

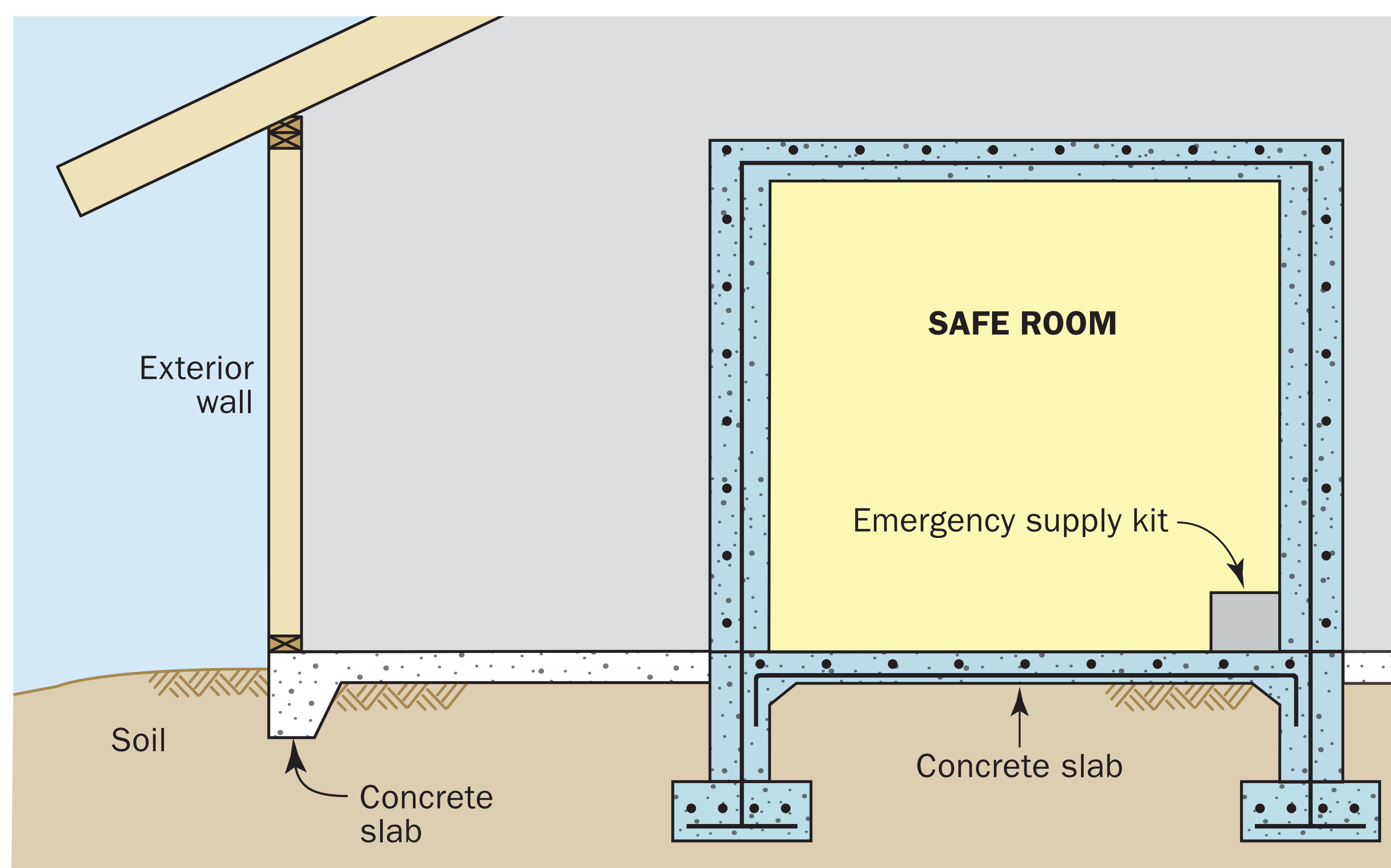
Emergency Planning and Emergency Supply Kit



FEMA

1 Prepare an emergency plan.

If you decide to build a safe room, your emergency plan should include notifying local emergency managers, first responders (local fire stations), family members, or others outside the immediate area that you have a safe room. This should be done by registering the precise coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the entrance to the safe room. This will allow emergency personnel to find and quickly free you after the storm if the exit from your safe room becomes blocked by debris.



2 Prepare an emergency supply kit.

Keep it in your safe room or be ready to bring it with you if you need to evacuate your house. For a detailed list, see Section 6.2 of FEMA P-320, *Taking Shelter from the Storm: Building or Installing a Safe Room for Your Home*.

Some of the items that the emergency supply kit should include are:

- Adequate supply of water for each person (1 gallon per person per day; 3-day supply for hurricane and 1-day supply for tornado)
- Enough non-perishable foods that do not have to be prepared or cooked for the safe room rated occupancy (if these include canned goods, remember to include a manual can opener) (3-day supply for hurricane, 1-day supply for tornado)
- A first-aid kit

Tools and Supplies:

- Flashlight
- Battery-operated NOAA Weather Radio, cell phone or Citizens Band radio
- Wrench or pliers (to turn off gas and water)
- Tools to open damaged doors (e.g. crowbar, jack, spreader)

Special Items:

- Babies – formula, diapers, bottles, powdered milk for 3 days
- Children – entertainment such as books, games or toys
- Adults – contact lenses, extra glasses, prescription medications
- Pets – water (1/2 gallon per day), food, leash ID tags
- Important documents such as insurance documents, ID, money

You can get more information about emergency planning from FEMA [<http://www.fema.gov>], DHS [<https://www.ready.gov>], and the Federal Alliance for Safe Homes [<https://www.flash.org/>]