The best safety precaution during severe weather conditions is to avoid traveling. If you must drive, be prepared.

**Things to do if stranded**

- Park completely off the traveled portion of the road.
- Set out warning lights or flares.
- Stay in the vehicle and turn on 4-way flashers.
- Run the engine sparingly and keep exhaust free of snow.
- Avoid long exposure and over-exertion—shoveling in bitter cold can kill.
- Use a candle in a coffee tin for heat.
- Keep fresh air in the vehicle by partially opening a sheltered window.
- Exercise in the vehicle by moving your legs and arms.
- Wear a hat as you can lose up to 60% of body heat through your head.
- Do not let all occupants sleep at the same time and keep watch for searchers and other traffic.

**Winter Survival Kit**

- Ice scraper and brush
- Booster cables
- Compass
- Methyl hydrate (fuel line de-icing)
- Shovel and tow rope
- Matches/lighter
- Flashlight
- Sand or kitty litter
- Hatchet or axe
- Flares or other signal aids
- Candles and coffee tin
- First aid kit
- Granola bars, candy, sugar cubes
- Blankets/warm clothing
- Cellular phone
- Extra Batteries
Did you know? Modern technology has made hand crank flashlight/radio combinations very efficient. Several seconds of cranking supplies many minutes of light and sound.
EVACUATIONS

In some evacuation situations it may become necessary to leave your home or business and move to a safer location. Planning ahead will help you manage.

What to do if you must evacuate

- Vacate your home when advised – ignoring a warning may jeopardize your safety and the safety of others
- Wear clothing appropriate for the anticipated weather.
- If instructed to do so, shut off your gas, water and electricity.
- Pack all of your required medications. Other items will depend on time and transportation.
- Listen to the radio for Reception Centre locations and designated travel routes.
- Notify your family contact regarding your situation. Do not use the phone again unless it is a life threatening emergency.
- Make arrangements for pets or ask officials for assistance.
- Take your emergency supply kit and lock your home.
- Register at the Reception Centre so you can be contacted and reunited with family.
February 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Did you know?** Evacuees will be registered with the Red Cross at City Reception Centres. This will assist in reuniting family members.

- **VALENTINE’S DAY**
- **LOUIS RIEL DAY (MB)**
- **ASH WEDNESDAY**
BLIZZARDS
Winter storms come in on a wave of cold Arctic air, bringing snow, bitter cold, high winds and poor visibility. Blizzards are the most threatening of winter storms.

Things to do in case of a blizzard

- When a blizzard is forecast, stay tuned for updates and check supplies.
- Be prepared in case of a power failure. Have a good supply of food and fuel on hand.
- Wait out the storm indoors and avoid unnecessary travel.
- If you must go outside, dress for the weather – check the windchill chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind Chill</th>
<th>Health Concern</th>
<th>What to do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to -9</td>
<td>Slight discomfort</td>
<td>Dress warmly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10 to -27</td>
<td>Uncomfortable</td>
<td>Dress in layers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bare skin feels cold</td>
<td>Wear a hat, mitts &amp; scarf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk of hypothermia</td>
<td>Keep active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-28 to -39</td>
<td>Check face and extremities (fingers, toes, ears and nose) for numbness or whiteness (frostbite)</td>
<td>Dress in layers—Cover bare skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin can freeze in minutes</td>
<td>Wear a hat, mittens and a scarf, neck tube or face mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk of hypothermia</td>
<td>Keep active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-40 to -47</td>
<td>Check face and extremities (fingers, toes, ears and nose) for numbness or whiteness (frostbite)</td>
<td>Dress in layers—Cover bare skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin can freeze in 5 – 10 minutes</td>
<td>Wear a hat, mittens and a scarf, neck tube or face mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Risk of hypothermia</td>
<td>Keep active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARNING LEVEL</td>
<td>Check face and extremities frequently for numbness or whiteness (frostbite)</td>
<td>Be careful. Dress very warmly in layers of clothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-48 to -54</td>
<td>Skin can freeze in 2 – 5 minutes</td>
<td>Cover all exposed skin: wear a hat, mittens and a scarf, neck tube or face mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serious risk of hypothermia if outside for long periods</td>
<td>Be ready to cancel or cut short outdoor activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Keep active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-55 and colder</td>
<td>DANGER! Outdoor conditions are hazardous.</td>
<td>Stay indoors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WARNING LEVEL

-48 to -54

DANGER! Outdoor conditions are hazardous.
### March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did you know? Environment Canada issues special weather statements, watches and warnings by radio, T.V., internet (www.ec.gc.ca) and on Weatheradio.

**ST. PATRICK’S DAY**
If there is a possibility of flooding

- Keep your radio tuned to a local station.
- Take precautions to safeguard or minimize damage to electrical, natural gas or propane heating equipment.
- Move electrical appliances and other belongings to floors above flood level.
- If the danger is immediate, shut off all power in your home.
- Remove toxic substances (pesticides, oils, etc.) to prevent harming the environment.
- Make arrangements for pets.
- Do not wade in flood waters. The strong current may sweep you downstream.
- Consult city officials on building a dike.
Did you know? Using recreation watercraft and creating a wake on the river will damage dikes and put people and property at risk of flooding.
By taking the following action now, you and your family can be better prepared for emergencies.

**Do you know the 3 steps?**

**Step 1 – Know the risks**
Although the consequences of disasters can be similar, knowing the risks specific to your community and your region can help you better prepare. Find out here what the hazards are in your region.

**Step 2 – Make a plan**
It’s easy and essential. Every Canadian household needs an emergency plan. It will help you and your family know what to do if disaster strikes. Make your own plan and print it out today.

**Step 3 – Get a kit**
It doesn’t take long – find out what goes into an emergency kit, or where you can buy one. An emergency kit helps ensure you and your family are ready to cope on your own for at least the first 72 hours of an emergency.
Did you know? The most important component of a family emergency plan is communication and sharing that plan with family members. If there is a disability or special need in the family, you may have to take additional steps to prepare yourself and your household in an emergency.
Things to do in case of a tornado

• Listen to your radio during a severe thunderstorm.
• If a tornado warning has been issued, take cover.
• Go to the basement or take shelter in a small interior ground floor room, closet or hallway.
• Use stairways, not elevators.
• Protect yourself by sitting under a heavy table or desk.
• Stay away from windows and outside walls and doors.
• Avoid large halls, churches or arenas, etc.
• Avoid cars and mobile homes—take shelter elsewhere.
• If no shelter is available, lie face down in a ditch or culvert away from the vehicle or mobile home.
• In all cases, get as close to the ground as possible. Protect your head from flying debris.

TORNADOES

Tornadoes are produced by thunderstorms. Their spinning winds can reach 100’s of km/h, but the tornado itself may travel between 20 and 90 km/h.
Did you know? Manitoba has an average of 9 tornadoes reported a year. Canada experienced its first F5 tornado (most severe possible) on June 22, 2007 in Elie, Manitoba.
SEVERE STORMS
While summer storms are often accompanied by hail, heavy rains, high winds and tornadoes, lightning poses the greatest threat to property and lives.

Things to do in a lightning storm

• If you count less than 30 seconds between the lightning and thunderclap, take shelter now. Resume activity 30 minutes after the last thunder.

• If indoors, stay away from windows and things which conduct electricity.

• Unplug radios, computers and televisions.

• If outdoors, take shelter in a building, ditch or a culvert – never under a tree.

• If in the open, do not lie flat. Crouch in the leap frog position and lower your head.

• Do not ride bicycles, motorcycles or golf carts.

• If swimming or in a boat, get back to shore.

• If you are in a car, stay there but pull away from trees which may fall.
### July 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 CANADA DAY</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Four steps to shelter in place

1. Go indoors and stay there
2. Close windows and doors
3. Shut off all ventilation systems
4. Turn on your radio and TV to a local station

Additional helpful actions:

- Set thermostats so air conditioners, furnaces and hot water heaters will not come on.
- Do not use fireplaces. Close all dampers.
- Do not operate clothes dryer.
- Shelter in an inside room away from windows and doors, if possible.
- Reduce or avoid smoking as it contaminates the air.
- Do not leave the building until told to do so.
- Stay tuned to a local TV or radio for more information.
- Do not use the phone; you may tie up the lines.
LOSS OF UTILITIES
In the event of an extended power outage or loss of natural gas, it's a good idea to be prepared. For example, keep essential items in an emergency box and store it where it will be easy to find in the dark.

**Heating**
Do not panic. Conserve heat by keeping outside doors closed, curtains drawn unless the sun is shining in, and all interior doors closed. Dress warmly and in layers. Stay inside.

**Water**
If your water system is powered by an electric pump, store several litres of boiled water in plastic or clean glass containers. If there is no heat you can help prevent the water freezing and bursting pipes in your home. Shut off inlet, open all taps and flush toilets. Add a small amount of antifreeze to all sinks and toilets.

**Food**
A fully-packed freezer will stay cold longer than one half-full. If the freezer is kept closed, food should stay frozen for 24 to 48 hours. Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible. Adjust your freezer to a colder setting during the storm seasons.

**Learn how and when to turn off utilities:**
Locate the electric, natural gas and water shut-off valves. Keep necessary tools near the electric, natural gas and water shut-off valves. Teach your family members how to turn off utilities. **If you turn natural gas off, a professional must turn it back on. Do not attempt to do this yourself.**
Did you know? If the power fails during winter, the house may take days or weeks to fall below freezing, depending upon the severity of the weather outside. House temperatures will drop quite quickly to levels that could be uncomfortable (or dangerous for sensitive populations), but the house may take many days to arrive at freezing temperatures.
Healthy Heating:

• Install and maintain carbon monoxide alarms to avoid risk of carbon monoxide poisoning.
• Maintain heating equipment and chimneys by having them cleaned and inspected every year by a qualified professional.
• Keep all things that can burn, such as paper, bedding or furniture, at least 3 feet away from heating equipment.
• Turn portable space heaters off when you go to bed or leave the room.
• An oven should not be used to heat a home.

Candle with Caution:

• Keep candles at least 12 inches from anything that can burn.
• Use sturdy, safe candleholders. Never leave a burning candle unattended. Blow out candles when you leave a room.
• Avoid using candles in bedrooms and sleeping areas. Use flashlights for emergency lighting.
Did you know? When the time changes in the spring and fall, it is time to change the batteries in your smoke alarms.
IS YOUR PET READY?
Residents can quickly and easily increase the chances that their pets survive a disaster by following a few simple steps offered by The Winnipeg Humane Society

Preparing now could save your pet’s life

• Have pet supplies in the family emergency kit; these items can be similar to those in your disaster/emergency kit.

• Have food, water, and treats in the sufficient quantities should your town/city’s infrastructure be diminished and you are unable to get to the store.

• Crates for a cat or a frightened dog to provide the animal with a cozy, secure hiding place to weather the storm.

• Keep visible, current identification on pets at all times.

• Learn how to quickly and safely secure your cat.

• Know your pet’s hiding places and how to safely extricate them.

• Eliminate unsafe hiding areas that frightened cats may find.

• Remove dangerous items such as tools or toxic products stored in pet accessible areas.

• Have family and pet disaster kits available should you need to evacuate the area due to heavy destruction.
Did you know? If you must evacuate your home, it’s always best to take your pets. Be aware that health standards and space limits may halt access for pets to public emergency shelters. Be assured, local planners will work with local animal lovers to help care for your pets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERSONAL SAFETY
Reducing the risk of violence or becoming a victim of crime is a matter of increasing your awareness and planning your actions.

Increasing Your Safety

- Have good locks installed in doors and windows.
- Install and test smoke, carbon monoxide and burglar alarms.
- Change your walking or jogging route regularly and keep to main paths. Exercise with a friend.
- Call someone before you leave so they will know when to expect you.
- Be aware of your surroundings and remain in well lit areas.
- Take a self defense or safety awareness course.
- Buy a personal alarm that will keep ringing when dropped.
- When you leave, make sure your home looks lived in:
  - Leave curtain and blinds in normal patterns.
  - Use timers to turn lights on and off at proper times.
  - Have a trusted neighbour keep an eye on your property.
  - Have your lawn mowed and paper and mail collected.
  - In winter, have someone shovel the snow on walks and driveways.
Did you know? If someone is breaking into your home, you should call out loudly, turn on the lights and phone 911.
Emergency Preparedness Supplies

In an emergency, time to react is often short. This checklist will help you plan ahead for sheltering in your home.

WATER

- 1 gallon per person/pet - 3 day supply
- 2 litres per person per day for drinking and 2 litres per person per day for cooking and sanitation

Water Storage:
- Use clean, food-safe containers with lids. Store in a cool dark place. Change water every six months.
- Purify by boiling at a rolling boil for 10 minutes just prior to use or use one drop of household (5% sodium hypochlorite) unscented chlorine bleach per litre of water, mix and let sit for one half hour.

Additional sources of water:
- Hot water tank — make sure the heat source is off
- Water from pipes, if draining to prevent freezing
- If given warning, fill the bathtub, sinks, pails and other containers

FOOD

Keep track of what food you use in a month and then try to maintain up to a one month supply. Much of the food should be non-perishable, but plan on using your frozen and refrigerated foods first. Write an emergency menu to plan what to have at each meal and snack time. The following can be stored without refrigeration:
- oatmeal, pasta, flour, rice, beans, sugar, spices, vegetable oil
- canned foods — meats, fish, stews, beans, vegetables, juices, puddings, fruits, milk, soup, nuts, jam, jelly, peanut butter, honey
- ready to eat cereal, crackers, granola bars, trail mix
- comfort foods — cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, chocolate, tea, cocoa, instant coffee, dehydrated soups
- special food — baby food, vitamins

Also store paper plates, cups, cutlery, manual can opener and a pocket knife.

COOKING

Alternate cooking source with adequate fuel for one week:
- Fireplace, charcoal or propane camp stove, propane barbecue, camp fuel
- Matches, lighter

LIGHT

Alternate light source:
- Fuel-burning lantern or candles, flashlights and batteries, battery charger with generator or solar power
- Matches, lighter

HEAT

Alternate heat source with adequate fuel for one week:
- Propane heater, camp fuel heater, wood stove, electric heater with generator
- Matches, lighter

Use great care with equipment that burns fuels. Many appliances generate dangerous levels of carbon monoxide very quickly. Adequate fresh air must enter the area where the appliance is used. Check each appliance / manufacturer for fresh air ventilation requirements. Barbecues, stoves and fuel must be used and stored outside.

FUEL

Propane heaters, stoves and barbecues use approximately 8 ounces (226 g) of propane per hour for every 10,000 BTUs produced. Propane lanterns use approximately 1 ounce (28 g) of fuel every hour they run. Camp fuel stoves use approximately 10 ounces (300 ml) of fuel per burner per hour. Camp fuel lanterns use approximately 3 ounces (90 ml) of fuel every hour they run.

MEDICAL AND SAFETY

- First aid kit — St. John Ambulance or Red Cross
- Verify prescriptions are correct and have adequate supply
- Contact lenses/supplies, spare eye glasses
- Battery operated smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector
- Fire extinguisher
- Planned escape route from the building

COMMUNICATION

- Radio & batteries for one week playing, or wind-up radio
- Cellular telephone, pager
- A whistle

SANITATION

- Portable toilet
- Bags for toilet waste
- Toilet paper
- Dish detergent
- Garbage container
- Tissue and hand wipes
- Baby hygiene items
- Room deodorizer
- Bags for pet waste
- Shampoo and Conditioner
- Diapers
- Hand soap
- Paper towels
- Deodorant
- Plastic garbage bags
- Toothbrush & toothpaste
- Feminine hygiene items
- Household chlorine bleach
- Hand sanitizer

(continued)
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

ARE TO BE USED ONLY FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Emergency Operators have been trained in Emergency Medical Dispatch and Fire Priority Dispatch. They will ask a series of questions as well as tell you what to do until help arrives.

POLICE, FIRE, AMBULANCE  911

Six Things to Tell the Operator When You Need Help:
1. Who you need — Police, Fire or Ambulance
2. Where you need the help (your address)
3. What is happening now
4. How did it happen
5. When did it happen
6. Your name

Helpful Hints:
• Teach everyone in your family how to make emergency calls.
• If you accidentally call 911, stay on the line so the operator knows that help is not needed; otherwise, the operator will notify the Police to investigate.

Have the following information by your phone:
• The 911 number
• Your address
• Your phone number
• Family Emergency Contact

POISON TREATMENT .................................................. 787-2591
WEATHER INFORMATION ............................................. 984-6203
MANITOBA EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION .................. 945-4772
ENVIRONMENTAL ACCIDENTS ......................................... 944-4888
NATURAL GAS OR HYDRO CONCERNS ................................. 1-888-MBHYDRO (624-9376)
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM .............................. 986-6302

DAD’S WORK NUMBER
MOM’S WORK NUMBER
FAMILY CONTACT NAME NUMBER
MEETING PLACE NEAR HOME
MEETING PLACE AWAY FROM HOME

Emergency Preparedness Program

The function of emergency preparedness planning and response coordination is maintained within Fire Paramedic Service. The office is responsible for coordinating and supporting overall emergency preparedness activities including research, training and education, disaster exercises, public information and the response to an emergency event. The type of emergency dealt with by this service is one that is major or unusual in nature, and requires the coordination of several departments and/or outside services. The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator maintains the readiness and operation of the Emergency Operations Center, a facility that serves as a focal point for the coordination of response activities during an emergency situation.

The City has been involved in major emergency response activities since its inception. Perhaps the keystone event was the 1950 flood in the Red River Valley. The impact of that clearly demonstrated the need for developing appropriate plans to coordinate the emergency responses of civic departments as well as different levels of government external aid and volunteer agencies. Over the years, various committees and other planning bodies have been structured to assist in carrying out such activities.

In 1990 the City hired a full-time Emergency Preparedness Coordinator and an Assistant to establish, enhance, and maintain emergency preparedness activities in Winnipeg. The “Emergency Preparedness Program” refers collectively to all public and volunteer bodies and organizations engaged in planning and response of emergency management activities for the City of Winnipeg.

Mission

The aim of the City of Winnipeg Emergency Preparedness Program is to provide and support effective planning, disaster management, and education services to enable the citizens of Winnipeg to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a major disaster.

www.winnipeg.ca/epp

What is the City of Winnipeg’s EmergWeb?

EmergWeb is a unique, specialized website which will be fully activated in the case of an emergency within the city of Winnipeg. Examples of such emergencies may include a severe snow or ice storm, rising river levels, or a large scale hazardous materials incident.

EmergWeb is your one-stop shop for City information during an emergency. Our goal is to ensure that you have access to the most up-to-date emergency information online, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

In non-emergency times, EmergWeb is intended to be a resource for citizens in preparing for an emergency and protecting your self, your family and your property should the need arise.

Check out the easy to find green banner on the City of Winnipeg web page at www.winnipeg.ca

Be prepared before an emergency happens:

Plan for an emergency and find out what you should know. Visit the resources & links section for more information on preparing for emergencies.

Have a question? Check out our Frequently Asked Questions.

In the event of an emergency, EmergWeb will have:

The latest News, updates, and advisories at your fingerprints.
Information on how to get assistance.
Information on How to Volunteer your time during an emergency.
Maps of affected areas of the city in the Maps and Pictures section.