



Village Of
VALLEY STREAM

***EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
GUIDELINES***

Includes
Information for:
Hurricanes

Flooding

***Thunder
Storms***

***Winter
Storms***

Heatwaves

***Emergency
Supply Kits***



Mayor's Message

Dear Friends:

Over the past few years, Valley Stream has weathered a number of fierce storms, including blizzards and nor'easters. This winter was one of the toughest in recent memory, but we have pulled through with flying colors!

Our success is due in large part to the resiliency of our residents and the performance of a diligent village work force that takes pride in their workplace and our community. By working together, we can respond quickly to any emergency situation to get our village back to normal.

To this end, I have taken the liberty of preparing this weather emergency booklet for you. It offers some excellent tips on how to protect our families and properties from any weather event.

On behalf of Deputy Mayor Grasso, Trustee Tufarelli, Trustee Thomas, Judge Bogle and myself, I hope you will find this booklet to be a useful resource.

Village of Valley Stream

Board Of Trustees

Edwin A. Fare
Mayor

Vincent M. Grasso
Deputy Mayor

John L. Tufarelli

Dermond E. Thomas

Robert G. Bogle
Village Justice

Robert D. Barra
Village Clerk

Mayor
Village of Valley Stream



Contacts

LINKS & NUMBERS

Service	Phone	Web
Nassau County Police 5th Precinct	516-573-6500	
Nassau County Office of Emergency Management	516-573-0636	www.nassaucountyny.gov
New York State Office of Emergency Management	518-292-2200	www.nysemo.state.ny.us
Valley Stream Office of Emergency Management	516-592-5147	www.vsvny.org
FEMA		www.fema.gov
American Red Cross	516-747-3500	www.redcross.org
Long Island Power Authority	800-490-0025	www.lipower.org
National Weather Service		www.nws.noaa.gov
National Hurricane Center		www.nhc.noaa.gov

VILLAGE
EMERGENCY &
ADVISORY INFO

TUNE AM RADIO
TO **1620**

Incorporated Village of Valley Stream

Village Office
123 So. Central Avenue
Valley Stream, NY 11580

516-825-4200
www.vsvny.org



HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS

Before a Hurricane

In Valley Stream, we are making concerted efforts to ensure the safety and well being of you and your family in many different ways. As part of this effort, we are pleased to provide Valley Stream residents with this brochure on how you and your loved ones may prepare for hurricanes. While the Village of Valley Stream does have hurricane preparedness plans, it is vital that each resident is educated on how to be prepared for and what to do should a hurricane strike. This guide will help get you started. Together, we can make Valley Stream more prepared and a safer place to live.

To prepare for a hurricane, you should take the following measures:

- Make plans to secure your property. Permanent storm shutters offer the best protection for windows. A second option is to board up windows with 5/8" marine plywood, cut to fit and ready to install. Tape does not prevent windows from breaking.
- Install straps or additional clips to securely fasten your roof to the frame structure. This will reduce roof damage.
- Be sure trees and shrubs around your home are well trimmed.
- Clear loose and clogged rain gutters and downspouts.
- Determine how and where to secure your boat.
- Consider building a safe room.

Saffir-Simpson Scale

Tropical Storm

Winds 39-73 mph

Category 1 Hurricane — winds 74-95 mph (64-82 kt)

No real damage to buildings. Damage to unanchored mobile homes. Some damage to poorly constructed signs.

Also, some coastal flooding and minor pier damage.

- Examples: Irene 1999 and Allison 1995

Category 2 Hurricane — winds 96-110 mph (83-95 kt)

Some damage to building roofs, doors and windows. Considerable damage to mobile homes. Flooding damages piers and small craft in unprotected moorings may break their moorings. Some trees blown down.

- Examples: Bonnie 1998, Georges (FL & LA) 1998 and Gloria 1985

Category 3 Hurricane — winds 111-130 mph (96-113 kt)

Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings. Large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly built signs destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris.

Terrain may be flooded well inland.

- Examples: Keith 2000, Fran 1996, Opal 1995, Alicia 1983 and Betsy 1965

Category 4 Hurricane — winds 131-155 mph (114-135 kt)

More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas.

Terrain may be flooded well inland.

- Examples: Hugo 1989 and Donna 1960

Category 5 Hurricane — winds 156 mph and up (135+ kt)

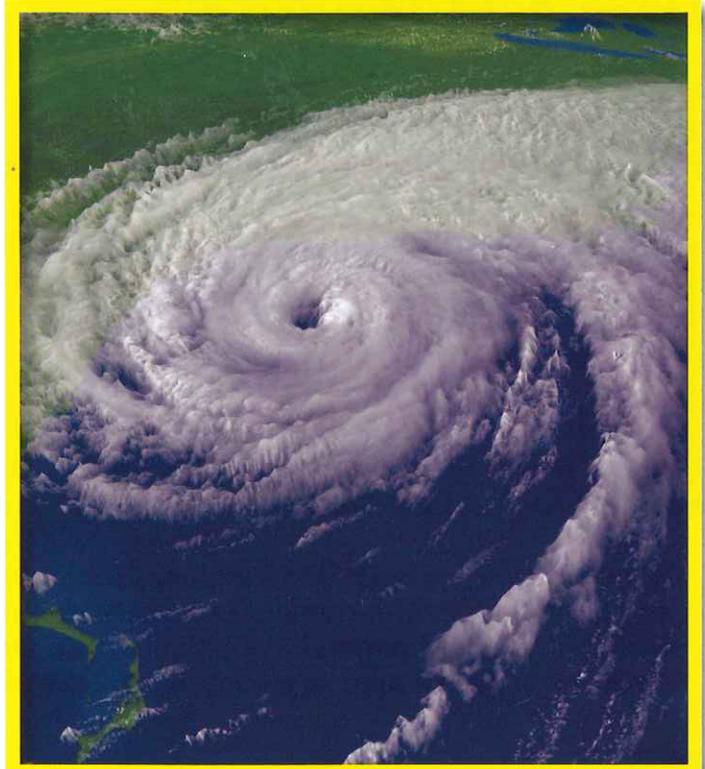
Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Flooding causes major damage to lower floors of all structures near the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas may be required.

- Examples: Andrew (FL) 1992, Camille 1969 and Labor Day 1935

During a Hurricane

If a hurricane is likely in your area, you should:

- Listen to the radio or TV for information.
- Secure your home, close storm shutters, and secure outdoor objects or bring them indoors.
- Turn off utilities if instructed to do so. Otherwise, turn the refrigerator thermostat to its coldest setting and keep its doors closed.
- Turn off propane tanks. Avoid using the phone, except for serious emergencies.
- Moor your boat if time permits.
- Ensure a supply of water for sanitary purposes such as cleaning and flushing toilets. Fill the bathtub and other large containers with water.



You should evacuate under the following conditions:

- If you are directed by local authorities to do so. Be sure to follow their instructions.
- If you live in a mobile home or temporary structure—such shelters are particularly hazardous during hurricanes no matter how well fastened to the ground.
- If you live in a high-rise building—hurricane winds are stronger at higher elevations.
- If you live on the coast, on a floodplain, near a river, or on an inland waterway.
- If you feel you are in danger.

If you are unable to evacuate, go to your safe room. If you do not have one, follow these guidelines:

- Stay indoors during the hurricane and away from windows and glass doors.
- Close all interior doors—secure and brace external doors.
- Keep curtains and blinds closed. Do not be fooled if there is a lull; it could be the eye of the storm - winds will pick up again.
- Take refuge in a small interior room, closet, or hallway on the lowest level.
- Lie on the floor under a table or another sturdy object.

HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS

After A Hurricane

Ensure your safety.

Find out how to care for your safety after a disaster:

Your first concern after a disaster is your family's health and safety. You need to consider possible safety issues and monitor family health and well-being.

Aiding the Injured

Check for injuries. Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of death or further injury. If you must move an unconscious person, first stabilize the neck and back, then call for help immediately.

- If the victim is not breathing, carefully position the victim for artificial respiration, clear the airway, and commence mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- Maintain body temperature with blankets. Be sure the victim does not become overheated.
- Never try to feed liquids to an unconscious person.

Health

- Be aware of exhaustion. Don't try to do too much at once. Set priorities and pace yourself. Get enough rest.
- Drink plenty of clean water. Eat well. Wear sturdy work boots and gloves.
- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and clean water often when working in debris.

Safety Issues

- Be aware of new safety issues created by the disaster. Watch for washed out roads, contaminated buildings, contaminated water, gas leaks, broken glass, damaged electrical wiring, and slippery floors.
- Inform local authorities about health and safety issues, including chemical spills, downed power lines.



Before a Flood

To prepare for a flood, you should:

- Avoid building in a floodprone area unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
- Elevate the furnace, water heater, and electric panel if susceptible to flooding.
- Install "check valves" in sewer traps to prevent floodwater from backing up into the drains of your home.
- Contact community officials to find out if they are planning to construct barriers (levees, beams, floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering the homes in your area.
- Seal the walls in your basement with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage.

During a Flood

If a flood is likely in your area, you should:

- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
- Be aware of streams, drainage channels and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.



If you must prepare to evacuate, you should do the following:

- Secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture. Move essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

If you have to leave your home, remember these evacuation tips:

- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.

Driving Flood Facts

The following are important points to remember when driving in flood conditions:

- Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars causing loss of control and possible stalling.
- A foot of water will float many vehicles.
- Two feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles including sport utility vehicles (SUV's) and pick-ups.

After a Flood

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.
- Avoid floodwaters; water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline, or raw sewage. Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Avoid moving water.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.
- Stay away from downed power lines, and report them to the power company.
- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Stay out of any building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.
- Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly in foundations.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are serious health hazards.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwater can contain sewage and chemicals.

FLOOD PREPAREDNESS

Flood

What is a floodplain and how do I determine if my property is located in this area?

A floodplain is the part of the land where water collects, pools and flows during the course of natural events. Such areas are classified as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) and are located in a 100 year flood zone. The term "100 year flood" is a little confusing. It is the flood elevation that has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. It is not the flood that will occur once every 100 years. The likelihood of a flood occurring within a 100 year stretch of time is very, very high, but there is no way to predict when the next flood will occur - or the one after that. To see if your property is located in a flood zone, visit <http://www.nassaunfloodmap.com>.

Hazard Mitigation

Hazard mitigation measures are efforts taken before a flood happens to lessen the impacts. They are the things you do today to be more protected in the future. Nassau County has taken proactive steps in flood hazard mitigation by working with our local municipalities to assess flood prone areas, to identify the actions to alleviate flooding, and has developed a plan approved by FEMA - which will allow us to seek flood mitigation grant funding. Grant funds support projects such as improvements to storm water management systems, maintenance to storm basins and home retrofit projects for homes vulnerable to flooding.

To view the Nassau County Hazard Mitigation Plan, go to <http://www.nassaucountyny.gov/agencies/oem/hazmit/hazmit.html>. More information on FEMA grant funding programs can be obtained by visiting www.fema.gov or www.nysemo.state.ny.us.

National Flood Insurance Program

Since standard homeowners insurance doesn't cover flooding, it is important to have protection from the floods associated with hurricanes, tropical storms, heavy rains and other conditions that impact the U.S. In 1968, Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to help provide a means for property owners to financially protect themselves. The NFIP offers flood insurance to homeowners, renters and business owners if their community participates in the NFIP. Participating communities agree to adopt and enforce ordinances that meet or exceed FEMA requirements to reduce the risk of flooding. Find out more about the NFIP and how it can help you protect yourself, visit www.floodsmart.gov.

Flood: Know Your Terms

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a flood hazard:

Flood Watch:

Flooding is possible. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.

Flash Flood Watch:

Flash flooding is possible. Be prepared to move to higher ground; listen to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.

Flood Warning:

Flooding is occurring or will occur soon; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

Flash Flood Warning:

A flash flood is occurring; seek higher ground on foot immediately.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Have a place to go

Develop a family hurricane preparedness plan before an actual storm threatens your area. If your family hurricane preparedness plan includes evacuation to a safer location for any of the reasons specified within this brochure, then it is important to consider the following points:

If ordered to evacuate, do not wait or delay your departure. If possible, leave before local officials issue an evacuation order for your area. Even a slight delay in starting your evacuation will result in significantly longer travel times as traffic congestion worsens.

Select an evacuation destination that is nearest to your home, preferably in the same county, or at least minimize the distance over which you must travel in order to reach your intended shelter location. In choosing your destination, keep in mind that the hotels and other sheltering options in most inland metropolitan areas are likely to be filled very quickly in a large, multi-county hurricane evacuation event.

If you decide to evacuate to another county or region, be prepared to wait in traffic. The large number of people in this state who must evacuate during a hurricane will probably cause massive delays and major congestion along most designated evacuation routes; the larger the storm, the greater the probability of traffic jams and extended travel times.

If possible, make arrangements to stay with the friend or relative who resides closest to your home and who will not have to evacuate. Discuss with your intended host the details of your family evacuation plan well before the beginning of the hurricane season.



If a hotel or motel is your final intended destination during an evacuation, make reservations before you leave. Most hotel and motels will fill quickly once evacuations begin. The longer you wait to make reservations, even if an official evacuation order has not been issued for your area or county, the less likely you are to find hotel/motel room vacancies, especially along interstate highways and in major metropolitan areas.

If you are unable to stay with friends or family and no hotels/motels rooms are available, then as a last resort go to a shelter. Remember, shelters are not designed for comfort and do not usually accept pets. Bring your disaster supply kit with you to the shelter. Find Pet-Friendly hotels and motels.

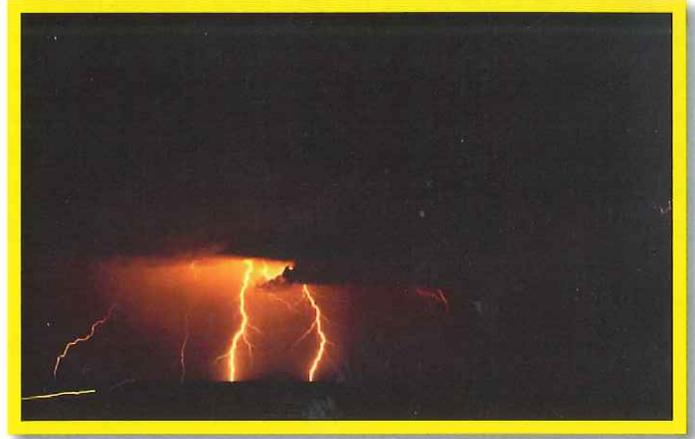
Make sure that you fill up your car with gas, before you leave.

BE PREPARED

Severe weather warnings are issued on a county basis.

Have disaster supplies on hand, including:

- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Battery-operated radio and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Emergency food and water
- Non-electric can opener
- Essential medicines
- Checkbook, cash, credit cards, ATM cards



BEFORE THE STORM

1. Check the weather forecast before leaving for extended periods outdoors.
2. Watch for signs of approaching storms.
3. If a storm is approaching, keep a NOAA Weather Radio or AM/FM radio with you.
4. Postpone outdoor activities if storms are imminent.
5. Check on neighbors who require special assistance: infants, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

DURING THE STORM

Remember: If you can hear thunder, you are close enough to the storm to be struck by lightning. Go to safe shelter immediately.

1. Move to a sturdy building or car. DO NOT take shelter in small sheds, under isolated trees, or in convertible automobiles.
2. If lightning occurs and sturdy shelter is not available, get inside a hard top automobile and keep the windows up.
3. Get out of boats and away from water.
4. Telephone lines and metal pipes can conduct electricity. Unplug appliances not necessary for obtaining weather information. Use phones only in an emergency.
5. Do not take a bath or shower.
6. Turn off air conditioners. Power can overload the compressors.
7. Get to higher ground if flash flooding or flooding is possible. DO NOT attempt to drive to safety. Most flash flooding deaths occur in automobiles.

If you are caught outdoors and no shelter is nearby:

1. Find a low spot away from trees, fences, and poles. Make sure the place you pick is not subject to flooding.
2. If you are in the woods, take shelter under the shorter trees.
3. If you feel your skin tingle or your hair stand on end, squat low to the ground on the balls of your feet. Place your hands on your knees with your head between them. Make yourself the smallest target possible; minimize your contact with the ground.

AFTER THE STORM

1. Check on neighbors who may require special assistance - infants, the elderly, and people with disabilities.
2. Avoid all downed power lines. Assume that all have live electricity.
3. Continue to monitor NOAA Weather Radio and local media for latest weather updates.

Winterize Your Home

Take the time now to get your home ready for the winter season by following these tips: Make sure your home is properly insulated. If necessary, insulate walls and attic. This will help you to conserve energy and reduce your home's power demands for heat. Caulk and weather-strip doors and windowsills to keep cold air out. Install storm windows or cover windows with plastic from the inside. This will provide an extra layer of insulation, keeping more cold air out. Inspect and flush your water heater. Clean gutters. Leaves and other debris will hamper drainage. Replace batteries of smoke, heat, and carbon monoxide detectors. If you didn't do it when you set the clocks back, do it now.

To keep pipes from freezing:

- Wrap pipes in insulation or layers of old newspapers
- Cover the newspapers with plastic to keep out moisture
- Let faucets drip a little to avoid freezing
- Know how to shut off water valves

Winterize Your Vehicle

Preparing your vehicle for the winter season now will help ensure your vehicle is in good working order when you need it most.

Have a mechanic check the following items on your vehicle:

<i>Battery</i>	<i>Wipers and windshield washer fluid</i>
<i>Antifreeze</i>	<i>Ignition system</i>
<i>Thermostat</i>	<i>Lights</i>
<i>Exhaust system</i>	<i>Flashing hazard lights</i>
<i>Heater</i>	<i>Brakes</i>
<i>Defroster</i>	<i>Oil level</i>

Install good winter tires. Make sure the tires have adequate tread. All-weather radials are usually adequate for most winter conditions. You may also want to carry a set of tire chains in your vehicle for heavy snow conditions. Keep a windshield scraper and small broom for ice and snow removal and maintain at least a half tank of gas throughout the winter season. Finally, plan long trips carefully. Listen to the local media report or call law enforcement agencies for the latest road conditions.



HEATWAVE SAFETY TIPS

If a Heat Wave Is Predicted or Happening...

- Slow down. Avoid strenuous activity. If you must do strenuous activity, do it during the coolest part of the day, which is usually in the morning between 4:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m.
- Stay indoors as much as possible. If air conditioning is not available, stay on the lowest floor, out of the sunshine. Try to go to a public building with air conditioning each day for several hours. Remember, electric fans do not cool the air, but they do help sweat evaporate, which cools your body.
- Wear lightweight, light-colored clothing. Light colors will reflect away some of the sun's energy.
- Drink plenty of water regularly and often. Your body needs water to keep cool.
- Drink plenty of fluids even if you do not feel thirsty.
- Water is the safest liquid to drink during heat emergencies. Avoid drinks with alcohol or caffeine in them. They can make you feel good briefly, but make the heat's effects on your body worse. This is especially true about beer, which dehydrates the body.
- Eat small meals and eat more often. Avoid foods that are high in protein, which increase metabolic heat.
- Avoid using salt tablets unless directed to do so by a physician.

Signals of Heat Emergencies...

- **Heat exhaustion:** Cool, moist, pale, or flushed skin; heavy sweating; headache; nausea or vomiting; dizziness, and exhaustion. Body temperature will be near normal.
- **Heat stroke:** Hot, red skin; changes in consciousness; rapid, weak pulse; and rapid, shallow breathing. Body temperature can be very high-- as high as 105 degrees F. If the person was sweating from heavy work or exercise, skin may be wet; otherwise, it will feel dry.

Treatment of Heat Emergencies...

- **Heat cramps:** Get the person to a cooler place and have him or her rest in a comfortable position. Lightly stretch the affected muscle and replenish fluids. Give a half glass of cool water every 15 minutes. Do not give liquids with alcohol or caffeine in them, as they can make conditions worse.
- **Heat exhaustion:** Get the person out of the heat and into a cooler place. Remove or loosen tight clothing and apply cool, wet cloths, such as towels or sheets. If the person is conscious, give cool water to drink. Make sure the person drinks slowly. Give a half glass of cool water every 15 minutes. Do not give liquids that contain alcohol or caffeine. Let the victim rest in a comfortable position, and watch carefully for changes in his or her condition.
- **Heat stroke:** Heat stroke is a life-threatening situation. Help is needed fast. Call 9-1-1 or your local emergency number. Move the person to a cooler place. Quickly cool the body. Immerse victim in a cool bath, or wrap wet sheets around the body and fan it. Watch for signals of breathing problems. Keep the person lying down and continue to cool the body any way you can. If the victim refuses water or is vomiting or there are changes in the level of consciousness, do not give anything to eat or drink.



BEFORE THE DISASTER

- Make sure that your pets are current on their vaccinations. Pet shelters may require proof of vaccines.
- Have a current photograph
- Keep a collar with identification on your pet and have a leash on hand to control your pet.
- Have a properly-sized pet carrier for each animal - carriers should be large enough for the animal to stand and turn around.
- Plan your evacuation strategy and don't forget your pet! Specialized pet shelters, animal control shelters, veterinary clinics and friends and relatives out of harm's way are ALL potential refuges for your pet during a disaster.
- If you plan to shelter your pet - work it into your evacuation route planning.



DURING THE DISASTER

Animals brought to a pet shelter are required to have: Proper identification collar and rabies tag, proper identification on all belongings, a carrier or cage, a leash, an ample supply of food, water and food bowls, any necessary medications, specific care instructions and news papers or trash bags for clean-up.

- Bring pets indoors well in advance of a storm - reassure them and remain calm.
- Pet shelters will be filled on first come, first served basis. Call ahead and determine availability.

AFTER THE DISASTER

Walk pets on a leash until they become re-oriented to their home - often familiar scents and landmarks may be altered and pets could easily be confused and become lost. Also, downed power lines, reptiles brought in with high water and debris can all pose a threat for animals after a disaster.

If pets cannot be found after a disaster, contact the local animal control office to find out where lost animals can be recovered. Bring along a picture of your pet if possible.

After a disaster animals can become aggressive or defensive - monitor their behavior.

Don't forget your pet when preparing a family disaster plan.



PET DISASTER SUPPLY KIT

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

Considerations for people with disabilities

Those with disabilities or other special needs often have unique needs that require more detailed planning in the event of a disaster. Consider the following actions as you prepare:

- Learn what to do in case of power outages and personal injuries. Know how to connect and start a back-up power supply for essential medical equipment.
- Consider getting a medical alert system that will allow you to call for help if you are immobilized in an emergency. Most alert systems require a working phone line, so have a back-up plan, such as a cell phone or pager, if the regular landlines are disrupted.
- If you use an electric wheelchair or scooter, have a manual wheelchair for backup.
- Teach those who may need to assist you in an emergency how to operate necessary equipment. Also, label equipment and attach laminated instructions for equipment use.
- Store back-up equipment (mobility, medical, etc.) at your neighbor's home, school, or your workplace.
- Arrange for more than one person from your personal support network to check on you in an emergency, so there is at least one back-up if the primary person you rely on cannot.
- If you are vision impaired, deaf or hard of hearing, plan ahead for someone to convey essential emergency information to you if you are unable to use the TV or radio.
- If you use a personal care attendant obtained from an agency, check to see if the agency has special provisions for emergencies (e.g., providing services at another location should an evacuation be ordered).
- If you live in an apartment, ask the management to identify and mark accessible exits and access to all areas designated for emergency shelter or safe rooms. Ask about plans for alerting and evacuating those with sensory disabilities.
- Have a cell phone with an extra battery. If you are unable to get out of a building, you can let someone know where you are and guide them to you. Keep the numbers you may need to call with you if the 9-1-1 emergency number is overloaded.



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Valley Stream, NY 11580

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Village Of
VALLEY STREAM

11580

Alert AM Emergency Advisory Radio System

The Village Of Valley Stream, in conjunction with the Valley Stream Office of Emergency Management is pleased to announce our own Alert AM Emergency Advisory Radio System. 1620 is the station frequency, which can be heard throughout the listening area. Through the Advisory Radio System, listeners can receive up to the minute reports, alerts and instructions with the level of timeliness and detail that makes these types of broadcasts invaluable, especially when disaster strikes. During non-emergency times, we will use the station to broadcast upcoming events, weather forecasts and other information effecting the general public. The Advisory Radio System is equipped with a battery backup, which could provide four days of non-interrupted transmission in case of a power failure.

Along with this service residents are also encouraged to make necessary emergency preparations:

1. Stay tuned to the Alert AM Emergency Advisory Radio System.
2. Keep a fresh supply of batteries on hand for use in portable radios, televisions and flashlights.
3. Keep your car fueled at all times.
4. Store drinking water in clean bathtubs, jugs, bottles and pots as the local water system may be contaminated or damaged by the storm.
5. Have a three day supply of non-perishable foods on hand along with a manual can opener.

Preparedness is the Key to survival during an emergency. Taking a few moments to go over emergency preparedness will go along way in the event of a disaster.

VILLAGE
EMERGENCY &
ADVISORY INFO

TUNE AM RADIO
TO **1620**