



Disaster Preparedness Newsletter

March, 2009

Volume 2, Number 3

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Weather Prediction for 2009 Farmers Almanac



As homeowners across the country pray for a mild winter to offset rising energy costs, the world-famous Farmers' Almanac is warning us to prepare for the worst. "Numb's the word!" is how the 192-year-old publication is predicting the upcoming winter season.

For 2008–2009, the Farmers' Almanac is forecasting a "numbing" winter, with below-average temperatures for at least two-thirds of the country. Only the Far West and Southeast will see near-normal temperatures. Few, if any, locations will enjoy many above-normal temperature days this season.

Snow

Precipitation-wise, most of the South, as well as the Midwest, should experience above-normal conditions, while the rest of the nation will average close to normal. With below-normal winter temperatures and an above-normal precipitation forecast, the Great Lakes and Midwest will see above-normal snowfalls, especially during January and February.

Above-normal precipitation is forecast for the Southwest during December 2008 and for the Southeast in January and February 2009. It should also turn out to be an unusually wet and/or snowy February across the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic.

In contrast, for the Pacific Northwest, where wet weather is usually the rule during the winter, February could actually turn out to be a bit drier than normal.

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2009 Emergency Management Conferences, Training, and Grant Opportunities

The Advanced Community Emergency Response Team Academy

March 27- 29, 2009

Camp Blanding

Jacksonville, FL

<http://www.floridadisaster.org/index.asp>

2009 Virginia Emergency Management Conference

March 31 - April 3

Hampton Roads Convention Center

Hampton, VA

<http://www.vemaweb.org>

Partners in Emergency Preparedness Conference

April 14 - 15, 2009

Greater Tacoma Convention and Trade Center

Tacoma, WA

<http://capps.wsu.edu/conferences/emergencyprep/>

Disaster Preparedness Summit

April 16 - Fort Lauderdale, FL

May 15 - Chicago, IL

July 16 - Houston, TX

September 17 - Seattle, WA

October 22 - Philadelphia, PA

<http://www.nationaldisastersummit.org/>

New Jersey Emergency Preparedness Conference

May 4 - 8, 2009

Tropicana Hotel and Casino

Atlantic City, NJ

<http://www.njepa.org/mainpages/conference.asp>

23rd Annual Florida Governor's Hurricane Conference

May 10 - 13, 2009

Greater Fort Lauderdale/Broward County Convention Center

Ft. Lauderdale, FL

<http://www.flghc.org/registration.html>

2009 Emergency Preparedness Conference for Persons with Disabilities

May 21, 2009

Prime Osborne Convention Center

Jacksonville, FL

(904) 399-8484

FEMA Grants and Assistance Programs

<http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/index.shtm>

FEMA Self Study and Classroom Training Courses for Emergency Management

http://www.uss.salvationarmy.org/uss/www_uss.nsf/vw-dynamic-index/80956BC1AD2F0E758025729E005EE384?Opendocument

FEMA Emergency Management Institute Courses

<http://training.fema.gov/emcourses/>

FEMA Training

<http://training.dps.mo.gov/trainingwebsite.nsf/>

[Links View/](#)

[1275D57050EE05FB862574F9005D6DC1?Opendocument](http://training.dps.mo.gov/trainingwebsite.nsf/1275D57050EE05FB862574F9005D6DC1?Opendocument)

Florida's State Emergency Response Team (SERT)

2008 - 2013 Strategic Plan

<http://www.floridadisaster.org/documents/>

[FDEM%202008-2013%20Strategic%20Plan.pdf](http://www.floridadisaster.org/documents/FDEM%202008-2013%20Strategic%20Plan.pdf)

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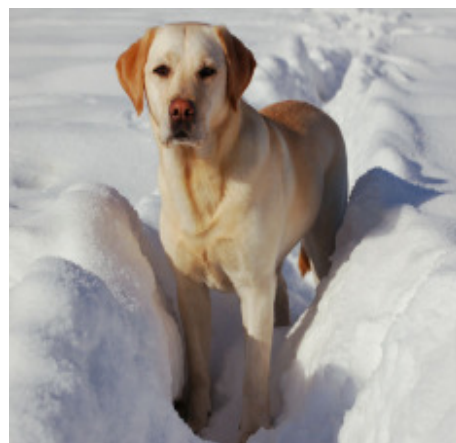
Cold Weather Protection for Pets

http://www.paw-rescue.org/PAW/PETTIPS/DogTip_ColdWeather.php

Following are timely tips to protect pets in cold weather.

Before, during and after walks and outdoor exercise:

- Coats and booties can help your dog stay warm. In particular, short-haired or elderly dogs benefit from wearing a coat or sweater. Look for coats or sweaters with high collars or a turtleneck that covers the dog from the base of the tail on top to the belly underneath.
- Remember to be very careful with sick or older dogs, since they are more sensitive to cold weather. For any dog sensitive to the cold due to age, illness or breed type, take him outdoors only to relieve himself.
- Puppies do not tolerate the cold as well as adult dogs and may be difficult to housebreak during the winter. If necessary, papertrain your puppy inside if he appears to be sensitive to the weather.
- Clip the fur between toe pads to reduce the amount of snow that collects between toes.
- To help protect dry, sensitive paws, try coating them with a bit of cooking spray before walks in very cold weather.
- During deep snows, shovel out a potty spot for your dog.
- Upon returning home, wipe snow and ice off your dog's feet, legs and belly. Little ice cubes can form in the sensitive spaces between the toes and toe-pads. Remove the ice carefully with your fingers since it may cling to the hairs between the paws. Wiping off your dog will remove any salt, antifreeze or other harmful chemicals that she could ingest them when licking her paws.
- Consider keeping a container of warm water and cloths by the door for use after walks. It is good to rinse the paws before you wipe them dry, because lime rock salt and calcium chloride salt can irritate the foot pads and cause vomiting and diarrhea when licked. Dunking in the water will also dissolve ice and remove mud.
- Many de-icing and ice-melting products are toxic. Read the labels of any projects you use, and store these products in tight containers.
- Even brief exposure to sub-zero temperatures can lead to frostbite of the feet, nose or ears. Frost-bitten skin ap-



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Cold Weather Protection for Pets

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pears red, gray or whitish and may peel off. Prevent frostbite by removing ice and snow from paws and fur right away. If you suspect frostbite, take your pet to a warm place and thaw out frostbitten areas slowly by applying warm, moist towels. Change them frequently. Continue until the affected areas become flushed. Then contact a veterinarian for further care.

- Do not be tempted to let dogs off leash in snow or ice. Canines often lose their scent in cold weather and can become lost. Dogs also can panic in snow storms and run away. The decreased daylight does not help either. More dogs are reported lost during the winter than any other season, so always keep dogs on leash when outside a fully fenced yard and make sure yours always wears proper identification.

Winter pet care:

- Brush your dog vigorously and regularly. The air in most houses becomes dry during the colder months, which depletes moisture from dog skin and fur. Brushing improves skin, coat and circulation.
- A thick-coated dog typically needs grooming in cold weather. The fur can get wet and matted, making it an irritant. Clean fur lofts and holds air in a manner similar to layering clothes, thus helping the animal stay warm.
- Never shave your dog down to the skin in winter. Leave the coat longer for more warmth. When you bathe your dog, completely dry him before taking him out for a walk.
- Use fatty acid supplements during the winter, ideally starting several weeks before cold weather sets in, to help skin and coat.
- If your dog engages in a lot of outdoor activities, increase his food supply to help keep his coat thick and healthy.

Safety measures:

- Do not leave antifreeze, coolant or windshield wiper fluid within reach. And do not let pets drink from puddles. These products taste appealing to pets but most are lethal to animals when ingested. So thoroughly clean up any spills from your vehicle. Also, keep your pets on leash outdoors and steer them far away from any suspect puddles.
- Consider using products that contain propylene glycol rather than ethylene glycol. Some companies offer non-toxic antifreeze products, such as Sierra. Be sure to have your radiator flushed before you fill it with Sierra and do not mix Sierra with traditional antifreeze.
- Keep a winter survival kit in your car. Include blankets, towels, water, bowl, first aid kit, and a sign that dog is in the car.

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Cold Weater Protection for Pets

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- Never leave your dog or cat alone in a car during cold weather. A car can act as a refrigerator in the winter, holding in the cold. The animal can freeze to death. Of course, do not leave animals, or children, in cars during very warm weather either.
- Cats left outdoors and wild animals sometimes climb onto car engines or beneath cars to seek warmth. Please bang on the hood of your care honk the horn before starting the engine to warn cats away.

In-home health and safety:

- Provide your companion animal with a warm place to sleep, away from drafts and off the floor. Dog and cat beds with a warm blanket or pillow are especially cozy.
- If you know people who keep dogs in basements or tiled rooms, remind them that tile and uncarpeted areas can get very cold.
- The dryness in our homes can make animals more susceptible to problems such as dry noses, upper respiratory infections, dandruff, itchy skin, hair texture changes, dry throats and more. Some tips:
 1. Use a humidifier. Consider a model that humidifies and purifies the air.
 2. Add skin conditioners to the diet. Get them from internet and other merchants who sell quality health products.
 3. Spray or wipe the pet's coat with water with a few drops of Rescue Remedy or Green Hope Farms Healthy Coat before beginning grooming.
- Portable heaters and fireplaces can be deadly hazards for animals and children. Screen fireplaces and put portable heaters out of their reach. Do not run portable heaters when you are not there to monitor them; each year, a number of house fires start this way.

Emergencies:

- To avoid injuries, hypothermia and drowning, don't let dogs or kids venture onto frozen ponds.
- If your dog falls through ice into water, heed this guidance about drowning from Dr. Stefanie Schwartz, Dog Fancy writer and author of First Aid for Dogs:

If the dog is limp, unconscious or unresponsive, wrap him in a towel. Keep the neck and back immobilized to avoid aggravation of possible spinal injury. Place the dog on a flat board for transporting.

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If the dog is not breathing, lay her on flat on his right side. Make several quick compressions to his chest to expel water, then feel for a heartbeat just behind the left elbow. If there's a heartbeat, but the dog is still not breathing, check the back of his throat for obstructions.

If you feel no obstruction, close the dog's muzzle by firmly encircling it with your hand. Put the dog's tongue in his mouth first so he doesn't bite it. Then, blow into his nose. Adjust the force of your breath to the size of dog. Watch for rise of his chest, and keep checking for a heartbeat.

If you can't feel a heartbeat, make one or two quick firm compressions on the chest wall with both of your palms flat on top of each other, and begin artificial respiration. Blow about 15 breaths followed by a chest compression. Continue until the dog regains consciousness, respiration and heartbeat return, or until emergency assistance takes over.

- Keep Rescue Remedy on hand. It's a Bach flower essence available in most health food stores. This gentle, natural stress reducing liquid can help people and animals recover from injury, fright, illness, travel fatigue and irritation. Put a drop drinking water. To help prevent travel sickness, a common dosage is four drops in the mouth about ten hours before the trip, repeating every four hours as needed. For stressed or injured animals, rub a drop on their ear or put a drop on the towel in their crate or carrier.
- If you see an animal in distress, please call your local humane society right away. It doesn't take long for companion animals to suffer and fall victim to severe winter weather. Frostbite occurs when the fluids in tissues freeze, frequently on the tips of the ears, paws or pads, flanks and belly. Hypothermia, which can lead to death, occurs when the animal's body temperature drops significantly below normal, causing the bodily systems to shut down. Furthermore, pets left outside are deprived of water, since water freezes at 32 degrees.

Leaving pets outdoors:

- If you know anyone who keeps pets outdoors, persuade them to bring them inside. Low temperatures, winds and precipitation can lead to illness and death. In addition, water bowls freeze in cold weather.
- Remember, dogs are domesticated animals who should live indoors with their people. Living outside in a dog house is a sad life, especially in cold, hot and wet weather.

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- Please keep cats inside. Felines who spend time outside can freeze, or get lost or injured.
- Dog houses and the law: Local laws typically require that if dogs are kept outdoors, the owner must supply the dog with "proper" shelter from the weather, which includes a dog house big enough to stand up in and to permit posture positions that allow the dog to stretch out and stand up, but must not be oversized, since the dog needs to retain body heat; a wind flap on the dog house door; nonporous bedding such as straw; and, access to fresh, unfrozen water.
- If you see a dog in need of a caring friend, become that dog's advocate. Speak with the owner, and if that fails to improve the situation, contact your local SPCA, humane society or animal control office.
- For free information to use to educate pet owners and others who keep animals in cold or neglectful conditions, see the Related Links below.

Related Links:

First Aid Techniques and First Aid Kit Supplies:

http://www.paw-rescue.org/PAW/PETTIPS/DogTip_FirstAid.php

If you know of a companion animal kept outdoors or in other inhumane conditions:

http://www.paw-rescue.org/PAW/PETTIPS/DogTip_HelpingAbusedAnimals.php

Backyard Dog, Outdoor Dog: Facts, Guidance, Solutions

http://www.paw-rescue.org/PAW/PETTIPS/DogTip_BackyardDogs.php

Note: Some tips courtesy of Brenda Beck, President of Pets and Animals in Distress in Fort Lauderdale; The Healthy Animal Update newsletter; and other sources.



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Protecting Animals in Weather Emergencies

http://www.animalrightsflorida.org/download/Guidelines_Weather.pdf

Since Florida is prone to hurricane disasters, it is imperative that Floridians make arrangements ahead of time to ensure animals' safety. Please take a moment now to make the following preparations to protect your companion animals.

Evacuation Planning

The single most important thing you can do to protect your companion animals is to take them with you if you evacuate. If it is not safe for you, it is not safe for them. There is no way to predict what will happen to your home while you are gone, and you may not be able to return for weeks. Animals left inside your home may become malnourished or dehydrated. In previous storms, animals left in their homes have been crushed by collapsing walls and have drowned in rising flood waters. Animals turned loose to fend for themselves are likely to become victims of exposure, starvation, contaminated food or water, or accidents. Leaving animals tied, chained, or caged in a disaster is a death sentence!

Identification

- Animals should be wearing collars with up-to-date identification at all times. It is a good idea to include the phone number of a friend or relative outside of the immediate area who will answer the phone in case you become separated from your companions and cannot be reached.
- Make sure to bring a recent photo of your companions for identification purposes in case you need to prove that they are yours.

Animal Emergency Kit

Have an animal emergency kit prepared in advance and stored in sturdy containers that can be easily carried if you must evacuate. In your animal emergency kit, you should include:

- Sturdy leashes, harnesses, or carriers to transport you companions safely and to ensure that they can't escape. Carriers should be large enough for your companions to stand up, lie down, and turn around comfortably. Make sure to include bedding and if possible special items such as a favorite toy to reduce stress.
- Enough dry food and bottled water for at least five days, food and water bowls, cat litter and a small litter tray.
- Medications and medical records stored in a waterproof container and a first aid kit.

Find a Place to Go Ahead of Time

Most evacuation shelters do not accept companion animals. You should plan ahead to ensure that you and your companions have a safe place to go.

- Many hotels and motels lift their "no pets" policies during emergencies, but keep a list of hotels that accept companion animals just in case. (Most Motel 6's accept animals.) Contact hotels and motels ahead of time and ask about their policies. If they accept companion animals or will waive their "no pets" policy during a disaster, ask about restrictions on number, size and species. Call ahead for a reservation as soon as you think you might need to leave your home.

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Protecting Animals in Winter Emergencies

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- Ask friends and relatives outside of your immediate area if they would be able to shelter you and your animals, or just your animals if necessary.
- Make a list of boarding facilities, veterinary offices, and animal shelters outside of your immediate area that would be willing to shelter animals in emergencies. Include 24-hour telephone numbers. Please remember that shelters are often stretched to their limits during disasters so only use them as a last resort.

If You Must Leave Your Animal Behind

Although ARFF strongly urges you never to leave your animal behind in a disaster, we recognize that some circumstances may prevent responsible guardians from taking their animals. If you are absolutely forced to leave your companions, please take the following precautions to protect them.

- Never turn your companions loose, assuming they will be safer and can get by on instinct. Domesticated animals rely on humans for many things and will be rendered nearly helpless outside in bad weather. It is best to leave them in a secure area inside your home where they can freely roam. Many people have left their animals caged or tethered inside their home, only to return and find that the animals drowned because they couldn't escape the rising waters.
- Fill every bowl, pan or Tupperware container you have with water and set them on the floor throughout the house. Do not leave just one container, in case it is spilled. It is also a good idea to fill sinks with water and leave the toilet seat up if your toilet bowl is free of chemical disinfectants.

- Leave out at least ten days supply of dry food. Canned food will go bad quickly.
- If you can't get home, contact friends or family in the area to see if they can check on the animals and get them out. Supply them with specific care instructions.
- Place an emergency window sticker near your front door in case an emergency strikes while you are not home. The sticker will alert rescuers to animals in your home who may need help. Be sure to note how many animals are in the home and if possible where they can be found.

If You Don't Evacuate

If you and your companion animals must wait out a disaster at home, identify a secure area in your house where you can all stay together.

- Bring all animals into the house.
- Keep dogs on leashes and cats in carriers, and make sure they are wearing identification.
- Have any medications and a supply of dry food and bottled water for at least ten days.
- Make sure your animal emergency kit is ready in case you must leave quickly.

After the Storm

Planning and preparation will help you weather the storm, but your home may be a very different place afterward.

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Protecting Animals in Winter Emergencies *...Continued from Page 9*

- Don't allow your companion animals to roam loose following an emergency. Familiar landmarks and smells might be gone, and your companion could become easily disoriented and lost.
- Keep your companions on a leash or inside carriers if damage to your house could allow them to escape.
- Try to get them back into their normal routine as soon as possible. Be patient with them if they exhibit behavioral problems as it is likely a result of their stressful experience. If behavioral problems persist or if your companions stop eating or drinking, contact your veterinarian.



Frostbite: First Aid *..Don't Get Left Out in the Cold!*

Mayo Clinic Staff advise:

When exposed to very cold temperatures, skin and underlying tissues may freeze, resulting in frostbite. The areas most likely to be affected by frostbite are your hands, feet, nose and ears.

You can identify frostbite by the hard, pale and cold quality of skin that has been exposed to the cold. As the area thaws, the flesh becomes red and painful.

If your fingers, ears or other areas suffer frostbite:

- Get out of the cold.
- Warm your hands by tucking them under your arms. If your nose, ears or face is frostbitten, warm the area by covering it with dry, gloved hands.
- Don't rub the affected area. Never rub snow on frostbitten skin.
- If there's any chance of refreezing, don't thaw out the affected areas. If they're already thawed out, wrap them up so they don't refreeze.
- Get emergency medical help if numbness remains during warming. If you can't get help immediately, warm severely frostbitten hands or feet in warm — not hot — water. You can warm other frostbitten areas, such as your nose, cheeks or ears, by covering them with your warm hands or by applying warm cloths.

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FEMA - Are You Ready for Floods?

<http://www.fema.gov/areyouready/flood.shtm>

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States. Flood effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple states. However, all floods are not alike. Some floods develop slowly, sometimes over a period of days. But flash floods can develop quickly, sometimes in just a few minutes and without any visible signs of rain. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water that carries rocks, mud, and other debris and can sweep away most things in its path. Overland flooding occurs outside a defined river or stream, such as when a levee is breached, but still can be destructive. Flooding can also occur when a dam breaks, producing effects similar to flash floods.

Be aware of flood hazards no matter where you live, but especially if you live in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even very small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds, or low-lying ground that appear harmless in dry weather can flood. Every state is at risk from this hazard.

What Would You Do?

You and your family moved from a city neighborhood in San Francisco, CA, to a suburb of Phoenix, AZ. Since earthquakes were a threat in your area, you always kept some extra food, water, and other supplies on hand and maintained an earthquake insurance policy, just in case something happened. You think this kind of preparation is no longer necessary based on what your neighbors have told you. According to them, the biggest threat they face is lack of water caused by the very dry weather. You continue to see public service announcements from the federal government about flood insurance and the need to protect yourself from flood damage. Surely, there would be no need for flood insurance where you live with its bare hills, deep canyons, and dry land.

Are you at risk for flooding, or is this more of a risk to people who live elsewhere? Yes or No

Is there a need to have a disaster plan and a disaster supplies? Yes or No

Should you consider purchasing flood insurance? Yes or No

Know the 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.

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FEMA - Are You Ready for Floods?

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- **Flash Flood Warning:**

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

Take Protective Measures Before a Flood

To prepare for a flood, you should:

- Avoid building in a floodplain 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 flood water from backing up into the drains of your home.
- Construct barriers (levees, beams, floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering the building.
- Seal walls in basements 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, canyons, 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.

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FEMA - Are You Ready for Floods?

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- 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.

Additional Information - Flood Insurance

Consider the following facts:

- Flood losses are not covered under homeowners' insurance policies.
- FEMA manages the National Flood Insurance Program, which makes federally-backed flood insurance available in communities that agree to adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage.
- Flood insurance is available in most communities through insurance agents.
- There is a 30-day waiting period before flood insurance goes into effect, so don't delay.
- Flood insurance is available whether the building is in or out of the identified flood-prone area.

Knowledge Check

Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Check the appropriate column. When you have finished, check your answers using the answer key.

True or False Statements

1. Flood emergencies occur in only 12 states.
2. A "flood watch" announcement on the radio indicates that flooding is possible.

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FEMA - Are You Ready for Floods?

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3. Flash floods may occur with little warning.
4. Flood risk varies from one region to another.
5. National flood insurance is available only for buildings within an identified flood-prone area.
6. It is safe to walk through floodwater if you can see the ground under it.
7. It takes at least 3 feet of floodwater to make a motorized vehicle float.
8. After flood waters recede from a roadway, the road could still be dangerous.
9. To prepare for a flood emergency, have a NOAA Weather Radio as well as a commercial radio.

FEMA Publications

After a Flood: The First Steps. L-198. Information for homeowners on preparedness, safety, and recovery from a flood.

Homeowner's Guide to Retrofitting: Six Ways to Protect Your House from Flooding. L-235. A brochure about obtaining information about how to protect your home from flooding.

Homeowner's Guide to Retrofitting: Six Ways to Protect Your House from Flooding. FEMA-312. A detailed manual on how to protect your home from flooding.

About the Flood: Elevating Your Floodprone House. FEMA-347. This publication is intended for builders, code officials and homeowners.

Protecting Building Utilities From Flood Damage. FEMA-348. This publication is intended for developers, architects, engineers, builders, code officials and homeowners.

American Red Cross

Repairing Your Flooded Home. sixty-page booklet about how to perform simple home repairs after flooding, including cleaning, sanitation, and determining which professionals to involve for various needed services. Also available online at http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_570_,00.html.

National Weather Service

Hurricane Flooding: A Deadly Inland Danger. 20052. Brochure describing the impact of hurricane flooding and precautions to take.

The Hidden Danger: Low Water Crossing. 96074E. Brochure describing the hazards of driving your vehicle in flood conditions.

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March 2009 Disaster Photos



Cyclist riding bike in snow storm in Crested Butte, Colorado



Car in snow from blizzard.



Flooding along Red River in North Dakota on March 26, 2009



Denver International Airport