

ACRONYMS

ARC	American Red Cross
ATF	Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms
BCSD	Brown County Sheriff's Dept
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
COE	Corps of Engineers
DHSS	Dept of Health & Social Services
DMA	Dept of Military Affairs
DNR	Dept of Natural Resources
DOJ	Dept of Justice
DOT	Dept of Transportation
DPW	Dept of Public Works
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Tech
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Mgmt Agency
GBPD	Green Bay Police Dept
JPIC	Joint Public Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
SLOH	State Lab of Hygiene
WSP	Wisconsin State Patrol

TORNADO

Tornado Watch:

Conditions are favorable for Tornado Development.

Tornado Warning:

A tornado has actually been sighted by spotters or indicated on radar and is occurring or imminent in the warning area.

- ❖ Prepare a home tornado plan. Pick a place where family members could gather if a tornado is headed your way.
- ❖ Assemble a disaster supplies kit containing:
 - First aid kit and medications
 - Battery powered radio, flashlight and extra batteries.
 - Canned food and can opener.
 - Bottled water.
 - Sturdy shoes and work gloves.
 - Written instructions on how to turn off your home's utilities.
- ❖ If you live in a mobile home, choose another safe place in a sturdy, nearby building.
- ❖ Stay tuned for storm warnings and updates.
- ❖ Do not stay in your car.
- ❖ If you are outside, hurry to the basement of a nearby sturdy building or lie flat in a ditch or low-lying area.

AFTER THE TORNADO PASSES:

- ❖ Watch out for fallen power lines and stay out of the damaged area.
- ❖ Listen to the radio for information and instructions.
- ❖ Use a flashlight to inspect your home for damage.

**See “Weather Radio” section

FLOODING

Before the Flood:

- ❖ Learn all you can about flooding.
- ❖ Keep informed of daily weather conditions.
- ❖ Find out how often your location is likely to be flooded.
- ❖ Keep on hand a portable radio, first aid supplies, blankets, flashlights, drinking water, hand tools, fire extinguishers, ropes, boards, nails, etc.
- ❖ Store all chemicals where floodwater cannot reach them.
- ❖ Store livestock feeds and supplies above expected floodwater levels.

When Warned of Flood:

- ❖ Listen to your radio or TV for emergency instructions.
- ❖ Watch for rapidly rising floodwater.
- ❖ Fill large containers (bathtubs) with water.
- ❖ Secure all outdoor items.
- ❖ Move household belongings to upper levels.
- ❖ Move cars and machinery to high ground.
- ❖ If you find it necessary to evacuate, do so quickly and safely.
- ❖ Beware of water covered roads and bridges.
- ❖ Do not attempt to drive over a flooded road.

After the Flood:

- ❖ Re-enter building with caution.
- ❖ Be alert for fire hazards such as piles of wet hay or feed, gas or oil leaks, broken electrical wires, etc.
- ❖ Do not use appliances or equipment until they have been cleaned, dried, and checked for damage.
- ❖ Examine food and water supplies for floodwater contamination.

*****SEE DISASTER ASSISTANCE SECTION RE:

FLOOD INSURANCE
(very important information)

CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES/SHELTER IN PLACE

- ❖ Stay calm.
- ❖ In case of a chemical emergency, a firefighter or police officer will notify you.
- ❖ Go indoors and stay indoors. Close all windows & doors.
- ❖ Turn on your radio or TV station and listen for additional instructions.
- ❖ Notify hearing impaired and other handicapped people that you know.
- ❖ If you are in a vehicle, close windows and turn off ventilation fan system.
- ❖ If you are outside and can't possibly get indoors, move crosswind. This offers the best advantage for getting out of the path of the release and into a safe area.
- ❖ Turn off all window fans, vents, exhaust fans, furnaces, air conditioners, etc.
- ❖ Do not use the telephone.
- ❖ Bring pets inside.
- ❖ Seal cracks around doors and windows with tape or wet towels.
- ❖ Keep a battery-operated radio, flashlight and extra batteries in your home.
- ❖ When Evacuation is necessary:
 - You will be notified by a firefighter or police officer.
 - You will be directed to a shelter in an area that is out of danger.
 - Transportation will be available, if needed.
 - You will be told where your school children are, do not call the school.

❖ Wait for the “All Clear”

The “all clear” will be given on TV and radio.
Transportation will be provided, if needed.
Air out your home to get rid of remaining fumes.

If you see (or smell) what you think is an emergency involving chemicals, first get to a safe location, then call 911.

SHELTER IN PLACE

1. MOVE INSIDE
2. SHUT & LOCK DOORS AND WINDOWS
3. TURN OFF VENTILATION SYSTEMS, FURNACES, AIRCONDITIONERS, AND WOODSTOVES ETC.
4. GO INTO AND SEAL A ROOM.
5. TURN ON YOUR RADIO.

EVACUATION

MAKE SURE YOU TAKE YOUR 3 P’S:

PILLS, PETS AND PURSES

WINTER STORMS

- ❖ Winter storms are considered deceptive killers because most deaths are indirectly related to the storm.
 - People die in traffic accidents on icy roads.
 - People die of heart attacks while shoveling snow.
 - People die of hypothermia from prolonged exposure to cold.
- ❖ When caught in a winter storm, OUTSIDE:
 - Find shelter and try to stay dry.
 - Cover all exposed parts of the body.
 - If no shelter:
 - Prepare a lean-to, windbreak or snow cave for protection from the wind.
 - Build a fire for heat and to attract attention.
 - Place rocks around the fire to absorb and reflect heat.
 - Do not eat snow; it will lower your body temperature. Melt it first.
- ❖ When caught in a CAR OR TRUCK
 - Stay in your car. Disorientation occurs quickly.
 - Run the motor 10 minutes each hour.
 - Open a window a little for fresh air.
 - Make yourself visible to rescuers; turn on the dome light at night. Raise the hood indicating trouble.
 - Tie a colored cloth (red?) to your antenna.
 - Exercise from time to time to keep blood circulating and to keep warm.
- ❖ When caught at HOME OR IN A BUILDING:
 - Stay inside and properly ventilate when using alternative heat sources (wood stove, fireplace)
 - If you do not have heat, close off unneeded rooms and stuff towels in cracks under doors. Cover windows at night.
 - Eat and Drink; providing the body with energy for producing its own heat and keeping the body replenished with fluids to prevent dehydration.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

If a disaster is severe and affects a significant number of people and their communities, then certain disaster programs may become available from the state and/or federal governments. Contact your County Emergency Management Director at 448-4270 for more information.

Presidential Disaster Declaration:

The following programs are only available when the President of the United States has made a disaster declaration and has officially designated the county a Federal Disaster Area. Whenever the President makes a disaster declaration, information will be made available locally on how and where to apply. Requests for such declarations are made by the Governor in coordination with Wisconsin Emergency Management and are granted on a county-by county basis.

Public Assistance (Infrastructure) Program

WEM administers the Public Assistance Program according to guidelines provided by FEMA. It is not less than 75% funded by FEMA with the remainder split between the state and the disaster applicant. State and local governments are eligible to apply for federal assistance under this program. Also, certain nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply. All damages for which reimbursement is being sought must have been incurred as a result of the major disaster. Eligible categories include debris clearance, emergency protective measures, damage to road systems, damage to water control facilities, publicly owned buildings and contents and utilities; and restoration and repair of publicly owned parks and recreation facilities.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The purpose of this program is to provide 75/25 matching funds to communities to implement hazard mitigation measures. Those entities that could be eligible under the Public Assistance Program are eligible to apply to the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, which is administered by WEM.

Hazard mitigation activities are designed to reduce or eliminate the long-term risks to people and property from a given type of disaster. Some examples are flood proofing or elevating flood-prone properties, or acquiring and/or relocating such properties to remove them from the hazard-prone area.

Disaster Housing

Administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, this program provides assistance to renters and homeowners whose primary residences were damaged or destroyed, or who face displacement from their homes. Aid can include grants for alternate rental housing, money for emergency repairs to make a home livable and mortgage or rental assistance

Individual and Family Grant Program

WEM administers this program, which makes funds available to disaster victims whose disaster-related necessary expenses and serious needs cannot be met by insurance or by other government programs such as the the Small Business Administration. The maximum grant available to an individual or family is \$13,400 with the amount adjusted annually according to the Consumer Price Index. This grant program is 75% federally funded and 25% state funded. Eligible categories are real and personal property and transportation, medical, dental and funeral expenses.

Loan Programs

Both the Farm Services Agency (FSA) and Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loan Programs, mentioned below, can be made available in a Presidential Disaster Declaration or under their own statutory authority.

Farm Services Agency (FSA)

The Farm Services Agency (FSA) may implement the Emergency Loan Program when a natural disaster affects the agricultural sector. Information on the FSA program, including eligibility items and current interest rates, is available from your County FSA office. It is listed in the telephone directory under the US Department of Agriculture, FSA or write FSA, US Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration (SBA) provides several types of loan assistance programs to ensure that disaster-related needs of individuals and businesses are met. They include: Business Disaster Loans; Economic Injury Loans; and Home Disaster Loans. Contact your nearest SBA office for further information – it is listed in the telephone directory under United States Government.

Insurance Information

For information about insurance coverage, contact your insurance agent. You may also contact:

Office of the Commissioner of Insurance
121 E. Wilson Street
P O Box 7873
Madison WI 53707-7873

Phone: 608-266-3585

Fax: 608-266-9935

Disaster grant and loan programs will not duplicate assistance you receive from your regular insurance provider.

Tax Information

The Internal Revenue Service and the Wisconsin Department of Revenue provide advisory services, counseling and guidance on tax matters to ensure that taxpayers suffering losses receive the most current information regarding casualty loss claims, amended tax returns and the late filing of tax returns. Call your local office for assistance.

Flood Damage Aids Program

When certain county and local roads are made impassable by flooding, the repair costs may be eligible for reimbursement under this program. Contact the Wisconsin Department of Transportation at 608-267-7344 or your County Highway Commissioner for further details.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG's)

Wisconsin Department of Commerce can make CDBG funding available to eligible communities for the repair or replacement of public facilities damaged by a disaster. The Wisconsin Department of Administration / Division of Housing can also make funding available to qualifying communities to assist low-income individuals with damages to real property. For more information, contact the Wisconsin Department of Commerce at 608-266-8934 or the Division of Housing at 608-264-8503.

Water Back-Up/Sump Pump Insurance

If you have Flood Insurance on your home be aware that this will not cover sewer back-up, water main break or sump pump failure. If your electricity goes out, your sump pump doesn't work and your basement floods, it will NOT be covered by any flood insurance. You must have a rider on your policy for these things. Contact your insurance company as soon as possible, before this happens, to check to see if you have such a rider on your policy.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR OLDER PERSONS

If you are an older person who has been affected by a disaster, health problems or a limited income may make it more difficult for you to recover. Three Federal agencies, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Small Business Administration (SBA) and the Administration on Aging (AOA) are working together to assist you.

After a disaster strikes, you must: (1) register with FEMA; and (2) find out about services that may be available to you. Two critical programs include the SBA's low-interest, long-term loan program for homeowners and renters and the FEMA/State Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program which awards grants that do not have to be repaid. If; you do not register with FEMA, you will not be eligible to receive these services.

Often, many older persons do not receive loans or grants because they do not complete the required process for financial assistance. You must act immediately. These programs are available for only a limited time.

IMPORTANT...every State has a State aging agency and usually local area agencies on aging which assist in completing applications and obtaining services locally. Additionally, if you need any assistance in completing your SBA disaster loan application, SBA has workshops open in the disaster-affected areas that are staffed with loan officers ready to answer your questions and help you complete your application.

First call the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and register for disaster assistance. Call FEMA toll-free at 1-800-462-9029; 1-800-462-7585-TTY. If you need financial assistance to recover and your family income is minimal, you may be referred to the IFG Program for possible grant assistance. If you have more than a minimum income, you will be sent an application for an SBA disaster loan.

IMPORTANT FACTS

Homeowners can apply for SNA Loans up to \$200,000 to repair or replace damaged or destroyed real estate, and up to \$40,000 to repair or replace damaged or destroyed personal property.

Renters may apply for SBA Loans up to \$40,000 to repair or replace damaged or destroyed personal property.

Individuals whose applications are declined by SNA may receive an IFG Program grant to meet necessary expenses and serious needs not met by any other form of assistance.

Co-signers can be used for a SBA loan. If the amount needed to recover from the disaster exceeds your ability to repay, family members or other persons may co-sign the loan application.

Co-signers are equally responsible for repayment of the loan.

Appeals are possible if you disagree with a decision about a loan or grant. Contact your State or area agency on aging for assistance in making your appeal.

Services such as transportation, clean-up assistance, homemaker, handyman, nutrition and many others are often available.

Contact your State Area Agency on Aging for assistance in obtaining these services.

Spread the Word! Older persons are often the last to apply for disaster services. When time limitations expire, needed services are no longer available. If you know any older persons who have been affected by a disaster urge them to register immediately with FEMA and help them get the assistance they need.

WHO TO CONTACT FOR HELP

STATE OR AREA AGENCY ON AGING

Check your local telephone book for your State or area agency on aging. If you cannot find the number you need, call the ELDERCARE LOCATOR, a nation-wide toll-free referral service at 1-800-677-1116.

SEVERE WEATHER

Lightning

Lightning occurs with all thunderstorms. People who are outdoors, especially near tall trees, in or on water, or on or near hilltops are most at risk.

It is a myth that if it is not raining, there is no danger from lightning. Lightning often strikes outside heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall. If you can hear thunder, you are close enough to be struck by lightning.

- ❖ All thunderstorms contain lightning.
- ❖ Lightning bolts can travel 20 miles before striking the ground. It is safe to say that if you hear thunder, there is at least a remote chance that you can be struck by lightning.
- ❖ Air near a lightning bolt can be heated to 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which is hotter than the surface of the sun.
- ❖ Most lightning deaths occur when people are caught outdoors.
- ❖ Most lightning casualties occur in the summer months and during the afternoon and early evening.
- ❖ From 1959 through 2000, lightning killed 49 people in Wisconsin, giving Wisconsin a rank of 29th in the nation.
- ❖ From 1959 through 2000, lightning injured 232 people in Wisconsin, giving Wisconsin a rank of 19th in the nation.
- ❖ Since the southern half of Wisconsin experiences more thunderstorms during the year, most of the lightning related fires, deaths and injuries occur in southern Wisconsin.

When a storm approaches:

- ❖ Move to a sturdy building or car.
- ❖ Do not take shelter in small sheds, under isolated trees or in convertible automobiles.
- ❖ Get out of boats and away from water.

If caught outdoors and no shelter is available:

- ❖ Find a low spot away from trees, fences and poles.
- ❖ If in the woods, take shelter under the shorter trees.

Flash Floods:

Heavy rain can quickly turn small streams into raging rivers. Most flash flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms, or storms repeatedly moving over the same area. Topography, soil conditions, and ground cover also play a role.

It is important that you identify an area safe from flooding. Avoid camping or parking along streams, particularly during threatening conditions.

How To Receive Weather Information:

NOAA Weather Radio is the best way to receive forecasts and warnings from the National Weather Service. Most of Wisconsin is covered by one of seven frequencies. Weather radios are available at many electronics stores or your local Emergency Management office.

See "Weather Radio" section

Prepare:

Lightning, flooding rains, large hail and severe wind gusts can turn a fun afternoon at the park or campground into a dangerous adventure. If unprepared, a fast approaching storm can become deadly. It's important that you and your family understand what to do if a storm approaches.

Know the Answers to these questions when you are traveling:

- ❖ What county and city are you visiting?
- ❖ Where will you go if threatening weather is approaching?
- ❖ How will you find out if a storm is moving toward your area?
- ❖ How will you receive warnings and forecasts before the storm strikes?

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR CHILDREN

- ❖ Help children recognize the warning signs for the disaster that could happen in your community. You can get this information from your local Emergency Management office or American Red Cross chapter.
- ❖ Teach children how and when to call for help. Check the telephone directory for local emergency telephone numbers. If you live in a 911-service area, teach them how to call 911. At home, post emergency telephone numbers by all phones and explain when to call each number.
- ❖ Take a first aid and CPR course. These are critical skills and learning can be a fun activity for older children. Contact your local office of Emergency Management, American Red Cross chapter or hospital for information.
- ❖ At home, ask an out-of state friend to be your family "check in" contact. After a disaster, long-distance telephone lines often remain in service even when local lines are down. Tell children to call this "check-in" contact if they are separated from the family in an emergency. Help them memorize the telephone number, or write it down on a card they can keep with them.

FIRE:

- ❖ Talk with children about fire safety and practice these activities with them. Keep in mind that children under age five are at highest risk.
- ❖ Show children how to crawl low under the smoke to escape. Explain that they should feel a door before opening it. If the door is cool, open it slowly. If the door is hot, find another way out. If they cannot get outside safely, instruct them to hang a sheet outside a window so firefighters can find them.
- ❖ Practice "stop, drop and roll" with children. Explain that running away will only make the fire burn faster.
- ❖ At home, choose an outside meeting place, such as a tree, street corner or mailbox. Make sure it will be a safe distance from heat, smoke and flames. Tell children to go directly to this meeting place in case of a fire. This plan will help you know quickly if everyone got out safely.
- ❖ Make sure that children understand that once they are outside, they should stay outside. Children are often concerned about the safety of their pets, so discuss this issue before a fire starts.
- ❖ Find two ways to escape from every room and practice getting out of your home during the day and at night. Chart these escape routes on your own "home escape plan." If you have an escape ladder, show kids where it is kept and how to use it.
- ❖ Practice your home escape plan at least twice a year. Quiz children every six months so they will remember what to do and where to meet.
- ❖ Install smoke detectors on every level of your home, especially near bedrooms. Clean and test them monthly, and change the batteries at least once a year. Make sure children know what your smoke detector sounds like.
- ❖ Check electrical wiring in your home. Fix frayed extension cords, exposed wires or loose plugs.

Make sure your home heating source is clean and in working order. Many home fires are started by faulty furnaces or stoves, cracked or rusted furnace parts and chimneys with creosote build-up.

- ❖ If a fire starts in your home or you hear the smoke detector yell "Fire" several times and go outside right away. If you live in a building with elevators, use the stairs. Never try to hide from fire. Leave all your things where they are. Once you are outside, go to your meeting place and then send one person for help.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- ✓ AMERICAN RED CROSS.....468-8535
- ✓ ASHWAUBENON PUBLIC SAFETY492-2995
- ✓ AURORA BAYCARE.....288-8000
- ✓ BELLIN:.....433-3500
- ✓ BROWN COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.....448-6400
- ✓ BROWN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.....448-4200
- ✓ COAST GUARD435-7042
- ✓ CRISIS CENTER436-8888
- ✓ DENMARK POLICE.....863-2126
- ✓ DEPERE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.....339-4054
- ✓ DEPERE POLICE..... 339-4078
- ✓ EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT448-4270
- ✓ EMERGENCY 911
- ✓ FEDERAL EMERGENCY MGMT/FEMA 1-800-462-9029
- ✓ GREEN BAY POLICE DEPT448-3200
- ✓ NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE494-7478
- ✓ ONEIDA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER.....869-2711
- ✓ ONEIDA POLICE.....869-2239
- ✓ POISON CENTER 1-800-815-8855
- ✓ PULASKI POLICE822-5110
- ✓ ROAD CONDITIONS..... 1-800-762-3947
- ✓ SALVATION ARMY.....497-7053
- ✓ ST. MARY'S498-4200
- ✓ ST. VINCENT'S.....433-0111
- ✓ U.W. EXTENSION.....391-4610
- ✓ WISCONSIN STATE PATROL.....920-929-3700
- ✓ WRIGHTSTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT..... 532-5567
- ✓ DENTIST _____
- ✓ DOCTOR _____

- ✓ _____
- ✓ _____
- ✓ _____
- ✓ _____

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS
FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

CALL 911

MY FAMILY NAME _____

MY MOTHERS NAME _____

MY FATHERS NAME _____

MY PHONE NUMBER _____

MY ADDRESS _____

MY TOWN _____

MY COUNTY _____

DADS WORK _____

MOMS WORK _____

DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT

❖ WATER

Store water in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers and ill people will need more. Store one gallon of water per person per day. Keep at least a three-day supply of water for each person in your household.

❖ FOOD

Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking and little or no water. If you must heat food, pack a can of sterno. Select food items that are compact and lightweight. Include a selection of the following in your Disaster Supply Kit:

- Ready to eat canned meat, fruits and vegetables
- Canned juices, milk, soup
- Sugar, salt, pepper
- High Energy foods: Peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars
- Comfort foods: Cookies, candy, cereals, tea, coffee

❖ FIRST AID KIT

Assemble a first aid kit for your home and one for each car.

- Assorted bandages and gauze pads
- Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- 2 & 3 inch roller bandages
- Scissors, tweezers, needle
- Moistened towelettes
- Antiseptic
- Thermo meter
- Tongue blades (2)
- Petroleum jelly
- Assorted safety pins
- Cleansing agent/soap
- Latex gloves

❖ TOOLS AND SUPPLIES

- Mess kits, or paper cups, plates and plastic utensils
- Emergency preparedness manual
- Battery Operated radio and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Cash or traveler's checks, change
- Non-electric can opener, utility knife
- Fire extinguisher; small canister
- Tube tent
- Pliers, tape, compass
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Aluminum foil
- Plastic storage containers
- Signal flare
- Paper, pencil, needles, thread

- Medicine dropper
- Shut-off wrench, to turn off gas & water
- Whistle
- Plastic sheeting
- Map of the area (for locating shelters)
- Toilet paper, towelettes
- Soap, liquid detergent
- Personal Hygiene items
- Plastic Garbage bags, ties
- Plastic bucket with tight lid
- Disinfectant
- Household chlorine bleach

- CLOTHING AND BEDDING
- Sturdy shoe or work boots
- Rain gear
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Hat and gloves
- Thermal underwear
- Sunglasses

❖ SPECIAL ITEMS

- Baby formula, diapers, bottles milk, medicine
- Medication, insulin, prescription drugs
- Dentures, contact lenses, eye glasses

FROZEN PIPES

Frozen pipes aren't just an inconvenience. An average of a quarter-million families have their homes ruined and their lives disrupted each winter ... all because of water pipes that freeze, burst and destroy.

AND IF YOU THINK RECOVERING FROM FROZEN PIPES IS AS SIMPLE AS CALLING A PLUMBER, THINK AGAIN.

An eighth-inch crack in a pipe can spew up to 250 gallons of water a day, wrecking floors, furniture and keepsakes. Both plastic (PVC) and copper pipes can burst.

Imagine if your pipes were to freeze and break while you were away on vacation. Your homecoming would be a soggy one and your fix-it plea to a plumber would have to be accompanied by calls to a contractor, carpet-layer, painter insurance company and furniture store. Damage might be so severe that you and your family would have to move out of your home while repairs are made.

By taking a few simple precautions, you can save yourself the mess, money and aggravation frozen pipes cause. Here are a few simple steps to protect your home or apartment:

- ❖ INSULATE pipes in your home's crawl spaces and attic. These exposed pipes are most susceptible to freezing. The more insulation you use, the better protected your pipes will be.
- ❖ HEAT TAPE or thermostatically controlled heat cable can be used to wrap pipes. Be sure to use products approved by an independent testing organization, such as Underwriters Laboratories Inc., and only for the use intended. Closely follow all manufacturers' installation and operation instructions.
- ❖ SEAL leaks that allow cold air inside, near where pipes are located. Look for air leaks around electrical wiring, dryer vents and pipes. Use caulk or insulation to keep the cold out and the heat in. With severe wind chill, a tiny opening can let in enough cold air to cause a pipe to freeze.
- ❖ DISCONNECT garden hoses and, if practical, use an indoor valve to shut off and drain water from pipes leading to outside faucets. This reduces the chance of freezing in the short span of pipe just inside the house.
- ❖ WHEN THE MERCURY DROPS: A trickle of hot and cold water might be all it takes to keep your pipes from freezing. Let warm water drip overnight, preferable from a faucet on an outside wall. OPEN cabinet doors to allow heat to get to uninsulated pipes under sinks and appliances near exterior walls.

- ❖ IF YOU ARE AWAY set the thermostat in your house no lower than 55 degrees. ASK a friend or neighbor to check your house daily to make sure it is warm enough to prevent freezing or SHUT OFF and drain the water system. Be aware that if you have a fire protection sprinkler system in your house, it will be deactivated when you shut off the water.
- ❖ IF YOUR PIPES FREEZE, don't take chances. If you turn on your faucets and nothing comes out, leave the faucets turned on and call a plumber. If you detect that your water pipes have frozen and burst, turn off the water at the main shut-off valve in the house; leave the water faucets turned on. Make sure everyone in your family know where the water shut-off valve is and how to open and close it.
- ❖ NEVER try to thaw a pipe with a torch or other open flame. Water damage is preferable to burning down your house. You may be able to thaw a frozen pipe with the warm air from a hair dryer. Start by warming the pipe as close to the faucet as possible, working toward the coldest section of pipe.
- ❖ DO NOT use electrical appliances in areas of standing water because you could be electrocuted

WEATHER RADIO

NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day. Known as the "voice of the National Weather Service," NOAA Weather Radio is provided as a public service by the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The NOAA Weather Radio network has more than 425 stations in the 50 states and near adjacent coastal waters. When you purchase a NOAA Weather Radio receiver you are purchasing part of the National Weather Service network. The network is constantly upgrading its technology to provide the best weather reporting service possible for the nation.

NOAA Weather Radio now broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards-both natural (such as earthquakes and volcano activity) and technological (such as chemical releases or oil spills). Working with other Federal agencies and the Federal Communications Commission's new Emergency Alert System, NOAA Weather Radio is an "all hazards" radio network, making it the single source for the most comprehensive weather and emergency information available to the public.

Weather radios equipped with a special alarm tone feature can sound an alert and give you immediate information about a life-threatening situation. During an emergency, National Weather Service forecasters will interrupt routine weather radio programming and send out the special tone that activates weather radios in the listening area. The hearing- and visually impaired also can get these warnings by connecting weather radios with alarm tones to other kinds of attention-getting devices like strobe lights, pagers, bed-shakers, personal computers and text printers.

WHO NEEDS A NOAA WEATHER RADIO?

Public safety experts agree; the receivers should be standard equipment in every home. They are especially valuable in places that are entrusted with public safety, including hospitals, schools, places of worship, nursing homes, restaurants, grocery stores, recreation centers, office building sport facilities, theaters, retail stores, bus and train stations, airports, marinas and other public-gathering places.

WHERE CAN I PURCHASE A NOAA WEATHER RADIO?

Check with stores that sell electronics or call the National Weather Service office closest to you. You may also contact your local Emergency Management Office. For Brown County the number is 920-448-4270. They sell Weather Radios out of this office.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO...IMPROVING FOR THE FUTURE

Additional NOAA Weather Radio transmitters will continue to expand the nationwide network coverage to more rural areas. With new digital technology, life-saving messages broadcast on NOAA Weather Radio will now be targeted to a specific area like a county or portion of a state, to bring more hazard-specific information to the listening area. Additional digital technology will provide automated broadcast capability for more timely service. Digital technology also allows these messages to be automatically received by all the communications industries of the information superhighway-broadcast, cable, satellites and other media-through the Federal communications Commission's Emergency Alert System.

Weather radios come in many sizes and with a variety of functions and costs. Many of the radios sound a tone alarm and/or turn on the audio when severe weather announcements or emergency information are broadcast. To make use of the new digital coding technology, more sophisticated weather radio receivers will be required. Most NOAA Weather Radio receivers are either battery-

operated portable or AC-powered desktop models with battery backup so they can be used in many different situations. Some CB radios, scanners, short wave and AM/FM are capable of receiving NOAA Weather Radio transmissions. Many communities throughout the United States also make Weather Radio available on cable TV and broadcast television's secondary audio programming channels.

The goal of the National Weather Service and other emergency preparedness agencies is to expand the reach of weather radio broadcasts to 95 percent of the U.S. population. Innovative partnerships between the Weather Service, private sector organizations and state and local governments are fueling this expansion. For more information about developing a partnership with the National Weather Service, contact your local Weather Service Office.

NOAA Weather Radio is not just for emergencies. It is a round-the-clock source of weather reports and information to help you prepare for the day ahead. Each National Weather Service office tailors its broadcast to suit local needs. Routine programming is repeated every few minutes and consists of the local forecast, regional conditions and marine forecasts. Additional information, including river stages and climatic data, is also provided. During emergencies routine broadcasts are interrupted for warnings, watches and other critical information.

NOAA Weather Radio is the perfect complement to local radio and TV weather news as well as Emergency Managers Weather Information Network, the Internet and other sources of weather information. The NOAA Weather Radio web site is – <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr>

AFTER THE FIRE/RETURNING TO NORMAL

Securing Yourself and the Site

Contact your local disaster relief service, such as the American Red Cross or the Salvation Army to help with your immediate needs, such as:

Temporary Housing

Food

Medicine

Eyeglasses

Clothing

Contact your insurance agent/company.

Cautions

- Do not enter the damaged site. Fires can rekindle from hidden, smoldering remains.
- Normally, the fire department will see that utilities (water, electricity and natural gas) are either safe to use or are disconnected before they leave the site. Do not attempt to turn on utilities yourself.
- Be watchful for structural damage caused by the fire. Roofs and floors may be damaged and subject to collapse.
- Food, beverages and medicine exposed to heat, smoke, soot and water should not be consumed.

Leaving Your Home

- In some cases it may be necessary to board up openings to discourage trespassers.
- Beginning immediately, save receipts for any money you spend. These receipts are important in showing the insurance company what money you have spent related to your fire loss and also for verifying losses claimed on your income tax.
- If it is safe to do so, try to locate the following items:
 - ✓ Identification, such as drivers license and social security cards
 - ✓ Insurance information
 - ✓ Medication information
 - ✓ Eyeglasses, hearing aids or other prosthetic devices
 - ✓ Valuables, such as credit cards, bank books, cash and jewelry
- There are many people/entities that should be notified of your relocation, including:
 - ✓ Your insurance agent/company
 - ✓ Your mortgage company (also inform them of the fire)
 - ✓ Your family and friends
 - ✓ Your employer
 - ✓ Your child's school
 - ✓ Your post office
 - ✓ Any delivery services
- Do not throw away any damaged goods until after an inventory is made. All damages are taken into consideration in developing your insurance claim.

- If you are considering contracting for inventory or repair services discuss your plans with your insurance agent/company first.

If You Are Insured

- Give notice of the loss to the insurance company or the insurer's agent/company.
- Ask the insurance company what to do about the immediate needs of the dwelling, such as covering doors, windows and other exposed areas and pumping out water.
- Ask your insurance agent/company what actions are required of you. Some policyholders may be required to make an inventory of damaged personal property showing in detail the quantity, description and how much you paid for the items.

SALVAGE HINTS

Professional fire and water damage restoration businesses may be the best source of cleaning and restoring your personal belongings. Companies offering this service can be located in the phone directory.

REPLACEMENT OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS

Here is a checklist of documents you will need to replace if they have been destroyed, and who to contact for information on the replacement process.

ITEM	WHO TO CONTACT
Drivers license, registration	Department of Motor Vehicles
Bank Books	Your Bank, as soon as possible
Insurance Policies	Your insurance agent
Military discharge papers	Dept of Veterans Affairs
Passports	Passport service
Birth, Death and Marriage Cert	Bureau of Records
Divorce Papers	Circuit Court where decree was issued
SS or Medicare Cards	Local Social Security Office
Credit Cards	The Issuing companies
Titles to deeds	Records Dept in the locality in which the property is located
Stocks and Bonds	Issuing Company or broker
Wills	Your lawyer
Medical Records	Your doctor
Warranties	Issuing company
Income tax records	The IRS Center where filed or your accountant
Citizenship papers	U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
Prepaid burial contract	Issuing company
Animal registration papers	Humane Society
Mortgage papers	Lending

WHAT IS TERRORISM?

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism and to get immediate publicity for their causes.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) categorizes terrorism in the United States as one of two types – domestic terrorism or international terrorism.

Domestic Terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction.

International Terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Biological agents are infectious microbes or toxins used to produce illness or death in people, animals or plants. Biological agents can be dispersed as aerosols or airborne particles. Terrorists may use biological agents to contaminate food or water because they are extremely difficult to detect. Chemical agents kill or incapacitate people, destroy livestock or ravage crops. Some chemical agents are odorless and tasteless and are difficult to detect. They can have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes) or a delayed effect (several hours to several days.)

Biological and chemical weapons have been used primarily to terrorize an unprotected civilian population and not as a weapon of war. This is because of fear of retaliation and the likelihood that the agent would contaminate the battlefield for a long period of time. The Persian Gulf War in 1991, other confrontations in the Middle East, and the recent Attack On America ARE causes for concern in the United States regarding the possibility of chemical or biological warfare. While no incidents occurred, there remains a concern that such weapons could be involved in an accident or be used by terrorists.

BE PREPARED TO DEAL WITH A TERRORIST INCIDENT:

- ❖ Be alert and aware of the surrounding area. The very nature of terrorism suggests that there may be little or no warning.
- ❖ Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended.
- ❖ Learn where emergency exits are located. Think ahead about how to evacuate a building, subway or congested public area in a hurry. Learn where staircases are located.
- ❖ Notice your immediate surroundings. Be aware of heavy or breakable objects that could move, fall or break in an explosion.

Preparing for a Building Explosion:

- ❖ Review emergency evacuation procedures. Know where fire exits are located.
- ❖ Keep fire extinguishers in working order. Know where they are located and how to use them. Learn first aid. Contact the local chapter of the American Red Cross for additional information.
- ❖ Keep the following items in a designated place on each floor of the building.
- ❖ Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries
- ❖ Several flashlights and extra batteries
- ❖ First aid kit and manual
- ❖ Several hard hats
- ❖ Fluorescent tape to rope off dangerous areas

BOMB THREATS

If you receive a bomb threat, get as much information from the caller as possible. Keep the caller on the line and record everything that is said. Notify the police and the building management.

After you have been notified of a bomb threat, do not touch any suspicious packages. Clear the area around the suspicious package and notify the police immediately. In evacuating a building, avoid standing in front of windows or other potentially hazardous areas. Do not restrict sidewalk or streets to be used by emergency officials.

DURING:

If you are in a building explosion, get out of the building as quickly and calmly as possible. If items are falling off of bookshelves or from the ceiling get under a sturdy table or desk

If there is a fire:

- Stay low to the floor and exit the building as quickly as possible.
- Cover your nose and mouth with a wet cloth.
- When approaching a closed door, use the palm of your hand and forearm to feel the lower, middle and upper parts of the door. If it is not hot, brace yourself against the door and open it slowly. If it is hot to the touch, do not open the door—seek an alternate escape route.
- Heavy smoke and poisonous gases collect first along the ceiling. Stay below the smoke at all times.

AFTER:

If you are trapped in debris:

- Use a flashlight.
- Stay in your area so that you don't kick up dust. Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.

- Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort—shouting can cause a person to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

Assisting Victims:

- Untrained persons should not attempt to rescue people who are inside a collapsed building. Wait for emergency personnel to arrive.

HEAT WAVE – TAKE IT SERIOUSLY

Hot weather makes our bodies work harder—just to get rid of the heat! People with heart or lung problems should “cool it” on any hot day. When two very hot days are joined with hot nights and high humidity, we have a dangerous heat wave that could hurt a lot of people.

People at Higher Risk of Heart-Related Illness

- Older adults
- Chronic heart or lung problems
- Infants and young children
- Overweight persons
- People with disabilities
- Those who work outdoors or in hot settings
- Users of some medications; especially some drugs for mental disorders, movement disorders, allergies, depression and heart or circulatory problems
- Isolated persons who won’t know when or how to cool off or call for help

Beat the Heat this Way!

- NEVER LEAVE CHILDREN, DISABLED PERSONS OR PETS IN A CAR-EVEN BRIEFLY! Temperatures in a car can become life-threatening within minutes.
- Keep your living space cool! Cover windows to keep direct sun out. If you don’t have an air conditioner, open windows to let air circulate. When it’s hotter than 95 degrees use fans to blow hot air out of the window, rather than to blow hot air on your body. Basements or ground floors are often cooler than upper floors.
- Slow Down! Limit physical activity. Plan any outings or exertion for the coolest parts of the day (early morning or after dark).
- Drink Plenty! Eat lightly! Your body needs plenty of water or juice (but avoid alcohol or caffeine). Don’t wait for thirst—drink frequently throughout the day. Avoid hot or heavy meals.
- Infants should drink breast milk or formula to get the right balance of water, salts and energy. Don’t dilute formula beyond what the instructions say unless instructed by your doctor. You may supplement your infant’s fluids with an additional 4 to 8 ounces of water per day.
- Wear lightweight, loose-fitting light-colored clothes, and add a hat or umbrella to keep your head cool. Don’t forget sunscreen!
- Easy ways to cool off include a cool (not cold) bath or shower (works faster than an air-conditioner!); a trip to an air-conditioned lobby or the basement; or cold wet rags applied to neck, head and limbs.
- Don’t stop medicines unless your doctor says so! Take extra care to stay cool, and ask your doctor or pharmacist for any special heat advice.

GET COOL OR GET HELP NOW IF YOU FEEL:

Dizziness, Headache, Muscle Cramps, Weakness, Nausea or Vomiting, Heavy Sweating, Paleness, or Fainting

CALL 911 FOR THESE SYMPTOMS:

Hot, dry skin, Confusion, Unconscious, Chest Pains,
Shortness of Breath, Rapid pulse, Nausea, Throbbing headache, extremely high temperature, dizzy