

Dear Neighbors:

The events of September 11, 2001, the direct attack on the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, and the subsequent bioterrorist activities in our area, have made us all keenly aware of the need to be prepared in case of emergency. Many in Northern Virginia were directly affected by these events. Others are aware of friends, relatives and neighbors who were touched by these tragedies.

Local governments routinely work together throughout the year to evaluate and update their emergency response plans. Recent events remind us all that home emergency preparedness is a must for everyone and should be carefully planned.

This Home Guide to Emergency Preparedness is designed to help you do just that. It does not cover every conceivable emergency. However, it does offer information and resources to help you plan for most emergency situations. I hope you find it helpful.



Katherine K. Hanley
Chairman
Northern Virginia
Regional Commission

Northern Virginia

Home Guide To Emergency Preparedness

Preparing a Plan for Emergency Events



Alternative Formats

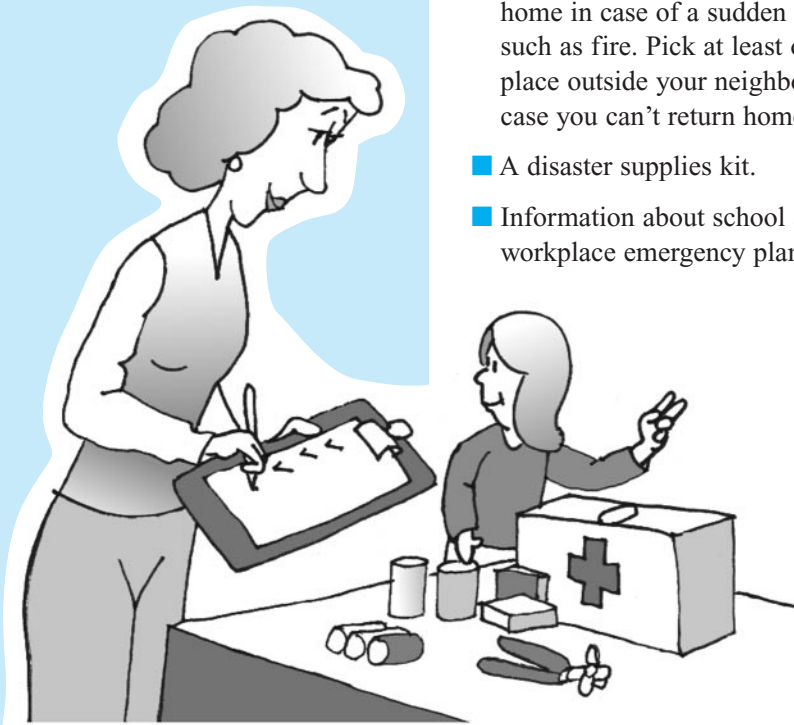
Alternative formats of this publication can be made available for persons with special needs.

Call 703-324-3187,
TTY 703-324-2935.

Preparing for an Emergency

Emergency events can occur quickly and without warning. Planning for any emergency requires considering all likely scenarios. If you are able to stay at home, electricity, water, heat, air conditioning, telephone service and transportation could be disrupted or lost for a considerable amount of time. Most emergency management planners suggest having enough food, water and other essentials on hand to last your family for three to five days for weather-related events, for example. In other types of emergencies, you may have to evacuate your home or community. In any case, it is important to develop a household disaster plan that includes:

- An emergency communications plan. Choose an out-of-town person to be your contact point for family members to call if you are separated. Make sure everyone has the number.
- At least two emergency meeting places. Pick one right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, such as fire. Pick at least one other place outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home.
- A disaster supplies kit.
- Information about school and workplace emergency plans.



Your Emergency Preparedness Kit

The basic items that should be stored in your home are water, food, first-aid supplies, clothing and bedding, tools, emergency supplies and specialty items. Keep the items that you would most likely need at home in one easy-to-carry container such as a trashcan, camping backpack or duffel bag. Store it in a convenient place, and put a smaller version in your car. Keep items in airtight plastic bags. Remember to change the stored water and rotate the food supplies every six months (place dates on containers). Check the supplies and re-think your needs every year. Consult your physician or pharmacist about storing prescription medications, and maintain a list of your prescription needs.

Water

Purchase bottled water, or store water in plastic containers. Avoid containers that will decompose or break, such as glass bottles. Plan for one gallon of water per person per day. Water should be stored in a cool, dark place with the date labeled on the container. Having some water purification tablets on hand could be useful in the event of an extended water service outage.

Food

Store a three- to five-day supply of nonperishable food per person. Foods should require no refrigeration, preparation, or cooking, and little or no water. Examples include: ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables; canned or boxed juices, milk and soup; condiments such as sugar, salt and pepper; high-energy food like peanut butter, jelly, low-sodium crackers, granola bars and trail mix; vitamins; foods for infants or persons on special diets; cookies; hard candy; instant coffee and sweetened cereals. Bulk food items

such as wheat, powdered milk, corn and soybeans can be stored for long periods of time.

First-Aid Kit

Assemble a first-aid kit for your home and each vehicle. Items should include sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes, gauze pads, hypoallergenic adhesive tape, triangular bandages, sterile gauze roll bandages, Ace bandages, scissors, tweezers, needle, moistened towelettes, antiseptic, thermometer, tongue depressors, tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant, safety pins, cleansing soap, latex gloves and sunscreen. Other items include aspirin or other pain medication, anti-diarrhea medication, Syrup of Ipecac, activated charcoal (in case of poisoning) and laxatives.

Tools and Supplies

Keep the following items handy for all-around use: battery-powered radio, flashlight, extra batteries of assorted sizes (check shelf life before purchasing), duct tape, aluminum foil, rope, bow saw, mess kits or paper cups, plates and plastic utensils, cash (include change) and/or traveler's checks, non-electric can opener and utility knife, small ABC fire extinguisher, tube tent, pliers, adjustable wrench, compass, waterproof matches, plastic storage containers, signal flares, paper and pencil, needles and thread, medicine dropper, whistle, plastic sheeting and local map. For sanitation, pack toilet paper, soap and liquid detergent, feminine supplies, plastic garbage bags with ties, a plastic bucket and lid, disinfectant and household chlorine bleach.

Clothing and Bedding

Assemble one or two complete changes of clothing per person, sturdy shoes or work boots, rain gear, blankets or sleeping bags, hat and gloves, thermal underwear and sunglasses.

Specialty Items

Babies—formula, diapers, bottles, powdered milk and medication.

Adults—medications, prescriptions, denture needs, eyeglasses and/or contact lenses and related supplies, personal hygiene items.

Entertainment—games, books and several quiet toys for children.

Important Family Documents—wills, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, passports, stocks and bonds, immunization records, important phone numbers, credit card accounts, Social Security cards and other personal family records.

Emergency Planning for Pets

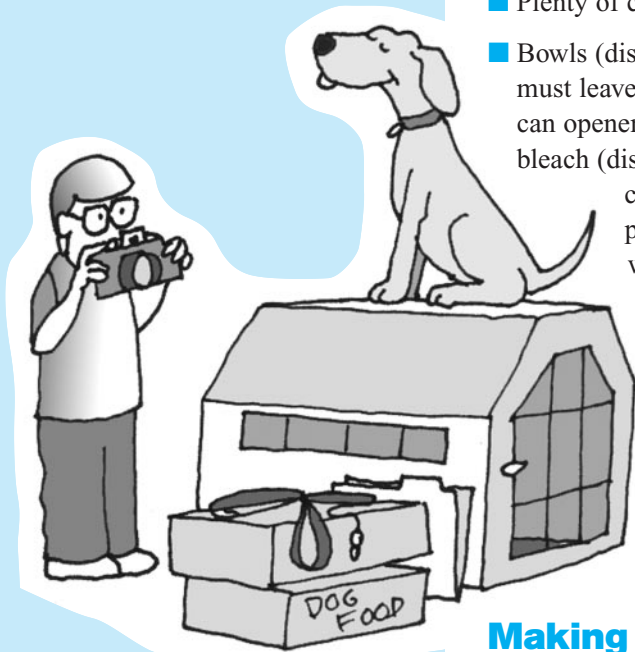
Emergency planning is for all members of the family, including pets. With the exception of service animals, most shelters do not accept pets. Prepare a list of kennels, friends or family members who may be able to care for your pet in an emergency. If you plan to place your pet in a kennel, make sure that the facility meets all requirements for long-term care and has an adequate disaster plan itself. If your family must relocate to a shelter or other site and there is no place for your pet to go, as a last resort, confine your pet to a specific room in the house and provide plenty of food and water to sustain the animal while you are away.

Put together a basic disaster kit for your pets in case you must leave your residence quickly. Recommended items include:

- An airline-approved carrier for each dog, cat or other pets, with ID, photo, vaccination records, registrations, special needs list, sufficient medicines and a muzzle/leash.

Emergency Kit Checklist

- Water
- Non-perishable food
- First aid supplies
- Medications
- Battery-powered radio
- Flashlight
- Duct tape
- Cash/Traveler's Checks
- Clothing
- Bedding
- Tools
- Toiletry items
- Special needs items
- Important documents



- An extra supply of pet food (for dogs, a lower protein dog formula will produce less stool, a benefit when kept indoors).
- Plenty of clean water.
- Bowls (disposable containers if you must leave your residence), manual can opener, kitchen trash bags, bleach (disinfectant and water purification), blankets, towels, paper towels and other waste disposal supplies.

For more information on emergency preparedness for pets, call the Humane Society of the United States at 202-452-1100 or visit their Web site at www.hsus.org.

Making Financial Preparations

Whether you own your home or rent, there are many things you can do to protect your home and possessions. You can increase your safety and reduce your insurance costs by:

- Installing safety equipment such as smoke detectors and carbon monoxide detectors to alert you to potentially deadly conditions.
- Securing large or heavy items that could fall and cause damage during storms.
- Covering windows, turning off utilities, or moving possessions to a safer location if you have adequate warning of something like a hurricane or flood.
- Having your house inspected by a building inspector or architect to find out what structural improvements could prevent or reduce major damage from disasters.

- Conducting an inventory of your household possessions to help you prove the value of what you own for insurance purposes if those possessions are damaged or destroyed and to provide documentation for tax deductions you claim for your losses. Make a visual or written record of your possessions. Include photographs of cars, boats, and recreational vehicles. Get professional appraisals of jewelry, collectibles, artwork, or other items that are difficult to value. Update the appraisals every two to three years.

- Keeping the originals of all important financial and family documents, such as birth and marriage certificates, wills, deeds, tax returns, insurance policies, and stock and bond certificates in a safe place. Store copies elsewhere. You'll need accessible records for tax and insurance purposes.

- Photographing the exterior of your home. Include the landscaping—that big tree in the front yard may not be insurable, but it does increase the value of your property for tax purposes.

- Making copies of receipts and canceled checks for more valuable items.

- Updating your inventory list annually and putting a copy in a safe place.

- Buying insurance.

Even with adequate time to prepare for a disaster, you still may suffer significant, unavoidable damage to your property. That's when insurance for renters or homeowners can be a big help. Yet, many people affected by recent disasters have been underinsured—or worse—not insured at all. Homeowner's insurance doesn't cover floods and some other major disasters. Make sure you buy the insurance you may need to protect against the perils you may face.

Emergency Planning for Businesses

Businesses are just as vulnerable to emergency situations as individuals. Business owners should develop emergency plans for the sake of their employees as well as the survival of their businesses. Emergency planning includes:

- Maintaining a list of emergency numbers of employees so their families can be contacted if necessary.
- Having a plan in place to evacuate staff and customers quickly and safely.
- Practicing the plan with staff.
- Backing up computer data regularly and storing it offsite.
- Purchasing ample insurance coverage to minimize losses.
- Identifying crucial business operations and developing plans to ensure their continuation in the event of an emergency.

Employees need to know what to do in an emergency. The time to think about what you need to do in the event of a disruption to your business is before you face a crisis. Your employees depend on you now for direction and leadership. They will depend on you even more should there be an emergency situation.

Handling Mail Safely

Each day the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) handles 600 million pieces of mail. The USPS urges people to report suspicious letters or packages such as mail that:

- Has excessive postage, no postage, or non-canceled postage.
- Has no return address or a fictitious return address.
- Has an improper spelling of addressee names, titles, or locations.

- Looks lumpy or has a lopsided appearance.
- Is sealed with excessive amounts of tape.
- Is unexpected and is from a foreign country.
- Has a postmark showing a different location than the return address.
- Displays distorted handwriting or cut-and-paste lettering.

If you receive a suspicious letter or package:

- Do not open it.
- Do not shake, bump or sniff it.
- Cover it or place it in a plastic bag.
- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water.
- Call the police non-emergency number.

The police are interested in suspicious mail that displays any of these signs. If you have opened the letter or package and detected an unknown substance, such as white powder, cover it, wash your hands and call 911. Do not attempt to move the suspicious item. Do not shake it, sniff it or taste the substance.

In most cases the police will be dispatched for a report of an unopened suspicious letter or package and will advise you what to do with it after investigating it. If the letter or package does not meet specific criteria, they may simply advise you to dispose of the suspicious letter or package if you are uncomfortable opening it.

The fire department will respond to reports of suspicious substances for evaluation and proper disposal. When in doubt, however, call the police non-emergency number or 911.

“Your employees depend on you now for direction and leadership. They will depend on you even more should there be an emergency situation.”

Coping with Emergencies

People react to emergencies in different ways. Typical reactions may include:

- Anger
- Restless sleep
- Nightmares
- Emotional numbness
- Need to talk
- Loss of appetite
- Weight loss or gain
- Headaches
- Mood swings

Try These Strategies:

- Maintain good health practices
- Talk with family and friends
- Assure children they are safe
- Answer children's questions simply, directly, and honestly
- Encourage children to express their feelings
- Reach out to others

If additional help is needed, contact your community mental health services or call CrisisLink at 703-527-4077 (voice and TTY).

Chemical/Biological Emergencies

A major chemical or biological emergency can happen when hazardous amounts of toxins are released into the environment. You can be exposed to chemical and biological toxins by:

- Inhaling them.
- Swallowing contaminated food, water or medication.
- Touching or coming into contact with contaminated items.

Many times you cannot see or smell anything unusual. In the event of a hazardous chemical or biological emergency, you will be given instructions by authorities. You may be told to evacuate, to move uphill and upwind of the release, to shelter in place, or to go to a designated facility.

Reporting Suspicious Activity

Occasionally, the federal government may call for a heightened state of alert on the part of local law enforcement and residents. When the police go to a higher state of alert, they may add extra patrols in various locations, increase staffing, carry extra protective equipment and maintain more frequent communication with federal, state and other local law enforcement agencies.

Residents should also increase their awareness of their surroundings and report any suspicious activity to the police. Many people fail to act because they are not sure if what they are observing is worth reporting. When in doubt, call the police immediately. Don't lose precious time discussing the event with friends and neighbors first.

Types of activity that residents should report include people, vehicles,

or circumstances that appear unusual or out of place, such as:

- A stranger around your neighborhood or a strange vehicle parked in your neighborhood for a long period of time.
- Someone looking into houses or vehicles.
- Recurring appearances of strange vehicles in the neighborhood.
- Someone tampering with the electrical, gas, or sewer system without an identifiable company vehicle and uniform.
- An unusually large amount of traffic coming to a house or apartment building.
- Houses or buildings where extreme security measures seem to have been taken.
- Houses or buildings where no owner or primary renter is apparent, and no home activities—yard work, painting, maintenance, etc.—seem to go on.
- Strange odors coming from around houses or buildings.
- Door-to-door solicitors without solicitor permits, or any stranger knocking at doors.
- Persons standing around, possibly acting as lookouts.

If you suspect a crime is being or is about to be committed, call 911. Do not panic and do not put yourself at risk. If the activity simply appears suspicious, call the police non-emergency number and describe the activity in detail. You need not give your name in either case. However, if you want a police officer to contact you, be prepared to give your name, address and telephone number, and ask that the officer contact you. This information is kept confidential.

Emergency Shelter

When conditions warrant, local officials may instruct residents to seek shelter in their homes or establish community-based shelters for local residents. Normally, shelters are set up in public schools, recreation centers or other appropriate facilities where residents can seek refuge as well as sleep and eat. Persons needing shelter are asked to bring a change of clothing, bathing and sanitary supplies, pre-filled prescription and other medical needs, denture and eye care materials, and special dietary supplies or requirements. With the exception of service animals, pets are generally not permitted in the shelters.

If local officials advise you to “shelter in place,” they mean for you to remain indoors and protect yourself there. Take your children and pets indoors immediately. Get your disaster supplies kit, and make sure the radio is working. Go to an interior room without windows that’s above ground level. In the case of a chemical threat, an above-ground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air, and may seep into basements even if the windows are closed.

While gathering your family, you should:

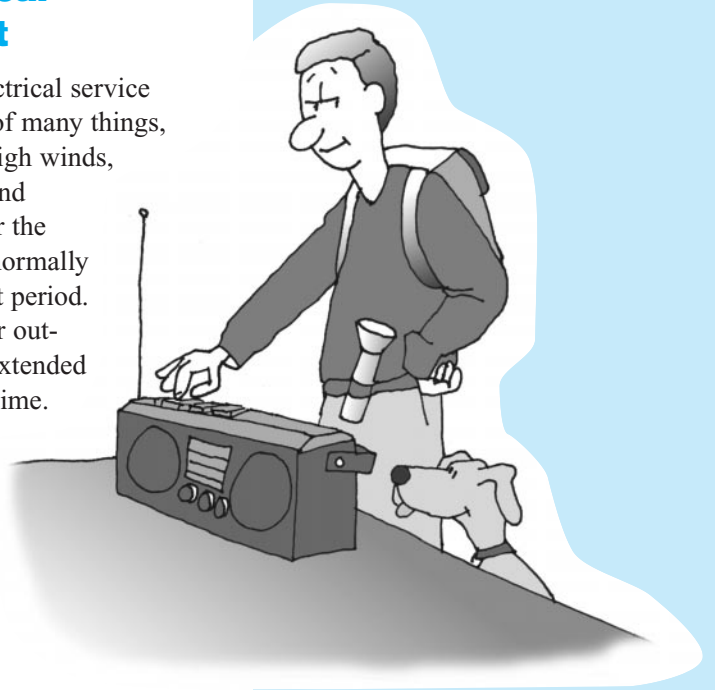
- Close all windows, exterior doors and fireplace dampers.
- Turn off all fans, heating, and air conditioning systems.
- Wet some towels and jam them in the cracks under the doors.
- Tape around the doors, windows, exhaust fans and vents.
- Use plastic garbage bags to cover windows, outlets, and heat registers.
- Close the window shades, blinds or curtains if you are told there is a danger of explosion.

- Stay inside and keep listening to your radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate.

When Electrical Power is Lost

Disruption of electrical service can occur as a result of many things, including lightning, high winds, ice and heavy snow, and equipment failure. For the most part, service is normally restored within a short period. However, major power outages can happen for extended periods from time to time. When power is lost, you should:

- Check to see if your neighbors have power. The power loss may be only in your home, due to a blown fuse or a tripped circuit. If your neighbors also are without service, call your local power company (see page 12). If you must go outside to assess the situation, take a flashlight and watch for downed power lines that could still be energized. If downed lines are located, don’t go near them or touch anything that they may be in contact with. Report downed power lines immediately.
- Use flashlights or battery-operated lanterns for lighting. Candles and kerosene lanterns are not recommended for lighting because of the inherent fire safety hazards.
- Turn off all major appliances. When major appliances—refrigerators, electric water heaters, air conditioners and pumps—are left on, they could overload electric lines when power is restored causing a second outage.



Additional information on preparing for emergencies can be found at the following Web sites:

American Red Cross:
www.redcross.org

Centers for Disease Control
Public Health Emergency
Preparedness:
www.bt.cdc.gov

Federal Emergency
Management Agency:
www.fema.gov

Virginia Department of
Emergency Management:
www.vdem.state.va.us

Virginia Health Department:
www.vdh.state.va.us

Weather Channel:
www.weather.com

- 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. During the winter, you may be able to store some items outside in a proper container. If temperatures are below freezing, it's possible to freeze water outside in containers and place them inside your refrigerator to help keep food cold. Try to consume perishable foods first. When in doubt, throw it out.
- Use portable generators cautiously. They can be used to provide limited electrical power during an outage. But, take care to ensure that they do not pose a threat to you and your family. Never fuel or run a portable generator in the home or garage, as gas-powered generators pose a serious fire and carbon monoxide threat. Generators should be installed in compliance with your local power company's guidelines. Always operate according to the manufacturer's instructions. For additional information on the proper use of emergency generators, call your power company.
- Be prepared to use alternate sources of water until power is restored if your water system uses electric

pumps—such as for wells or cisterns—which will not operate when the power is out.

- Be aware that gas appliances may not work if the electricity is off because the equipment may require electricity for ignition or valve operation.
- Drain pumps, supply lines, water heaters, boilers and traps in drains of tubs, sinks, commodes, washing machines and dishwashers. Plumbing can freeze when power is lost during cold weather periods. To avoid major flooding when temperatures rise, turn off supply lines to outside spigots. Water heaters that are drained to prevent damage from freezing must have their power circuits shut off as well. Failure to do so could result in loss of the heating element when power is restored. Never turn on a water heater unless the tank is full.
- List life support equipment required for family members who depend on these devices (respirators, ventilators, oxygen equipment or other life-sustaining devices) with the power company. You should have a contingency plan that always includes an alternate power source for the device and relocating the person.

Keeping Warm

Select a single room in the home in which the entire family can live – ideally a room that gets sunlight during daylight hours. Use fireplaces and wood-burning stoves with care, and always supervise them when burning. Make sure the fireplace is in proper working condition and has been inspected regularly. Wear layers of clothing, including sweaters and coats, which hold warm air and help to maintain body heat for longer periods. For homes with natural gas heaters, keep meters and vents clear of ice and snow.



Checking on Relatives and Neighbors

During storms and other emergency events, check to see how your relatives and neighbors are coping, especially senior citizens and persons with disabilities. If possible, help them plan or locate resources from which to obtain assistance. Contact your local department of human services for information on services available for the elderly and residents with disabilities.

Evacuation

Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community. If you are told to evacuate, it is important to stay calm, listen carefully and follow all instructions. If you're sure you have time, call your family contact to tell them where you are going and when you expect to arrive. Shut off water and electricity, but leave natural gas ON unless local officials advise you otherwise. Only a professional can restore gas service once it's turned off, and this could take weeks in a disaster situation. If you must choose quickly what to take with you, grab these things and go: medical supplies, disaster supplies (flashlight, batteries, radio, first-aid kit, bottled water), a change of clothes, sleeping bag or bedroll and pillow for each family member and car and house keys.

Children in School

In the event of a community or national emergency or ordered evacuation, parents should check the local media for announcements about changes in school openings and closings. News about changes in school schedules is routinely disseminated through most metropolitan radio and television stations and local school system cable stations, hotlines and Web sites.

While parents can always pick up their children from school during the school day, the best place for children during a regional crisis might very well be the school itself, where they will remain under supervision and be protected from hazards outside. If parents do go to school to pick up a

child, they should be prepared to present the identification required by the school system—usually a photo ID. Generally, unless evacuation of a particular school is ordered, students will be kept at school until school officials can safely transport them home. Relying on the schools to transport students home on normal bus routes will help avoid gridlock in and around schools and help keep roads clear for essential emergency vehicles.

Under extreme circumstances buses may be delayed, and the schools may ask parents to assist with picking up their children. Parents should check the local media for announcements about school decisions.

Keeping Updated

Getting information during an emergency situation is vital, especially at the height of the event when evacuation may be required. Radio and television stations provide the quickest means to obtain information. Have a battery-operated radio tuned to a local all-news or talk-radio station. Consider purchasing a battery-operated weather alert radio.



“... the best place for children during a regional crisis might very well be the school itself...”

Jurisdiction Phone Numbers:

City of Alexandria

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency:	
Fire	703-838-4660, TTY 703-838-4896
Police	703-838-4444, TTY 703-838-4896
General Information	703-838-4800
Social Services	703-838-0700
Web Site	www.ci.alexandria.va.us
School Information	703-824-6635
School Web Site	www.acps.k12.va.us

Arlington County

Emergency	911 (voice and TTY)
Non-Emergency:	
Fire/Police	703-558-2222 (voice and TTY)
Public Health	703-228-4992
Public Information	703-228-3000, TTY 703-228-4611
Snow Emergencies	703-228-6485
Social Services	703-228-5160, TTY 703-228-5242
TV	County Public Access Channel Info31
Water/Sewer Emergencies	703-228-6555
County Web Site	www.co.arlington.va.us
School Hotline	703-228-8638
School Information	
Center	703-228-7660, TTY 703-228-6179
School Web Site	www.arlington.k12.va.us
Arlington Public Schools TV	Channel 30

Town of Dumfries

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency:	
Fire	703-221-4242
Police	703-221-1111
Police Dispatch	703-792-6500
Prince William County	
Child Protective Services	703-792-4300
Prince William County	
Dept. of Social Services	703-792-7500
Town Information	703-221-3400

City of Fairfax

Emergency:	
Fire and Medical Emergency	911
Police Emergency	703-591-5511, TTY 703-359-2480
Water and Sewer	703-385-7920, TTY 703-359-2480
after hours	703-385-7924, TTY 703-359-2480
Non-Emergency:	
Fire	703-385-7940
Police	703-385-7924
Human Services	703-385-7894
Web Site	www.ci.fairfax.va.us

Fairfax County

Emergency	911 (voice and TTY)
Non-Emergency	703-691-2131, TTY 703-204-2264
County Hot Line	703-817-7771
Public Information	703-324-3187, TTY 703-324-2935
TV	County Government Cable Channel 16
County Web Site	www.fairfaxcounty.gov
School Hot Line	703-246-2500
School Web Site	www.fcps.edu

City of Falls Church

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency	703-241-5053
Fire	703-228-0106
Police	703-241-5050, TTY 703-532-4489
Citizens' Emergency Information Line	703-248-5200
Employees' Emergency Information Line	703-248-5198
Health Department	703-534-8343
Human Services Information and Referral	703-222-0880
Social Services	703-533-5300
Water and Sewer	703-248-5071
after hours	703-248-5044
Web Site	www.ci.falls-church.va.us

Fauquier County

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency:	
Fire	540-347-1313
Police	540-347-3300
Office of Emergency Services	540-347-6995
Web Site	www.co.fauquier.va.us

Town of Herndon

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency:	
Fire	703-691-2131
Police	703-435-6846
Family Services	703-324-7500
Public Works Emergency	
Operations Center (Snow/Flood)	703-435-6860
Water & Sewer	703-435-6853
after hours	703-435-6846
Web Site	www.town.herndon.va.us
TV	HCTV Channel 23

Town of Leesburg

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency:	
Fire	703-777-0333
Police	703-771-4500
Health Department	703-777-0234
Public Information	703-771-2709
Public Works	703-771-2790
after hours	703-771-4500
Social Services	703-777-0353
Utilities (water and sewer)	703-771-2750
Web Site	www.leesburgva.org

Loudoun County

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency:	
Fire	703-777-0333
Police	703-777-0407
Health Department	703-777-0234
Public Information	703-737-8856
Social Services	703-777-0353
Web Site	www.loudoun.gov

City of Manassas

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency:	
Fire	703-368-6211
Police	703-257-8000
Safety Officer/Information	703-257-8282
Web Site	www.manassascity.org

City of Manassas Park

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency:	
Fire	703-335-8845
Police	703-361-1136
Public Information	703-335-8803
Social Services	703-335-8880
Web Site	www.ci.manassas-park.va.us

Prince William County

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency:	
Fire	703-792-6800
Police	703-792-6500
Emergency Services	703-792-6805
Public Information	703-792-4636, message 911
School Information Line	703-791-2776
Web Site	www.pwcgov.org
TV	Comcast Cable Channel 3

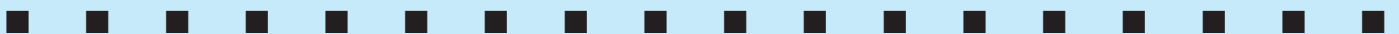
Town of Purcellville

Emergency	911
Non-Emergency:	
Fire	540-338-5961
Rescue	540-338-4706
Police	540-338-7422
Business, including water and sewer	540-338-7421

Town of Vienna

Emergency	
Fire & Rescue	911
Police	703-938-4900
Non-Emergency:	
Fire & Rescue	703-938-2242
Police	703-255-6366, TTY 703-255-5730
Public Information	703-255-6330
Water & Sewer	703-255-6381
after hours	703-255-6366
Web Site	www.ci.vienna.va.us

TTY assistance for all localities:
Virginia Relay Center:
1-800-828-1140 (voice)
1-800-828-1120 (TTY)



This Home Guide to Emergency Preparedness is brought to you through the cooperation of the following Northern Virginia local governments working together with the Northern Virginia Regional Commission:

- City of Alexandria
- Arlington County
- Town of Dumfries
- City of Fairfax
- Fairfax County
- City of Falls Church
- Fauquier County
- Town of Herndon
- Town of Leesburg
- Loudoun County
- City of Manassas
- City of Manassas Park
- Prince William County
- Town of Purcellville
- Town of Vienna

Additional funding provided by:

- Dominion Virginia Power
- Fairfax County Water Authority

Washington Gas

Special thanks to Tony Fitch for generously allowing use of his illustrations.

December 2001

Utilities Serving Northern Virginia:

Electricity:

Northern Virginia Electric Cooperative
703-335-0500

Dominion Virginia Power
1-888-667-3000

Gas:

Columbia Gas of Virginia
1-800-543-8911

Commonwealth Gas 703-361-3181

Washington Gas 703-750-1000,
1-800-223-9452 or 1-800-752-7520

Telephone:

Verizon Virginia 1-800-483-1000

Water:

Fairfax County Water Authority
703-698-5800

Leesburg Utilities (Water and Sewer)
703-771-2750; 703-771-4500 after hours

Loudoun County Sanitation Authority
703-771-1092; 703-729-7878 after hours emergency

Prince William County Service Authority
703-335-7900

Virginia-American Water Company
703-491-2136

Sewer:

Dale Service Corp. 703-590-4495

Prince William County Service Authority 703-335-7900

Transportation Serving Northern Virginia:

Metro:

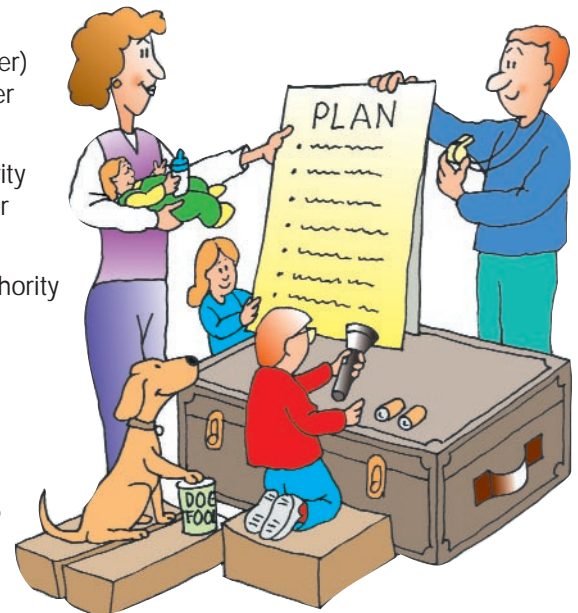
Customer Information 202-637-7000
TTY 202-638-3780
www.wmata.com

Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT):

Northern Virginia Information
703-383-VDOT (8368)
Statewide Information:
Highway Helpline 1-800-367-ROAD
TTY 1-800-432-1843
www.virginiadot.org

Virginia Railway Express (VRE):

24-Hour Information: 1-800-RIDE-VRE
TTY 703-684-0551
Business Office 703-684-1001
www.vre.org



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