

City of Hoboken

Office of Emergency Management



FEMA





WHERE WILL YOU OR YOUR FAMILY BE WHEN A DISASTER STRIKES?

You could be anywhere – at work, at school or in the car. How will you find each other? Will you know if your children are safe?

Emergencies and disasters can strike quickly and without warning and can force you to evacuate your neighborhood or confine you to your home. What would you do if basic services – water, gas, electricity or telephones – were cut off?

Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone right away.

You can cope with disaster by preparing in advance and by working with your family as a team. Follow the steps listed in this booklet to be prepared.

- 1. Get Informed**
- 2. Make a Plan**
- 3. Assemble a Kit**
- 4. Maintain your plan and kit**

Knowing what to do is your best protection
and your responsibility.



FOUR STEPS TO PREPAREDNESS

1. Get Informed

Contact your local emergency management office or local American Red Cross Chapter to gather the information you will need to create a plan.

Community Hazards

Ask about the specific hazards that threaten your community (e.g. hurricanes, tornados, and earthquakes) and about your risk from those hazards. Additionally, hazard information can be obtained at <http://www.fema.gov>.

Community Disaster Plans

Learn about community response plans, evacuation plans, and designated emergency shelters. Ask about the emergency plans and procedures that exist in places you and your family spend time such as places of employment, schools, and child care centers. If you do not own a vehicle or drive, find out in advance what your community's plans are for evacuating those without private transportation.

Community Warning Systems

Find out how local authorities will warn you of a pending disaster and how they will provide information to you during and after a disaster. Learn about NOAA Weather Radio and its alerting capabilities (www.noaa.gov). The City of Hoboken has begun to develop an internet-based infrastructure to provide, among other things, an enhanced Alert, Warning and Communication (loud speaker) system.

In Hoboken, tune into CATV (Cable Television) Channel 78 or go to the city website, www.HobokenNJ.org and click on the O.E.M. site or listen to **WFME 94.7 FM** on radio for the latest information, instructions and/or updates.



2. Make A Plan

Meet with Your Family Members. Review the information you gathered about community hazards and plans. Explain the dangers to children and work with them as a team to prepare your family. Be sure to include caregivers in your meeting and planning efforts.

Choose an “Out-of Town” Contact. Ask an out-of-town friend or relative to be your contact. Following a disaster, family members should call this person and tell them where they are. Everyone must know the contact’s phone numbers. After a disaster, it is often easier to make a long distance call than a local call from a disaster area.

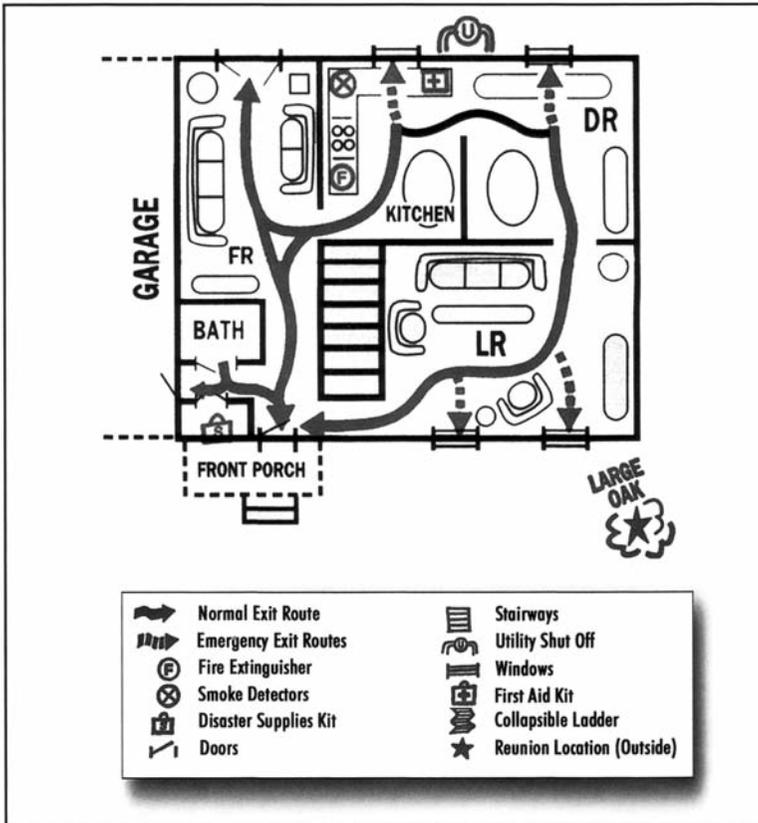
Decide Where to Meet. In the event of an emergency, you may become separated from family members. Choose a place right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire. Choose a location outside your neighborhood in case you can’t return home.

Complete a Family Communication Plan. Your plan should include contact information for family members, work and school. Your plan should also include information for your out-of-town contact, meeting locations, emergency services and the National Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222). A sample form for recording this information can be found at www.ready.gov or at www.redcross.org/contactcard. These websites also provide blank wallet cards on which contact information can be recorded and carried in a wallet, purse, backpack, etc., for quick reference. Teach your children how to call the emergency phone numbers and when it is appropriate to do so. Be sure each family member has a copy of your communication plan and post it near your telephone for use in an emergency.

Escape Routes and Safe Places. In a fire or other emergency, you may need to evacuate on a moment’s notice. Be ready to get out fast. Be sure everyone in your family knows the best escape routes out of your home as well as where the safes places are in your home for each type of disaster (i.e., if a tornado approaches, go to the basement or the lowest

floor of your home or an interior room or closet with no windows). Use a blank sheet of paper to draw floor plans of your home. Show the location of doors, windows, stairways, large furniture, your disaster supplies kit, fire extinguisher, smoke alarms, collapsible ladders, first-aid kits, and utility shut-off points. Show important points outside, such as garages, patios, stairways, elevators, driveways, and porches. See illustration below.

Indicate at least two escape routes from each room, and mark a place outside of the home where household members should meet in case of fire. If you or someone in your household uses a wheelchair, make all exits from your home wheelchair accessible. Practice emergency evacuation drills at least two times a year, or as often as you update your escape plan.





Plan for those with disabilities and other special needs. Keep support items in a designated place, so they can be found quickly. For those who have home-health caregivers, particularly for those who are bed-bound, it is essential to have an alternate plan if the home-health caregiver cannot make it to you. In advance, provide the power company with a list of all power-dependent life support equipment required by family members. Develop a contingency plan that includes an alternate power source for the equipment or relocating the person.

Plan for your pets. Take your pets with you if you evacuate. However, be aware that pets (other than service animals) usually are not permitted in emergency public shelters for health reasons. Prepare a list of family, friends, boarding facilities, veterinarians, and “pet-friendly” hotels that could shelter your pets in an emergency.

Prepare for different hazards. Include in your plan how to prepare for each hazard that could impact your local community and how to protect yourself. For instance, the actions you would take to protect yourself from a tornado are different from those you would for a fire. Reference the websites listed on the back cover to learn more about the different actions required for different hazards.

Action Checklist – Things To Do Before a Disaster

Utilities

Know how and when to turn off water, gas and electricity at the main switches or valves and share this information with your family and caregivers. Keep any tools you will need to use near gas and water shut off valves. Turn off the utilities only if you suspect the lines are damaged, you suspect a leak or if local officials instruct you to do so.

(Note: Gas shut-off procedure – As part of the learning process, do not actually turn off the gas. If the gas is turned off for any reason, only a qualified professional can turn it back on. It might take several weeks for a professional to turn it back on. It might take several weeks for a professional to respond. In the meantime, you will require alternate sources to heat your home, make hot water, and cook.)



Fire Extinguisher

Be sure everyone knows how to use your fire extinguishers (ABC type) and where they are kept.

Smoke Alarms

Install smoke alarms on each level of your home, especially near the bedrooms. Individuals with sensory disabilities should consider installing smoke alarms that have strobe lights and vibrating pads. Follow local codes and manufacturer's instructions about installation requirements. Also, consider installing a carbon monoxide alarm in your home.

Insurance Coverage

Check if you have adequate insurance coverage. Homeowners insurance does not cover flood damage and may not provide full coverage for other hazards. Talk with your insurance agent and make sure you have adequate coverage to protect your family against financial loss.

First Aid/CPR & AED (Automated External Defibrillation)

Take American Red Cross first aid and CPR/AED classes. Red Cross courses can accommodate people with disabilities. Discuss your needs when registering for the classes.

Inventory Home Possessions

Make a record of your possessions to help you claim reimbursement in case of loss or damage. Store this information in a safe deposit box or other secure (flood/fire safe) location to ensure the records survive a disaster. Include photographs or video of the interior and exterior of your home as well as cars, boats and recreational vehicles. Also, have photos of durable medical equipment and be sure to make a record of the make and model numbers for each item. Get professional appraisals of jewelry, collectibles, artwork, or other items that may be difficult to evaluate. Make copies of receipts and canceled checks showing the cost for valuable items.



Vital Records and Document

Vital family records and other important documents such as birth and marriage certificates, social security cards, passports, will, deeds, and financial, insurance, and immunization records should be kept in a safe deposit box or other safe location.

Reduce Home Hazards

In a disaster, ordinary items in the home can cause injury and damage. Take these steps to reduce your risk.

- Have a professional repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections.
- Place large, heavy objects on lower shelves and hang pictures and mirrors away from beds.
- Use straps or other restraints to secure tall cabinets, bookshelves, large appliances (especially water heater, furnace, and refrigerator), mirrors, shelves, large picture frames, and light fixtures to wall studs.
- Repair cracks in ceilings and foundations.
- Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products away from heat sources.
- Place oily rags or waste in covered metal cans and dispose of them according to local regulations.
- Have a professional clean and repair chimney, flue pipes, connectors, and gas vents.

3. Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit

In the event you need to evacuate at a moment's notice and take essentials with you, you probably will not have the opportunity to shop or search for the supplies you and your family will need. Every household should assemble a disaster supplies kit and keep it up to date.



A disaster supplies kit is a collection of basic items a family would probably need to stay safe and be more comfortable during and after a disaster. Disaster supplies kit items should be stored in a portable container(s) as close as possible to the exit door. Review the contents of your kit as least once per year or as your family needs change. Also, consider having emergency supplies in each vehicle and at your place of employment.

- Three-day supply of nonperishable food and manual can opener.
- Three-day supply of water (one gallon of water per person, per day).
- Portable, battery-powered radio or television and extra batteries.
- Flashlight and extra batteries.
- First aid kit and manual.
- Sanitation and hygiene items (hand sanitizer, moist towelettes, and toilet paper).
- Matches in waterproof container.
- Whistle.
- Extra clothing and blankets.
- Kitchen accessories and cooking utensils.
- Photocopies of identification and credit cards.
- Cash and coins.
- Special needs items such as prescription medications, eye glasses, contact lens solution, and hearing aid batteries.
- Items for infants, such as formula, diapers, bottles, and pacifiers.
- Tools, pet supplies, a map of the local area, and other items to meet your unique family needs.

If you live in a cold climate, you must think about warmth. It is possible that you will not have heat during and after a disaster. Think about your clothing and bedding needs. Be sure to include on set of the following for each person:



- Jacket or coat.
- Long pants and long sleeve shirt.
- Sturdy shoes.
- Hat, mittens, and scarf.
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket.

Supplies for your vehicle include:

- Flashlight, extra batteries, and maps.
- First aid kit and manual.
- White distress flag.
- Tire repair kit, booster/jumper cables, pump, and flares.
- Bottled water and non-perishable foods such as granola bars.
- Seasonal supplies: Winter – blanket, hat, mittens, shovel, sand, tire chains, windshield scraper, florescent distress flag;
Summer – sunscreen lotion (SPF 15 or greater), shade item (umbrella, wide brimmed hat, etc).



4. Maintain Your Plan

- Quiz:** Review your plan every six months and quiz your family about what to do.
- Drill:** Conduct fire and emergency evacuation drills on a regular basis with your family.
- Restock:** Check food supplies for expiration dates and discard, or replace stored water and food every six months.
- Test:** Read the indicator on your fire extinguisher(s) and follow the manufacturer's instructions to recharge. Test your smoke alarms monthly and change the batteries at least once a year. Replace alarms every 10 years.

Plan Maintenance Chart					
Check off task and enter date performed:					
		6 months	1 year	18 months	2 years
Review plan and quiz	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Date</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Hold fire and emergency evacuation drills	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Date</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Replace stored food and water	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Date</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Check fire extinguishers and recharge	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Date</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Smoke Alarm Maintenance Chart					
Check off task and enter date performed:					
Test monthly	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Date</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Change batteries	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Date</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Replace alarms	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Date</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



If Disaster Strikes

If you are instructed to take shelter immediately, do so at once.

If you are instructed to evacuate

- Listen to the radio or television for the location of emergency shelters and for other instructions from local emergency officials.
- Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.
- Take your disaster supplies kit.
- Use travel routes specified by local authorities and don't use shortcuts because certain areas may be impassable or dangerous.

After a disaster

- Administer first aid and get help for seriously injured people.
- If the emergency occurs while you are at home, check for damage using a flashlight. Do not light matches or candles or turn on electrical switches.
- Check for fires, electrical, and other household hazards. Spilled bleaches, gasoline, and other liquids may produce deadly fumes when chemicals mix, or be a fire hazard. Contact your local fire department for information on how to clean up spilled chemicals.
- Sniff for gas leaks, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.
- Shut off any damaged utilities.
- Check on your neighbors, especially those who are elderly or disabled.
- Call your out-of-town contact – do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
- Stay away from downed power lines.
- Listen to local radio and TV for information about where you can get disaster relief assistance.



If electrical power is lost

- Call your local power company.
- Use a flashlight or battery-operated lantern. Do not use candles for emergency lighting. Candles and kerosene lanterns are fire hazards.
- Turn off all major appliances. They could overload electric lines when power is restored, causing a second outage.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible. Food can be kept cold for a day or two if the doors are kept closed.
- Use portable generators cautiously. Make sure they are operated only out-of-doors in a well-ventilated area. Refuel a generator only after it has cooled. Do not connect a generator to your home's electrical system except through an approved transfer switch installed in compliance with local electrical code.
- In cold weather, drain pumps, supply lines, water heaters, and boilers can freeze when the power is lost. Traps in drains of tubs, sinks commodes, washing machines, and dishwashers can also freeze. To avoid burst pipes, close the main water valve and open the spigots and supply lines and drain them.

Hurricanes

Hurricanes are severe tropical storms that form in the southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and in the eastern Pacific Ocean. Scientists can now predict hurricanes, but people who live in coastal communities should plan what they will do if they are told to evacuate.

Prepare for Hurricanes

Get a kit of [emergency supplies](#) and prepare a portable kit in case you have to evacuate.

- **Familiarize yourself with the terms that are used to identify a hurricane.**
 - A **hurricane watch** means a hurricane is possible in your area. Be prepared to evacuate. Monitor local radio and television news outlets or listen to [NOAA Weather Radio](#) for the latest developments.



- o A hurricane warning is when a hurricane is expected in your area. If local authorities advise you to evacuate, leave immediately.
- **Prepare to secure your property.**
 - o Cover all of your home's windows with pre-cut ply wood or hurricane shutters to protect your windows from high winds.
 - o Plan to bring in all outdoor furniture, decorations, garbage cans and anything else that is not tied down.
 - o **Keep** all trees and shrubs well trimmed. If you have a car, fill the gas tank in case you have to evacuate.

Plan to Evacuate

- Plan how you will leave and where you will go if you are advised to [evacuate](#).
- If you do not have a car, plan alternate means of evacuating.
- Plan places where your family will meet, both within and outside of your immediate neighborhood.
- Identify several places you could go in an emergency, a friend's home in another town, a motel or public shelter.
- If you have a car, keep a half tank of gas in it at all times in case you need to evacuate.
- Become familiar with alternate routes and other means of transportation out of your area.
- Take your [emergency supply kit](#).
- Lock the door behind you.
- Take your pets with you, but understand that only service animals may be permitted in public shelters. Plan how you will care for your pets in an emergency.



If time allows:

- Call or email the "out-of-state" contact in your family communications plan.
 - Tell them where you are going.
 - Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
 - Check with neighbors who may need a ride.
- If you are not able to evacuate, stay indoors away from all windows. Take shelter in an interior room with no windows if possible. Be aware that there may be a sudden lull in the storm as the eye of the hurricane moves over. Stay in your shelter until local authorities say it is safe.

Stay informed

Local authorities may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, you should listen to [NOAA Weather Radio](#), watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet often for official news and instructions as they become available.

Stay out of flood waters, if possible. The water may be contaminated or electrically charged. However, should you find yourself trapped in your vehicle in rising water get out immediately and seek higher ground.

Be alert for [tornadoes](#) and [flooding](#). If you see a funnel cloud or if local authorities issue a tornado warning, take shelter underground, if possible or in an interior room away from windows. If waters are rising quickly or local authorities issue a flood or flash flood warning, seek higher ground. Stay away from downed power lines to avoid the risk of electric shock or electrocution.

Do not return to your home until local authorities say it is safe. Even after the hurricane and after flood waters recede, roads may be weakened and could collapse. Buildings may be unstable, and drinking water may be contaminated. Use common sense and exercise caution.



For more information on hurricane preparedness and how to protect your property from hurricane damage visit:

[National Hurricane Center](#)

[Federal Emergency Management Agency](#)

[National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration \(NOAA\)](#)

FLOODS

Flooding is the nation's most common natural disaster. Flooding can happen in every U.S. state and territory. However, all floods are not alike. Some can develop slowly during an extended period of rain, or in a warming trend following a heavy snow. Others, such as flash floods, can occur quickly, even without any visible signs of rain. Be prepared for flooding no matter where you live, but particularly if you are in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even a very small stream or dry creek bed can overflow and create flooding.

Prepare for Flooding

- Elevate the furnace, water heater, and electric panel in your home if you live in an area that has a high flood risk.
- Consider installing "check valves" to prevent flood water from backing up into the drains of your home.
- If feasible, construct barriers to stop floodwater from entering the building and seal walls in basements with waterproofing compounds.
- Property insurance does not typically cover flood damage. Talk to your insurance provider about your policy and consider if you need additional coverage.
- Get a kit of [emergency supplies](#) and prepare a portable kit in case you have to evacuate.
- Familiarize yourself with the terms that are used to identify a thunderstorm hazard, including understanding the difference between a severe thunderstorm watch and a severe thunderstorm warning.



A flood watch or flash flood watch means there is a possibility of flooding or a flash flood in your area.

- Be prepared to evacuate.
- If time allows, bring in outside furniture and move your valuables to higher places in your home.
- Unplug electrical appliances, moving them to higher levels, if possible. However, do not touch an electric appliance if you are wet or standing in water.
- If you have a car, fill the gas tank in case you have to evacuate.
 - A flood warning means a flood is occurring or will likely occur soon. If you are advised to evacuate do so immediately.
 - A flash flood warning means a flash flood is occurring. Seek higher ground immediately; do not wait for instructions.
- Visit [NOAA Watch](#) for more weather-related information.

Plan to Evacuate

- Plan how you will leave and where you will go if you are advised to evacuate.
- If you do not have a car, plan alternate means of evacuating.
- Plan places where your family will meet, both within and outside of your immediate neighborhood.
- Identify several places you could go in an emergency, a friend's home in another town, a motel or public shelter.
- If you have a car, keep a full tank of gas in it at all times in case you need to evacuate.
- Become familiar with alternate routes and other means of transportation out of your area.
- Take your [emergency supply kit](#).
- Lock the door behind you.
- Listen to [NOAA Weather Radio](#) for information.
- Take your pets with you, but understand that only service animals may be permitted in public shelters. Plan [how you will care for your pets in an emergency](#).



If time allows:

- o Call or email the "out-of-state" contact in your family communications plan.
 - o Tell them where you are going.
 - o Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
 - o Check with neighbors who may need a ride.
- Do not walk through moving water, if possible. Look for areas where the water is not moving. What might seem like a small amount of moving water can easily knock you down.
 - Do not drive into flooded areas. If your vehicle becomes surrounded by rising water, get out quickly and move to higher ground, if possible.

Stay Informed

- Stay tuned to all sources of information as mentioned previously.
- If it has been raining hard for several hours or if it has been raining steadily for days there may be the potential for flooding. Use common sense and available information. If water is rising quickly or you see a moving wall of mud or debris, immediately move to higher ground.
- Stay out of flood waters, if possible. The water may be contaminated or electrically charged. However, should you find yourself trapped in your vehicle in rising water get out immediately and seek higher ground.
- Stay away from downed power lines to avoid the risk of electric shock or electrocution.
- Do not return to your home until local authorities say it is safe. Even after flood waters recede, roads may be weakened and could collapse. Buildings may be unstable, and drinking water may be contaminated. Use common sense and exercise caution.



THUNDERSTORMS AND LIGHTNING

In the United States lightning kills 300 people and injures 80 on average, each year. All thunderstorms produce lightning and all have the potential for danger. Those dangers can include tornadoes, strong winds, hail, wildfires and flash flooding, which is responsible for more fatalities than any other thunderstorm-related hazard.

Lightning's risk to individuals and property is increased because of its unpredictability. It often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall. Most lightning deaths and injuries occur when people are caught outdoors in the summer months during the afternoon and evening.

Preparing for a Thunderstorm and Lightning

- Familiarize yourself with the terms that are used to identify a thunderstorm hazard, including understanding the difference between a severe thunderstorm watch and a severe thunderstorm warning.
- A thunder storm watch means there is a possibility of a thunderstorm in your area.
- A thunder storm warning means a thunderstorm is occurring or will likely occur soon. If you are advised to take shelter so immediately.
- Get an [emergency supply kit](#).
- Remove dead or rotting trees and branches that could fall and cause injury or damage during a severe thunderstorm.
- Use the 30/30 lightning safety rule. If you see lightning and you cannot count to 30 before hearing thunder, go indoors. Then stay indoors for 30 minutes after hearing the last clap of thunder.
- Visit [NOAA Watch](#) for more weather-related information.

Have a Thunderstorm Plan

- If a thunderstorm is likely in your area, postpone outdoor activities.
- Secure outdoor objects that could blow away or cause damage.
- Shutter windows and secure outside doors. If shutters are not available, close window blinds, shades, or curtains.



- Avoid showering or bathing during a thunderstorm. Plumbing and bathroom fixtures can conduct electricity.
- Watch for darkening skies, lightning, increasing winds.
- Listen to [NOAA Weather Radio](#) for information.
- Go quickly inside a home, building, or hard top automobile, if possible.
- If shelter is not available go to the lowest area nearby and make yourself the smallest target possible but do not lie flat on the ground.
- If on open water, get to land and shelter immediately.
- Things to avoid include:
 - o Tall, isolated tree in an open area.
 - o Hilltops, open fields, the beach, a boat on the water, isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas.
 - o Anything metal—tractors, farm equipment, motorcycles, golf carts, golf clubs, and bicycles.
 - o Stay informed.
 - o Do not use electrical items such as computers or television sets. Power surges can cause serious damage. Cordless and cell phones are safer to use.

WINTER STORMS AND EXTREME COLD

While the danger from winter weather varies across the country, nearly all Americans, regardless of where they live, are likely to face some type of severe winter weather at some point in their lives. That could mean snow or subfreezing temperatures, as well as strong winds or even ice or heavy rain storms. One of the primary concerns is the winter weather's ability to knock out heat, power and communications services to your home or office, sometimes for days at a time.

Prepare for Winter Weather

- Make sure your home is well insulated and that you have weather stripping around your doors and window sills to keep the warm air inside.
- Familiarize yourself with the terms that are used to identify winter weather.



- o **Freezing Rain** creates a coating of ice on roads and walkways.
 - o **Sleet** is rain that turns to ice pellets before reaching the ground. Sleet also causes roads to freeze and become slippery.
 - o **Winter Weather Advisory** means cold, ice and snow are expected.
 - o **Winter Storm Watch** means severe weather such as heavy snow or ice is possible in the next day or two.
 - o **Winter Storm Warning** means severe winter conditions have begun or will begin very soon.
 - o **Blizzard Warning** means heavy snow and strong winds will produce a blinding snow, near zero visibility, deep drifts and life-threatening wind chill.
 - o **Frost/Freeze Warning** means below freezing temperatures are expected.
- Thoroughly check and update your family's emergency supply kit [link to Ready at www.ready.gov] before winter approaches.
 - Include adequate clothing and blankets to keep you warm.
 - If you have a car, fill the gas tank in case you have to leave.
 - Visit [NOAA Watch](#) for more weather-related information.

Make a Plan

- Plan to stay inside and make it on your own, at least for a period of time.
- If you have a wood burning fire place, consider storing wood to keep you warm if winter weather knocks out your heat.

Stay Informed

Listen to [NOAA Weather Radio](#) to stay informed of winter

- Also monitor commercial radio, television and the Internet.
- Keep in mind that during a severe winter storm it could be hours, or even days, before emergency personnel are able to reach you.



EXTREME HEAT

A heat wave is an extended period of extreme heat, and is often accompanied by high humidity. These conditions can be dangerous and even life-threatening for humans who don't take the proper precautions.

- Prepare for a heat wave by checking to see if your home's cooling system is working properly.
- Make sure your home is well insulated and that you have weather stripping around your doors and window sills to keep the cool air inside.
- Plan on being inside a cool building during the hottest time of the day.
- Avoid strenuous outdoor activities.
- Make sure you remain properly hydrated by drinking plenty of water and limiting intake of alcoholic beverages.
- Eat light, well-balanced meals.
- Dress in light, loose-fitting clothing.
- Never leave children or pets alone in a closed vehicle.
- Visit [NOAA Watch](#) for more weather-related information.

Stay informed about the types of medical conditions that can result from heat waves, and the proper First Aid measures that should be taken.

For more specific information, please refer to <http://www.fema.gov/areyouready/heat.shtm>



The City of Hoboken Office of Emergency Management wishes to acknowledge the contributions to the content and design of this booklet to the following sources: The Federal Emergency Management Agency, American Red Cross, New Jersey Department of Homeland Security, New Jersey State Police Office of Emergency Management, Ready Together New Jersey, Ready Now, Hoboken Police Department, Hoboken Fire Department, and Hoboken Divisions of Environmental and Human Services. The information was compiled and arranged by Meadowlands Associates, Inc. at the direction of Mayor David Roberts, the Hoboken City Council, Hoboken Police Capt. James Fitzsimmons, Hoboken OEM Director with assistance from OEM Deputy Coordinators Joel Mestre and Patrick Ricciardi.

Cable Television
CATV 78

HobokenNJ.org
OEM Link

Radio
WFME 94.7FM

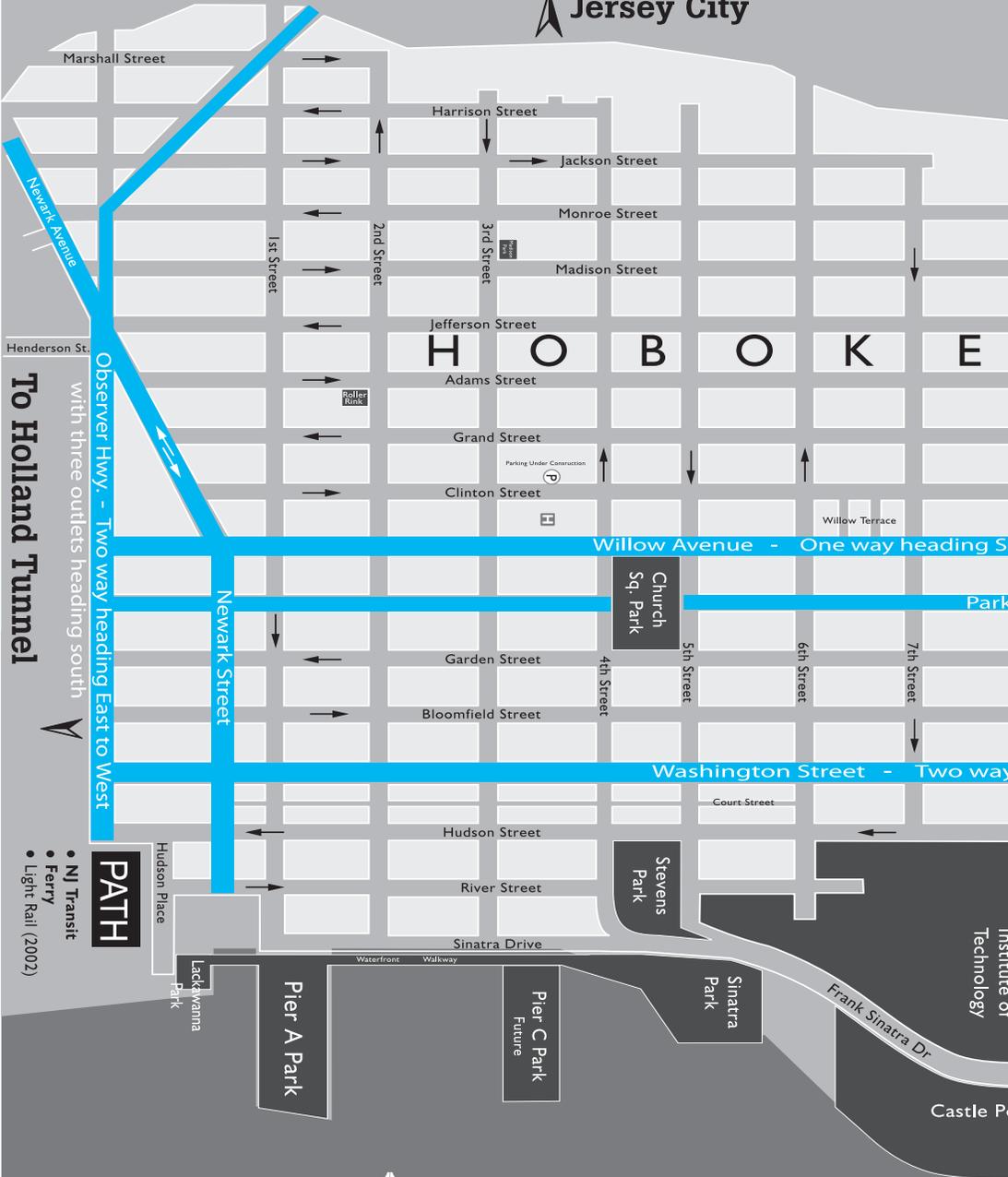
Hoboken Police
201-420-2100

Hoboken Fire Dept.
201-420-2005/2007

American Red Cross
201-652-3210

NJ Poison Info & Emergencies
1-800-222-1222

Jersey City



To Holland Tunnel
with three outlets heading south

Observer Hwy. - Two way heading East to West

Willow Avenue - One way heading S

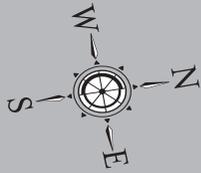
Washington Street - Two way

PATH

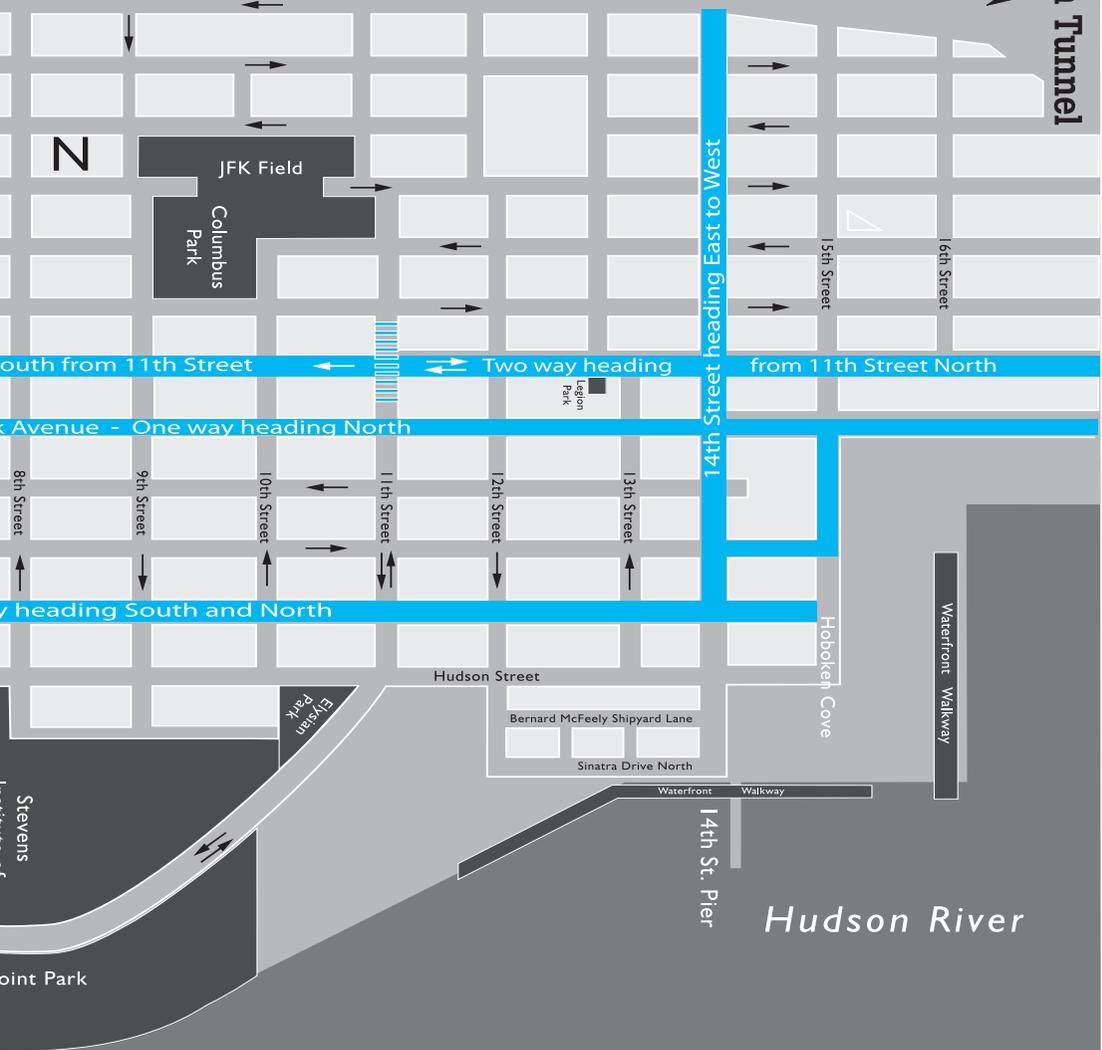
- NJ Transit
- Ferry
- Light Rail (2002)



To Lincoln Tunnel



Union City



Hudson River

Waterfront Walkway

Hoboken Cove

14th St. Pier

Waterfront Walkway

Sinatra Drive North

Bernard McFeely Shipyard Lane

Hudson Street

Ellisian Park

JFK Field
Columbus Park

N

Stevens

Point Park

South from 11th Street

Two way heading

from 11th Street North

One way heading North

heading South and North

8th Street

9th Street

10th Street

11th Street

12th Street

13th Street

5th Street

6th Street

Legion Park







Snow Emergencies

Whenever snow has fallen and the accumulation is such that it covers the street or highway, an emergency shall exist and no vehicle shall be parked on the following streets or highways or portion thereof:

<u>Name of Street</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Location</u>
Fifth Street	South	Clinton Street to Hudson Street
Fourth Street	South	River Street. to Jackson Street
Third Street	North	Jackson Street to River Street
13th Street	North	Washington Street to Willow Avenue
Washington St.	Both	Observer Highway To North Boundary
Willow Avenue (H.C. Rd #675)	West	Observer Highway to 11th Street

The above parking prohibitions shall remain in effect after the snow has ceased, until the streets have been plowed sufficiently and to the extent that parking will not interfere with the normal flow of traffic.



IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

Hoboken Police Dept.
201-420-2100
www.hobokenpolice.org

Hoboken Fire Dept.
201-420-2005/2007
www.hobokenfire.org

Hudson County Emergency
Alert System Radio
WFME 94.7 FM

Hoboken Volunteer
Ambulance Corps
201-420-2100

Hoboken University
Medical Center
201-418-1000

Hoboken City Hall
201-420-2000
www.hobokennj.org

Hoboken Health Dept.
201-420-2375

Hoboken Environmental
Services
201-420-2049

Hoboken Board of
Education
201-356-3604

Hoboken Parking
Utility
201-653-1919

North Hudson Sewerage
Authority
201-963-6043
www.nhudsonsa.com

Hudson Regional Health
Commission
201-223-1133

United Water
201-487-0011
1-800-422-5987

PSE&G
1-800-350-7734

NJ Poison Information
& Education System
Emergencies:
1-800-222-1222

American Red Cross
Bergen-Hudson
201-652-3210

Information on
Disasters, Planning,
Emergencies

Federal Emergency
Management
www.fema.gov

N.J. Office of
Emergency Management
www.statenj.us/NJOEM

N.J. Homeland Security
www.njhomelandsecurity.gov

N.J. Dept. of Health
www.state.nj.us/health

Ready Now
www.ready.gov



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