

# VERMONT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2009 Update

# FAMILY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS WORKBOOK



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# ***ARE YOU PREPARED FOR A DISASTER?***

Disasters can happen anytime, with or without warning. A disaster can be the result of a man-made incident such as a terrorist attack, or natural event like a flood or ice storm. Vermont's history demonstrates that no community is immune to the effects of a disaster, so it is important to take steps now to prepare.

This workbook highlights some of the steps you can take now to prepare yourself, your family, your business, and your community. Determine what hazards may affect you and take steps to mitigate their impact. Address any special concerns or circumstances you have with local emergency managers. Ready yourself and your family by creating a disaster supply kit and disaster plan. Educate yourself by enrolling in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery courses.

During an emergency, safety and well-being are top priorities. To best prepare for a disaster it is important to create a disaster supply kit which has at least three days worth of fresh water, non-perishable food, medications, and batteries for things like flashlights. It is also important that you have a battery powered radio so you can stay informed. Follow the suggestions in this workbook and visit [www.Ready.gov](http://www.Ready.gov) for help in building your kit.

Emergency planning is a key part of being prepared. Create an emergency plan for your family or business. If a disaster occurs, how will you contact each other? What will you do about your pets? Which documents are important and should be protected from flood waters? These are some of the questions that your plan should answer.

When making your emergency plan, assess your home or business for potential hazards. Your municipality's Emergency Management Director can assist you. It is important to take steps now to reduce the impact hazards can have on you. Among the different hazards faced by Vermonters flooding ranks among the most likely and most costly. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) manages the National Flood Insurance Program. For more information go to [www.floodsmart.gov](http://www.floodsmart.gov).

This workbook is intended to help get you started with disaster preparedness. For more information contact your local Emergency Management Director or Vermont Emergency Management.

**Vermont Emergency Management**  
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This document is provided free of charge. Additional copies may be requested from Vermont Emergency Management.

This document is available in alternate formats.

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Comments about this workbook should be forwarded to: Vermont Emergency Management  
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Cover Photos (clockwise from top): Rutland Wind Damage - AJ Morrow, Rutland Herald; Salisbury Road Damage - Barb Farr, Vermont Emergency Management; Grafton Ice Jam - Eric Stevens, Grafton Fire/ Emergency Management; Middlebury Train Derailment - Peter Coffey, Vermont Emergency Management

# ***DISASTER PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST***

- ☐ Identify a friend or relative in a different state who can coordinate communications in case your family is separated.
- ☐ Talk with officials about school disaster plans.
- ☐ Prepare a disaster supply kit with emergency supplies (including but not limited to):
  - Flashlight with extra batteries;
  - Whistle for emergency signaling;
  - Portable, battery-operated radio with extra batteries;
  - First Aid Kit and manual;
  - Emergency food and water supplies for three days;
  - Non-electric can opener;
  - Essential medicines for at least seven days;
  - Cash and credit cards;
  - Other supplies necessary for life (non-perishable food, water, etc.).
- ☐ Make a list of important items and stores where they can be purchased:
  - Special equipment and supplies, e.g., hearing aid batteries;
  - Current prescription names and dosages;
  - Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of doctors and pharmacists;
  - Detailed information about your medication regimen and medical history.
- ☐ Ensure that all family members wear appropriate medical-alert tags.
- ☐ Know the location of shelters, evacuation points and routes in your community.
- ☐ Do a hazard assessment of your home and mitigate identified hazards.
- ☐ Know the location of and how to shut off your home's utilities.
- ☐ Talk with your children about what they should do during an emergency.
- ☐ Keep important phone numbers listed by the telephone and teach children how and when to call 9-1-1.
- ☐ Purchase a NOAA Weather Radio with a tone alert feature to stay informed about severe weather and other important information.
- ☐ Consult with your insurance agent about your insurance coverage, as most policies do not cover earthquake or flood damage. Protect valuable property and equipment with special riders and consider obtaining business continuity insurance.
- ☐ Determine how you will protect your pets or animals in the event of a disaster – most shelters do not allow pets (working service animals are permitted).
- ☐ Check that all smoke and carbon monoxide detectors are working. Every six months change the smoke and carbon monoxide detector batteries and the perishable supplies in your disaster kit.
- ☐ Speak with neighbors about their emergency plans, and how you can help each other during a crisis.
- ☐ Enroll in a CPR, first aid or disaster preparedness course.



# BUILD A FAMILY DISASTER KIT

A disaster kit should contain all of the items that you would need for three days. It should be stored in a place that has easy access. All family members should know where the kit is located and the contents should be checked or replaced every six months. It is important that the kit be easy to move so that you can take it with you if you evacuate.



- ⇒ Include in the kit important documents such as medical and financial records, maps, emergency contact lists, etc.
- ⇒ If you have children, include a favorite stuffed animal, blanket, books, games or toys.
- ⇒ Store at least one gallon of water per person per day. Store the water in clean plastic containers. Label and date each container, replacing the stored water every six months.
- ⇒ Pack blankets, a first aid kit, prescription medications, a non-electric can opener, a pack of playing cards, tools, medications, clothing, hygiene supplies, a battery-powered radio, and flashlight with extra batteries.
- ⇒ Store non-perishable foods that do not require refrigeration or cooking and need little or no water. Store the food in a plastic or metal container to protect from pests. Label and date each container, replacing the food every six months. Include a can of solid fuel and matches to heat the food.

Examples of food items include:

- ready-to-eat meats;
- dried cereal, fruits or vegetables;
- canned or dried soups and juices;
- peanut butter and non-perishable jelly;
- food for infants or people on special diets;
- salt, pepper, spices, sugar;
- candy or cookies;
- instant coffee or tea;
- crackers or trail mix;
- food for your pets.



- ⇒ Pack an envelope of cash and coins (coins for pay-phone calls).

- Keep canned foods in a dry place where the temperature is cool.
- Throw out any canned good that becomes swollen, dented, or corroded.
- Re-think your needs every year and update your kit as your family needs change.
- Keep items in airtight plastic bags and put your entire disaster supply kit in one or two easy-to-carry containers.



# Emergency Protective Actions

During an emergency, officials may recommend that you and your family take an emergency protective action. This could include evacuating your home or business, sheltering-in-place, or some other action. Through the Emergency Alert System (EAS), which utilizes commercial radio, television, and cable systems, emergency management officials broadcast instructions and information about the emergency. The NOAA weather alert radio, which receives weather information broadcast by the National Weather Service, can also receive EAS messages. These radios are available for purchase at your local hardware or electronics store.

## How to Evacuate

When conditions threaten life or safety, public safety officials may order an evacuation. If you need to evacuate your home or business follow these guidelines:

- ⇒ Gather all persons in the house and leave together, taking your disaster supply kit with you.
- ⇒ DO NOT try to pick up children at their schools. They will be taken to a designated reception center or shelter outside the area where you may pick them up.
- ⇒ Household members outside the area may be advised not to return during an evacuation. They will be directed to the reception center or shelter where they can join you.
- ⇒ Listen to an emergency alert radio or television station for information and instructions. Listen carefully to the Emergency Alert System for information about evacuation routes and follow those instructions. Local officials may alter the routes to expedite evacuations. Unless it is an emergency, DO NOT call your local fire or police department for information. Emergency workers will need their telephone lines available for emergency use.
- ⇒ Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.
- ⇒ Close and lock windows and doors.
- ⇒ Check with neighbors to see if they need assistance or transportation.
- ⇒ If you have livestock, unless otherwise instructed, shelter them with a three day supply of feed and water.
- ⇒ Obey all traffic control officials along your route.

### *If you have time...*

- ⇒ Turn off lights, unnecessary appliances, water, and gas connections.
- ⇒ Make arrangements for pets as they may not be allowed in shelters.
- ⇒ Notify a friend or family member, who is out of the area, where you are going and when you plan to leave.

## How to Shelter-In-Place

When conditions threaten life or safety, public safety officials may order you to shelter-in-place. This means you should immediately go indoors. If a shelter-in-place message is given for your community, you should do the following:

- ⇒ Go indoors and close all doors and windows. Turn off all window fans, air conditioners, clothes dryers, kitchen and bath exhaust fans, and other sources of outside air.
- ⇒ Keep pets indoors. If you have livestock, shelter them too. Use stored feed and water from a covered source.
- ⇒ If you are traveling in a motor vehicle, close the windows and air vents and turn off the heater or air conditioners.
- ⇒ If sheltering-in-place is ordered during school hours, children will be sheltered in the school building and cared for by school personnel.

# WINTER PREPAREDNESS

In Vermont, winters can bring heavy snowfall and extremely cold temperatures. Snow can block roads and cause power lines to fall. The cold temperatures can be dangerous if outdoor travelers are not dressed properly. Hypothermia is a medical emergency which occurs when a person is in cold temperatures for a long time. The elderly and very young are particularly susceptible to hypothermia. It is important to listen to weather reports and heed winter weather warnings. Dressing appropriately for the weather is often the best protection against hypothermia.

Vehicle safety precautions are also vital during the winter. Vehicles should have cold weather gear in case of a breakdown. If stranded during a winter storm you should remain in your vehicle, stay awake, and take steps to stay warm. To prevent carbon monoxide poisoning, ensure your exhaust pipe is not obstructed. During extreme weather, Vermont State Police at times adjust patrol schedules to provide late night aid for motorists on the interstate.

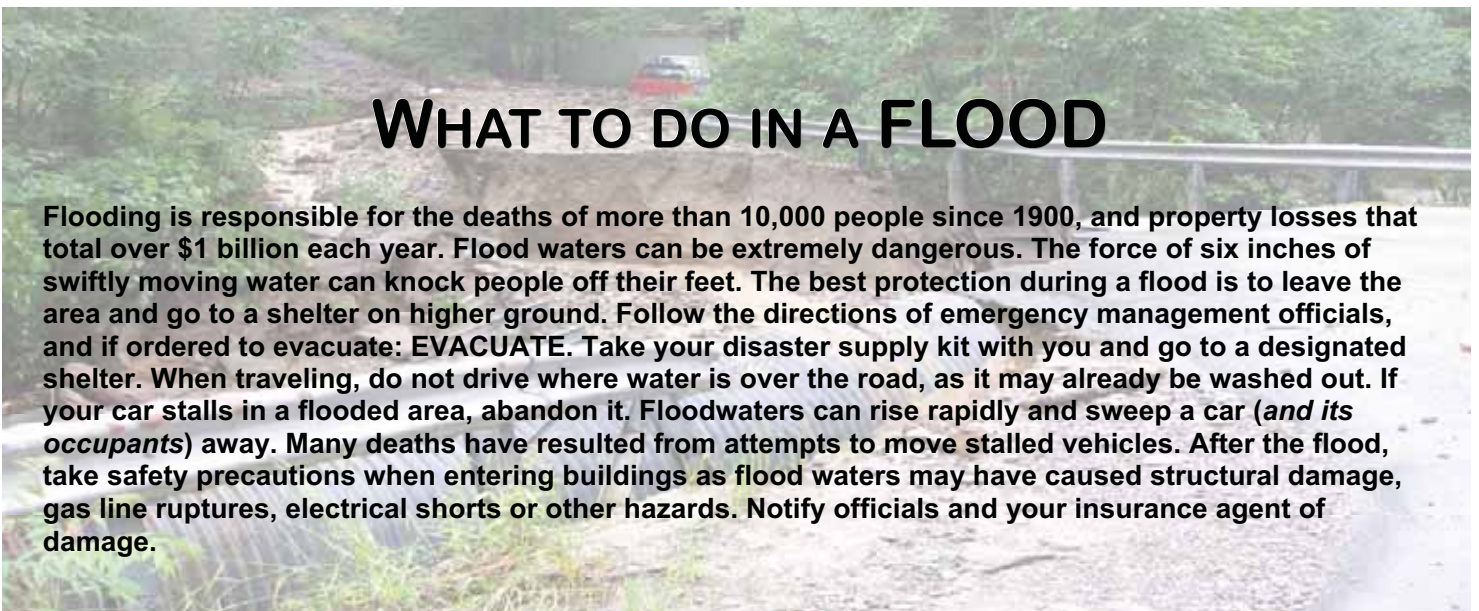


## Winter Weather Terms

<b>Freezing rain:</b>	Rain that freezes when it hits the ground, creating a coating of ice on roads and walkways
<b>Sleet:</b>	Rain that turns to ice pellets before reaching the ground causing roads to freeze and become slippery
<b>Winter Weather Advisory:</b>	Cold temperatures, ice and snow are expected
<b>Winter Storm Watch:</b>	Severe weather such as heavy snow or ice is possible in the next day or two
<b>Frost/Freeze Warning:</b>	Below freezing temperatures are expected
<b>Winter Storm Warning:</b>	Severe winter conditions have begun or will begin very soon
<b>Blizzard Warning:</b>	Heavy snow and strong winds will produce a blinding snow, near zero visibility, deep drifts and life-threatening wind chill

## WHAT TO DO IN A FLOOD

Flooding is responsible for the deaths of more than 10,000 people since 1900, and property losses that total over \$1 billion each year. Flood waters can be extremely dangerous. The force of six inches of swiftly moving water can knock people off their feet. The best protection during a flood is to leave the area and go to a shelter on higher ground. Follow the directions of emergency management officials, and if ordered to evacuate: **EVACUATE**. Take your disaster supply kit with you and go to a designated shelter. When traveling, do not drive where water is over the road, as it may already be washed out. If your car stalls in a flooded area, abandon it. Floodwaters can rise rapidly and sweep a car (*and its occupants*) away. Many deaths have resulted from attempts to move stalled vehicles. After the flood, take safety precautions when entering buildings as flood waters may have caused structural damage, gas line ruptures, electrical shorts or other hazards. Notify officials and your insurance agent of damage.



September is:

# National Preparedness Month



During September, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the National Preparedness Month Coalition urge all Americans to take some simple steps to make their families better prepared for emergencies

Including:

- **Get a Kit** - Get a kit of emergency supplies that will allow you and your family to survive for at least three days in the event an emergency happens. The kit should include basic items like water, food, battery-powered radio, flashlight and a first aid kit. Go to [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov) for a complete list of recommended supplies.
- **Make a Plan** - Plan in advance what you and your family will do in an emergency. Your plan should include a communications plan and address sheltering-in-place and evacuation. Go to [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov) for more information and templates to help get you started.
- **Be Informed** - Learn more about different threats that could affect your community and appropriate responses to them. Go to [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov) for more information about natural disasters and potential terrorist threats and visit [www.vemvt.com](http://www.vemvt.com) for more information about the emergency plans that have been established in your area.
- **Get Involved** - After preparing yourself and your family for possible emergencies, take the next step: get training in first aid and emergency response and get involved in preparing your community. Citizen Corps provides residents with opportunities to prepare, train and support local emergency responders. For more information or to get involved visit [www.citizencorps.gov](http://www.citizencorps.gov) to find your local Citizen Corps council.
- **Help your neighbors** - Help your elderly or disabled neighbors or family members by working with them to make an emergency plan and build an emergency kit. Make sure to account for special medical equipment or aids, including home oxygen or guide dogs. Also be sure to check in on them in times of need.

Why should you be prepared?

So you can be ready to take care of you and your family in a timely manner.



Homeland  
Security



For additional information on National Preparedness Month you can visit

<http://www.ready.gov>

# Pandemic Influenza

## It's not your 3 day flood. . .

You can and should prepare for an influenza pandemic now. You should know both the magnitude of what can happen during a pandemic outbreak and what actions you can take to help lessen the impact of an influenza pandemic on you and your family. This checklist will help you gather the information and resources you may need in case of a flu pandemic.

To plan for a pandemic:

- Store a two week supply of water and non-perishable food such as rice or canned goods. During a pandemic, if you cannot get to a store, or if stores are out of supplies, it will be important for you to have extra supplies on hand. This can be useful in other types of emergencies, such as power outages and disasters.
- Have any nonprescription drugs and other health supplies on hand, including pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines, fluids with electrolytes, and vitamins.
- Talk with family members and loved ones about how they would be cared for if they got sick, or what will be needed to care for them in your home.
- Volunteer with local groups to prepare and assist with emergency response.
- Get involved in your community as it works to prepare for an influenza pandemic.

To limit the spread of germs and prevent infection:

- Teach your children to wash hands frequently with soap and water, and model the correct behavior.
- Teach your children to cover coughs and sneezes with tissues, and be sure to model that behavior.
- Teach your children to stay away from others as much as possible if they are sick. Stay home from work and school if sick.

(information from [www.pandemicflu.gov](http://www.pandemicflu.gov))

For More Information on Pandemic Influenza please e-mail the Vermont Department of Health at <http://healthvermont.gov>



# Pandemic Influenza

## It's not your 3 day flood. . .

Items to have on hand for an extended stay at home:

Examples of food and non-perishables	Examples of medical, health, and emergency supplies
Ready-to-eat canned meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, beans, rice, dried fruits & vegetables and soups	Prescribed medical supplies such as glucose and blood-pressure monitoring equipment
Protein or fruit bars	Soap and water, or alcohol-based (60-95%) hand wash
Dry cereal or granola	Medicines for fever, such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen
Peanut butter or nuts	Thermometer
Pet food	Antidiarrheal medication
Crackers	Vitamins
Canned juices	Fluids with electrolytes
Bottled water	Cleansing agent/soap
Canned or jarred baby food and formula	Flashlight
Other non-perishable items	Batteries
	Portable radio
	Manual can opener
	Garbage bags
	Tissues, toilet paper, disposable diapers

## What is Vermont 2-1-1?

Do you need help finding help? Are you facing difficult times and do not know where to turn? Looking for help with everyday needs? Dialing 2-1-1 is your first step. Vermont 2-1-1 is a simple number to dial for information about health and human service organizations in your community. By dialing 2-1-1, information is much easier to find.

At Vermont 2-1-1, callers will speak with a real person every time. Call Specialists will problem solve and refer callers from throughout Vermont to government programs, community-based organizations, support groups, and other local resources.

Vermont 2-1-1 is:

- A local call from anywhere in Vermont.
- Confidential telephone assistance.
- Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Live translation services for 170 languages.
- Access for persons who have special needs.
- Ability to transfer emergency calls to 9-1-1.
- Accurate information about community resources in Vermont.

## VERMONT 2-1-1

***“When we lost our home to flooding we weren’t sure where to turn for help. 2-1-1 gave us the information and referrals we needed to help us get back on our feet.”***

## What kind of services can Vermont 2-1-1 refer me to?

Vermont 2-1-1 provides all people in Vermont with free access to community resources through information and referral (I&R). This access includes personal assistance by telephone and online through a searchable database of services, including the following:

- Child Care Resource and Referral
- Clothing and Thrift Shops
- Crisis Services
- Discrimination Assistance
- Domestic and Sexual Violence Services
- Education - GED Instruction, Computer Classes
- Employment Services
- Food Shelves and Nutrition Programs
- Health Care Services
- Alcohol and Drug Programs
- Housing - Homeless Prevention, Shelter, Tenants' Rights
- Independent Living Services
- Legal Assistance
- Mental Health Care and Counseling
- Mentoring
- Military, Family, and Community Network
- Parenting Programs
- Senior Information and Assistance
- Stop Smoking Programs
- Support Groups
- Transportation
- Utility Assistance
- Youth and Family Services
- Veteran Services
- Volunteering
- Wellness Programs
- And More...

Just dial 2-1-1



# CERT—Community Emergency Response Team



The Federal Emergency Management Agency began promoting the nationwide Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) concept in 1994. Since then, CERTs have been established in hundreds of communities; including several in Vermont.

CERT training promotes a partnering effort between emergency services and the people they serve. The goal is for emergency personnel to train members of neighborhoods, community organizations, or workplaces in basic response skills. CERT members are then integrated into the emergency response capability for their area.

CERT members can assist by applying the basic response and organizational skills that they learn during training. These skills can help save and sustain lives following a disaster until help arrives.

CERT members maintain and refine their skills by participating in their team's monthly or bi-monthly meetings, community exercises, and preparedness activities. They continue to refine their skills and expand their knowledge at the monthly or bi-monthly training meetings and by attending locally offered relevant training. CERT members also have the opportunity to work with their communities to improve individual and community emergency preparedness.

CERT training will teach participants to: Describe the types of hazards most likely to affect their homes and communities; describe the function of CERT and their roles in response; take steps to prepare themselves and their family for a disaster; identify and reduce potential fire hazards in their homes; work as teams to solve different problems; apply techniques in conducting triage; performing head to toe assessments; sizing-up requirements for potential search and rescue situations; and using safe techniques for debris removal.



The 20 hour CERT Training is designed to cover: Disaster preparedness, fire safety, directing traffic, disaster medical operations—triage and treating life threatening injuries, disaster medical operations—assessment treatment and hygiene, light search and rescue, team organization, disaster psychology, terrorism and CERT, and a final exercise. Training programs vary; some CERT programs train over a full weekend and others train one night a week for seven to eight weeks.



For more information on the Vermont CERT program please visit:

[www.vtcert.org](http://www.vtcert.org) or call 1-800-347-0488



# ANIMALS IN DISASTERS

Approximately 50 percent of all U.S. households own a pet. While community disaster plans try to incorporate the care for animals in their plans, the plans can often only coordinate care — they cannot always provide it. Therefore, the best way for an animal owner to be prepared is to create a specific emergency plan that includes provisions for your animals. As most emergency shelters prohibit animals, you should find an out-of-area friend or business that can house your animals in the event you need to evacuate your home. Farm evacuations present unique problems.

Appropriate planning is essential. Evacuations are best coordinated with neighbors, friends, livestock associations and horse clubs, and extension educators. Both the destination and the method of transport need to be sorted out well in advance of any disaster. It is important that animals be identified and up to date on vaccines. It is advisable to create a disaster kit for your pet including food, a leash and other important items.



## POWER OUTAGES

Vermonters know a thing or two about power outages. The rural landscape and frequency of storms ensures that the lights will go out from time to time. It is important to take some simple steps to stay safe during an outage:

- Have batteries, a flashlight, and a battery powered radio on hand.
- If power is expected to be out for an extended period, seek shelter elsewhere if it is cold outside. Don't wait until it is too late to seek alternative shelter. Call 2-1-1 for shelter information.
- Call your power company to report the outage.
- Elderly residents and those with special needs should contact their power company today to alert the company to those needs in the event of a power outage.
- Residents should check in with elderly residents during power outages from time to time.
- Never touch a downed power line or anything touching a power wire as it could cause electrocution and death. Treat every power line as if it were live.
- Stay warm. If it's cold, keep your head, hands and feet covered. Several layers of light clothing usually work better than a single heavy layer.
- Locate and check all emergency supplies and equipment to ensure that you are prepared. Food will stay frozen in a fully loaded freezer for 36 to 48 hours if the door is kept shut. If the freezer is only half full, the food will keep for about 24 hours. Meat keeps longer than baked goods. Try not to open your freezer or refrigerator when the power is out unless it is necessary.
- Disconnect or shut off appliances that will go on automatically when power is restored. This includes furnaces, air conditioners, electric ranges, water heaters, refrigerators, freezers, and water pumps. Also make sure electric space heaters, washers, dryers, and TV sets are shut off. If a lot of appliances come on at once, they may overload the circuits. Leave one or two lamps switched on so you'll know when the power comes back on. Then you can turn your appliances back on one at a time over a period of 15 minutes or so.
- Don't use an unvented kerosene space heater.
- Don't use a gas range to heat your home.
- If using a generator, make sure it is operated outside. An inadequately vented generator can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning and death. Also, make sure your generator is properly installed; an improperly installed generator can feed back onto power lines, putting power crews at risk of electrocution.

# Home Fire Safety Tips

## FIRE SAFETY

Fire is a serious public safety concern and our homes are where we are at greatest risk from fire. Each year in Vermont, fire kills an average of 11 people; 1,000 people are treated for fire and burn injuries; and an estimated \$82-million in property is lost.

To protect yourself, it is important to understand the basic characteristics of fire. Fire spreads quickly; there is no time to gather valuables or make a phone call. In just two minutes, a fire can become life-threatening. In five minutes, a residence can be engulfed in flames.

Properly working smoke alarms double your family's chance of surviving a fire. Place smoke alarms on every level of your residence. Place them in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions outside bedrooms on the ceiling or high on the wall (4 to 12 inches from ceiling), at the top of open stairways, or at the bottom of enclosed stairs and near (but not in) the kitchen or bathroom.

Make sure windows are not nailed or painted shut. Make sure security gratings on windows have a fire safety opening feature so they can be easily opened from the inside.

Consider escape ladders if your residence has more than one level, and ensure that burglar bars and other anti-theft mechanisms that block outside window entry are easily opened from the inside.

For further assistance, ask your local fire department to inspect your residence.

## SMOKE DETECTORS

Fire and public safety officials urge citizens to remember to change their smoke and carbon monoxide detector batteries when they change their clocks in the spring and fall. More than 90% of American homes have smoke detectors, but an estimated one-third are either not working or missing batteries. Residential fires represent about 25% of all fires, and unattended cooking or human error are the leading causes. Careless smoking, however, is the leading cause of fire deaths. It is important that smoke detectors be installed in proper locations and be checked at least once a month. Many local fire departments offer free smoke and carbon monoxide detectors or fire prevention programs.

Important tips to avoid fires during the winter heating season:

- Install ionization *and* photoelectric smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms on every level of the home.
- Keep 3' / 36" / 1 meter between heating equipment and anything that can burn - or in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- Never leave portable space heaters and candles unattended - turn off heaters before going to bed.
- Clean chimneys and vent pipes annually – put ashes in a metal container.
- Unvented heaters should have a carbon monoxide alarm in the same room.
- Never use lighter fluid, kerosene, diesel fuel, or gasoline to start a fire.
- Store gasoline and heating fuels in proper containers outside the home.
- Always use the proper grade and type of fuel for heating equipment.
- Plan and practice escape plans several times a year.
- Install heating equipment in accordance with codes and manufacturer's instructions. It's best to have a professional install the equipment.

## CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning is a genuine concern every winter. Simply put, CO poisoning can kill you, and improperly heating your house is often the cause.

The initial symptoms of CO poisoning are similar to flu, but without the fever and may include headache, fatigue, shortness of breath, nausea, and dizziness. If you suspect that you are experiencing CO poisoning, get fresh air immediately. Leave the home immediately and call your local fire department for assistance from a safe location.

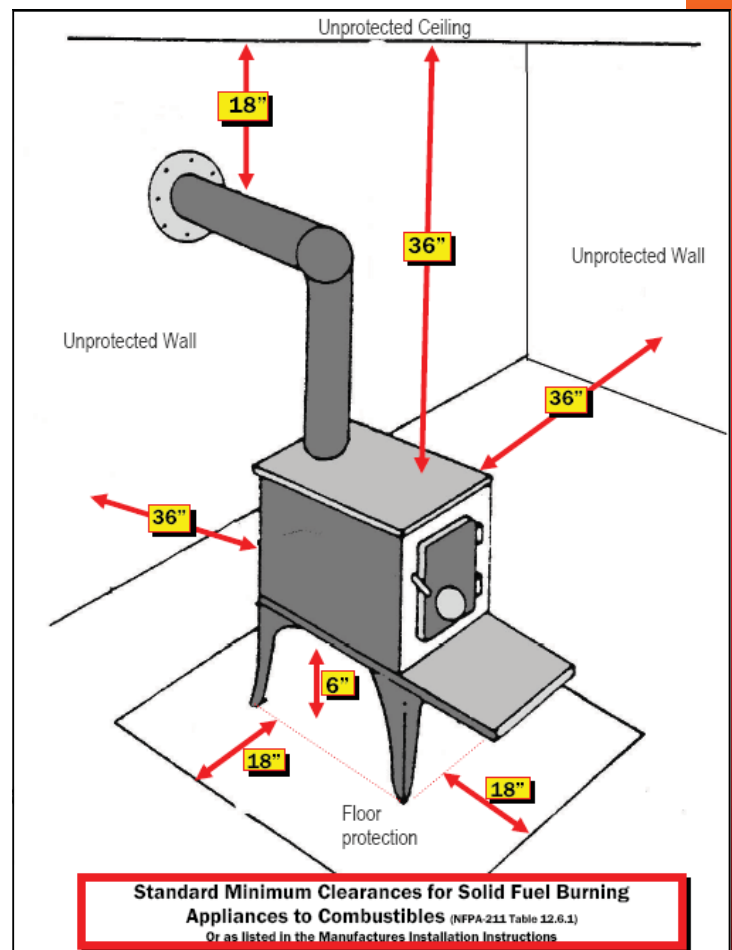
To avoid CO poisoning take these simple steps:

- Get carbon monoxide detectors for every level of your home as a means of detection.
- Make sure all heating vents are free of snow and other obstructions; if they are covered CO will double back into your home.
- Never run a generator indoors; run it outside or in a well ventilated area.
- Make sure heaters and wood stoves are properly installed by a professional.

## GENERATOR SAFETY

When using a generator, it is important to follow these safety tips:

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions when installing and using a generator. An improperly installed generator can feed back onto power lines creating a hazard for utility workers.
- Never use a generator indoors – including inside a garage.
- Operate your generator outdoors or with adequate ventilation.
- Let the generator cool down before refueling.
- Store gasoline and other flammable liquids away from generator and outside of living areas.
- Install carbon monoxide detectors in your home to ensure fumes from the generator are not entering living areas.
- Plug individual appliances into the generator using only heavy-duty, outdoor rated cords with wire gauge adequate for the appliance load.
- Turn off all equipment powered by generator before turning off generator.
- Keep children away from portable generators at all times; many parts are hot and could result in burns.



# Safe Winter Driving

Drive according to road conditions:

- Check weather and road conditions before you leave.
- Slow Down: Driving too fast on wintry roads is the leading cause of crashes.
- Travel at a safe distance of at least 3 car lengths, leaving plenty of room to stop.
- Clear all snow and ice from the vehicle prior to travel.
- Be aware of black ice on what appears to be bare pavement.
- If your car starts to skid, turn in the direction of the skid. It may seem counterintuitive at first but turning into the skid is your best chance to regain some traction. If you have anti-lock brakes, apply firm and continuous pressure. If you do not have anti-lock brakes, mimic that effect by pumping the brakes.
- If your car doesn't make it to your destination, pull as far off the road as possible, to minimize any further traffic hazards, and stay in the car if it is safe to do so. Even a short walk in winter storm conditions can be dangerous.
- If you become stuck in deep snow, do not let your engine idle if your exhaust pipe is buried. Idling with a buried exhaust pipe could lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Carry a cell phone and use 911 in case of an emergency, but do not become over dependant on a cell phone.

Properly Prepare Your Vehicle for Winter Driving:

- Winter tires.
- Wipers and washer fluid.
- Heaters and defrosters.
- Properly adjusted brakes.
- Ensure battery and charging system operate properly.
- Carry tire chains for large trucks

Be prepared - pack a winter car kit:

- Booster cables.
- Two or more blankets.
- Candles and matches.
- Snow shovel and scraper.
- Flashlight and extra batteries.
- Extra clothing: cap, mittens, parka and overshoes or boots in case you have to walk for help.
- High calorie, non-perishable food like candy and canned nuts.
- Sand or strips of carpet for traction.
- Extra windshield washer fluid and antifreeze.
- Flares or reflectors.



The 511 Travel Information System – for road conditions and weather forecasts, just dial 511 or visit [www.511vt.com](http://www.511vt.com).



# Disaster Preparedness for People with Special Needs


## Plan and Prepare for an Emergency

Simply put, preparedness is all about **PLANNING!** Emergency preparedness is knowing what to do and being ready to do it promptly and effectively in the event of an emergency. Being prepared means that you have a plan of action—you know what to do before the emergency occurs. To do this, you must know what hazards you face, what resources are available to you, and how to utilize them.

In some cases such as a flood or hurricane, you may have an early warning, which will give you several hours to act. However, sometimes you will have no prior warning of an emergency, such as with earthquakes, terrorist attacks or major fires.

Use the Disaster Preparedness Checklist to make a Disaster Supply Kit. Keep a disaster kit in your home and in each car. A disaster kit for your home should include water, food, first aid supplies, clothing, bedding, tools, emergency supplies, and any other special items that you would need. Store the items that you would need in the event of an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container.

It is important that local emergency officials know about your special needs **BEFORE** an emergency. This way, your needs can be planned for, and resources allocated, before the emergency begins.



**Notify Officials of  
Special Needs  
Before The  
Emergency**

## What about my Special Medical Needs?

When a disaster strikes, time is of the essence. A Health Information Form tells emergency responders what medical conditions and needs you have so that they can provide you with the appropriate support. You can obtain a form from your Local Emergency Management Director, Town Clerk or fire department, or from the Vermont Emergency Website: [www.vemvt.com](http://www.vemvt.com).

Keep the Health Information Form in your disaster supply kit with a **MINIMUM 7-day** supply of your medications.

## Disaster Preparedness Checklist

- ◇ Create a self-help network of relatives and friends to assist you in an emergency.
- ◇ Contact your Local Emergency Management Director so that plans can be created to assist you in an emergency.
- ◇ Wear appropriate Medical Alert tags and keep a current list of medications and dosages.
- ◇ Be ready to give brief, clear, and specific instructions to emergency personnel on how to operate or assist you with devices (wheelchairs, etc.).
- ◇ Prepare for the requirements (food, water, etc) of your working service animal.
- ◇ If you do not drive, talk with your network and local authorities about how to evacuate.
- ◇ If you live in an apartment, ensure that accessible exits are marked.

## Special Alerting Devices

Emergency information is disseminated to the public through the Emergency Alert System (EAS). NOAA Weather Alert Radios, which are activated by the EAS system, have attachments for the deaf and blind communities. Such devices have either a visual signaler or vibrator which are activated by the weather alert radio. These devices are commercially available from many companies. For more information about these devices contact Vermont Emergency Management.

## How can people with special needs get assistance?

Community based emergency management is the best means by which you can receive assistance during an emergency. This means that you **MUST** notify officials of your needs, preferably before the disaster, either by filling out a Special Needs Card or directly contacting your Local Emergency Management Director.

**ALL INFORMATION WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.**

## How do I contact my Local Emergency Management Director?

Vermont state law enables every municipality to have a Local Emergency Management Director, which is often a fire chief, town manager, or police chief. This individual may be reached either through your Town Clerk's Office, or by contacting Vermont Emergency Management.

# Family Communications Plan

## FIRE POLICE MEDICAL Dial 9-1-1

**Alternate Local Emergency Number (802) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_**

Your local emergency number is important to know should the 911 system ever fail. It is also important that all family members know what to do in the event of an emergency. Fill out this plan together and review it often. If you have children, discuss emergency and evacuation procedures with school officials.

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

**Home Telephone:** (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

**Mom's Phone Numbers:** work (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ cell (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

**Dad's Phone Numbers:** work (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ cell (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

**Trusted Neighbor:** \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

**Out-of-State Relative:** \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

**Contact this individual if your family is separated during an emergency.**

**Location of Nearest Emergency Shelter:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Important Telephone Numbers

Vermont Emergency Management	1-800-347-0488	1-888-545-7598 TTY
New England Poison Control Hotline	1-800-222-1222	
Vermont State Police Headquarters	1-800-862-5402	
American Red Cross		
(Northern VT)	1-800-660-9130	
(Central VT)	(802) 773-9159	
(Southern VT)	1-800-288-3554	
National Weather Service		
(Burlington)	(802) 862-2475	
(Albany)	1-800-239-2123	
VTrans Road Conditions Hotline	5-1-1	
FEMA Flood Insurance Information	1-800-964-1784	
Vermont 2-1-1	2-1-1	
(Community Information and Referral)		

# Home Fire Safety Map

As a family, draw a map of your home and surrounding property. Identify smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and the exits family members should use to escape from a fire. Mark a safe location where your family will meet after evacuating from a fire (e.g. by the large oak tree).

A large grid of 30 columns and 30 rows, intended for drawing a home fire safety map. The grid is composed of light blue lines on a white background, forming a series of small squares for detailed mapping.

# Are You Prepared?

## Are *You* Prepared For An Emergency?

If an explosion resulted in a major fire in your area right now, while you are reading this sentence, would you be ready? The history of Vermont, especially in the past 10 years, dramatically illustrates Vermonters' vulnerability to the effects of hazards, both natural and man-made (including the emerging threat of terrorism). These dangers result in a range of problems that threaten life and property. There are, however, some steps that *you* can take to prepare yourself and your family for a disaster. With planning and preparation you and your family will be better able to cope with the difficulties that arise during an emergency.



### VERMONT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

103 South Main Street  
Waterbury, VT 05671-2101

1-800-347-0488 (Voice)  
1-888-545-7598 (TTY)

<http://www.vemvt.com>

Contact  
Vermont Emergency Management  
for additional workbooks