



City of Newton

Citizen's Guide to Emergency Preparedness

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1. Preparing For A Disaster

Disasters take many forms. They may be caused by blizzards, hurricanes, floods, releases of deadly chemicals or by terrorist attack. Newton residents are familiar with some types of disasters such as severe winter storms or hurricanes. Other types of disasters, such as chemical spills or downed electrical wires are more rare but do occur. When disaster strikes, the best protection is being prepared and knowing what to do.

A first step in preparedness is trying to obtain advance notice on any impending disasters. For some disasters, such as earthquakes, this is impossible. For other disasters, such as severe winter storms or hurricanes, advance warning information is readily available from local radio stations, broadcast news, the Weather Channel and the Internet.

2. First 72 hours – Be Prepared

The City of Newton has done extensive emergency planning, involving all branches of the city's government and private agencies. Some disasters experienced throughout the United States, however, have demonstrated that despite aggressive planning, emergency response systems may not be able to respond rapidly. As a result, the City of Newton is recommending that citizens adopt a plan of Preparing for the First 72 Hours. Everyone is urged to be prepared to care for themselves and their loved ones, or anyone else under their care, during the time it may take for the government to restore order and essential services for residents and business owners. There may be no electricity, gas, water or telephones for several days. Individuals, businesses, nursing homes, health care facilities, and members of our own city government are urged to be prepared to be self-sufficient for the first 72 hours after a disaster. Help may come sooner, but being well prepared is our best protection.

Asking residents to prepare for the first 72 hours does not mean that your city government will not be doing anything in anticipation of an emergency. Early warning notifications, the opening of shelters, evacuations and other emergency response plans would be put into effect. However, the extent of potential terrorism events and other manmade or natural disasters cannot always be predicted. City government, residents and business owners must be prepared for any type of event.

Being prepared is something almost everyone can do. Every individual and family should develop a disaster plan that includes emergency supply kits, emergency meeting place, and a communications plan.

3. Emergency Supply Kits

Emergency supply kits need not be expensive or require a great deal of storage space. A basic emergency kit contains essential items that would help most individuals or families survive an emergency.

Kit Guidelines:

1. Keep your kits in easily accessible places and in containers that are easy to carry.
2. Pick a special date on your calendar and update your kits EVERY year on this date. Replace all water and stale food. Replace all batteries (batteries are best replaced every six months – the two days the clocks are changed for daylight savings time are good suggestions). Test flashlights and radios.
3. Do not borrow from your kits throughout the year– the risk is too high that you would forget to replace the item.

Kit Locations:

Since you do not know where you will be when an emergency occurs, prepare supplies for home, work, and vehicles.

Home	Work	Car
Your disaster supplies kit should contain essential food, water, and supplies for at least three days. Keep this kit in a designated place and have it ready in case you have to leave your home quickly. Make sure all family members know where the kit is kept. Keep the supplies in a container that can be easily transported. A large knapsack would be helpful if evacuation from your home is necessary.	This kit should be in one container, and ready to "grab and go" in case you are evacuated from your workplace. Make sure you have food and water in the kit. Also, be sure to have comfortable walking shoes at your workplace in case an evacuation requires walking long distances.	In case you are stranded, keep a kit of emergency supplies in your car.

Essential Supplies

WATER

The most critical supply to have is water. There should be, at a minimum, a gallon of water per person per day for at least 3 days and longer if possible. Water should be in sealed containers, stored in a dark, cool place, and replaced every 12 months. Water filtration kits or purification tablets would also be useful.

Do not forget a water supply for your pets. For all breeds of cats and dogs, it is recommended to have, at a minimum, 1 quart of water per day.

SHELTER

Next to water, this should be your next most important concern, especially if the emergency occurs during a dangerously hot or cold period. If shelter must be taken outdoors, it is preferred that a motor vehicle be used when possible. If the engine is running to provide heat or air

conditioning to the passenger compartment make sure that the exhaust pipe or tailpipe is kept free from obstructions and a car window is kept open slightly to allow fresh air in and harmful gases and fumes to escape. If no vehicle is available, large heavy-duty garbage bags will provide some protection from wind, rain, or sun. A large tarp and rope fashioned like a tent may provide even more protection. One heavy wool blanket per person is recommended for any cold environment.

More information on shelters made locally available to the public in the event of emergencies can be found in **Section 4, Shelter Locations and Operations.**

If you have the space and resources to store extra clothes, the following items would be helpful:

- Jacket or coat.
- Long pants and long sleeve shirt
- Sturdy shoes or boots.
- Hat, mittens, and scarf.

FOOD

Under extreme conditions most adults can survive without food for over a week. Food must be stored for infants and children. It is best to store food for adults to provide them with the energy to perform other tasks that might be required. Canned food that does not require cooking is the safest. Be sure to have a hand-cranked can opener available.

The following should be considered when putting together your food supplies:

- Avoid foods that will make you thirsty. Choose salt-free crackers, whole grain cereals, and canned foods with high liquid content (beans, fruits, soups).
- Stock canned foods, dry mixes, and other staples that do not require refrigeration, cooking, water, or special preparation. Beans of any kind store well and have adequate nutritional value.
- Include special dietary needs.

Do not forget your pets --- they need food too. Store a three-day supply.

FIRST AID KIT

You should have more than just a first aid kit that you can buy pre-packaged at a store. Store first aid items in an airtight container. The basic supplies would include:

- Large roll adhesive tape
- Large gauze pads
- Antiseptic and Antibiotic ointment
- Analgesic – over the counter (acetaminophen, ibuprofen, aspirin)
- Soap
- Spare glasses or contact supplies
- **Personal medications** – keep a week or two supply on hand and store them in labeled bottles. **THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR LIFE SUSTAINING MEDICATIONS.**

TOOLS

- Knife – decent quality
- Sturdy leather work gloves
- Other basic tools may be helpful – hammer, pry bar, pliers, screwdrivers
- Flashlight - waterproof, decent quality. LED flashlights are recommended - LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes) are used instead of conventional bulbs, which can burn out. LEDs last up to 50,000 hours.
- Batteries – change regularly (When you change your clocks!) Lithium batteries will last much longer than alkaline, and work better in very cold temperatures, however, they are expensive and hard to find.
- Fire Extinguisher – ABC type.
ABC type fire extinguishers are dry chemical fire extinguishers that utilize a non-toxic dry chemical agent, which is highly effective against A, B and C class fires. **Class A** fires involve combustible materials such as paper, wood, cardboard, and most plastics. **Class B** fires involve flammable or combustible liquids such as gasoline, kerosene, grease and oil. **Class C** fires involve electrical equipment such as appliances, wiring, circuit breakers and outlets.
- Radio – battery operated. Better yet is a hand cranked one, though they cost a good bit more. They are available through some outdoor catalogs and online websites.
- Candles and matches – stored in a waterproof container (e.g., Ziploc bags, empty pill bottles, etc.)

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

- Some sort of identification (store a copy of your license, Social Security cards)
- Money – minimum \$100, including roll of quarters, credit cards or photocopies, and phone company calling cards
- Critical papers (Names of medications, immunization cards, insurance information, contact information of family and friends out of area, copies of mortgage, deeds, titles and inventory list of belongings)
- Spare keys to house, cars and safety deposit box
- Toilet tissue
- Duct tape
- Aluminum foil – very versatile
- Pet Supplies – food, water, leash, medications, a crate or carrier

CHECK LIST:

- ___ Water - 1 gallon/person/day for 3 days
- ___ Canned foods and juice, dried foods
- ___ Can opener (hand- cranked)
- ___ Large heavy-duty garbage bags (33 gallon or larger)
- ___ Wool blankets – one/person
- ___ Change of clothing, warm clothing items
- ___ Tarp (or heavy plastic sheeting, though less good)

CHECK LIST CONT'D:

- Rope
- Adhesive tape – large roll
- Gauze pads – large
- Antiseptic
- Antibiotic ointment
- Analgesic – over the counter (acetaminophen, ibuprofen, aspirin)
- Soap
- Personal medications – one week supply
- Glasses or contact supplies, spare hearing aid batteries
- First Aid Manual
- Flashlight – good quality, waterproof
- Knife, good quality
- Heavy-duty gloves
- Candles
- Matches – waterproof or in waterproof container
- Radio – battery operated or hand-cranked
- Cash and coins, copies of credit cards, phone cards
- Spare keys to house, car, safety deposit boxes
- Critical papers (including copies of social security cards, bank accounts, insurance information, titles, mortgage, deeds, inventory of belongings)
- Toilet tissue
- Duct tape
- Aluminum foil
- Pet supplies – water, food, leash, medications, crate or carrier
- Personal and Feminine hygiene products
- If appropriate, bottles, formula, baby food, diapers, wipes, canned juices, and blankets

Optional Supplies

- Lantern
- Plastic bucket with tightly fitted lid, for toileting
- Plastic bags and ties
- Disinfectant
- Paper cups and plates
- Paper towels
- Plastic utensils
- Diarrhea medicine
- Sling
- Elastic bandage
- Safety pins
- Scissors
- Thermometer
- Sanitary napkins (pressure dressing)
- Tweezers
- Small splints

Car Emergency Supplies

- Always maintain at least ½ tank of gas
- Flashlight and batteries
- First Aid Kit and manual
- Fire Extinguisher – ABC type
- Radio and batteries
- Non-perishable food
- Bottled water
- Shovel and tools
- Blankets
- Maps (local)
- Tissues, pre-moistened towels
- Reflectors
- Waterproof matches and candles
- Jumper cables
- Short rubber hose, for siphoning gas

4. Shelter Locations and Operations

This service is free to the public,
courtesy of the City of Newton and the American Red Cross.

For Emergency Info During Time of Disaster call:

(617) 796-1200 Newton Police.

Primary Shelter Locations

**#1 Newton North High School
360 Lowell Avenue
Newton, MA 02460**

**#2 Charles E. Brown Middle School
125 Meadowbrook Road
Newton Centre, MA 02459**

The Newton Senior Services Department is ready to open the public shelters at a moment's notice should a situation require it. Under these circumstances, the Senior Services Department becomes an extension of the other city emergency management teams and will share in the care,

safety and well being of all persons taking shelter at the designated areas. No pets, except those that are necessary to assist with a disability, are allowed in the shelters. For more information on sheltering your pets, see below.

Newton Shelters: The two shelters listed above have been selected as the primary emergency shelters because of their central location. Other shelters may be opened if the situation dictates. The Newton North High School and Brown Middle School cafeterias, halls, and gyms can be converted into areas to feed and provide a safe sleeping environment for the public. Cots and other equipment are permanently stored there for that purpose. The kitchens, cafeterias and adjacent offices function as shelter operations and communications facilities. Generators are equipped to supply electricity as long as required. The shelter includes shower facilities and play areas for children. The security of the shelter is assured by shelter volunteers and the Newton Police. Nurses assigned to the shelter can provide basic health care and arrange for transportation to a hospital if necessary. Transportation may be arranged for residents who are unable to reach the shelter themselves by calling 617-796-1000 or 617-796-2100.

Please keep in mind that no emergency shelter can provide all the comforts of your home. It is set up for the very basic needs and subsistence. If activation of a city shelter becomes necessary, please be prepared to adhere to the rules of operation outlined on the next page.

Policies in the Shelter

Registration	All shelter residents are required to sign in at a registration desk. All information will be kept confidential. If anyone is looking for you, you will be notified.
Smoking	In consideration for the health & welfare of other residents, there will be no smoking allowed inside the shelter.
Personal Belongings	Because shelter staff are busy attending to resident's needs, we cannot assume any responsibility for your belongings. Please keep valuables at home.
Pets	Although pets are close family members, they are not allowed in Red Cross shelters for health and safety reasons. You must take responsibility to make arrangements for your pets before coming to the shelter. Exceptions are allowed for residents with disabilities, i.e. seeing eye dogs, hearing dogs, etc.
Children	Parents or guardians are responsible for their children at all times.
Medical problems or Injuries	Notify shelter staff of any medications you are taking or any injuries you may have sustained.
Alcohol, Drugs or Weapons	No weapons are allowed for security reasons. The use or possession of any alcohol or illegal drugs is not permitted.
Volunteers	Shelter residents are encouraged to assist shelter staff. Training can be given to those who wish to volunteer.
Telephones	Due to the fact that all shelter telephone lines are for emergency use only, shelter residents are asked to use the public pay phones for all personal calls.
Housekeeping	Please help keep our temporary home clean. To facilitate clean up, no food or drinks are permitted beyond designated eating areas.
Quiet Hours	To help other residents rest easier, quiet hours are enforced between 11 PM and 7 AM.

5. Sheltering in Place

What is “sheltering in place”?

Some kinds of chemical, biological or radiological accidents or attacks may make going outdoors dangerous. Leaving the area might take too long or put you in harm’s way. In such a case it may be safer for you to stay indoors than to go outside. Listen to the emergency broadcasts on the radio, television or from emergency personnel for further instructions.

“Shelter in place” means to make a shelter out of the place you are in. It is a way for you to make the building as safe as possible to protect yourself until help arrives. In cases of chemical, biological or radiological incidents, you should not try to shelter in a vehicle unless you have no other choice. Vehicles are not airtight enough to give you adequate protection from chemicals and should never be airtight if the engine is running.

How to prepare to shelter in place at home

Choose a room in your house or apartment for your shelter. The best room to use for the shelter is a room with as few windows and doors as possible. A large room, preferably with a water supply, is desirable – something like a master bedroom that is connected to a bathroom. For chemical incidents, this room should be as high in the structure as possible to avoid vapors (gases) that sink. This guideline is different from the sheltering-in-place technique used in tornadoes and other severe weather, when the shelter should be as low in the home as possible.

You might not always be at home if the need to shelter in place ever arises, but if you are at home, having a complete and up-to-date Basic Disaster Supplies Kit would be essential. Ideally, kits should be stored in the shelter room to save time.

How to know if you need to shelter in place

You will hear from the local police, emergency coordinators, or other government officials on the radio and on television if you need to shelter in place. If there is a “code red” or “severe” terror alert, you should pay close attention to radio and television broadcasts to know right away whether a shelter-in-place alert is announced for your area.

If you are away from your shelter-in-place location when a chemical, biological or radiological incident occurs, follow the instructions of emergency coordinators to find the nearest shelter. If your children are at school, they will be sheltered there. Unless you are instructed to do so, do not try to get to the school to bring your children home.

What to do

Act quickly and follow any emergency instructions provided by local officials. Every situation can be different, so local officials might provide special instructions tailored to the specific incident. In general, the following steps should be taken on your own:

What to do cont'd

- Do not panic.
- Go inside as quickly as possible.
- If there is time, shut and lock all outside doors and windows. Locking them may provide a tighter seal against most toxic agents. Turn off any air conditioners or heater. Turn off all fans, too. Close the fireplace damper and any other place that air can come in from the outside.
- Proceed to your shelter-in-place room and shut the door.
- Tape plastic over any windows in the room. Use duct tape around the windows and doors and make an unbroken seal. Use the tape over any vents into the room and seal any electrical outlets or other openings. Sink and toilet drain traps should have water in them to prevent vapors or gases from entering your house or shelter location. You should use the sink and toilet as you normally would. If it is necessary to drink water, drink the stored water, not water from the tap.
- Turn on the radio and listen for any emergency instructions.
- Keep a telephone close at hand, but do not use it unless there is a serious emergency. Overuse of the telephones can overload normal and emergency communication lines.

Sheltering in this way should keep you safer than if you are outdoors. Most likely, you will be in the shelter for no more than a few hours. Stay in the shelter and listen to the radio for an announcement indicating that it is safe to leave. After you come out of the shelter, emergency coordinators may have additional instructions on how to make the rest of your house or building safe again.

6. Evacuations

An emergency situation may require the evacuation of all or part of the community. The characteristics and scope of the emergency will determine where the evacuation occurs, the number of people affected and the measures needed to ensure safety. Small-scale emergencies will be coordinated locally. Large-scale evacuations involving two or more communities will be coordinated through the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA).

The general public will be advised to evacuate by public safety officials. The primary means of notification will be via the Emergency Broadcast System on local radio, commercial and cable television. Secondary means of notification will occur via public address systems installed in emergency vehicles, door-to-door canvassing, telephone and the city's Internet site at <http://www.ci.newton.ma.us>.

The Newton evacuation plan is based on the assumption that most residents will use their own vehicle to evacuate once the order is given. Accordingly, the primary means of transportation during an evacuation is private automobile. Secondary means of transportation includes public and private bus, taxi or commuter rail train or Green-Line trolley. It is further assumed that the public will receive, understand and follow official guidance related to evacuations. The public

must always act in its own interest and evacuate dangerous areas when advised to do so by local governmental authorities.

Evacuation orders will normally be broadcast over local cable and network television, radio, handheld and vehicle mounted public address systems used by public safety officials, and will also be posted on the Home Page of the City of Newton's website at www.ci.newton.ma.us. In addition, a 24-hour hotline will be designated for residents to call in order to receive messages that will be frequently updated with critical information. Evacuation orders will indicate the type of emergency that exists, any hazardous areas to be avoided, safe traveling directions (east, west, north, or south) and safe traveling distances that will place one out of harm's way. Once the order to evacuate is given, citizens in the affected area should proceed to a shelter recommended by local government officials or to another pre-determined location, such as the home or business of an out-of-town or out-of-state friend, family member, co-worker, etc.

The City will make every effort to evacuate all affected residents. However, such factors as time, the scope of the emergency and the availability of transportation may limit the number of people that can be reached. Facility managers for nursing homes, assisted living quarters, etc., with special needs populations are responsible for developing plans and arranging the evacuation of those in their care. Staff from the Newton Public School System has already developed adequate primary and alternate evacuation plans for each school and its students, to include transportation requirements and a notification process for parents.

Any other residents, with or without special needs, who find themselves without any means of transportation when an evacuation order is given, or who requires additional assistance during an evacuation should call 617-796-1000 or 617-796-2100. When possible, special needs residents are encouraged to arrange evacuation assistance from friends, family or neighbors in advance of emergency situations. Residents with special needs are also encouraged to register with public safety officials so a database of those requiring assistance during evacuations is available. Any resident that cannot be evacuated from their homes immediately should be prepared to shelter-in-place until emergency transportation arrives.

General rules for evacuations by private vehicle

To evacuate east or west, away from a hazard, the primary routes will be:

- Boylston Street (Route 9)
- Beacon Street
- Commonwealth Avenue (Route 30)
- Watertown Street (Route 16 from Watertown Line to West Newton Square)
- Washington Street (Route 16 from West Newton Square to Wellesley Line)

To evacuate north or south, away from a hazard, the primary routes will be:

- Centre Street
- Walnut Street
- Chestnut Street
- Grove Street
- Lexington Street

Please expect traffic delays when evacuating and follow any other instructions broadcast over local media, and written or verbal instructions received along evacuation routes by posted public safety personnel.

7. Family Emergency Planning

Regardless of the type of emergency that could take place, there are some basic steps you and your family can take to reduce uncertainty.

- Develop a Family Disaster Plan with all family members.
 - Discuss potential emergency situations and what to do in each case.
 - Contact your child's school to determine their emergency notification and evacuation plans.
 - Pick two places to meet: one just outside your home, one outside your neighborhood.
 - Ask an 'out-of-state' friend to be your family contact. After a disaster, it is often easier to call long distance. Everyone should know this number.
- Ensure any emergency communication plan is understood and practiced by all family members.
- Discuss children's fears concerning possible terrorist attacks.

For more details on developing a plan, go to: [American Red Cross Family Disaster Plan](http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_601_,00.html) (link to: http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_601_,00.html)

8. Neighborhood Emergency Planning

- Check on neighbors who are elderly or have special needs to ensure they are okay. Review their disaster plan with them.
- Get to know your neighbors. Find out if anyone has specialized equipment, like a power generator or expertise such as medical knowledge that might help in a crisis.
- Make arrangements to check on your neighbor's home or pets if one of you is away when a disaster strikes.
- If a need is announced, consider donating blood or hosting a neighborhood blood drive.

9. Commuter Emergency Planning

- Become familiar with the emergency procedures for your local transit system.
- Learn and practice alternate routes to where you may need to go.
- Take special note of the emergency exits at the commuter stations you use.
- Keep a local map with you in case you need to walk or find alternate transportation.
- Update your Family Disaster Plan to include your regular commuting routes.
- Some cellular telephones will not work in underground subway systems, so locate the nearest payphones and carry coins.
- Keep an emergency supply kit in your car, if you drive. (See Section 3 above)

10. Businesses

- Review the emergency plans, including continuity of operations and media materials on hand.
- Ensure that the emergency communication plan is updated and includes the purchase of needed emergency equipment.
- Determine any need to restrict access to the business or provide private security firm support/reinforcement.
- Contact vendors/suppliers to confirm their emergency response plan procedures.
- If need is announced, contact nearest blood collection agency about organizing a blood drive.

For more information go to: [*Red Cross Emergency Management Guide for Business and Industry*](#) (link to http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_606_,00.html) or [*Department of Homeland Security guidelines*](#) (link to <http://www.ready.gov/>)

11. Volunteering

The City has an Office for Volunteer Services that is a referral agency to match volunteers within the City of Newton to existing local non-profits and community service agencies. The “Volunteer Opportunities” listings are updated at the end of every month. Published hard copies are available by mail or at the Newton libraries, or Newton City Hall’s front information desk. The web “Volunteer Opportunities” listing is also updated at the beginning of each month. Visit www.ci.newton.ma.us and click on VOLUNTEER under Residents of Newton.

The City of Newton has a comprehensive Emergency Preparedness plan in preparation for dealing with any natural or man-made disaster. One part of the planning involves lining up volunteers mainly for tasks such as staffing city shelters or assisting in vaccine distribution. See **Section 11, Medical Reserve Corps** below for more information about volunteering to assist in public health emergencies.

To be added to a list of potential volunteers, please contact: Beverly Droz at Volunteer Services, 617-796-1290 bdroz@newtonma.gov

12. Newton Medical Reserve Corps

The City of Newton Medical Reserve Corps, or MRC, was organized to enhance the emergency preparedness and response capabilities of Newton. Through advanced identification, organization and training of volunteer health professionals and non-medical community members, there is a ready group of volunteers who can be readily mobilized to respond to a major emergency and to augment existing emergency and public health resources.

The Medical Reserve Corps Program was formed in 2002, in cooperation with the White House’s USA Freedom Corps, as one of the charter programs of Citizen Corps. The goal was to identify, train and organize medical and public health professionals to strengthen their

communities through volunteerism. MRC volunteers offer their services and expertise throughout the year by supporting local public health initiatives, such as immunization and prevention activities. When an emergency community need occurs, MRC volunteers can work in coordination with existing local emergency response programs.

Who should join?

- Public health professionals including epidemiologists and health educators.
- Practicing, retired or otherwise employed health professionals including physicians, nurses, pharmacists, dentists, nursing assistants, veterinarians, respiratory therapists and others.
- Medical, nursing, public health and other allied health professional students.
- Others who are interested in assisting their community including social workers, interpreters, chaplains, and any others who can provide administrative assistance.

MRC volunteers can be active or inactive in their profession, they could be retired, or they could be students. Licensed medical professionals must maintain a current license if they are volunteering to provide medical services within the scope of their license. Medical professionals with an inactive license may still volunteer to provide other services to the Newton MRC.

To be added to a list of potential volunteers, please contact: Beverly Droz at Volunteer Services, 617-796-1290 bdroz@newtonma.gov

To learn more go to [Medical Reserve Corps](http://www.medicalreservecorps.gov/). (Link to <http://www.medicalreservecorps.gov/>)

13. Sheltering your pets

Having a plan for the care and sheltering your pets can reduce stress on the family and reduce the likelihood of losing your pet during times an emergency. A friend or family member or the location of a pet-friendly hotel can provide less stressful alternative to the emergency shelter for your dog or cat. An animal shelter or boarding facility familiar to your pet is still a better alternative to overcrowded emergency shelter.

Preparing for Exotic Pets

Knowing that circumstances may prevent you from using one of your preplanned alternative shelters for your pet, the City of Newton has identified several sites throughout the city for use as emergency animal sheltering. Bear in mind that these facilities are designed for the emergency sheltering and care of dogs and cats. These facilities are located at:

- Crystal Lake Bath House
- Newton Center Playground Hut
- Albemarle Field House
- Pellegrini Park Field House @ Hawthorne
- Emerson Community Center

Preparation for shelter intake should include:

- Keeping your pets' vaccinations up-to-date
- Prepare an emergency kit of leashes, collars, extra ID tags, copy of microchip registrations, and licenses, water, food, medications, health records, and photos of you with your pets to prove ownership
 - All breeds of cats and dogs:
 - Water – 1 quart/day
 - Food – Pet's daily intake
- Prepare a first-aid kit, including your vet contact information and an authorization to treat your pets
- If available the name of an out-of-state contact for your pets.
- Have on hand portable carriers large enough for your pets to stand and turn around in
- Gather any relief plans developed by your local Red Cross chapter; emergency management office; or police, fire, health, wildlife and agriculture departments so you know where to turn for specific resources

Preparing for Exotic Pets

Exotic pets will require special handling and sheltering during emergencies separate from the sheltering provided by the City. While the Emergency Sheltering and Care Committee is currently preparing protocols for the intake of these types of animals, it is suggested that you contact agencies that specialize in the care and handling of your exotic pet for emergency care and sheltering plans.

Preparing for Livestock

Preparation for Livestock

- Post-emergency contact numbers at your barn or on your pasture fence.
- Have sufficient transportation available for all your livestock or know where to obtain it. Train your livestock how to board the vehicles.
- Create a list of neighbors within a 100-mile radius of your home who would be willing to board your livestock if you are forced to evacuate.
- Form agreements with neighboring ranches and farms to help each other with disaster preparation and evacuations.
- Know organizations in your area that are prepared to rescue and house displaced livestock.
- Involve your family and neighbors in establishing an evacuation plan for animals in barns and outlying buildings.
- Have a supply of feed at a separate location, which could be airdropped if the animals become stranded.
- Make up a kit with leads, halters, equine and bovine first aid kits, quieting hoods for easy transport, and water.
- Keep photos and a copy of your ownership papers or brands with you at all times in case you are separated from your livestock.

ANIMALS	WATER/DAY	FEED/DAY
DAIRY COWS		
IN PRODUCTION	9 GALLONS SUMMER	20 POUNDS HAY
	7 GALLONS WINTER	
DRY COWS	9 GALLONS SUMMER	20 POUNDS HAY
	7 GALLONS WINTER	
WEANING COWS	6 GALLONS SUMMER	8-12 POUNDS HAY
	3 GALLONS WINTER	
PREGNANT	7 GALLONS SUMMER	10-15 POUNDS LEGUME HAY
	6 GALLONS WINTER	
COW WITH CALF	9 GALLONS SUMMER	12-18 POUNDS LEGUME HAY
	8 GALLONS WINTER	
CALF (400 POUNDS)	6 GALLONS SUMMER	8-12 POUNDS LEGUME HAY
	4 GALLONS WINTER	
SWINE		
BROOD SOW WITH LITTER	4 GALLONS SUMMER	8 POUNDS GRAIN
	3 GALLONS WINTER	
BROOD SOW (PREGNANT)	1-2 GALLONS SUMMER	2 POUNDS GRAIN
	1 GALLON WINTER	
150 POUND GILT OR BOAR	1 GALLON	3 POUNDS GRAIN
SHEEP		
EWE WITH LAMB	1 GALLON	5 POUNDS HAY
EWE, DRY	3 QUARTS	3 POUNDS HAY
WEANING LAMB	2 QUARTS	3 POUNDS HAY
POULTRY		
LAYERS	5 GALLONS/100 BIRDS	17 POUNDS/100 BIRDS
BROILERS	5 GALLONS/100 BIRDS	10 POUNDS/100 BIRDS
TURKEYS	12 GALLONS/100 BIRDS	40 POUNDS/100 BIRDS
HORSES		
ALL BREEDS	5 GALLONS/1000 POUNDS	20 POUNDS HAY/1000 POUNDS

For more information go to: [American Red Cross Pet Safe Program](http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_604_,00.html) (link to http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_604_,00.html)

14. Websites with Emergency Information

Emergency Preparedness Guide (San Francisco Office of Emergency Management Systems) – an excellent and easy to use website www.72hours.org

[American Red Cross](http://www.redcross.org/services/prepare/0,1082,0_239_00.html) (link to http://www.redcross.org/services/prepare/0,1082,0_239_00.html)

[American Red Cross Children’s Guide to Disasters](http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_602_00.html) (link to http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_602_00.html)

[American Red Cross Special Needs and Concerns](http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_603_00.html) (link to: http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/0,1082,0_603_00.html)

[Massachusetts Department of Public Emergency Preparedness and Response](http://www.mass.gov/dph/topics/bioterrorism/bt.htm) (link to: <http://www.mass.gov/dph/topics/bioterrorism/bt.htm>)

[Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency](http://www.mass.gov/mema) (link to: <http://www.mass.gov/mema>)

[Federal Emergency Management Agency](http://www.fema.gov/) (link to: <http://www.fema.gov/>)

[Department of Health and Human Services Disasters and Emergencies](http://www.hhs.gov/disasters/) (link to: <http://www.hhs.gov/disasters/>)

[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Bioterrorism Information](http://www.bt.cdc.gov/) (link to: <http://www.bt.cdc.gov/>)

[U.S. Department of Homeland Security](http://www.ready.gov) (link to www.ready.gov)