- ☐ Listen to a NOAA Weather Radio for critical information from the National Weather Service (NWS).
- ☐ Check your disaster supplies and replace or restock as needed.
- ☐ Bring in anything that can be picked up by the wind (bicycles, lawn furniture).
- ☐ Close windows, doors and hurricane shutters. If you do not have hurricane shutters, close and board up all windows and doors with plywood.
- ☐ Turn the refrigerator and freezer to the coldest setting and keep them closed as much as possible so that food will last longer if the power goes out.
- ☐ Turn off propane tanks and unplug small appliances.
- ☐ Fill your car's gas tank.
- ☐ Talk with members of your household and create an evacuation plan. Planning and practicing your evacuation plan minimizes confusion and fear during the event.
- ☐ Learn about your community's hurricane response plan. Plan routes to local shelters, register family members with special medical needs as required and make plans for your pets to be cared for.
- ☐ Evacuate if advised by authorities. Be careful to avoid flooded roads and washed out bridges.
- ☐ Because standard homeowners insurance doesn't cover flooding, it's important to have protection from the floods associated with hurricanes, tropical storms, heavy rains and other conditions that impact the U.S. For more information on flood insurance, please visit the National Flood Insurance Program Web site at [www.FloodSmart.gov](http://www.FloodSmart.gov).

### What supplies do I need?



- ☐ Water—at least a 3-day supply; one gallon per person per day
- ☐ Food—at least a 3-day supply of non-perishable, easy-to-prepare food
- ☐ Flashlight
- ☐ Battery-powered or hand-crank radio (NOAA Weather Radio, if possible)
- ☐ Extra batteries
- ☐ First aid kit
- ☐ Medications (7-day supply) and medical items (hearing aids with extra batteries, glasses, contact lenses, syringes, cane)
- ☐ Multi-purpose tool
- ☐ Sanitation and personal hygiene items
- ☐ Copies of personal documents (medication list and pertinent medical information, proof of address, deed/lease to home, passports, birth certificates, insurance policies)
- ☐ Cell phone with chargers
- ☐ Family and emergency contact information
- ☐ Extra cash
- ☐ Emergency blanket
- ☐ Map(s) of the area
- ☐ Baby supplies (bottles, formula, baby food, diapers)
- ☐ Pet supplies (collar, leash, ID, food, carrier, bowl)
- ☐ Tools/supplies for securing your home
- ☐ Extra set of car keys and house keys
- ☐ Extra clothing, hat and sturdy shoes
- ☐ Rain gear
- ☐ Insect repellent and sunscreen
- ☐ Camera for photos of damage

### What do I do after a hurricane?



- ☐ Continue listening to a NOAA Weather Radio or the local news for the latest updates.
- ☐ Stay alert for extended rainfall and subsequent flooding even after the hurricane or tropical storm has ended.
- ☐ If you evacuated, return home only when officials say it is safe.
- ☐ Drive only if necessary and avoid flooded roads and washed-out bridges.
- ☐ Keep away from loose or dangling power lines and report them immediately to the power company.
- ☐ Stay out of any building that has water around it.
- ☐ Inspect your home for damage. Take pictures of damage, both of the building and its contents, for insurance purposes.
- ☐ Use flashlights in the dark. Do NOT use candles.
- ☐ Avoid drinking or preparing food with tap water until you are sure it's not contaminated.
- ☐ Check refrigerated food for spoilage. If in doubt, throw it out.
- ☐ Wear protective clothing and be cautious when cleaning up to avoid injury.
- ☐ Watch animals closely and keep them under your direct control.
- ☐ Use the telephone only for emergency calls.

### Let Your Family Know You're Safe

If your community has experienced a hurricane, or any disaster, register on the American Red Cross Safe and Well Web site available through [RedCross.org/SafeandWell](http://RedCross.org/SafeandWell) to let your family and friends know about your welfare. If you don't have Internet access, call **1-866-GET-INFO** to register yourself and your family.



## **Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:**

- ☐ **Prescription medications and glasses**
- ☐ **Infant formula and diapers**
- ☐ **Pet food, water and supplies for your pet**
- ☐ **Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a portable waterproof container**
- ☐ **Cash and change**
- ☐ **Emergency reference material such as a first aid book or information from [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)**
- ☐ **Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person. Consider additional bedding if you live in a cold-weather climate.**
- ☐ **Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes. Consider additional clothing if you live in a cold-weather climate.**
- ☐ **Fire Extinguisher**
- ☐ **Matches in a waterproof container**
- ☐ **Feminine supplies, personal hygiene items and hand sanitizer**
- ☐ **Mess kits, Paper cups, plates and disposable utensils, paper towels**
- ☐ **Paper and pencil**
- ☐ **Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children**



# **Ready**

Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.®



## **Emergency Supply List**



# **FEMA**

[www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)



## **Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:**

- ☐ **Water and non-perishable food for several days**
- ☐ **Extra cell phone battery or charger**
- ☐ **Battery-powered or hand crank radio that can receive NOAA Weather Radio tone alerts and extra batteries**
- ☐ **Flashlight and extra batteries**
- ☐ **First aid kit**
- ☐ **Whistle to signal for help**
- ☐ **Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place**
- ☐ **Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation**
- ☐ **Non-sparking wrench or pliers to turn off utilities**
- ☐ **Can opener (if kit contains canned food)**
- ☐ **Local maps**

### **FEMA's Ready Campaign**

educates and empowers Americans to take some simple steps to prepare for and respond to potential emergencies, including those from natural hazards and man-made disasters. Ready asks individuals to do three key things: get an emergency supply kit, make a family emergency plan, and be informed about the different types of emergencies that could occur and appropriate responses. Everyone should have some basic supplies on hand in order to survive several days if an emergency occurs. This list of emergency supply kit items is only a starting point. It is important that individuals review this list and consider the unique needs of their family, including pets, for items to include. Individuals should also consider having at least two emergency supply kits, one full kit at home and smaller portable kits in their workplace, vehicle or other places they spend time.



**FEMA**

**Federal Emergency Management Agency**  
Washington, DC 20472

# 3 Be Informed

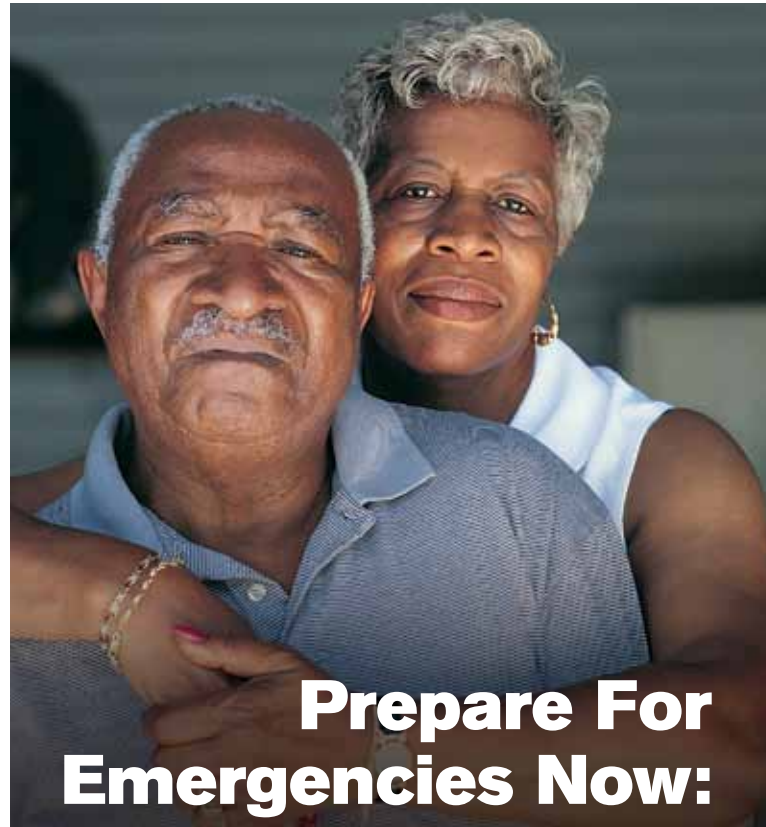
Some Of The Things You Can Do to prepare for the unexpected, such as assembling an emergency supply kit and making an emergency plan are the same regardless of the type of emergency. However, it's important to stay informed about what might happen and know what types of emergencies are likely to affect your region. For more information about specific types of emergencies, visit [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov) or call 1-800-BE-READY.

Be prepared to adapt this information to your personal circumstances and make every effort to follow instructions received from authorities on the scene. Above all, stay calm, be patient and think before you act. With these simple preparations, you can be ready for the unexpected.

**Prepare For Emergencies Now.  
Information For Older Americans.**

[www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)

This information was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in consultation with AARP, the American Red Cross and the National Organization on Disability.



## Prepare For Emergencies Now: Information For Older Americans.



# FEMA

[www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)



## Preparing Makes Sense for Older Americans. Get Ready Now.

The likelihood that you and your family will recover from an emergency tomorrow often depends on the planning and preparation done today. While each person's abilities and needs are unique, every individual can take steps to prepare for all kinds of emergencies from fires and floods to potential terrorist attacks. By evaluating your own personal needs and making an emergency plan that fits those needs, you and your loved ones can be better prepared. This guide outlines commonsense measures older Americans can take to start preparing for emergencies before they happen.

Preparing makes sense for older Americans.

**Get Ready Now.**



# 1 Get a Kit Of Emergency Supplies

The first step is to consider how an emergency might affect your individual needs. Plan to make it on your own, for at least three days. It's possible that you will not have access to a medical facility or even a drugstore. It is crucial that you and your family think about what kinds of resources you use on a daily basis and what you might do if those resources are limited or not available.

**Basic Supplies:** Think first about the basics for survival – food, water, clean air and any life-sustaining items you require. Consider two kits. In one kit put everything you will need to stay where you are and make it on your own for a period of time. The other kit should be a light-weight, smaller version you can take with you if you have to leave your home. Recommended basic emergency supplies include:

- ▶ Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation
- ▶ Food, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food and a can opener if kit contains canned food
- ▶ Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both
- ▶ Flashlight and extra batteries
- ▶ First aid kit
- ▶ Whistle to signal for help
- ▶ Dust mask to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- ▶ Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- ▶ Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- ▶ Local maps
- ▶ Pet food, extra water and supplies for your pet or service animal



### **Include Medications and Medical Supplies:**

If you take medicine or use a medical treatment on a daily basis, be sure you have what you need on hand to make it on your own for at least a week. You should also keep a copy of your prescriptions as well as dosage or treatment information. If it is not possible to have a week-long supply of medicines and supplies, keep as much as possible on hand and talk to your pharmacist or doctor about what else you should do to prepare.

If you undergo routine treatments administered by a clinic or hospital or if you receive regular services such as home health care, treatment or transportation, talk to your service provider about their emergency plans. Work with them to identify back-up service providers within your area and the areas you might evacuate to. If you use medical equipment in your home that requires electricity to operate, talk to your health care provider about what you can do to prepare for its use during a power outage.

**Additional Items:** In addition, there may be other things specific to your personal needs that you should also have on hand. If you use eyeglasses, hearing aids and hearing aid batteries, wheelchair batteries, and oxygen, be sure you always have extras in your home. Also have copies of your medical insurance, Medicare and Medicaid cards readily available.

**Include Emergency Documents:** Include copies of important documents in your emergency supply kits such as family records, wills, power of attorney documents, deeds, social security numbers, credit card and bank information, and tax records. It is best to keep these documents in a waterproof container. Include the names and numbers of everyone in your personal support network, as well as your medical providers. Also be sure you have cash or travelers checks in your kits in case you need to purchase supplies.

## **2 Make a Plan**

### **For What You Will Do in an Emergency**

The reality of a disaster situation is that you will likely not have access to everyday conveniences. To plan in advance, think through the details of your everyday life. If there are people who assist you on a daily basis, list who they are, and how you will contact them in an emergency. Create your own personal support network by identifying others who will help you in an emergency. Think about what modes of transportation you use and what alternative modes could serve as back-ups. If you require handicap accessible transportation be sure your alternatives are also accessible. For every aspect of your daily routine, plan an alternative procedure. Make a plan and write it down. Keep a copy of your plan in your emergency supply kits and a list of important information and contacts in your wallet. Share your plan with your family, friends, care providers and others in your personal support network.

**Create a Personal Support Network:** If you anticipate needing assistance during a disaster, make a list of family, friends and others who will be part of your plan. Talk to these people and ask them to be part of your support network. Share each aspect of your emergency plan with everyone in your group, including a friend or relative in another area who would not be impacted by the same emergency who can help if necessary. Make sure everyone knows how you plan to evacuate your home or workplace and where you will go in case of a disaster. Make sure that someone in your personal support network has an extra key to your home and knows where you keep your emergency supplies. Practice your plan with those who have agreed to be part of your personal support network.

**Develop a Family Communications Plan:** Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so plan how you will contact one another and review what you will do in different situations. Consider a plan where each family member calls, or e-mails, the same friend or relative in the event of an emergency. It may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than to call across town, so an out-of-town contact, not in the impacted area, may be in a better position to communicate among

separated family members. You may have trouble getting through, or the phone system may be down altogether, but be patient. For more information on how to develop a family communications plan visit [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov).

**Deciding to Stay or Go:** Depending on your circumstances and the nature of the emergency, the first important decision is whether you stay or go. You should understand and plan for both possibilities. Use commonsense and available information to determine if there is immediate danger. In any emergency, local authorities may or may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, you should monitor television or radio news reports for information or official instructions as they become available. If you're specifically told to evacuate or seek medical treatment, do so immediately. If you require additional travel time or need transportation assistance, make these arrangements in advance.

**Consider Your Pets:** Whether you decide to stay put in an emergency or evacuate to a safer location, you will need to make plans in advance for your pets and service animals. Keep in mind that what's best for you is typically what's best for your animals. If you must evacuate, take your pets with you, if possible. However, if you are going to a public shelter, it is important to understand that only service animals may be allowed inside. Plan in advance for shelter alternatives that will work for both you and your pets; consider loved ones or friends outside of your immediate area, pet-friendly shelters and veterinarians who would be willing to take in you and your pets in an emergency. For more information about pet preparedness, visit [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov).

**Staying Put:** Whether you are at home or elsewhere, there may be situations when it's simply best to stay where you are and avoid any uncertainty outside. Consider what you can do to safely shelter-in-place alone or with friends, family or neighbors. Also consider how a shelter designated for the public would meet your needs.

There could be times when you will need to stay put and create a barrier between yourself and potentially contaminated air outside. This process is known as

“sealing the room.” Use available information to assess the situation. If you see large amounts of debris in the air, or if local authorities say the air is badly contaminated, you may want to take this kind of action. For more information about “sealing the room,” visit [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov).

**Evacuation:** There may be conditions in which you will decide to get away, or there may be situations when you may be ordered to leave. Plan how you will get away and anticipate where you will go. Choose several destinations in different directions so you have options in an emergency. Ask about evacuation plans at the places where you spend time including work, community organizations and other places you frequent. If you typically rely on elevators, have a back-up plan in case they are not working.

**Fire Safety:** Plan two ways out of every room in case of fire. Check for items such as bookcases, hanging pictures, or overhead lights that could fall and block an escape path. Check hallways, stairwells, doorways, windows and other areas for hazards that may keep you from safely leaving a building during an emergency. Secure or remove furniture and objects that may block your path. If there are aspects of preparing your home or workplace that you are not able to do yourself, enlist the help of your personal support network.

**Contact Your Local Emergency Information Management Office:** Some local emergency management offices maintain registers of older people so they can be located and assisted quickly in a disaster. Contact your local emergency management agency to see if these services exist where you live or visit [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov) to find links to government offices in your area.



# Preparing for Your Pets Makes Sense. Get Ready Now.

If you are like millions of animal owners nationwide, your pet is an important member of your household. The likelihood that you and your animals will survive an emergency such as a fire or flood, tornado or terrorist attack depends largely on emergency planning done today. Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as assembling an animal emergency supply kit and developing a pet care buddy system, are the same for any emergency. Whether you decide to stay put in an emergency or evacuate to a safer location, you will need to make plans in advance for your pets. Keep in mind that what's best for you is typically what's best for your animals.

If you must evacuate, take your pets with you if possible. However, if you are going to a public shelter, it is important to understand that animals may not be allowed inside. Plan in advance for shelter alternatives that will work for both you and your pets.

Make a back-up emergency plan in case you can't care for your animals yourself. Develop a buddy system with neighbors, friends and relatives to make sure that someone is available to care for or evacuate your pets if you are unable to do so. Be prepared to improvise and use what you have on hand to make it on your own for at least three days, maybe longer.

Preparing for the unexpected makes sense.  
**Get Ready Now.**



This information was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in consultation with:  
American Kennel Club, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, American Veterinary Medical Association, and The Humane Society of the U.S.



AMERICAN  
KENNEL CLUB<sup>SM</sup>



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS



THE HUMANE SOCIETY  
OF THE UNITED STATES



Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.®



FEMA

  
**Ready**

Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.®



**Prepare For  
Emergencies  
Now:**

**Information For  
Pet Owners.**



**FEMA**

[www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)

# 1 Prepare

## Get a Pet Emergency Supply Kit.

Just as you do with your family's emergency supply kit, think first about the basics for survival, particularly food and water. Consider two kits. In one, put everything you and your pets will need to stay where you are. The other should be a lightweight, smaller version you can take with you if you and your pets have to get away. Plus, be sure to review your kits regularly to ensure that their contents, especially foods and medicines, are fresh.

**Food.** Keep at least three days of food in an airtight, waterproof container.

**Water.** Store at least three days of water specifically for your pets in addition to water you need for yourself and your family.

**Medicines and medical records.** Keep an extra supply of medicines your pet takes on a regular basis in a waterproof container.

**First aid kit.** Talk to your veterinarian about what is most appropriate for your pet's emergency medical needs. Most kits should include cotton bandage rolls, bandage tape and scissors; antibiotic ointment; flea and tick prevention; latex gloves, isopropyl alcohol and saline solution. Include a pet first aid reference book.

**Collar with ID tag, harness or leash.** Your pet should wear a collar with its rabies tag and identification at all times. Include a backup leash, collar and ID tag in your pet's emergency supply kit. In addition, place copies of your pet's registration information, adoption papers, vaccination documents and medical records in a clean plastic bag or waterproof container and also add them to your kit. You should also consider talking with your veterinarian about permanent identification such as microchipping, and enrolling your pet in a recovery database.

**Crate or other pet carrier.** If you need to evacuate in an emergency situation take your pets and animals with you provided that it is practical to do so. In many cases, your ability to do so will be aided by having a sturdy, safe, comfortable crate or carrier ready for transporting your pet. The carrier should be large enough for your pet to stand, turn around and lie down.

**Sanitation.** Include pet litter and litter box if appropriate, newspapers, paper towels, plastic trash bags and household chlorine bleach to provide for your pet's sanitation needs. You can use bleach as a disinfectant (dilute nine parts water to one part bleach), or in an emergency you can also use it to purify water. Use 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented or color safe bleaches, or those with added cleaners.



**A picture of you and your pet together.** If you become separated from your pet during an emergency, a picture of you and your pet together will help you document ownership and allow others to assist you in identifying your pet. Include detailed information about species, breed, age, sex, color and distinguishing characteristics.

**Familiar items.** Put favorite toys, treats or bedding in your kit. Familiar items can help reduce stress for your pet.

# 2 Plan

## What You Will Do in an Emergency.

Be prepared to assess the situation. Use whatever you have on hand to take care of yourself and ensure your pet's safety during an emergency. Depending on your circumstances and the nature of the emergency the first important decision is whether you stay put or get away. You should understand and plan for both possibilities. Use common sense and the information you are learning here to determine if there is immediate danger. In any emergency, local authorities may or may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet for instructions. If you're specifically told to evacuate, shelter-in-place or seek medical treatment, do so immediately.

**Create a plan to get away.** Plan how you will assemble your pets and anticipate where you will go. If you must evacuate, take your pets with you if practical. If you go to a public shelter, keep in mind your animals may not be allowed inside. Secure appropriate lodging in advance depending on the number and type of animals in your care. Consider family or friends willing to take in you and your pets in an emergency. Other options may include: a hotel or motel that takes pets or a boarding facility, such as a kennel or veterinary hospital that is near an evacuation facility or your family's meeting place. Find out before an emergency happens if any of these facilities in your area might be viable options for you and your pets.

**Develop a buddy system.** Plan with neighbors, friends or relatives to make sure that someone is available to care for or evacuate your pets if you are unable to do so. Talk with your pet care buddy about your evacuation plans and show them where you keep your pet's emergency supply kit. Also designate specific locations, one in your immediate neighborhood and another farther away, where you will meet in an emergency.

## Talk to your pet's veterinarian about emergency planning.

Discuss the types of things that you should include in your pet's emergency first aid kit. Get the names of vets or veterinary hospitals in other cities where you might need to seek temporary shelter. You should also consider talking with your veterinarian about permanent identification such as microchipping, and enrolling your pet in a recovery database. If your pet is microchipped, keeping your emergency contact information up to date and listed with a reliable recovery database is essential to your being reunited with your pet.



**Gather contact information for emergency animal treatment.** Make a list of contact information and addresses of area animal control agencies including the Humane Society or SPCA, and emergency veterinary hospitals. Keep one copy of these phone numbers with you and one in your pet's emergency supply kit. Obtain "Pets Inside" stickers and place them on your doors or windows, including information on the number and types of pets in your home to alert firefighters and rescue workers. Consider putting a phone number on the sticker where you could be reached in an emergency. And, if time permits, remember to write the words "Evacuated with Pets" across the stickers, should you flee with your pets.

# 3 Stay Informed

## Know About Types of Emergencies.

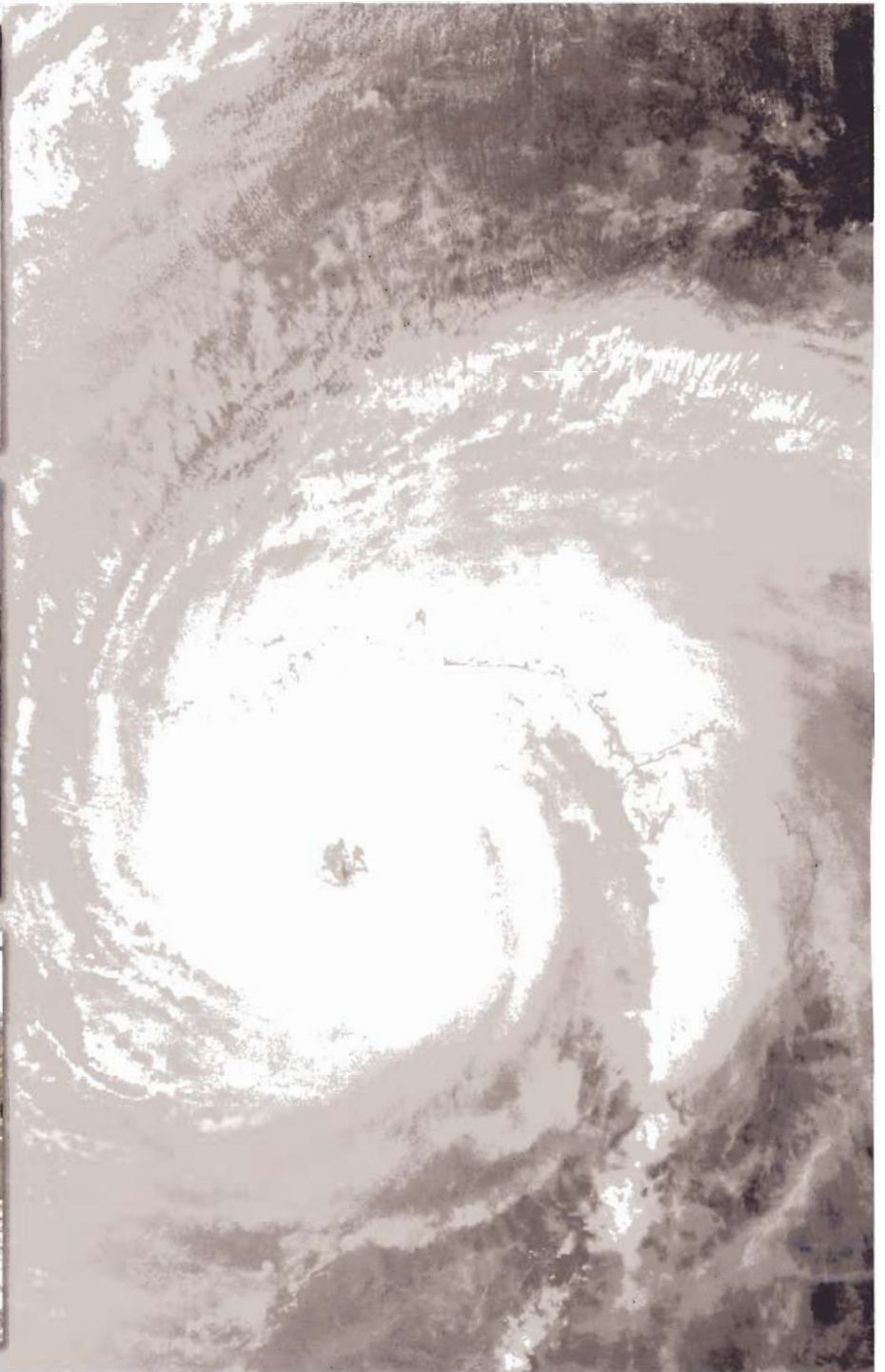
Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as assembling an emergency supply kit for yourself, your family and your pets, is the same regardless of the type of emergency. However, it's important to stay informed about what might happen and know what types of emergencies are likely to affect your region as well as emergency plans that have been established by your state and local government. For more information about how to prepare, visit [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov) or call 1-800-BE-READY.

Be prepared to adapt this information to your personal circumstances and make every effort to follow instructions received from authorities on the scene. With these simple preparations, you can be ready for the unexpected. Those who take the time to prepare themselves and their pets will likely encounter less difficulty, stress and worry. Take the time now to get yourself and your pet ready.

**Preparing for Your Pets Makes Sense. Get Ready Now.**



# Tropical Cyclone Flooding A Deadly Inland Danger



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
National Weather Service  
March 2005



**American  
Red Cross**



**FEMA**

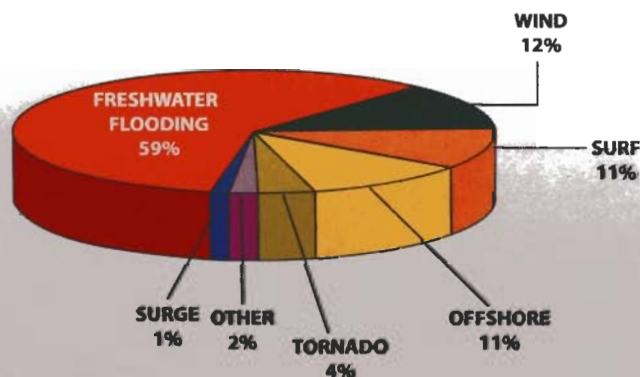


# What You Need to Know about Inland Flooding

When it comes to tropical cyclones (a generic term for a hurricane, typhoon, or tropical storm), wind speeds do not tell the whole story. Intense rainfall, not directly related to the wind speed of a tropical cyclone, often causes more damage. Just ask the citizens of Richmond, Virginia.

In late August 2004, decaying Tropical Storm Gaston traversed through the Carolinas and into southern Virginia. Although its circulation had lost much of its strength, Gaston remained a dangerous storm as more than a foot of rain fell over Richmond in a few hours, causing major flooding. Five people died, many houses and businesses were destroyed, power was lost, and Interstate 95 was flooded for more than 24 hours, prohibiting ground transportation on a major East Coast highway. The event was declared a natural disaster by

## Deaths caused by the effects of tropical cyclones in the U.S. since 1970



Since the 1970s inland flooding has been responsible for more than half of all deaths associated with tropical cyclones in the United States.

*"During the 20th century, floods were the number-one natural disaster in the United States in terms of the number of lives lost and property damage."*  
March 2000, U.S. Geological Survey



Storm surge from Hurricane Isabel at Rock Hall, Md, Sept. 2003

the President.

## Factors Affecting Inland Flooding

**Forward Speed** – Slower moving tropical cyclones allow heavy rain to persist over a location.

**Orography** – When warm, moist tropical air is forced up hills and mountains, the rain is intensified.

**Intersection with other weather features** – The remains of hurricane Agnes (1972) merged with another mid-latitude storm, producing major floods in the northeast U.S.

**Antecedent conditions** – The wetter the soil and the higher the water level in streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs, the greater the severity of flooding.

**Tropical cyclones** usually cause both flash and river flooding.

**Flash Flooding** occurs in creeks, streams, and urban areas within a few minutes or hours of excessive rainfall. Rapidly rising water can reach heights of 30 feet or more. Streets can become swift moving rivers and underpasses can become death traps.

**River Flooding** occurs from torrential rains associated with decaying hurricanes or tropical storms. River floods can last a week or more.

## Inland fresh water flooding disasters due to tropical cyclones are all too common.

**2002 Tropical Storm Fay** produced heavy rainfall and inland flooding across the upper Texas coastal area. Rainfall totals of nearly 2 feet destroyed homes, businesses, and public facilities.

**2001 Tropical Storm Allison** caused more damage than any tropical storm in U.S. history with estimates in excess of \$5B. Three feet of rain was reported in Texas. Of the 23 deaths in Texas, 20 were from drowning.

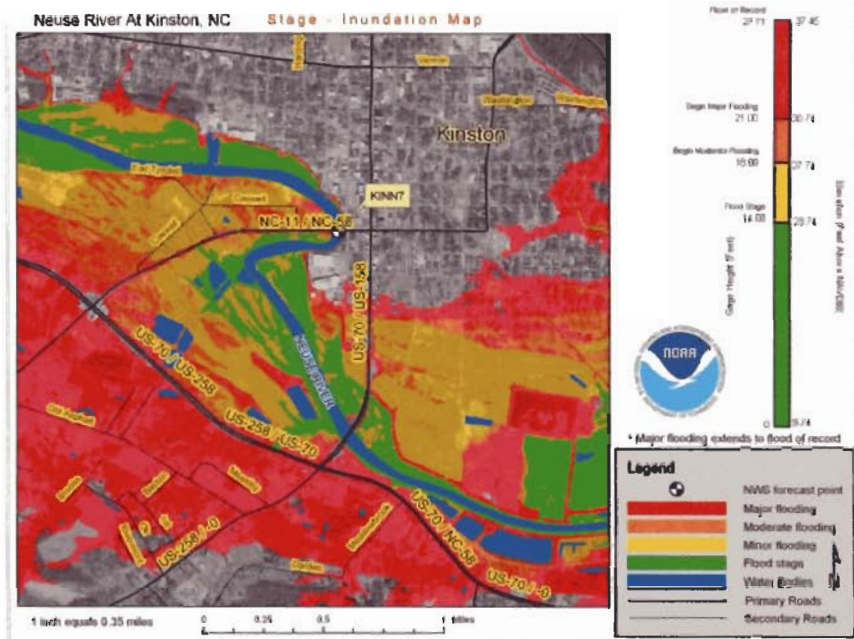
**1999 Hurricane Floyd** brought intense rains and record flooding to the Eastern United States. Of the 56 deaths, 50 were drownings from inland flooding. Damages reached more than \$8B.



# Understanding Potential Flood Impacts

Within flood warning products, the NWS conveys the magnitude of observed and forecast flooding using flood severity categories. Each category has a definition based on property damage and public threat.

- ✓ **Minor Flooding** – minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat or inconvenience.
- ✓ **Moderate Flooding** – some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations are necessary.
- ✓ **Major Flooding** – extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.



Graphical depiction of NWS severity categories

The impacts of floods vary locally. For each NWS river forecast location, flood stage and the stage associated with each of the NWS flood severity categories are established in cooperation with local public officials. Increasing river levels above flood stage constitute minor, moderate, and major flooding. Impacts vary from one river location to another because a certain river stage (height) above flood stage in one location may have an entirely different impact than the same level above flood stage at another location.

## What Can You Do?

Determine whether you live in a potential flood zone (For more information: [www.floodsmart.gov](http://www.floodsmart.gov)).

Assemble a disaster supply kit (For more information: [www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org)).

Protect your home and family before a flood by purchasing flood insurance (For more information: [www.fema.gov/nfip](http://www.fema.gov/nfip)) or call 1-800-427-4661.

Develop a flood emergency action plan with your community leaders (For more information: [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)).

Learn how you can prepare for flooding and reduce flood loss (For more information: [www.fema.gov/library/prepandprev.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/library/prepandprev.shtm)).

Monitor [www.weather.gov](http://www.weather.gov) for the latest watches, warnings, and current conditions in your area. Monitor NOAA's Weather Radio All Hazards to receive continuous weather information directly from

a nearby NWS Office (For more information: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>).

Keep abreast of road conditions (For more information: [www.fhwa.dot.gov/trafficinfo/index.htm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/trafficinfo/index.htm)).

When you hear hurricane or tropical storm, think inland flooding.

**DO NOT** attempt to cross flowing water. **TURN AROUND DON'T DROWN.**

As little as 6 inches of water may cause you to lose control of your vehicle, and 2 feet of water will carry most vehicles away (For more information:

<http://tadd.weather.gov>).



**FLOODING AHEAD  
TURN AROUND  
DON'T DROWN**



# What to Look and Listen For

**Hydrologic Outlook** is used to indicate that a hazardous flood event may develop. It is intended to provide information to those who need considerable lead time to prepare for it. **“Get Ready”**

**Flood Watch** is used when the expectation of a flood event has increased, but its occurrence, location, and/or timing is still uncertain. It is intended to provide enough lead time so those who need to set their mitigation plans in motion can do so. **“Get Set”**

**Flash Flood Warning**, flood warnings, and various advisories under the flood statement are issued whenever a flood event is occurring, imminent, or has a high probability of occurrence. **“Go, Take Action”**

Current listing of all hydrologic forecasts, watches, and warnings for your local area can be viewed at [www.weather.gov](http://www.weather.gov)

## Take Action

### When a FLOOD WARNING is issued

- Evacuate **immediately**, if advised to do so!
- Move to a safe area **before** access is cut off by rising water.
- Monitor NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, television, emergency broadcast stations or go to [www.weather.gov](http://www.weather.gov).

### Get to high ground – Climb to safety!

- Get out of areas subject to flooding, including dips, low spots, canyons, washes, etc.
- Avoid already-flooded areas and do not attempt to cross flowing water.
- Be especially cautious at night, when it is harder to recognize flood dangers.

### During the Flood

- Avoid areas subject to sudden flooding.
- NEVER drive through flooded roadways! **STOP! Turn Around Don't Drown.** Do not attempt to drive over a flooded roadbed. Be aware that the roadbed may be washed out.
- NEVER allow children to play around high water, storm drains, creeks, or rivers.

### After the Flood

- Throw out fresh water that has come into contact with floodwater.
- Boil drinking water before using it. Wells should be pumped out and tested for quality before drinking. If in doubt, call your local public health authority.
- Seek necessary medical care at the nearest hospital. Food, clothing, shelter, and first aid are available from the American Red Cross.
- Check and dry out electrical equipment before being returned to service.
- Use flashlights, not lanterns, torches, or matches, to examine buildings. Flammables may be inside.
- Report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.



**This is an Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service  
Safety Message**

NOAA/PA 200465