

- Attend CPR, basic first aid, and fire extinguisher training.
- Begin or expand your disaster supply kit. Start with basic necessities such as food, water, light sources, first aid supplies, clothing, and bedding.
- Host a neighborhood meeting to exchange preparedness information and ideas.

For the long term, focus on higher cost items or those that are more difficult to implement, including:

- Special tools and equipment.
- Expanded insurance coverage.
- Drainage improvements.
- Building retrofitting.

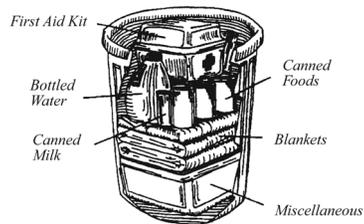
Train and maintain

- Conduct fire evacuation drills.
- Test smoke detectors.
- Test/recharge fire extinguishers.
- Test communications plans.
- Replace stored food, water, and medicines before the expiration date.
- Learn how to shut off your utilities.



It's never too early to prepare. Your disaster supply kit should include materials for three days. Choose a storage location for your kit such as a closet or corner in the garage, under the bed, or even in a large box or plastic tub that can be covered with a tablecloth and used as an end table. Layer supplies as shown, and check every six months for food expiration dates, children's clothing sizes, etc. Start with what you already have. If you're a camper or backpacker, you already have a head start. Your tent, cook stove, and other gear can double as emergency supplies.

DISASTER SUPPLY KIT FOR YOUR HOME



Food

- Canned foods for easy storage and long shelf life.
- Canned or dried juice mixes, powdered or canned milk, high energy food (peanut butter, nuts, and trail mix), cereals, and rice.
- Don't forget your pets! Store canned and dry pet food along with an extra collar and leash.
- Add a manual can opener, cooking and eating utensils, and basic food seasonings.

Water

- One gallon per person per day is recommended.
- Learn how to use the water from your hot water tank.
- Purify water by boiling it or by adding 16 drops of household bleach per gallon.

Other Items

You should include a first aid kit, battery-powered clock and radio, candles, matches, flashlights, trash bags, insurance policy numbers, fire extinguisher, duct tape, map of area, warm clothes, heavy shoes, heavy duty plastic sheeting, heavy gloves, household bleach and prescription drugs.



**TO REPORT
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY
CONTACT YOUR
LOCAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT
AGENCY
OR
TASK FORCE**

**HOMELAND
SECURITY
AWARENESS**



*Leading the
Ohio Law
Enforcement
Task Forces
to higher
levels of
professionalism
and innovation.*





Understanding the Homeland Security Advisory System

The world has changed since September 11, 2001. We remain a nation at risk to terrorist attacks. The new Department of Homeland Security has established a color-coded advisory

system to keep Americans informed of homeland terrorist attack risk and some simple guidelines in response to each color-coded level.

GREEN – Low Condition

- Enjoy individual freedom; participate freely in travel, work and recreational activities.
- Be prepared for disasters and family emergencies.
- Develop a family emergency plan.
- Know how to turn off your power, gas and water.
- Know what hazardous materials are stored in your home and how to dispose of them if necessary.
- Support the efforts of your local fire fighters, police and emergency medical service.
- Know what natural hazards are prevalent in your area and what measures you can take to protect your family.

BLUE – Guarded Condition:

Continue all precautions from lower green level and:

- Continue normal activities but be watchful for suspicious activities. Report criminal activity to local law enforcement.
- Monitor local and national news for terrorist alerts.
- Review family emergency plans.
- Increase family emergency preparedness by purchasing supplies, food and storing water.
- Be familiar with local natural and man-made hazards in your community.
- Increase individual or family emergency preparedness through training, maintaining good physical fitness and health, and storing food, water and emergency supplies.
- Update immunizations.

YELLOW – Elevated Risk

Continue all precautions from lower green and blue levels and:

- Continue normal activities but be watchful for suspicious activities.
- Report suspicious activity to local law enforcement.
- Take a first aid course.
- Become active in your local neighborhood association.
- Network with your family, neighbors and community for mutual support during a disaster or terrorist attack.
- Learn what critical care facilities are in your community and report suspicious activity at or near those sites.

ORANGE – High Risk

Continue all precautions from lower green, blue, and yellow levels and:

- Resume normal activities but expect some delays, baggage searches and restrictions at public buildings and facilities.
- Continue to monitor world and local events as well as local government threat advisories.
- Report suspicious activities at or near critical facilities to state and local law enforcement by calling 9-1-1.
- Don't leave unattended packages in public areas.
- Inventory and organize emergency supply kits and discuss emergency plans with family members.
- Reevaluate meeting location based on threat.

RED – Severe Risk

Continue all precautions from lower green, blue, yellow and orange levels and:

- Report suspicious activities and call 9-1-1 immediately.
- Expect delays, searches of purses and bags and restricted access to public buildings.
- Expect traffic delays and restrictions.
- Avoid crowded public areas and gatherings.
- Do not travel into areas affected by an attack or to an expected terrorist target.
- Keep automobile tanks full.
- Be prepared to evacuate your home or shelter-in-place on order of local authorities.
- Discuss emergency plans with family members.
- Be alert to your surroundings, avoid placing yourself in a vulnerable situation and monitor the activities of your children.
- Maintain close contact with your family and neighbors to ensure their safety and emotional welfare.
- Closely monitor news reports and emergency alert system radio/tv stations
- Be suspicious of persons taking photographs of critical facilities, asking detailed questions about physical security or dressed inappropriately for weather conditions. Report these incidents immediately to law Enforcement

Terrorism Prevention

Terrorists are working to obtain biological, chemical, nuclear and radiological weapons, and the threat of attack is very real. Your local law enforcement agencies, Task Forces, Department of Homeland Security, agencies throughout the federal government, and at organizations across America are working hard to strengthen our Nation's security. Whenever possible, we want to stop terrorists attacks before they happen. All Americans should begin a process of learning about potential threats so we are better prepared to react during an attack. While there is no way to predict what will happen, or what your personal circumstances will be, there are simple things you can do now to prepare yourself and your loved ones.

Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as assembling a supply kit and developing a

family communications plan, are the same for both a natural or man-made emergency. With a little planning and common sense, you can be better prepared for the unexpected.

Are you and your family prepared if a disaster strikes?

What would you do if basic services – water, gas, electricity, and telephones – were cut off for long periods? Whether faced with a family emergency or a regional disaster, the effort you have put into family preparedness and disaster planning will play a large role in how well you endure the event. The following steps can help you enhance your family's preparedness:

Identify the hazards

- Winter storm.
- Industrial accident.
- Flood.
- Tornado or severe thunderstorm.
- Hazardous material spill.
- Terrorist attacks.



Learn how the hazards can impact your family

Assess what the consequences might be for your family when disaster strikes. Consider the time of day, the day of the week, and time of year. Secure an out of town relative or friend who the family can contact or stay with if the need arises.

Identify steps you can take to minimize or prevent the hazard impacts

- Plans for home escape, neighborhood evacuation, and family communication.
- Training in CPR, basic first aid, and use of a fire extinguisher.
- Hazard-resistant construction materials.
- Flood proofing, landscaping, and site drainage practices.
- Warning system installation (e.g., smoke detectors).

Identify the equipment, supplies, procedures and practices you already have in place

- Camping gear (sleeping bags, cooking equipment, utensils, etc.).
- Fire escape plan.
- Extra food and water.
- First aid kit.



Identify your shortfalls and develop a plan to eliminate them

Identify short and long term objectives. For the short term, focus on items that are low cost or easy to implement and that have high payoff. Emergency preparedness experts suggest:

- Install hazard warning systems such as smoke detectors.
- Develop fire escape and neighborhood evacuation plans.
- Develop a simple family communications plan such as a wallet card with common numbers to call and important insurance policy numbers.