

Disasters

Prepare and Respond



A resource manual developed
by Province IV of the Episcopal Church

Published Lent 2009

“

I am deeply gratified

by the excellent work that has gone into this manual. In light of the natural disasters that many have faced in recent years, it is crucial that we all become better prepared to offer pastoral and emotional support to one another. This manual, the result of considerable shared research and practical experience, is not only a helpful tool for Province IV dioceses and congregations, but a model for all the church.

”

*The Most Rev.
Katharine Jefferts Schori*
Presiding Bishop,
The Episcopal Church
March 2009



Disasters

Prepare and Respond



Part 1 Introduction

Emergency NOW!

Call your priest:

Priest

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W)

Cell (C), Other (O)

Call the diocese:

Diocesan disaster response team coordinator

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W)

Cell (C), Other (O)

Other diocesan response team members and their roles:

Name / Telephone

Call local emergency personnel:

911: for police, fire or ambulance

County or other local emergency number

Disaster Preparedness and Response in Province IV of the Episcopal Church

Published Lent 2009

*Parishes and dioceses of the Episcopal Church may adapt this manual as needed for their own use, with credit to Province IV.
If photos are retained, please also retain credits in Part 5, pages 7-8.*

Find the latest revision on the World Wide Web at www.provinceiv.org

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Dear Friends

A letter from Province IV disaster coordinators

In the face of disaster, our lives change. There may be loss of life, serious injury, damage to home or church and the scattering of people in our community. Long after the disaster captures media headlines, the physical, emotional and spiritual struggle to rebuild and recover continues. The situation is made worse if there has been no forethought or preparation, though we know that natural and human-generated disasters may befall any part of our church, nation or world, often without warning.

This resource manual has been developed to bring awareness about the need for adequate preparation and planned appropriate response when a disaster occurs. It was born out of several years of work, interviews and planning by the Disaster Preparedness and Response Network of Province IV of the Episcopal Church. The manual was based on the premise that the impact of a serious disaster on our church communities challenges their ability to respond in life-giving ways – and at a time when such response is desperately needed.

What you will find in these pages has been implemented and is available throughout our province. We hope this manual will be a help to you in your preparation for the disaster that we pray will never come. It is our prayer that all the preparation will be unnecessary; however, please consider that disaster preparation will provide an insurance policy of sorts, that you have done all you can do to protect what is important to you.

Special thanks and recognition must go to the Rev. Canon Chuck Robertson, canon to the presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, for his encouragement in this project. Those listed below have been instrumental in the project as well.

Diocese of Alabama
The Rev. Dr. Roland Ficken; the Rev.
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Diocese of Atlanta
The Rev. Dr. Dwight Ogier

Diocese of the Central Gulf Coast
Mr. Duane Leifur

Diocese of East Tennessee
The Rev. Canon Stephen Askew;
Ms. Dianne R. Britton, LCSW;
the Rev. Mike Stewart, Ph.D.

Diocese of Georgia
The Rev. Dr. Gary Abbott

Diocese of Louisiana
The Rev. Howard Gillette

Diocese of Mississippi
Ms. Sandra Braasch

Diocese of North Carolina
The Rev. Al Moore

Diocese of South Carolina
The Rev. Ed Rosenlieb

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Ms. Linda Schlepp-Gray

Diocese of Southwest Florida
The Rev. Ted Edwards

Diocese of Tennessee
The Rev. Canon Fred Dettwiller

Diocese of West Tennessee
The Rev. Don Brooks

Diocese of Western North Carolina
The Rev. Larry Britt

Network Coordinator
Ms. Sharon Jones, Ph.D.

What is a disaster?

The American Red Cross defines a disaster as an emergency that causes the loss of life and property and a disruption in which survivors cannot manage without spiritual, monetary or physical assistance. A disaster can bring injuries and loss of life; the destruction of property including housing, hospitals, critical facilities, transportation capabilities and businesses; and civic disorder.

Disasters and other crises include, for example, fire – whether in a building or a wildfire; a hazardous materials spill or other transportation accident; a chemical or biological threat; pandemic; a nuclear incident; an earthquake; a terrorist attack; or a riot or other civil unrest. Weather-related crises could strike in the form of extreme heat; drought or water shortage; severe winter weather; tornado; hurricane or flood. (For assistance in responding to any of these specific disasters, please see Part 4 of this manual, “What to Do When Disaster Strikes.”)

A disaster creates particularly hazardous conditions for vulnerable people and communities, and the location of a disaster can demand special handling. The American Red Cross has defined the life cycle of a disaster as years, not months, over which time a community progresses through phases of rescue, relief and recovery.

The American Red Cross has defined the life cycle of a disaster as years, not months.

Rescue

In the first phase, the primary task is to save lives and property.

Essential personnel include emergency and law enforcement professionals such as firefighters, police officers, emergency medical technicians and those in the immediate vicinity who are able to call for help and provide first aid.

Relief

The major task in the second phase is to create safe and sanitary conditions for survivors and emergency personnel so that they may alleviate suffering in the aftermath.

Essential personnel in this phase include government and health-care personnel, relief agencies, law enforcement divisions and faith communities who provide clothing, shelter, health and medical attention to survivors.

Recovery

In the short-term during a major crisis such as a widely experienced weather event, individuals must recognize the need to be self-sufficient initially. (See recommendations for families and individuals in Part 3 of this manual).

Short-term recovery includes the restoration of utilities and services, damage assessment, temporary repairs, feeding, re-establishment of communications, reinforcement of law and beginning the process to replace damaged property.

Over the long term, lives and communities are rebuilt, counseling offers ways to cope

with physical, emotional and spiritual needs, and disaster responses are evaluated to develop or reshape strategies for addressing future occurrences.

Government agencies, disaster response agencies, community social service organizations and faith communities will work together cooperatively and collaboratively to foster healing and rebuilding of the community. Re-imagining the future in this phase is an act of hope and courage.

The church's role during a disaster

Being prepared for a disaster is an important pastoral obligation. By preparing for a disaster, the congregation is demonstrating God's love for its own members and for the surrounding community. Just as parishes should give thought to what preparations are necessary while the weather is fair and the world hums along normally, so too must the broader church consider what is needed.

"Disasters can and do occur – often without warning," East Tennessee Bishop Charles vonRosenberg wrote in his introductory letter to a diocesan preparedness manual. "But if we prepare, we can face nearly any disaster backed by knowledge, skills and a network that will quickly and efficiently assess and address needs."



Episcopal Relief and Development

Episcopal Relief and Development, the relief arm of the Episcopal Church, is active around the world as it responds to disasters and offers aid. In the United States, ERD provides an array of services and educational tools, and it encourages all Episcopalians to participate in these efforts. (For more information, see www.er-d.org/UnitedStates/.) To learn how to receive grants and other assistance from ERD during a disaster, contact your bishop's office.

Help from the province

Province IV of the Episcopal Church comprises 20 dioceses in the Southeastern United States. The province has begun a plan of preparation within and among its dioceses that aims to take stock of the most probable needs in an overwhelming emergency. The plan seeks to make available resources and skills among sister dioceses in the province.

The Disaster Preparedness and Response Network of Province IV holds annual conferences among diocesan coordinators. These events have built trust and common experience and given opportunities for discussions of best practices and skill sharing.

"Rarely does any one diocese have all the skills or resources to answer the sudden and overwhelming needs arising in an emergency or disaster," wrote the Rev. Don Brooks of West Tennessee. Networking allows dioceses to provide reciprocal aid based on firm and trusting relationships that have been built over time.

"We know [our partners] understand what to do in an emergency situation and are prepared to assist as they can," wrote Dianne Britton of East Tennessee.

Help from the diocese

Many Province IV dioceses have teams available to respond to a disaster. The diocesan response team comprises individuals, both pastoral and administrative, who have been appointed by the bishop and are prepared to coordinate the diocesan response to any disaster occurring within its geographical area.

Diocesan offices, please see page 15 in this section of the manual for a brief discussion about

disaster preparation for the workplace. Parish representatives, please record contact information for your diocesan disaster coordinator and response team members on page 3. Should disaster strike, make those few calls immediately. The team members will meet in a pre-determined location, will assess the event and discuss responses with the bishop and then will initiate appropriate action – all as speedily as humanly possible.

A spokesperson will then communicate details of the response throughout the diocese and with governmental and law enforcement agencies and media representatives as appropriate.

Response chaplains

What is a response chaplain? Response chaplains are clergy, religious or laity who have taken CPE or CISM courses, progressed through a screening interview and disaster preparedness orientation and are certified to respond in the event of a disaster. Invitations to serve as response chaplains will be issued on a periodic basis, and training opportunities will be provided.

Who can become a response chaplain, and how? The opportunity to serve in response to a disaster is open to diocesan clergy, religious and laity. An individual letter of agreement that sets out the terms, conditions and policies under which chaplains will respond will be signed by the approved training agency and the individual response chaplain. There will be an annual refresher course for those involved in this ministry. All clergy, religious and laity who have an interest in becoming response chaplains are invited to call the diocesan office for more information.

Diocesan policy for response chaplains: For urgent and compelling reasons of safety, it is diocesan policy, as well as that of the local emergency management authority, that no clergy are to deploy themselves to the scene of a disaster without proper training and as part of a coordinated disaster response.

Where response chaplains serve: Response chaplains are not first responders to any emergency or disaster. A response chaplain may serve in a family assistance center, in respite centers for uniformed personnel, and after additional screening for suitability, in temporary morgues. If a response chaplain is brought onto the actual site of a disaster, he or she must be escorted onto and off the site by uniformed personnel at the uniformed personnel's request, subject to the local emergency management authority's rules.

Training course: A training course will be offered by an agency that is qualified to train chaplains for disaster response in accordance and conformity with the local emergency management authority's standards of care provided by chaplains across faiths and denominational affiliation. It will provide basic training in how to be with victims, families and members of the uniformed services during and after a disaster, as well as details on how to work as part of an overall response team.

Certified response chaplains in the diocese:

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Respite clergy

Respite clergy are provided, usually from one diocese to another and for a specified time, to allow a “breather” for parochial clergy whose church has experienced a disaster or significant crisis. Dioceses are encouraged to use the following text within a letter of agreement between respite clergy and the dioceses they are to temporarily serve, and to be sure the vestry of the recipient congregation understands the letter’s terms.

Letter of agreement for respite clergy

between _____
Clergy name

and _____
Diocese

on behalf of _____
Name of church

in _____
City and State

The signatures below make this a contractual agreement for ministry, with these terms:

Endorsement: The sending diocese and the receiving diocese will agree upon and endorse the ministry of the respite clergy.

Length of stay: A defined length of stay or ministry should be established with appropriate dates of occupancy or residential duties defined.

Compensation: This is a pro bono ministry; all compensation will be the responsibility of the sending parish, diocese or institution.

Insurance: All appropriate insurance will be maintained at all times by parties of this agreement.

Nonsuccession: The respite clergy will not be considered for any call or further ministry directly related to this temporary assignment.

Reimbursement: If appropriate, some reimbursement may occur to the respite clergy by the host institution.

Records and pastoral care: All sacramental actions and pastoral services will be recorded in local parish records if available; if not, such documentation will be provided to the host bishop.

Duties: The respite clergy will function with full authority under the ecclesiastical authority of the host bishop.

Exit interview: If convenient, an exit interview will occur before the departure of the respite clergy.

Termination or cancellation of contract: This letter of agreement may be canceled at any time by either party, without cause.

Pastoral issues and relationships: Every attempt will be made to resolve any pastoral issues or pastoral relationships by the respite clergy before his or her departure from the host church.

Closure and departure: A defined departure date will be established and notice provided before the respite clergy departs.

Host bishop

Parish representative

Respite clergy

Date

For diocesan offices

This brief planning guidance for diocesan offices is directed toward preparation for disasters and resumption of diocesan operations at diocesan-owned and -operated facilities – generally considered to be the diocesan office. Other diocesan facilities such as camps and conference centers need disaster plans of their own but are not part of this section.

Diocesan office staff members also are encouraged to review the remainder of this manual, which addresses the disaster preparation of parishes and of individuals, for more material that they will find helpful.

Purposes to be achieved

- Establishing the chain of command for an orderly evacuation of diocesan staff
- Securing buildings, vehicles, records, computer files and other property
- Communicating disaster plan initiation to all clergy for matching execution of parish disaster plans
- Assigning staff responsibilities, activities and reports when plan use is completed
- Providing guidance and training for individual disaster preparedness planning
- Coordinating re-assembly of diocesan staff in previously identified remote location(s)

Disaster planning is contingency planning. Under the urgent day-to-day pressures of diocesan operations it is easy to put off, so it must be given special attention by diocesan leadership as an internal matter. Disaster potential is continuous, and it will not wait until a more convenient time.

There is not a building or property in all of Province IV that is not vulnerable in some way. Some of those vulnerabilities are common to all facilities, and some are environmentally driven by the property location.

An initial activity to begin planning is to assess the vulnerabilities of the diocesan office and what steps would be needed to resume or relocate diocesan operations. Rapid resumption of diocesan operations is essential, because nobody who looks to the bishop and staff for leadership will perform better than the leaders do.

Remember P5: *Proper Planning Prevents Poor Performance.*

Risk assessment

Risks presented to the diocesan office facility will vary by region as well as by the actual location of the office. The church insurance arm of Church Pension Group provides assistance in this area (see www.cpg.org/products/services/riskmanagement.cfm), and local civil officials also are valuable resources.

Risks include those that can occur at any time, such as fire, lightning strikes, tornado, earthquake, computer failure and theft. Seasonal risks vary by region and specific location, ranging from hurricanes and tropical storms with attendant storm surge, to forest fires and river flooding. Risks to civil order may arise in riots, terrorist incidents or online piracy.

Planning considerations and best practices

When constructing a disaster plan for the diocesan office, assigned responsibilities need timelines for accomplishment. In addition, to prevent staff changes from driving a plan out of date, tasks must be assigned to jobs rather than to named individuals. Backup assignments are advised.

The diocesan office plan should govern only the diocesan facilities and staff. It should include directions for re-establishing diocesan office operations at an alternate location, and it should accommodate the intentions of the bishop and limited staff to move forward to disaster locations even if the diocesan office function does not move.

The plan should be sufficiently brief that staff will know it and can put it into motion quickly, without needing to take time to read it. The principle is that the effort put into making the plan now will reduce the time needed later to accomplish its activities when a disaster occurs. “Plan the Work; Work the Plan.”

In the event of a weather-related event, create a storm countdown timeline with a decision system that identifies who will start the clock with alternate authorized decision-makers when the primary leadership is unreachable.



Ongoing plans are needed for offsite secure storage of both electronic and written records, deeds, financial records and insurance policies. Backup copies at multiple locations are appropriate, and at least one offsite location should be at some remote distance, perhaps with a partner diocese.

Compile a portable traveling box of essential supplies so that diocesan operations can be resumed elsewhere, and assign custody of the supplies to a staff position.

Keep and regularly update an inventory of valuable and/or historic items – things for which an insurance claim might be filed later. Photographs and video documentation are important.

Enough copies of the plan should be provided so that each staff member will have a copy at their work site, in their vehicle’s glove box and at home.

While rosters of clergy, parish lay leaders and personnel information should not be part of the plan because they go out of date quickly, staffers are well advised to update their copies of contact information for clergy and lay leadership on a regular basis, and to keep a copy of this information at home.

A wise but admittedly expensive investment is a portable, stand-alone satellite communications system that can be used either at the office or moved forward into a disaster area.

Finally, include in the diocesan office plan those items of importance to the particular diocese and its bishop.

For parishes

The parish, as the basic body of believers in the Episcopal Church, is called to good stewardship of church property. Many churches are historical sites; their value cannot be measured only in dollars. Moreover, each parishioner is called to be the keeper of his or her brother and sister, and in particular to care for the “least of these.”

These considerations become especially important when crises or disasters occur. If a plan is in place and church employees and parishioners know the roles they are expected to fill, people won't be forgotten, and damage to the church facility will not overwhelm the congregation's ability to respond.

Clergy and lay leadership will respond as they ...

- Assemble a team and implement the parish disaster plan.
- Communicate with parishioners, with church neighbors, with the larger community and with the broader church.
- Listen. Listening can facilitate the process of “meaning making” – the struggle to come to terms with the disaster and its repercussions – and help to discern the needs of those affected, especially those with special needs and those who have lost friends or family members.
- Pray; plan opportunities for public worship. Worship is an act of Christian hope and faith in God at work even in the midst of devastation. Public worship can be instrumental in healing.
- Pay special attention to the needs of family and loved ones. Practice self-care.
- Mobilize trained response chaplains to provide spiritual and pastoral assistance.
- Maintain communication with clergy and diocesan colleagues, and with local officials, being sure to ask for whatever help may be needed.
- Assess damage to home, church and community. Contact insurance companies and perhaps an attorney.
- Invite parishioners to participate in recovery efforts.

These items are explored in greater detail in Part 2 of this manual.

For parishioners

Individuals may be called upon to ...

- Assist in grief recovery and nurturing.
- Assess short- and long-term needs of fellow parishioners and community neighbors and match them with available resources.
- Use specialized training and skills to assist in unique ways.
- Reflect on experiences and discuss them with community and family. Use insights to revise the parish response plan and to mitigate future disasters.

More information to assist with individual and family disaster preparedness may be found in Part 3 of this manual.

Disasters

Prepare and Respond



Part 2 Developing a Parish Response Plan

Assembling the team

In the tension of an emergency, few decisions can be made by committee. A little advance thinking about potential hazards and appropriate response, as well as a settled command structure, will enable the parish to respond as well as possible to virtually any crisis.

The rector, senior or junior warden or other person should be designated as “in charge.” Plan to consult legal counsel should the crisis require it.

Appoint a parish coordinator and committee to arrange and oversee preparedness efforts, communications and the response to any disaster. Involve the building and grounds committee or other group responsible for property. In addition to clergy, participation of the wardens, vestry members and others is not only appropriate but vital.

In the tension of an emergency, few decisions can be made by committee.

Chief decision maker:

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Backup decision maker:

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Parish legal counsel:

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Team coordinator:

Name / role

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

One spokesperson should bear primary responsibility for communicating accurate, timely information to the media. Though the first impulse may be to refuse media access, designating someone to work with reporters enables others to go about their work uninterrupted, and it gives

the parish control over the story. In some situations, the media may be the only means of getting information beyond the crisis zone.

Consider assigning backup responsibility so that breaks may be taken. Instruct others that if they are not the designated spokesperson and a media representative contacts them, they should give assurance that questions will be communicated to the spokesperson. Then they should record the media rep's contact information and ask for a response deadline.

Media spokesperson:

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Assistant spokesperson:

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Determine who will annually review church insurance coverage to determine its adequacy and extent of liability, especially with regard to natural disasters, disasters by human hands and the use of parish facilities in the event of a disaster. Store copies of the review with insurance policies offsite. This person may also assess church damage when the disaster or emergency has passed. Normal procedures involve insurance agents for damage claims. The insurance liaison will work with wardens and the vestry to decide priorities and determine the means for necessary repairs and/or replacement of damaged property. (See page 11 for more.)

Insurance liaison in the parish:

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Insurance provider:

Company and contact name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Parish policy number(s)

Offsite location(s) of insurance policies:

The parish team may decide members are needed to fill additional roles:

Other members / roles:

Name / role

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Name / role

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Name / role

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Although individuals in the following roles may not need to be part of every team decision, their knowledge and experience make them important to identify in advance of any crisis.

For example, who among parishioners are medical practitioners and other emergency personnel? Who has had CPR training or instruction in first aid?

Ask someone to take responsibility for assembling a parish first aid kit (or purchase the “Unitized Industrial First Aid Kit” in a metal or plastic wall-mountable box for 25-50 people from a local American Red Cross chapter).



Who in the parish is trained in first aid?

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Identifying characteristics of assembled parish first aid kit

Storage location of first aid kit

Date first aid kit was last refurbished

Who in the parish is trained in CPR?

Adult CPR:

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Child CPR:

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Infant CPR:

Name

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

Designating a 'crisis control center'

The parish response plan should designate a place for team members to gather as soon as possible following a disaster. The team will run its response from this location.

If the church facility is selected as the primary location, an alternate location at some distance from the church should be designated as well, in the event that the church facility is affected by the disaster or is unreachable.

Location of "control center":

Address

Telephone

Contact person who will give access

Alternate or backup location:

Address

Telephone

Contact person who will give access

Conducting a risk survey

Considering past crises will be instructive as the team completes the parish preparedness plan. Have team members discuss and provide answers to these two risk-survey items:

List disasters, crises and emergencies that have occurred locally in the past 10 years:

Discuss the impact of potential disasters by first identifying those that are most likely to occur in the parish and community, including potential areas of vulnerability such as the parish’s physical proximity to a river or possible flood source; railroad tracks, airport or other major transportation conduit; nuclear power plant or chemical manufacturer:

Securing the church facility

Develop a complete inventory of church property and holdings – written and video or photographic record – and update the inventory annually. Store a copy of these records safely in a second location with this plan, preferably offsite with copies of other irreplaceable records, including copies of insurance policies. In the inventory, indicate which items should be transported offsite and which larger items should be wrapped in waterproof tarps, in the event of a disaster.

Church property and holdings inventory:

Name of person who will complete annual inventory

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

On a blueprint or drawing of the church facility to be stored with this plan, mark the location of first-aid and survival kits, fire extinguishers, utility cut-offs, building exits, alarm controls, fire-safe storage and “safe spots” (windowless interior hallways or areas of reinforced structure where people may shelter). Use surge protectors for all major electrical appliances. Designate someone who will shut off utility connections if needed, and consider purchasing a generator.



Person responsible for shutting off utility connections

Telephone: Home (H), Work (W), Cell (C), Other (O)

Address: Street, E-mail

When community evacuations become necessary, local officials often alert the public through the media, although other warning methods such as sirens also are used. Formulate plans for evacuation of church staff during the week, and on weekends when member traffic is high. Rehearse and review the plans periodically, and share them with community groups who use the parish facilities.

Last date weekday evacuation plan was rehearsed with staff:

Last date Sunday evacuation plan was rehearsed:

Community groups / dates they were given evacuation plan:

Planning for crisis communications

Any parish that has faced a crisis can confirm the necessity of good communications as a part of crisis management. Effective internal communications enable a parish to connect with its staff, membership and the larger church, while a plan to communicate externally with media will enable the parish to control the story and its telling.

In a crisis, the team must accept that some of the following points will not be under their control. However, the more the parish is able to control an interview or media conference, the better its message will be communicated.

Make the most of the reporters who will be badgering the parish spokesperson for information: They are a pipeline to neighbors and members. A firm plan for communications during a crisis will maximize the 24-hour window during which a crisis can be effectively managed. The first statement should be made within two hours if at all possible.

Have the parish response team (or the chief decision maker, coordinator and the spokesperson) prepare short answers to the questions below. The answers will form the basis of the message that the spokesperson will deliver.



Reporters are a pipeline to neighbors and parishioners.

- 1. *What happened?* _____
- 2. *Who was involved?* _____
- 3. *Where did it occur?* _____
- 4. *When did it occur?* _____

Before talking with the media

If possible, choose a face-to-face meeting to minimize potential miscommunication that can occur in a telephone interview. If the reporter wants an immediate interview, ask for a 15- or 30-minute delay to allow time for some preparation.

- What are the two key points that should be made?
- Personal stories are powerful; use a few to illustrate key points.
- Think about questions the parish hopes won't be asked, then practice answering them.
- What is the latest information media outlets have reported about the crisis? Knowing the facts – and rumors – that already have been made public will help the parish know what to say.

While talking with the media

For a TV interview, wear dark, solid-color clothing if possible; note whether the backdrop is appropriate; and look at the reporter, not the camera. The spokesperson's high energy and responsiveness will improve the interview.

- Amid the pain and suffering of a crisis, relate to the humanity and spirituality of the



Assume everything that is said may become public.

situation before talking about bricks and mortar – and never release names of deceased or injured unless families already have been notified.

- If a reporter poses several questions, choose one. Take a moment to think about the answer. Speak clearly and slowly in short, quotable sentences to appear relaxed and confident of the message. If a question is inappropriate, restate the primary message instead.

- Facts or statistics are great, but they must be accurate. Avoid jargon and acronyms. Be honest, and don't guess at an answer.

- Use “bridge” responses to make the desired point:

“I don't know, but what's important is ...”

“I don't know, but what I do know is ...”

- Never say, “no comment.” It can suggest there is something to hide. Try instead:

“I don't want to speculate on that.”

“I'll have to think about that. Can I get back to you?”

- Assume everything that is said may become public. If asked to “chat” while the cameraman shoots “B” roll (non-interview footage or cutaway shots), be aware of body language. If a microphone is still

present, anything said is fair game for use.

After talking with the media

- Exchange contact information and encourage follow-up if more facts are needed.
- Respect deadlines if more information has been promised. Return calls promptly.
- Make notes of items that may require clarification, then call or send an e-mail immediately. Include spelling of difficult names and a recap of primary points.
- If a reporter misquotes information supplied by the parish, contact him or her directly, but if the error is minor, let it go.
- Don't allow media matters to distract from the work at hand. Move on to the next task.

Statements were delivered to media representatives:

Date/Time: reporter's name, employer and contact info

Most crises are followed by a time of rebuilding. The parish response team should plan a schedule of messages to be delivered in a variety of formats such as prayer services, parish meetings, counseling, bulletin and newsletter progress reports and media releases.

Responding in faith

Natural disasters involving loss of life and extensive property damage disrupt the human community in shocking ways, sometimes reducing it to a state of basic survival. The immediate and relentlessly pressing need to provide basic necessities – food, shelter, clothing and medical care – will demand all the energy a community can muster. The church is called to acknowledge and respond to the spiritual upheaval that will be an unavoidable component of any traumatic event.

The basics of church life are centered in Jesus Christ. Our hope for restoration in times of stress invites us to rely on worship and particularly on the presence of Christ with us in the eucharist.

In the aftermath of a disaster, public worship opportunities should be offered as soon as possible. It is particularly important to hold public worship the Sunday following a disaster, even if it is necessary to secure an alternate location for worship because the church has been damaged or compromised. This is an act of Christian hope that affirms that God is at work even in the midst of destruction.

Worship is an act of Christian hope and faith in God at work even in the midst of devastation.

Location of alternate worship location; the last date that permission for its use was confirmed and by whom:

It has been said that liturgy helps when we don't know what to say. Individuals and groups can "center" in the familiar words and be comforted by them. Following are liturgical resources offered for use in the event of a disaster:

Collect

O God, our times are in your hand. In the midst of uncertainty lead us by your never-failing grace as we seek to be agents of healing and hope.

Walk with us through difficult times; watch over us in danger; and give to us a spirit of love and compassion for those who suffer and mourn.

And finally remind us that you have promised never to leave us, so that even in the valley of the shadow of death your love may be felt, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

– *The Rev. Lyndon Harris, Diocese of New York*

Proper preface

For you, O God, are the source of our hope.

In the midst of trying times, You give us comfort, courage and peace, wiping away tears from every eye, and through the power of the Holy Spirit, You make all things new.

Suggested readings

Old Testament reading: Isaiah 61:1-4 (a garland instead of ashes)

Psalm 46 or 121

Epistle: Romans 8:31-39 (Neither death nor life can separate us from the love of God)

Gospel: Luke 10:25-37 (Parable of the Good Samaritan)

or Matthew 5:1-10 (Beatitudes)

Church-in-a-box

The “church-in-a-box” was developed to serve as the point element of the church’s response to disaster. As such, it is both symbolic and functional.

Episcopalians are defined in a fundamental sense by worship. It is only natural, therefore, that any disaster response begins intentionally with the act of calling the community to prayer. This marks and sets aside a space where people may come away for solace, strength and renewal.

The first “church-in-a-box” was assembled from the components of a military chaplain’s field kit. The essentials of chalice, paten, corporal and purificator may be expanded to include the Holy Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, cruets for wine and water, a bread box, a missal stand, stoles, a cross/crucifix, candles and multiple copies of each rite printed on card stock and laminated for durability. Perishable components such as bread, wine and a freshly filled oil stock should be added to the kit just prior to its use.

Ideally, each “church-in-a-box” should be in the custody of a parish congregation, and its component parts should be in routine use. Regular use is not only good stewardship; it also reinforces the symbolism of the kit – that altar utensils are sent to take a message of hope and solidarity from one congregation to another.

In the final analysis, “church-in-a-box” is more dynamic idea than fixed routine. Each kit will speak with the voice and spirit of the congregation who assembled it. The hope is that we will ever be ready to confront the need, wherever and whenever it may arise, and to bring the gospel to bear on that need in terms that are readily understood and appropriately beneficial.

Extending a helping hand

In the parish: The early stage of a crisis is not the time to be searching for the parish directory or to discover that a key telephone number is unavailable. A roster of the members and all contact numbers should be kept up to date; in addition to typical use, it may be needed to identify who was affected by or lost in the disaster. Copies should be stored in several protected places and in several formats, and a printed copy should accompany this plan. Include in the list contact information for the parish response team members; the diocese; parish emergency responders; parish neighbors; local media; local government officials; and law enforcement.

Establish a mechanism for reaching all members in the event of an emergency or disaster. At the earliest possible moment, plan to check on parishioners who have special needs. Call chains already in place for getting out news of parish events may be employed for this purpose, but also consider alternative means that may be needed in the event that telephone lines or cell towers are down. For example, ham radio users have made valuable contributions to communications in the aftermath of tornadoes.

Location(s) where parish roster is stored:

When the parish roster was last updated:

In the community: Just as the church cares for its own, it is called to respond to the needs of its neighbors. Don't underestimate the ministry of presence to a stricken community; consider opening the church as a community center with available clergy on hand to respond to pastoral needs.

Other ways in which the parish may choose to be a good neighbor:

Stock emergency supplies, especially water, and arrange to make meals for people in the immediate vicinity. The vestry may discuss certifying the church facility through the Red Cross as an emergency shelter (shower/bathing facilities are generally necessary).

Encourage parishioners – especially those who are licensed and/or certified in CPR, first aid, life saving or other emergency services – to become familiar with aspects of relief and recovery in the community, including local helping organizations. The American Red Cross has local chapters, for example, and the ecumenical group National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (www.nvoad.org) has state chapters and local branches. County governments also usually have emergency management units.

Learn who in the neighborhood may need special assistance during emergencies. For those who have a disability or special need, consider what steps should be taken to ensure personal and household protection in an emergency:



At the earliest possible moment, plan to check on parishioners who have special needs.

- Those who have impaired hearing may need to make special arrangements to receive warning of an emergency or impending disaster.
- Those who have impaired mobility may need assistance in getting to a shelter. If they live or work in a high-rise building, they may need help locating an escape chair.
- Households with a single working parent may need help from others to care for children, both in planning for disasters and during an emergency.
- Non-English speaking people may need assistance planning for and responding to emergencies; they may be directed to community and cultural groups.
- People who do not own vehicles may need to make arrangements for transportation.
- People who require particular medications should keep records of the prescribed type and amount, as well as contact information for doctors, insurance and primary and alternate pharmacies
- People who have special dietary needs may need assistance in assembling an adequate emergency food supply.

Hosting evacuees

It seems only right that people who have comfortable homes would consider opening them to evacuees whose homes have been damaged or destroyed in a disaster. While this action is a laudable response to need, the decision to help in this way should be weighed carefully, with knowledge of the pluses and minuses:

- Disaster victims are in emotional and psychological trauma, and their behavior will be affected by what they have experienced, from numbness to anger to panic to depression. Is the potential host family able to accept and respond appropriately? Perhaps the congregation can arrange for Stephen Ministers, or other individuals trained in listening and counseling, to meet regularly with the evacuees.

- What if a member or members of the evacuee family requires ongoing treatment for a medical condition? Would the church locate and assist with visits to a physician, and how would the expense of doctor visits and prescription medications be handled?

- If the evacuees have lost their home or their hometown requires massive reconstruction because of the disaster, is the host family willing to house the evacuees for a considerable time? Or will church members plan a quarterly or other rotation, keeping in mind that uprooting the evacuees every week, two weeks or even once a month could hinder their personal recovery? Arranging for an apartment or residential hotel may prove a wiser option than housing them in a private home with a host family.

- Will the evacuees need financial help? Moving to a new community, even on a temporary basis, means the breadwinner must find new employment. Personal financial records may have been lost in the disaster, so access to funds may be difficult for a time. Can the congregation share in the expense of hosting a family?

These considerations are not raised to discourage anyone from hosting evacuees, only to note that thorough preparation will help tremendously to make the experience a positive one for both the evacuees and the hosts. To that end, a clearly worded agreement, adapted from the one on the next two pages, may be helpful.

Episcopal Diocese of _____

Parish: _____

INVITATION FOR TEMPORARY HOUSING

The bishop or ecclesiastical authority in this diocese joins with the named parish to invite the _____ family to become temporary residents at this address:
Head of household's full name

_____, for a
Street address , City/State/Zip

period of _____, beginning on _____ and
Amount of time , Start date

to end on _____. The hosted family is made up of the following related
End date

individuals, who are listed here by name and age: _____

Limitations: The hosted family agrees that only the individuals named above will reside in the provided space, except for occasional guests who are members of the extended family and may stay in the home with the family for a few days at a time.

Non-rent: The hosted family will reside rent-free for the time named, as guests of the parish named.

Contents and inventory: The contents of the residence will remain the property of the hosting parish unless otherwise designated by the vestry. All furniture, bedding, towels, kitchen appliances and other household contents furnished by the church for the use of the hosted family will be inventoried before the hosted family takes up residence and again before they depart.

Damages: All damages to the residence or its parish-owned contents will be the responsibility of the hosted family, and no repairs will be made without prior approval of the vestry.

Financial contribution and escrow account: If suitable and appropriate, the hosted family may make regular contributions toward their residential expenses, and such funds will be held in escrow until their departure. The vestry of the hosting parish may return such funds at that time following a property inspection.

Utilities: All utilities such as fuel oil, electricity, water, sewer and garbage pickup for the residence will be paid by the host parish. All local ordinances regarding disposal of garbage, trash and refuse will apply.

Insurance: The host parish will assume all insurance for the residence, its contents and for the hosted family's residential liability.

Vehicles: All vehicles parked on the premises will be licensed and have valid registrations. This includes automobiles, motorcycles, mopeds, scooters, all-terrain vehicles and bicycles. Local restrictions and laws will apply.

Liability: The host parish will not be responsible for nor liable for injury, loss of limb, death or dismemberment by the residents if negligent or by irresponsible behavior.

Gifts: Any gifts from whatever source received by the hosted family will be considered their personal property.

Termination of agreement: This letter of agreement and contract may be terminated at any time for any cause by action of the vestry or other hosting authority whose signature is found below.

Renewal of agreement: This agreement may be extended through written and signed addendum by action of the vestry.

Required signatures:

Bishop, ecclesiastical authority or diocesan representative _____

Rector, vicar or priest-in-charge _____

Warden(s) of the vestry _____

Vestry representative for the congregation _____

Head of household for the hosted family _____

Date of agreement _____

Notary _____

Copies of the agreement to both parties: Copies of this agreement will be given as soon as possible to both the parish and the hosted family. If the hosted family is not fluent in English, a translation of this agreement will be provided in a language that is familiar to them.

Re-evaluating and updating the plan

It's an important part of recovery to examine and evaluate response to a disaster. The knowledge that is gained may be used to revise a preparedness plan, to make decisions about insurance, construction and communications, and to improve response in case a similar event should occur in the future.

Mitigation

According to the American Red Cross, “direct mitigation consists of the actions and measures that prevent or reduce disaster losses ... These steps are usually taken only once and have long-term effects, thereby reducing the amount of assistance people need time and time again after facing the same disasters over and over.”

The Tennessee Emergency Management Agency Web site defines mitigation as “any step taken to reduce the likelihood of a disaster occurring or, in the event a disaster cannot be prevented, lessening its impact.” It gives as examples of mitigation “keeping homes away from flood plains, engineering bridges to withstand earthquakes, creating and enforcing effective building codes to protect property from hurricanes – and more.”



If individuals, families, the parish and the community must travel through the rescue, relief and recovery phases of a disaster, try to note improvements to the plan and to parish processes that could help ease stress should another disaster ever occur.

Distribution

As part of the initial evaluation process, distribute the completed disaster plan to key lay leadership in the parish. Conduct an experiential exercise as part of the review session with wardens and vestry, which will help them to understand the importance of making and later updating this plan for the parish.

When finalized, share the plan with the diocesan response team and with local law enforcement and the local emergency center. Review and update the parish disaster plan once a year and then redistribute it.

Date parish plan was first sent to diocesan office, and dates later revisions were sent:

Annual review date set for parish plan:

Date plan was first sent to local law enforcement, and dates later revisions were sent:

Disasters

Prepare and Respond



Part 3 Individual and Family Preparedness

Individual and family preparedness

Previous sections of this manual addressed activities necessary to guard the corporate life of the parish. Using this section, response team members can function as role models in the congregation by planning for the protection of their own family members, and by helping other parishioners to do so as well.

This section of the preparedness manual also offers information for families and individuals to consider in the event of an evacuation. In addition to the areas noted below, it discusses issues related to food, water, pets, safety and post-disaster cleanup. It also highlights concerns about disaster-related stress.

Five ways to prepare

The American Red Cross has identified five ways families and individuals can prepare for disasters and other emergencies:

Make a plan: Meet with family members to discuss possible threats to the residence and the neighborhood. Designate a place to meet if evacuation is necessary, and designate an out-of-town contact family members would call if the household is separated. Learn how to use a fire extinguisher and how to shut off home utilities. Consider how pets will be cared for, because most shelters cannot accept animals. Practice emergency drills.

Build ‘go’ kits: Include enough supplies on which all family members can survive for at least three days. Kits should contain non-perishable food, bottled water, first aid supplies, medications and pet supplies. Especially important are flashlights and a battery-operated radio, plus extra batteries for both. Keep supplies in backpacks so they will be quickly available if the family should need to evacuate. See the next page for suggested kit contents, and for other considerations.

Get trained: The Red Cross offers many courses for emergency preparedness, including CPR/First Aid for adults, children and infants. Visit the Red Cross web site (www.redcross.org) for a list of courses, or contact your local chapter. Other organizations listed in Part 5 of this manual may also offer training, or you may know of other opportunities within your community.

Volunteer: The Red Cross and other service organizations rely on volunteers, particularly following a disaster, and those who have received special training are especially valuable. This section of the manual includes information about volunteering in the wake of a disaster, including individual safety considerations and sample forms.

Give blood: The Red Cross always needs blood, but the need grows especially acute following a disaster. Check your local phone book for regional blood centers to make a donation of whole blood, plasma or other blood components. Be aware that donors who have rare blood types will be desperately needed in the event of a disaster.

'Ready-to-go' kits:

Each kit outlined on this page and the next one may be contained in a standard backpack; quality packs constructed of 600-denier polyester with water-repellent vinyl backing and padded back straps are advised.



Each kit list represents a starting point; individuals may want to adjust kit contents depending on the size and projected needs of their own households.

Several types of kits are identified here. The smaller ones may be contained in fanny packs and then stored together within a larger household kit, or each family member may be responsible for his or her own kit.

Feel free to adapt these lists to what will work best given the geographical location and its anticipated disaster types, as well as the needs of individual household members.

Safety Kit

- Waterproof flashlight with extended shelf life
- Non-perishable food such as energy bars and canned goods with pop-tops
- Emergency drinking water, such as bottles of still spring water
- Signal whistle
- disposable respirators
- protective waterproofed or rubberized gloves
- Cotton/leather industrial gloves with elasticized cuffs
- Heavy plastic sheeting for constructing a makeshift shelter
- Rain poncho with drawstring and hood visor
- Mylar blankets
- Hand-warmer packets
- Ice pack
- Safety vests
- Reflective arm bands
- Multi-function tool (pliers, knife, screwdrivers, saw, bottle opener)
- Radio/flashlight/compass on lanyard
- Extra radio batteries
- Disposable carbon monoxide detector
- Duct tape
- WD-40 or similar lubricating spray

NOTE: Fanny packs keep essentials such as cash, ID and keys close at hand but out also of your way.

First Aid Kit

- Guide to performing basic first aid
- Tweezers
- Bandage strips
- Gauze pads
- Adhesive tape
- Safety pins
- Antiseptic wipes
- Waterless sanitizing wipes
- Alcohol wipes
- Ice pack
- Acetaminophen pain reliever tablets or capsules
- Antihistamines
- Chewable digestive aids
- Mylar blanket

Vital Information Kit

- Photocopies of bank, insurance and employment information
- Medical records and current prescriptions
- Family birth certificates
- Extended family contact information
- Photographs of individual family members
- Passports or other ID cards
- Note pad with vinyl cover
- Mechanical pencil
- Waterproof pen
- Disposable digital camera

Personal Kit

Complete change of clothing including:
long trousers
long-sleeved shirt
T-shirts to layer
athletic socks
heavy shoes or boots, comfortable for walking, with extra shoe/boot laces
hat or baseball cap
rain poncho
light jacket
bandana or cloth handkerchief
laundry bag
shower shoes
Extra eyeglasses/contacts
Prescription medications
Bible, small Book of Common Prayer
Cash
Particle mask

Toiletry kit

Insect repellent
Sunscreen
Sewing kit with safety pins
Waterless sanitizing wipes
Toilet paper
Toothbrush and toothpaste
Travel-sized tissue pack
Anti-perspirant
Feminine hygiene products
Soap and container
Comb/brush
Razor
Nail clippers
Foot powder

When evacuation becomes necessary

A disaster can strike with little or no warning, providing local authorities scant time to issue an evacuation order. In the absence of evacuation instructions from local authorities, evacuate if danger threatens. Use pre-designated evacuation routes and let others know the final destination.

- **Listen to a battery-powered radio** and follow local instructions. If instructions are to evacuate immediately, gather the household and go. If instructions are for staggered evacuation – as preparation for a hurricane, for example – there will be time to gather water, food, clothing, emergency supplies, insurance and financial records.

- **Change into sturdy shoes** and clothing that provides some protection, such as long pants, long-sleeved shirt, jacket and a cap.

- **Turn off** the house's main water valve and electricity if instructed to do so.

- **Take one car** per household when evacuating to keep household members together and reduce traffic congestion and delay. Leave early enough to avoid being trapped by severe weather.

- **Follow evacuation routes** as recommended. Do not take shortcuts; they may be blocked. Be alert for washed-out roads and bridges. Do not drive into flooded areas. Stay away from downed power lines.

- **Let others know** the final destination.



Follow
evacuation
routes as
recommended.
Do not take
shortcuts; they
may be blocked.

Emergencies in high-rise buildings

- **Plan in advance** – know several routes out of the building in case the first exit choice is blocked.
- **Listen for instructions** from authorities, and do as they say.
- **Do not use elevators.** Stay to the right while going down stairwells to allow emergency workers to come up the stairs.
- **Take an emergency supply kit**, unless there is reason to believe it has been contaminated.
- **Move away from exterior walls** if unable to exit. Shelter under a desk or near other sturdy furniture and away from windows and glass, file cabinets, bookshelves or other things that might shatter or fall.

Taking care of animals

Disaster disrupts and affects everything in its path, including pets, livestock and wildlife. For more information, contact the Humane Society of the United States at 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20037, Attn: Disaster Services Program or by phone at 202-452-1100 or online at www.hsus.org/disaster.

Family pets

Pets should be included in any household disaster plan, because they depend on their owners for their safety and well-being. If evacuation becomes necessary, do not leave pets behind; they may not survive, or they may wander away and become lost.

- **Find out which hotels and motels** allow pets. With the exception of service animals, pets typically are not permitted in emergency shelters for health reasons.

- **Some animal shelters** will provide care for pets during emergency and disaster situations, but they should be used as a last resort. Ask friends and family to help, or keep pets nearby. Most boarding facilities require veterinary records to prove vaccinations are current. Contact several in the area to check requirements and services, and note a few that are farther away in case local facilities are closed.



- **Pets should have identification tags** securely fastened to their collars. Keep a current photo of a pet with family papers; it will assist in identification if needed.

- **Make a pet disaster kit.** Include food, water, medications, veterinary records, litter box, can opener, food dishes, first aid kit and other needed supplies. Tuck in an information sheet noting each pet's name and any behavior problems, and give the kit to someone who agrees to take on responsibility for a pet during a disaster.

- **In case a pet should become agitated** during a tense emergency situation, have available a secure carrier or leash to restrain it.

- **Call the local emergency management office** or animal shelter for further information.

Large animals

If large animals such as horses or cattle are on the property, be sure to make preparations before a disaster strikes.

- **Some form of identification** is needed for all animals.
- **Evacuate animals** whenever possible. Map out primary and secondary routes to evacuation destinations in advance; these locations should be prepared with, or ready to obtain, food, water, veterinary care and handling equipment. Vehicles and trailers needed for transporting and supporting each type of animal should be available along with experienced handlers and drivers. Allow animals a chance to become accustomed to vehicular travel so they are less frightened during an emergency and are easier to move.

- **The decision** to shelter or turn large animals outside should be based on the disaster type, quality and location of shelter and the risks of harm or injury that might occur if they are permitted to run free.



Evacuate animals whenever possible.

Wildlife

Disaster and life-threatening situations will exacerbate the unpredictable nature of wild animals. To protect household members, learn how to deal with wildlife.

- **Do not approach** or attempt to help a stranded or injured wild animal. Do not corner it. Wild animals will feel threatened and may endanger themselves by dashing off into floodwaters, fire or another unsafe area. Contact the local animal control office or animal shelter.

- **Secure all food supplies** from rats and other wildlife.
- **Animal carcasses** can present serious health risks. Contact local animal control authorities to remove any animal carcasses or contact the local emergency management office or health department for other specific help and instructions.

- **If an animal bites** a family member, seek immediate medical attention. Health departments can provide information on the types of local wildlife that may carry rabies.

- **For a snake bite**, try to accurately identify the type of snake so that, if poisonous, the correct anti-venom can be administered. Do not cut the wound or attempt to suck the venom out. See page 10 of this section for more information.



Food, water and first aid

Safety should be the highest priority if unable to leave a disaster zone. But personal safety isn't limited to avoidance of obvious hazards such as downed power lines; contaminated water and increased insect populations bring their own dangers. General concerns are noted in the next few pages. For additional hazards specific to particular types of disasters, see Part 4 of this manual.

Personal safety

- **Drink lots of clean water** and take frequent breaks from activity. Set a manageable pace – stress is wearing, and it's easy to overdo without realizing it.

- **Debris-filled streets are dangerous.** Walk or drive cautiously. Snakes and rodents may be a hazard. Washouts may weaken road and bridge structures, which could collapse under a vehicle's weight.

- **Before entering a building,** be certain it's not in danger of collapsing. Turn off any outside gas lines, open windows and allow any gas to escape before spending time inside. Use a battery-operated flashlight instead of an open flame as a light source.

- **Wear protective clothing** on legs, arms, feet and hands while cleaning up debris. Heavy socks and at least ankle-high waterproof boots with steel toes will provide a high level of safety. Wear rubber gloves while scrubbing flood-damaged interiors and furniture. Shower after each workday. Do not store laundered clothing with clothing that has been worn.

- **Always wash hands** with soap and water that has been boiled and cooled or disinfected. Wash hands before preparing or eating food, after using the bathroom or changing a diaper, after handling uncooked food, after handling garbage, after tending to someone who is sick or injured, after participating in flood cleanup activities and after handling articles contaminated with floodwaters or sewage. Keep hands and fingers away from the face and ears. Cut fingernails short; use a stiff brush to clean them. Keep any cuts or open sores as clean and dry as possible and apply antibiotic ointment to reduce the risk of infection.

Food safety

Storm-damaged foods may not be safe to eat. If there is a question about the safety of any item, dispose of it. Otherwise, keep the following points in mind:

- **Destroy foods** if they have been covered by floodwaters.

- **Foods in sealed cans** not fouled by industrial waste may be safe to eat if the cans don't have bulges or leaks, but first disinfect the cans before opening them: Remove labels and wash the containers with soap or detergent; rinse in a chlorine bleach solution using two tablespoons of household laundry bleach to each gallon of water; then rinse containers in clean water, dry and re-label them. The cans also may be sterilized by covering them with water and boiling for at least 10 minutes. Save liquids from canned vegetables to substitute for water in cooked dishes. Juices from canned fruits can be used as salad dressing or as a beverage.

- **In the event of a power failure,** frozen or refrigerated foods warmed to above 40° F for two to three hours may not be safe to eat. Once-frozen foods which have thawed completely should be cooked and eaten immediately or discarded. After cooking, items may be refrozen. Frozen foods that have partially thawed and still have ice crystals may be safely refrozen. Breads can be

refrozen as well as fruits and vegetables that are still at or below 40° F. Do not refreeze frozen dinners that have thawed. Foods in a freezer without power may stay frozen from one to three days if the freezer door has remained closed; the freezer is large, mostly full and well insulated; and the outdoor temperature is moderate.

- **Dry ice** may be placed in a top-opening freezer on boards or heavy paper atop packages. Plan for 2 1/2 to three pounds of dry ice per cubic foot of space. More will be needed in an upright freezer, because dry ice should be placed on each shelf. Don't handle dry ice with bare hands; it can cause burns.

- **Get food safety information** from the local health department or County Extension Office, or call the USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline, (800-535-4555, 10 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. EST weekdays). Protect household members by cordially refusing donations of home-cooked foods during this uncertain time.

Water safety

After a major storm producing widespread damage such as a hurricane or a tornado, assume that water sources are contaminated until proven safe. Purify all water used for drinking, cooking and for washing dishes. Also purify the water used for washing hands, body and any kitchen and bathroom surfaces. Always use clean or purified water to wash any parts of the body that have come in contact with surfaces contaminated by flood waters.

- **Water in pipes** is safe to drink if the valve on the main water line was closed before flood conditions occurred.

- **Do not use water** that has a dark color, an odor or contains floating material.

- **Use chlorine or iodine** in tablet, crystal or drop form to disinfect water. It may be found in stores catering to hikers and campers, or in drugstores. Follow product directions carefully or use *one* of the following methods:

1. Boil at a rolling boil for 10 minutes *or*
2. Add eight drops of liquid chlorine bleach (such as Clorox) per gallon of water (about 1/8 tsp – this would make a puddle the size of a dime). Make sure the bleach has no active ingredient other than 4 percent to 6 percent sodium hypochlorite. (Household bleach is acceptable, as long as it is a pure bleach product, without additives such as soap, detergent, or perfumes.) Mix the bleach and water thoroughly. Let it stand for 30 minutes. The water should still have a slight chlorine odor. If it does not, add another dose of chlorine and let stand for another 15 minutes *or*
3. Add 20 drops of 2 percent iodine per gallon of clear water or 40 drops per gallon of cloudy water. Household iodine used for first aid purposes may be used to purify water, though it can cause the water to have an off-taste. Let the water stand for 20 to 30 minutes. If the water is below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, wait at least an hour to use it *or*
4. Add water purification tablets according to directions on the package. These tablets can be bought at most drug and sporting goods stores.

Purify all water used for drinking, cooking and for washing dishes.



Basic first aid

When encountering someone who is injured, make sure it is safe to approach, then check the victim for unconsciousness and life-threatening conditions, such as not breathing or severe bleeding. Such conditions require immediate care by trained responders. Call 911 or shout for help.



If an injured person is bleeding, apply a dressing and press firmly against the wound.

If there is no other immediate source of assistance, wash hands with soap and water before and after giving care; use disposable gloves and breathing barriers; and avoid direct contact with blood and other body fluids.

- **If the injured person is bleeding**, apply a dressing and press firmly against the wound. If bleeding is extreme, squeeze the artery against bone at a pressure point – for a hand, the inside of the wrist; for an arm, the inside of the upper arm; for a leg, the crease in the groin. If blood soaks through a dressing, do not remove it but instead add another and continue applying pressure. Elevate the injured area above the level of the heart only if no broken bones are apparent.

- **Treat a burn** with large amounts of water, then cover it with a dry, clean dressing or cloth.

- **To control swelling** and reduce pain, apply ice or a cold pack.

- **To treat shock**, cover the injured person against a chill or try to prevent overheating, but do not give food or drink.

- **If it is necessary to move the victim** because the scene is unsafe, try to immobilize the body part that is injured.

Insect bites: Though public health authorities will work to control the spread of any diseases transmitted by mosquitoes, including

West Nile virus, the presence of excess water will encourage mosquito breeding.

- **Avoid being outdoors** when mosquitoes are feeding, mostly at dusk and dawn.

- **When outdoors**, wear clothing that covers most of the skin.

- **Use insect repellants** containing the chemical DEET, picaridin or oil lemon eucalyptus.

DEET is a powerful substance that will dissolve plastics and similar materials, and its use is not recommended on children under 2 months of age.

- **Keep infants indoors** or under mosquito netting.

Snake bites: Learn to identify nonpoisonous and poisonous snakes native to the area.

Information on snake identification can be obtained from the County Extension Office or from the state wildlife department.

- **Never step over logs** or other obstacles unless you can see the other side. Watch for snakes sunning on fallen trees, limbs and other debris. When encountering a snake, step back and allow the animal to proceed on its way. Snakes are usually not fast-moving animals, and a person can easily retreat from the snake's path.

- **When removing debris**, wear snake-proof boots at least 10 inches high and/or snake

leggings. Be cautious about placement of hands and feet, and if possible, don't slide fingers under debris to move it. Do remove debris from around a house as soon as possible; it attracts rodents that snakes feed on and also provides shelter for the snakes. Vegetation should be kept closely mowed.

- **Openings 1/4 inch and larger** should be sealed to block out snakes. Check corners of doors and windows, around water pipes and electrical service. Holes in masonry foundations should be sealed with mortar, and holes in wooden buildings can be sealed with fine 1/8-inch mesh hardware cloth and/or sheet metal.

- **If a snake is found indoors**, try to isolate it. To remove a nonpoisonous snake, pin it down behind the head with a long forked stick, and then scoop it up with a shovel or flat-blade shovel and take it outdoors. If uncomfortable about removing the snake, seek someone within the community, such as a wildlife conservation officer, to do it.

- **Never attempt to kill a poisonous snake** with an instrument that presents a target within the snake's striking range – no more than one-half its length. If it's necessary to kill a snake, club it with a long stick, rod or other tool. If bitten by a poisonous snake, don't try to treat the bite. Note the snake's identifying characteristics and go immediately to the nearest hospital for treatment.

Disaster-related stress

The emotional toll that disaster brings can sometimes be even more devastating than the financial strains of damage and loss of home, business, or personal property.

Everyone who sees or experiences a disaster is affected by it in some way. It is normal to feel anxious about personal safety and that of family members and close friends.

People have different needs and different ways of coping. Profound sadness, grief and anger are normal reactions to an abnormal event. Acknowledging feelings helps speed recovery, and focusing on strengths and abilities aids in healing.

Children and older adults are of special concern in the aftermath of disasters. Even individuals who experience a disaster "secondhand" through exposure to extensive media coverage may be affected.

Contact local faith-based organizations, voluntary agencies or professional counselors for counseling. Additionally, FEMA and state and local governments of the affected area may provide crisis counseling assistance. Accepting help from community programs and resources is healthy.

The Episcopal Church's Office of the Bishop Suffragan for Chaplaincies – on the web at www.ecusa-chaplain.org – prepared a DVD following the 9/11 terrorist attacks, "What to Do Next When a Disaster Strikes." It includes video segments and other resources that may help a parish team to understand how people react to a disaster and to consider appropriate responses and helping behaviors.



Recognize the signs

When adults exhibit the following symptoms during a disaster, they may need crisis counseling or stress management assistance:

- Difficulty concentrating or communicating thoughts.
- Difficulty sleeping.
- Difficulty maintaining balance in their lives.
- Low threshold of frustration.
- Increased use of drugs/alcohol.
- Limited attention span.
- Poor work performance.
- Headaches/stomach problems.
- Tunnel vision/muffled hearing.
- Disorientation or confusion.
- Reluctance to leave home.
- Depression, sadness.
- Feelings of hopelessness.
- Mood swings and bouts of crying.
- Overwhelming guilt and self-doubt.
- Fear of crowds, strangers or being alone.

Ways to ease the pain

Don't expect normalcy to be instantly restored. Realize that emotions and moods may change unexpectedly, and accept that restoration of emotional equilibrium, much like the damaged surroundings, will take time.

- Determine what's really important, keeping in mind that one person's top priority may be different from that of friends, neighbors and loved ones.
- Talk with someone about feelings, perhaps a professional counselor who deals with post-disaster stress.
- Take steps to promote healing: eat healthy, rest, exercise, relax and meditate. Be aware of the tendency to resort to bad habits when stress is present.
- Refocus on the big picture, instead of the little details and the little problems, to gain a sense of competency and help keep the situation in perspective.
- Try to have extra patience with those who are most valued. Although they're going through the same trauma, each person will show the stress differently and will heal at his or her own pace.
- Maintain a normal family and daily routine, limiting demanding responsibilities on self and family.
- Spend time with family and friends.
- Participate in memorials.
- Use existing support networks of family, friends and faith communities.
- Ensure readiness for future events by restocking disaster supply kits and updating the family disaster plan. Performing these positive actions can provide a measure of comfort.

Help children cope

Disasters can leave children feeling frightened, confused, and insecure. Whether a child has experienced trauma, has seen coverage of a disaster on television or has heard it discussed by adults, it is important for parents and teachers to be informed and ready to help if stress reactions occur.

Children may respond to disaster by demonstrating fears, sadness or behavioral problems. Younger children may return to earlier behavior patterns, such as bedwetting, sleep problems and separation anxiety. Older children may display anger, aggression or withdrawal, or they may begin to have problems in school.

News coverage related to a disaster may elicit fear, confusion and anxiety in children. This is particularly true for large-scale disasters or a terrorist event where significant property damage and loss of life has occurred. Younger children who see repeated images of an event may believe the event is recurring over and over. If parents allow children to watch television or use the Internet where images or news about the disaster are shown, the parents should be with them to encourage communication and provide explanations.

How a child copes with disaster or emergencies is often tied to the way parents cope, because a child can detect an adult's emotional state. Parents and adults can make disasters less traumatic for children by taking steps to manage their own feelings and ways of coping.

In most cases, symptoms usually diminish over time. For those who experienced disaster, reminders such as high winds, smoke, cloudy skies, sirens or other reminders may cause distress. Any prior history with a traumatic event or other severe stress may contribute to these feelings.

Most children share some common reactions to a disaster or traumatic event, according to their age:

Birth through 2 years – When children are pre-verbal and experience a trauma, they do not have the words to describe the event or their feelings. However, they can retain memories of particular sights, sounds or smells. Infants may react to trauma by being irritable, crying more than usual or wanting to be held and cuddled. The biggest influence on children of this age is how their parents cope. As children get older, their play may involve acting out elements of the traumatic event that was seemingly forgotten.

Preschool (3 through 6 years) – Preschool children often feel helpless and powerless in the face of an overwhelming event. Because they lack the ability to protect themselves or others, they feel intense fear and insecurity about being separated from caregivers. Preschoolers cannot grasp the concept of permanent loss. In weeks following a traumatic event, their play activities may re-enact the incident repeatedly.

School age (7 through 10 years) – The school-age child can understand the permanence of loss. Some children become intensely preoccupied with the details of a traumatic event and want

How
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parents cope.



to talk about it often. Children may hear inaccurate information from peers at school, and their preoccupation with the event can interfere with their ability to concentrate on schoolwork. They may display sadness, generalized fear or specific fears of the disaster happening again, guilt over action or inaction during the disaster, anger that the event was not prevented or fantasies of being a rescuer.

Pre-adolescence to adolescence (11 through 18 years) – Older children have a more sophisticated understanding of disasters, and their responses are similar to those seen in adults. Teenagers may become involved in dangerous, risk-taking behaviors, such as reckless driving, or alcohol or drug use. They may become fearful of leaving home and avoid previous levels of activities. Much of adolescence is focused on moving out into the world. After a trauma, the view of the world can seem more dangerous and unsafe. A teenager may feel overwhelmed by intense emotions and yet feel unable to discuss them with others.



Children's reactions are influenced by the behavior, thoughts and feelings of adults. Adults should encourage children and adolescents to share thoughts and feelings, and they should attempt to clarify any misunderstandings about risk and danger. Maintain a sense of calm by listening to children's concerns and answering questions and by discussing concrete plans for future safety.

Decide what level of information a particular child needs, given his or her age and level of maturity. If a younger child has difficulty expressing feelings, encourage him or her to draw a picture or tell a story of what happened. Ways to reassure a child include:

- **Personal contact** – hug and soothe children with touch. Spend time with them. The presence of an adult that is important in his or her life will be a comfort to a child.
- **Factual information** – calmly talk about the disaster and describe recovery plans and plans for ensuring future safety.
- **Listen** – encourage children to talk about their feelings. Understand that children, like adults, will have a range of reactions to disasters.
- **Re-establish routines** – schedules for work, school, play, meals and rest are familiar and can be soothing. Assigning them specific chores will help them feel they are contributing to the restoration of family and community life. Encourage children to help update a family disaster plan. Praise and recognize responsible behavior.

If a child continues to exhibit stress, if the reactions worsen over time or if they cause interference with daily behavior at school, at home or with other relationships, seek professional help from the child's primary care physician, a mental health provider specializing in children's needs or a member of the clergy.

Post-disaster programs for children

- **Camp Noah** is a weeklong, faith-based day camp offered for elementary school-aged children (grades K-6) who experienced a disaster at least one year ago. It is staffed by trained camp counselors and is supported by mental health professionals. Camp Noah combines disaster recovery support for children with fun-filled recreation to form a unique and healing experience.

For more information from Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota about setting up a

Camp Noah in your area or assembling a volunteer team to serve disaster-impacted children, contact Cindy Johnson (cindy.johnson@lssmn.org or 651-969-2368) director of Camp Noah, or Kara VerHage (kara.verhage@lssmn.org or 651-969-2345), program manager of Camp Noah.

- **God's Can Do Kids!** is a four-session program designed to help K-8 youth who have been affected by a disaster to connect with God, deal with their fears, find relief from stress and build practical skills. Each session includes a skit, a Bible story lesson and an art activity.

- **Gearing up – Renew U!** has the same purpose as “God's Can Do Kids!,” but “Gearing Up” is designed for ages 14-18 (grades nine through 12), and it is presented in a daylong format.

For more information about God's Can Do Kids! or Gearing Up – Renew U!, contact Hal Shope (atnm@allthingsnewministry.org or 404.680-6860); he is director of All Things New Ministry.

Safely cleaning up after a disaster



Electrical safety

Beware of electrical hazards. Stay away from loose or dangling power lines, and report them immediately to proper authorities. If a residential service wire is connected to a downed feeder line at the road, it must be considered live and dangerous at the box.

- **Be sure all electric and gas services are turned off** at the main before entering buildings for the first time following a disaster.
- **Don't turn on** any lights or appliances until an electrician has checked the system for short circuits.
- **Electric motors** in appliances that have been in floodwaters should be thoroughly cleaned and reconditioned before they are put back into service.

Generator safety

Never use a generator indoors, including in homes, garages, basements, crawl spaces and other enclosed or partially enclosed areas, even with ventilation. Always locate a generator unit outdoors, on a dry surface, away from any vents or doors that will allow carbon monoxide to seep indoors.

- **Carbon monoxide** is an invisible, odorless, tasteless gas, and it is highly poisonous. Opening doors and windows or using fans will not prevent carbon monoxide build-up. Be aware of these CO poisoning symptoms: fatigue, weakness, chest pains (especially in those with heart disease), shortness of breath upon exertion, nausea, vomiting, headaches, confusion, lack of coordination, impaired vision, loss of consciousness. If any of these symptoms are present, get to fresh air *right away*. Neglecting treatment can be deadly.

- **If there is a poisoning emergency**, call your local Poison Center. If a victim has collapsed or is not breathing, call 911 or find other qualified emergency assistance immediately.

Sewage contamination

Flood waters may be contaminated with sewage, and when they recede, the contamination remains. Proper cleaning and disinfecting procedures are recommended to prevent illness:

- **Wear protective clothing** such as rubber boots and waterproof gloves.
- **Clean household surfaces** such as walls and hard-surfaced floors with soap and water and disinfect with a solution of 1/4 cup of bleach in one gallon of water. Do not mix ammonia cleansers with bleach as toxic vapors will form.
- **Wash all linens and clothing** in hot water, or dry clean them.
- **Discard items** that cannot be washed or dry cleaned, including mattresses, carpeting, wall coverings and upholstered furniture.
- **When cleanup is finished**, thoroughly dry all items to prevent the growth of mold.

Chain saw safety

Chain saws can be great labor-saving tools, especially for brush cleanup after a major storm. But a chain saw is a highly dangerous tool! Read the owner's manual before operating one for the first time. Note especially how to check and adjust chain tension, which is vital for safe operation. Get more information about specific operations from a saw dealer, a book or video or from an experienced operator.



- **Never allow a child** to use a chain saw.
- **To clear small branches**, use a hand saw or axe.
- **Wear protective equipment:** safety glasses or goggles; heavy-duty, non-slip gloves; sturdy non-slip shoes; hearing protection; close-fitting, long-sleeved shirt and pants (nothing loose or ragged); and a hardhat.
- **Engage the chain guard** when the saw is not in use.
- **Carry the saw** alongside with the cutting bar and chain to the rear and to the outside. Never carry a chain saw in the passenger area of a vehicle. Keep the chain sharp; dull chains can bind and cause accidents.
- **Mix fuel and oil** as recommended by the manufacturer, and fuel the chain saw only when cool to the touch. Always fuel in a clear area away from debris. If the fuel can has no spout, use a funnel, and wipe the saw clean of any spilled fuel. Never smoke while fueling.
- **Start the saw** while holding it firmly on the ground 10 feet or more away from the fueling area. In a clear, debris-free area, brace the saw with a foot through the rear handle and one hand on the top handle. Pull the starter cord with the other hand.
- **Keep both hands on the saw** when cutting. Saw with the lower part of the bar close to the bumper, not on the top near the nose. Maintain high saw speed when entering or leaving a cut. If the nose of the saw contacts an obstruction, be aware that it may kick back. Do not reach above shoulder-height or beyond the center of balance to cut. Do not cut from a ladder.
- **Take frequent breaks** and stay hydrated when using a chain saw; accidents are more likely to occur when an operator tires.

Ladder safety

When purchasing a ladder consider getting the highest rating of 1A or 300 lbs. limit. The most versatile material for a ladder is fiberglass. Wood deteriorates when used outdoors.

- **Inspect a ladder** every time it is set up for use. Check for any visible defects or wear and that it is correctly anchored and properly positioned.
- **The proper angle** for an extension ladder is achieved when the ladder base is one-quarter the height of the wall away from the wall.
- **Never over-reach** to either side while on a ladder. A good rule is to keep a belt buckle between a ladder's vertical rails.
- **If electrical hazards** including power lines are in the vicinity, do not use a ladder, even if it is thought to be constructed of a non-conductive material.

Roof safety

Wait to make roof repairs until its surface is dry – a wet roof may be slippery.

- **Wear rubber-soled shoes** or boots, which provide better traction than leather-soled boots.
- **Wear a safety harness** on a steeply pitched roof, and be sure to tie it securely to a fall-resistant device.
- **Install temporary wood cleats** for toe-holds by nailing 2"x 4" wood cleats or adjustable roof jacks to the roof. Remove the cleats or roof jacks when the work is complete.
- **Keep the work area clean** by frequently sweeping up sawdust, wood, shingle particles and other kinds of dirt.
- **Be aware of tripping hazards.** Look for and remove any tools, electric cords and other loose items that might cause a fall.

Stocking a tool trailer

At least two dioceses in Province IV have purchased and stocked tool trailers or vans, and they are kept ready to travel to the scene of a disaster.

The Diocese of Mississippi joined with the Lutheran churches in its area to stock two trailers, which were used following hurricane Katrina.

The Diocese of the Central Gulf Coast specifies that its trailer travel with a convoy of volunteers to do the work and to hold church for disaster victims, reaffirming God's presence even in turmoil. The diocese recommends volunteers receive at least a three-hour training course in crisis management, which is designed to enable the volunteers to care for both disaster victims and first responders.

Kee a belt buckle between a ladder's vertical rails.



Both dioceses recommend that a tool trailer include a detailed inventory of its contents. A checklist of approved procedures is helpful for keeping the trailer in ready condition. Some of the requirements: check the inventory before and after use and note broken or lost items; replace used items, including supplies of gas and oil; and drain gas and oil from tools after use. Also helpful is a description of how individuals can donate items for the trailer.

The following list gives categories of items stocked in the Mississippi and/or Central Gulf Coast trailers. Quantities of items in any trailer will of course depend on the size of trailer being stocked. The actual items will vary depending on the most frequent type of disaster response.

Tool trailer inventory suggestions:

Generator	Sanders and sandpaper to fit
Air compressor with hoses, attachments	Trowels
Pressure washer	Hand files
Water hoses with nozzles and sprayers	Levels in various lengths
Wet/dry shop vacuum	String level, water level
Heavy-duty extension cords and electrical outlet strips	Snap string with chalk
Saw horses	Tape measures
Wheelbarrow and hand truck, with spare tires	Stud finder
Ladders	Wood chisels
Submersible sump pump, with hoses	Putty knives
Heat gun	Scrapers
Come-along	Wire and metal cutters
Sledge hammer	Wall board panel carry
Hammers	Steel cable
Drills	Climbing rope
Sets of drill bits, paddle bits, and screwdriver bits	String trimmer
Door hardware set kit	Lawn mower
Hand screwdrivers, Phillips and slotted	Straw and push brooms
Screw setters	Leaf and lawn rakes
Screw and nail guns	Flat and rounded shovels
Staple gun	Pick axe
Set of wrenches	Lopping shears
Pipe wrench	Extension tree pruner
Bar clamps	Padlocks
Bolt cutter	Safety cones
Crow bars, pry bars, wrecking bars	Fire extinguisher
Hand saws, including hacksaws and wallboard saws	First aid kits
Circular, reciprocating, sabre and mitre saws, with extra blades	Eye and ear protection
Chain saw, with sharpener and extra chain	Dust masks
Work lights and extra bulbs	Knee pads
Squeegees	Knit work gloves
T-squares and framing squares	Waterproofed heavy work gloves
Utility knives	Rubber gloves
	Water cooler and cups
	Cleaning supplies
	Stock of clean rags

Volunteering for relief efforts

The American Red Cross describes itself as “a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.” Indeed, volunteers are said to make up 96 percent of the work force of this organization that responds annually to more than 70,000 disasters.

Volunteers are the lifeblood of any humanitarian organization, whether secular or faith-based. In the case of disaster relief, volunteers give their time and energy to help strangers return to some semblance of a normal life. Episcopal Relief and Development (www.er-d.org) describes how disaster victims around the world have been helped by Episcopalians.

Here in Province IV, hurricane Katrina pounded the Gulf Coast in August 2005, and disaster-relief volunteers continue to do good work on victims’ behalf in the dioceses of Louisiana and Mississippi:

- For information about volunteer needs in Louisiana, go online to www.odr.edola.org/ or contact Pete Nunnally (504-259-1417 or pnunnally@edola.org).
- To volunteer in Mississippi, visit www.campcoastcare.com or contact Michael Magargel (228-452-1217 or mmagargel@lesm.org).



Useful forms

Dioceses have created a variety of forms to give information to volunteers and to help keep them safe as they venture into areas turned upside down by disaster. Those that follow are based on forms in use in the Diocese of the Central Gulf Coast; they may be adapted as needed.

Episcopal Diocese of _____

Disaster Response Team

POWER TOOL INFORMATION AND DISCLAIMER FORM

The Episcopal Disaster Response Team is happy to loan you this power equipment so you do not have to purchase it during these difficult times. We hope it will be useful to you during your rebuilding.

However, we want you to understand the conditions for the use of the equipment. We will assume that the individuals using this equipment know how to operate it; therefore Episcopal Disaster Response Team assumes no responsibility for any injury or accident which may occur during the operation of this equipment.

I have read and fully understand the above information.

Signature of Recipient _____

Date _____

Address _____

City / State / Zip _____

Telephone _____

Episcopal Diocese of _____

Disaster Response Team

RELEASE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

I, _____, hereby authorize Episcopal Disaster Response (EDR) to release to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and its representatives any information maintained by said agency or agencies relevant for the purposes of providing assistance for my needs caused by _____ of _____ Federal Disaster Declaration for the State of _____, designated FEMA____-DR. The authorization includes the release of information deemed confidential under any Federal or State Privacy Acts.

I, _____, hereby authorize FEMA to release to EDR and its representatives any information maintained by said agency or agencies relevant for the purposes of providing assistance for my needs caused by the Federal Disaster Declaration for the designated FEMA____-DR. The authorization includes the release of information deemed confidential under any Federal or State Privacy Acts.

I further understand that the release of this information does not guarantee that assistance will be provided, but that without the information my case cannot be presented to the committee for consideration.

I have read and fully understand the above information.

Signature of client _____
Head of household

Signature of client _____
Spouse

Date _____

FEMA Control Number and Verification _____

Pre-disaster address _____

City / State / Zip _____

Current address _____

Current telephone _____

Episcopal Diocese of _____

**Disaster Response Team
EQUIPMENT CHECKOUT**

Date _____

Name of borrower _____

Address _____

Telephones - mark (home) (cell) _____

Items loaned by inventory name _____

Staff authorization _____

City _____

Date due back _____

NOTES _____

Date returned _____

Episcopal Diocese of _____

Disaster Response Team

INFORMATION/PHOTO CONSENT TO RELEASE OF INFORMATION

I, _____, of
Name

Address

give permission to the Episcopal Diocese Disaster Response Team to release _____ photo and/or
_____ information regarding: _____

This photo/information will be released to: _____
Organization and name of representative

_____ for the purpose of

The receiving party may not release this photo/information to third parties or use the information or photos other than for the above expressed purposes. This consent expires on

_____, unless otherwise revoked by me in writing
Date
prior to that time.

I have read and fully understand the above information.

Signature of Recipient _____

Date _____

Address _____

City / State / Zip _____

Telephone _____

Episcopal Diocese of _____

**Disaster Response Team
VOLUNTEER SKILLS FORM**

Date _____

Volunteer name _____

Address _____

Telephones - mark (home) (cell) _____

To use your time and talents to the greatest benefit while you are volunteering, please mark your skills by number according to your level of skill/interest in each area:

SKILL/INTEREST LEVEL:

0 = I am unable to do or am not interested in this skill

1 = I don't know how but am willing to learn/try

2 = I have done it before but still need help to do it

3 = I can do a good job by myself

4 = I can do a good job and can guide/teach others

SKILLS:

____ Architecture

____ Carpentry

____ Clean up

____ Concrete

____ Construction layout

____ Drywall Hanging

____ Drywall Finishing

____ Egress window installation

____ Flooring (carpet)

____ Flooring (underlay)

____ Flooring (vinyl)

____ Flooring (other) _____

Type

____ Engineering

____ Framing

____ Heating/cooling

____ Insulation installation

____ Masonry

____ Painting

____ Roofing

Other (please describe): _____

Heavy equipment operation _____
Type of equipment

I am a licensed contractor in the State of _____

I am a licensed electrician in the State of _____

I am a licensed plumber in the State of _____

Episcopal Diocese of _____

Disaster Response Team

INDIVIDUAL VOLUNTEER INTAKE FORM

Date _____

Group and primary contact _____

Group origin address _____

Group origin telephone and fax _____

Arrival date _____ Departure date _____

Volunteer name _____

Volunteer home address _____

Volunteer telephones - mark (home) (cell) _____

Volunteer e-mail _____

Volunteer birthdate _____ Male _____ Female _____

Previous disaster relief experience? No _____ Yes _____ Where? _____

Health issues? Please describe _____

Emergency contact name _____

Emergency contact telephone _____

OFFICE USE (please initial):

_____ Volunteer liability form signed

_____ Skills form returned

Episcopal Diocese of _____

Disaster Response Team

PARTICIPANT LIABILITY RELEASE FORM

I acknowledge and state the following: I have chosen to to perform clean-up/construct work designed to repair _____ damage.

I understand that this work entails a risk of physical injury and often involves hard physical labor, heavy lifting and other strenuous activity, and that some activities may take place on ladders and building framing other than ground level. I certify that I am in good health and physically able to perform this type of work.

I understand that I am engaging in this project at my own risk. I assume all risk and responsibility as well as related costs and expenses for any damage or injury to my property or any personal injury, which I may sustain while involved in this project.

In the event that the supervising disaster organization arranges accommodations, I am aware that I must assume responsibility for payment of said accommodations for myself. In addition, I am responsible for my own food expense. I understand that that the supervising disaster organization is not responsible or liable for my personal effects and property and that its representatives will not provide lock up or security for any items. I will hold the that the supervising disaster organization harmless in the event of theft, or for loss resulting from any source or cause. I further understand that I am to abide by whatever rules and regulations may be in effect for the accommodations at that time.

By my signature, for myself, my estate, and my heirs, I release, discharge, indemnify and forever hold Episcopal Diocese of _____ Disaster Response team members with their officers, agents, servants and employees, harmless from any and all causes of action arising from my participation in this project, including travel or lodging associated therewith, or any damages which may be caused by their own negligence.

Please read before signing, as this constitutes the agreement as a volunteer and the understanding of your working relationship as a volunteer with the Episcopal Diocese of _____ Disaster Response Team.

Volunteer printed name and signature _____

Volunteer home address _____

Volunteer telephones - mark (home) (cell) _____

Volunteer e-mail _____

Emergency contact name _____

Emergency contact telephone _____

Disasters

Prepare and Respond



Part 4 What to do when disaster strikes

Each type of disaster calls for a targeted response. This section offers brief guidance on what to do if a hurricane, tornado or other disaster is predicted. In each case, recommendations have been limited to a single two-sided page to ease photocopying and distribution to the parish or community.

Winter weather

Snowfall and extreme cold can immobilize an entire region. Even areas that normally experience mild winters can be hit with a major snowstorm or extreme cold. The impacts include flooding, storm surge, closed highways, blocked roads, downed power lines and hypothermia victims. Protect the household from the many hazards of winter by planning ahead.



When a winter storm threatens

Prepare to survive without power or outside assistance for at least three days. Assemble a survival kit (see Part 3, page 4) and add winter-specific items such as rock salt to melt ice on walkways, sand to improve traction, snow shovels and other snow removal equipment. Include several days' worth of medicines, drinking water and foods that require no cooking or refrigeration.

Protect the household from the many hazards of winter by planning ahead.

Terms used by weather forecasters

Frost/freeze warning – Below freezing temperatures are expected.

Freezing rain – Rain that freezes when it hits the ground, creating a coating of ice on roads, walkways, trees and power lines.

Sleet – Rain that turns to ice pellets before reaching the ground. Sleet also causes roads to freeze and become slippery.

Winter storm watch – A winter storm is possible in the area.

Winter storm warning – A winter storm is occurring or will soon occur in the area.

Blizzard warning – Sustained winds or frequent gusts to 35 mph or greater and considerable falling or blowing snow – reducing visibility to less than a quarter mile – are expected to prevail for a period of three hours or longer.

Heat source

Power may be interrupted, and a home's source of heat may not function – even a gas furnace requires electricity to operate the blower.

Arrange for emergency heating equipment and fuel, such as a gas fireplace or a wood-burning stove, to keep at least one room of a residence livable.

Keep fire extinguishers on hand, and make sure household members know how to use them. Never burn charcoal indoors.

If a kerosene heater is used, refuel it outdoors, station it indoors at least three feet from flammable objects and maintain ventilation to avoid buildup of toxic fumes.

Winterize a home in advance to extend the life of any emergency fuel supply. Insulate walls and attics; caulk and weather-strip doors and windows; and install storm windows or cover windows with plastic.

Watch for signs of hypothermia

If a loved one experiences uncontrollable shivering, memory loss, disorientation, incoherence, slurred speech, drowsiness or apparent exhaustion, move him or her to a warm, dry location, warm the center of the body first and give warm, non-alcoholic beverages if the victim is conscious. Get medical help as soon as possible.

Winter driving

About 70 percent of winter deaths related to snow and ice occur in automobiles. Consider public transportation if travel is necessary. If traveling by car, stay on main roads, travel during daylight hours and don't travel alone. Inform others of the planned itinerary, and check in regularly.



Winterize each vehicle. Check the battery, antifreeze, wipers and washer fluid, ignition system, thermostat, lights and hazard lights, exhaust system, heater, brakes, defroster, oil level and tires. Keep the gas tank full or nearly so throughout the winter.

A “winter car kit” stored in the vehicle should include a shovel, windshield scraper, battery-powered radio, flashlight with extra batteries, water, snacks, mittens, hat, blanket, tow chain or rope, tire chains, bag of road salt and sand, fluorescent distress flag, booster cables, road maps, emergency flares and a cell phone or two-way radio.

If traveling by car, stay on main roads, travel during daylight hours and don't travel alone.

If the vehicle becomes trapped ...

- Turn on hazard lights and hang a distress flag from the antenna or window. *Remain in the vehicle.* Remember that distances can be distorted by blowing snow, and what seems to be a nearby building may be too far to walk in deep or blowing snow.
- Run the engine and heater about ten minutes each hour to keep warm, opening a window slightly for ventilation to guard against possible carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Clear snow from the exhaust pipe periodically.
- Move around to maintain body heat, but avoid overexertion.
- Huddle with passengers and use any available loose materials to insulate from the cold.
- Drink water for good hydration and only sleep if a passenger is present with whom sleep and wake cycles may be alternated to watch for rescue.
- If the car battery is strong, turning on the interior light at night will help rescuers locate the vehicle.

Extreme heat

A prolonged period of excessive heat, often combined with excessive humidity, is called a *heat wave*. The *heat index* is a number in degrees Fahrenheit that tells how hot it feels when relative humidity is added to the air temperature. Exposure to full sunshine can increase the heat index by 15 degrees.



Heat kills by pushing the human body beyond its limits. Under normal conditions, the body's internal thermostat produces perspiration that evaporates and cools the body. However, in extreme heat and high humidity, evaporation is slowed, and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature.

Conditions that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality. Consequently, people living in urban areas may be at greater risk from the effects of a prolonged heat wave than those living in rural areas. Also, asphalt and concrete store heat longer and gradually release heat at night, which can produce higher nighttime temperatures, known as the "urban heat island effect."

Most heat disorders occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat or has over-exercised for his or her age and physical condition. The elderly, young children and those who are ill or overweight are more likely to succumb to extreme heat.

Heat-induced illness

Sunburn – Skin redness and pain, possible swelling, blisters, fever, headaches. *First Aid:* Take a shower, using soap, to remove oils that may block pores and prevent the body from cooling naturally. If blisters occur, apply dry, sterile dressings and get medical attention.

Heat cramps – Muscular pains and spasms, usually in leg and abdominal muscles, often accompanied by heavy sweating. *First Aid:* Get the victim to a cooler location. Lightly stretch and gently massage affected muscles to relieve spasm. Give sips of up to a half-glass of cool water every 15 minutes. Do not give liquids with caffeine or alcohol. If victim complains of nausea, discontinue liquids.

Heat exhaustion – Heavy sweating, though skin may be cool, pale or flushed; weak pulse; normal body temperature is possible but temperature will likely rise. Fainting or dizziness, nausea or vomiting, exhaustion and headaches are possible. *First Aid:* Get victim to lie down in a cool place and fan him or her. Loosen or remove clothing. Apply cool, wet cloths. Give slow sips of water if victim is conscious – no more than a half-glass every 15 minutes. If nausea occurs, discontinue. If vomiting occurs, seek immediate medical attention.

Heat stroke – Also called sunstroke, heat stroke is life threatening and occurs when the victim's temperature-control system stops working. Body temperature can rise to 105 or more, and brain damage and death may result if the body is not cooled quickly. The skin will be hot, red and dry; the pulse will be rapid but weak; and breathing is likely to be fast but shallow. The victim may lose consciousness. *First Aid:* Heat stroke is a severe medical emergency. Call 911 or get the victim to a hospital immediately. Delay can be fatal.

Combating heat effects

- **Stay indoors** as much as possible. If air conditioning is not available, stay on the lowest floor out of the sunshine and use a circulating or box fan to stir the air. Cover windows that receive morning or afternoon sun with drapes, shades, awnings or louvers. Outdoor awnings or louvers can reduce the heat that enters a home by up to 80 percent. Temporary reflectors, such as aluminum foil-covered cardboard, will reflect heat back outside during brief periods of extreme heat. Consider keeping storm windows up all year, and weather-strip doors and sills to keep cool air in.

- **Use a sunscreen lotion** with a sun protection factor of 30 or greater if being outside is unavoidable. Sunburn slows the skin's ability to cool itself.

- **Dress in loose-fitting clothes** that cover as much skin as possible. Lightweight, light-colored clothing reflects heat and sunlight and helps maintain normal body temperature. Protect the face and head by wearing a wide-brimmed hat.

- **Eat a well-balanced diet** of light and regular meals. Avoid using salt tablets unless directed to do so by a physician.

- **Drink plenty of water** for good hydration, even if thirst isn't present. This is particularly true on days when temperatures reach 90° F and higher. Limit intake of alcoholic beverages; they cause dehydration. Children 12 months and older should be reminded to drink water throughout the day and more on hot days. Healthy infants normally do not need extra water until they are receiving solid foods – check with the pediatrician.

- **Consult a doctor** before increasing liquid intake if medical conditions exist such as epilepsy or heart, kidney or liver disease, or if a fluid-restrictive diet or fluid retention is a consideration.

- **Avoid strenuous work** during the warmest part of the day. Use a buddy system when working in extreme heat, and take frequent breaks.

- **Spend at least two hours per day** in an air-conditioned place. If the home is not air conditioned, consider spending the warmest part of the day in a public building such as a library, movie theater, shopping mall or other community facility.

- **Never leave children** or pets alone in closed vehicles.

- **Check on family**, friends and neighbors who do not have air conditioning and who spend much of their time alone.

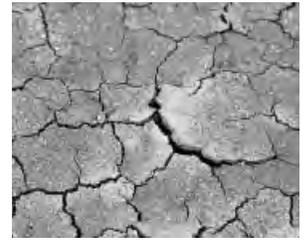
Drought or water shortage

An emergency water shortage can be caused by prolonged drought, poor water supply management or contamination of a surface water supply source or aquifer. The contamination of ground water or an aquifer also may disrupt the use of well water.

A drought is a period of abnormally dry weather that persists long enough to produce serious effects including crop damage and water shortages.

Drought is a silent but very damaging phenomenon that is rarely lethal but enormously destructive. It can ruin local and regional economies that are agricultural and tourism based, and it creates environmental conditions that increase risk of other hazards such as fire, flash flood and landslides.

During water-shortage emergencies, action is important at all levels of society. Individuals can practice water-saving measures to reduce consumption. Cities and towns can ration water. Farmers can change irrigation practices or plant crops that use less water. Factories can alter manufacturing methods.



Drought is a silent but very damaging phenomenon that is rarely lethal but enormously destructive.

Water conservation

- **Never pour water down the drain** when there may be another use for it, such as watering indoor plants or a garden. Don't let the water run while dishwashing, tooth-brushing or shaving.
- **Repair dripping faucets** by replacing washers. One drop per second wastes 2,700 gallons of water per year.
- **Consider purchasing a low-volume toilet** that uses less water, or install a toilet displacement device to cut down on the amount of water needed to flush.
- **Replace showerheads** with low-flow versions. Further reduce use by turning on the water to get wet, turning it off to soap and turning it on again to rinse. Catch rinse water by placing a bucket in the shower, and then use the water for houseplants. Do not take baths; they use far more water than showers.
- **Hand wash dishes** by filling two containers—one with soapy water and the other with rinse water containing a small amount of chlorine bleach.
- **Operate automatic dishwashers** and clothes washers only when they are fully loaded. Use reduced-water settings where possible. Most newer dishwashers clean soiled dishes very well; do not rinse dishes before loading them. Also, front-loading clothes washers typically use far less water than top-loading ones.
- **Store drinking water** in the refrigerator. Don't let the tap run while waiting for water to become hot. To get warm water, heat it on the stove or in a microwave oven.
- **Do not use running water** to thaw meat or other frozen foods. Defrost food overnight in the refrigerator, or use the microwave oven's defrost setting.
- **Clean produce** in a pan filled with water rather than running water from the tap.
- **Kitchen sink disposals** require a lot of water to operate properly. Start a compost pile

as an alternate method of disposing of food waste, or wrap and place in the garbage.

- **If a well is onsite**, check the pump periodically. If the automatic pump turns on and off while water is not being used, there is a leak.

- **Use a shut-off nozzle** on outdoor hoses to reduce water flow while washing a vehicle or manually watering outdoor plants. Park on the grass when washing a vehicle so the lawn will make use of runoff, or consider using a commercial car wash that recycles water.

- **A heavy rain** eliminates the need to water a lawn for up to two weeks. Most of the year, lawns only need one inch of water per week. Position sprinklers so water lands on the lawn and shrubs and not on paved areas. Avoid sprinklers that spray a fine mist, which can evaporate before it reaches plants. Do not leave sprinklers or hoses unattended. A garden hose can pour out hundreds of gallons in only a few hours.

- **Raise the lawn mower blade** to three inches or to its highest level. A higher cut encourages grass roots to grow deeper, shades the root system and holds soil moisture. Plant native or drought-resistant grasses and landscape plants, and use fertilizers that contain slow-release, water-insoluble forms of nitrogen. Over-fertilizing increases the need for water.

- **Use mulch** to retain moisture in the soil and to control weeds that compete with landscape plants for water.

- **Use a broom or blower** instead of a hose to clean leaves and other debris from the driveway or sidewalk.

- **Cover a swimming pool** when not in use to reduce evaporation. Consider installing a new water-saving filter. A single back flushing with a traditional filter uses as much as 250 gallons of water.

- **Participate in water conservation** programs of the local government, utility or water management district. Follow water conservation and water shortage rules in effect. Even if water comes from a private well, these rules apply. Support community efforts that help develop and promote a water conservation ethic. Contact the local water authority, utility district, or local emergency management agency for information specific to the area.

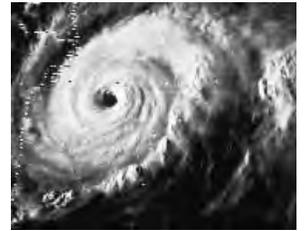
Hurricane

A hurricane is an intense tropical weather system of strong thunderstorms with a well-defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph or higher.

They form and cause the greatest damage in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast areas from June through November, although the stronger ones can sustain strong winds and heavy rain as they travel over land into the northern regions.

Hurricanes can spawn tornadoes and microbursts, and flooding and landslides or mud slides are a concern in mountainous regions for several days or more after the storm passes.

When a *watch* is posted, hurricane/tropical storm conditions are possible in the specified area, usually within 36 hours. A *warning* indicates a hurricane or tropical storm is expected in the specified area, usually within 24 hours. These alerts are widely given via broadcast and cable TV, radio and Internet weather sites.



Before a hurricane threatens

- **Create a household hurricane plan**, and arrange with household members to meet at a place away from the residence in the event they become separated. Choose an out-of-town contact for everyone to call to say they are safe.
- **Prepare disaster supply kits** (See Part 3, page 4) to enable family members to survive without public services for at least three days.
- **Consider special needs** of neighbors, such as people who are disabled or those who have limited vision.
- **Ask the local emergency management** office about evacuation plans governing the neighborhood. Learn evacuation routes, determine a destination and how to get there. Plan alternate routes in case the preferred route is inaccessible or overcrowded.
- **Know how to secure the property.** Learn how to shut off utilities and where gas pilots and water mains are located. Clear loose and clogged rain gutters and downspouts. Keep trees and shrubs around buildings trimmed – dead limbs or trees could cause personal injury or property damage. Take photographs or videotapes of belongings and store with insurance documents in a safe place.
- **Check compliance** of roofs with local building codes. Roofs destroyed by hurricanes often were not constructed or retrofitted according to code. Straps or clips can securely fasten a roof to the frame structure and substantially reduce roof damage.
- **Decide where to secure a boat** or recreational vehicle.
- **If the house is in a low-lying area** or near a body of water, consider flood insurance. Know that there is a 30-day waiting period before flood insurance takes effect.

When a watch or warning is issued

- **Listen to newscasts**, and follow the plan that was prepared.
- **Be ready to evacuate.** Fuel vehicles, because service stations may be closed after the storm, or make arrangements for transportation with a friend or relative. Review evacuation routes.

Be ready
to evacuate.
Make
arrangements
for
transportation
and review
evacuation
routes.



- **If the family lives in a mobile home** or in a high-rise building and authorities announce an evacuation, grab the disaster kits and leave immediately, following set evacuation routes according to plan.

- **If not required or unable to evacuate**, stay indoors away from windows and glass doors. Secure outer doors, close interior doors and take refuge in a small interior room, closet or hallway, on the floor under a table or another sturdy object. In a two-story residence, go to an interior first-floor room, such as a bathroom or closet. In a building with more than two floors, go to the first or second floors and stay in interior rooms away from windows. Keep curtains and blinds closed. A lull in the storm may be the hurricane's "eye." After it passes, winds will rise again.

- **Turn off propane tanks.** Turn off utilities if told to do so by authorities. If not instructed to turn off utilities, turn the refrigerator to its coldest setting and keep it closed, in case power is interrupted.

- **Avoid using the phone** except for emergencies. Local authorities need first priority on telephone lines.

After a hurricane

- **If in a secure location** or evacuated, stay there until local authorities say it is safe to return home. Tune to local radio or television stations for this information and for information about caring for household members, where to find medical help, how to apply for

financial assistance and other storm-related topics.

- **Drive only when necessary.** Streets will be filled with debris, and some may have weakened and could collapse. Do not drive on flooded or barricaded roads or bridges. Remember that as little as six inches of water may cause loss of control of a vehicle, and two feet of water will carry most cars away.

- **Stay away from moving water**, riverbanks and streams until any danger of flooding has passed. (See "Flood" on next page).

- **Stay away from downed** power lines, and report them to the power company. Standing water may be electrically charged. Report broken gas, sewer or water mains to local officials.

- **Do not drink tap water** or use it to prepare food until notified by officials that it is safe to do so.

- **Don't use candles or other open flames indoors**; gas lines may have been compromised. Use a flashlight to inspect property damage.

- **Consider family members' health** and safety needs. Be aware of symptoms of stress and fatigue.

- **Contact the insurance agent.** An adjuster will be assigned to visit the residence. Make photos or videotapes of belongings and the structure, then separate damaged from undamaged goods. Set up a manageable schedule to repair property. Keep receipts and records of cleanup costs for later reimbursement by the insurance company.

Flood

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States. River floods develop slowly, sometimes over days. Flash floods can develop in a few minutes, sometimes without any sign of rain. The first sign of a flash flood may be a dangerous wall of roaring water carrying rocks, mud and other debris. Flooding from a dam break can produce effects similar to flash floods.



If a building is in a low-lying area, near a body of water or downstream from a dam, it is particularly susceptible to flooding. However, culverts, dry streambeds, low-lying ground, small streams, gullies or creeks that appear harmless in dry weather still can flood.

Terms to know

Flood Watch – Stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radio or commercial radio or television for information. Watches are issued 12 to 36 hours in advance of a possible flooding event.

Flash Flood Watch – Be prepared to move to higher ground, because a flash flood could occur at any time.

Flood Warning – Flooding is occurring or will occur soon. If advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

Flash Flood Warning – A flash flood is occurring. Seek higher ground on foot immediately.

What to do before a flood

- **Identify dams** and determine whether they pose a hazard.
- **Purchase a NOAA Weather Radio** with battery backup. In some areas, a tone-alert automatically signals a watch or warning.
- **Be prepared to evacuate.** Learn evacuation routes and scout for nearby high ground.
- **Plan a place to meet** household members if separated from one another. Choose an out-of-town contact everyone can call to check in.
- **Determine any special needs** neighbors might have, and plan how to assist.
- **Prepare a disaster kit** that will enable survival for at least three days. (See Part 3, page 4.)
- **Know how to shut off** electricity, gas and water at main switches and valves. Know where gas pilot lights are located and how the heating system works.
- **Consider purchasing flood insurance**, which is available in most communities through insurance agents. Be aware of a 30-day waiting period before most flood insurance goes into effect.
- **Make a record of personal property.** Make photographs or videotapes of belongings, and store them with property and insurance documents in a safe place in waterproof containers, preferably off-site.
- **Elevate furnace, water heater and electric panel** to higher floors or the attic if the house is susceptible to flooding. Install “check valves” in sewer traps to prevent flood water from backing up into the drains. Seal walls in basements with waterproofing compounds.

- **Construct barriers** around the property such as levees, berms and floodwalls to stop floodwaters from entering the buildings.

When a flood occurs

- **Listen to radio or television stations** for local information and orders to evacuate.
- **Secure the house.** Tie down or bring outdoor equipment and lawn furniture inside.

Move valuable items to upper floors.

- **If instructed, turn off utilities** at the main switches or valves. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if wet or standing in water.

- **Sterilize bathtubs** with a diluted bleach solution and fill with water in case tap water becomes contaminated or service is interrupted.

- **Do not walk through moving water** – six inches of moving water can knock a person off his or her feet. If walking in a flooded area is unavoidable, walk where the water is still, and use a stick to check for hidden hazards and firm ground ahead of each step.

- **Do not drive into flooded areas.** Six inches of water can cause loss of control and/or engine stall. A foot of water will float many vehicles. Two feet of water will wash away almost all vehicles. If floodwaters rise around the car, abandon it and move to higher ground.

Avoid standing water, which may be contaminated, electrically charged, or contain hidden hazards.



After a flood

- **Avoid standing water**, which may be contaminated by oil, gasoline or raw sewage; may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines; or may contain snakes or hidden hazards.

- **Roads may have weakened** and could collapse under the weight of a car in areas where floodwaters have receded.

- **Report downed power lines** and broken gas, sewer or water mains.

- **Stay away from designated disaster areas** unless authorities ask for volunteers.

- **Return home only** when authorities indicate it is safe. Stay out of buildings that are surrounded by floodwaters, because there may be hidden damage, particularly in foundations.

- **Wash frequently with soap** and clean water if in contact with floodwaters, and throw away food that has come in contact with floodwaters.

- **Listen for news reports** to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink and for information about where to get assistance for housing, clothing and food.

- **Service damaged septic tanks**, pits and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are serious health hazards.

- **Contact the insurance agent.** Take photos or videos of belongings and the house, then separate damaged and undamaged belongings. Keep detailed records of cleanup costs, and keep financial records handy.

Tornado

Tornadoes have been reported in every state. They can occur at any time, though spring and summer have higher frequency. A funnel cloud of wind swirling at 200 miles an hour or more can destroy anything in its path. Though warning systems have improved, it's best to prepare when the skies are clear so that quick reaction is possible.

A tornado watch is issued when conditions are favorable for a tornado to develop. Stay tuned to local news stations for more information. If a tornado warning is issued, a tornado has been sighted in the area; take shelter right away.

Tornado danger signs include a dark, often greenish sky; large hail; a massive, dark, low-lying cloud (particularly if rotation is visible) – and if a loud roar similar to the sound of a freight train is heard, take shelter immediately!



If a tornado warning is issued, a tornado has been sighted in the area; take shelter right away.

If indoors

- **Go to a pre-designated shelter area** such as a safe room, basement, storm cellar or the lowest building level. If there is no basement, go to the center of an interior room, closet or hall on the lowest level away from corners, windows, doors and outside walls. Put as many walls as possible between family members and the outdoors.

- **Avoid sheltering under wide-span roofs**, such as auditoriums, theaters, gymnasiums, cafeterias or shopping malls.

- **A sturdy table** will give additional protection; crawl underneath, then cross arms above the head and neck to protect them.

- **Stay away from metal pipes**, sinks, shower or bathtub, and stay off the toilet.

- **Unplug all major appliances**, and do not use a corded telephone or a computer.

If in a vehicle or mobile home

- **Get out immediately** and go to the lowest floor of a sturdy, nearby building or a storm shelter. Never try to out-drive a tornado!

- **If there isn't time to go indoors**, leave the vehicle and lie flat in a ditch, culvert or low-lying area away from the vehicle, but be aware of the potential for flooding. Cross arms above the head and neck to protect them.

If outdoors

- **Hurry to the lowest floor** of a sturdy, nearby building or lie flat in a ditch, culvert or low-lying area, but be aware of the potential for flooding. Cross arms above the head and neck to protect them.

- **Do not take shelter under an overpass**, bridge, open carport or tree, and avoid

leaning against metal structures or vehicles.

- **Avoid the tallest structure** in the area. Watch out for flying debris.

After a tornado passes



- **Stay away from damaged areas.** Be alert for fallen power lines, which may still be live.
 - **Listen to the radio** for information and instructions.
 - **Assist injured or trapped individuals.** Call for help and give first aid, if appropriate.
 - **Return home** only after authorities say it's safe. If power is out, use a flashlight to inspect the house. For insurance purposes, take pictures of damage to the house and its contents.
- **Do not use candles** at any time, because gas lines may ignite. If the smell of gas is in the air, don't turn on any appliances or switches and leave the building.
 - **Clean up** spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline or other flammable liquids immediately.

Earthquake

An earthquake is a phenomenon that is powered by the sudden release of stored energy from the earth, which radiates seismic waves. At the surface, earthquakes may manifest in shaking or displacement of the ground. Earthquakes may occur naturally or as a result of human activities. In its most generic sense, the word “earthquake” is used to describe any seismic event.



According to the U.S. Geological Survey (www.usgs.gov), the three most active seismic zones in the southeastern United States are New Madrid, centered over West Tennessee; an area just off the South Carolina coastline; and the southern Appalachian Mountains along the Tennessee-North Carolina border.

While tremors in the Southeast have not usually been at a level that causes catastrophic damage, the region’s seismic potential argues for hazard awareness.

Household preparedness

- **Assemble and maintain disaster kits** that will help members of the household to survive at least three days. (see Part 3, page 4, for a discussion of “ready-to-go” kits.)
- **Fasten shelves**, mirrors and large picture frames securely to walls.
- **Place large** or heavy objects on lower shelves.
- **Brace high** and top-heavy objects.
- **Store bottled foods**, glass, china and other breakables on low shelves or in cabinets that fasten shut.

Construction issues

Whether building or renovating, keep in mind a few common-sense tremor-proofing guidelines, such as firmly anchoring the building to its foundation and installing flexible pipe fittings to prevent gas or water leaks. Plan to bolt down and secure to studs heavy appliances including the water heater, refrigerator, furnace and any gas appliances.

During an earthquake

- **Drop, cover, and hold on.** Minimize movements and stay put until the shaking has stopped.
- **Indoors, take cover** under a sturdy desk, table or bench or against an inside wall or corner. Instruct household members to protect their eyes by pressing their faces against their arms.
- **Stay away from glass**, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall (such as lighting fixtures) or tall furniture (such as shelving units).
- **If in bed** and the ceiling above is clear of heavy light fixtures, stay there and use a pillow as additional head protection.
- **Do not use an elevator** to get to a safer level.
- **Use a doorway for shelter** only if it is in close proximity and if it is a well-supported,

load-bearing frame.

- **Place home fire extinguishers** near potential fire sources and know how to use them.

Recharge them as necessary.

- **If outdoors**, move away from buildings, streetlights, trees, overpasses and utility wires.
- **If in a moving vehicle**, stop in an open area as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle.

After an earthquake

- **Check for injuries**, and administer first aid as needed.



- **Open cabinets cautiously**, as contents may have shifted and could fall.

- **Look for small fires**, and extinguish them.
 - **Turn off gas supply lines** if the smell of gas is present.
 - **Be prepared for aftershocks**. Secondary shockwaves are usually less violent than the main quake but can be strong enough to further damage weakened structures.

- **If trapped under debris**, do not light a match, move about or kick up dust. Hold a handkerchief or clothing over nose and mouth. Tap on a pipe or wall to signal rescuers. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort, to avoid inhaling dust.

- **Stay away from damaged areas** unless police, fire or relief organizations specifically request assistance.

- **Listen to the radio** for instructions, and use the telephone only to report life-threatening emergencies.

Fire

- The National Fire Protection Agency has found that the age group most likely to die in house fires are those 75 and older.
- Approximately 2.4 million burn injuries are reported in the United States each year.
- Burns and fires are the leading cause of accidental death in the home for children 14 and under and are second only to motor vehicle crashes in causing accidental deaths.



To protect a residence from fire

- **Place smoke alarms** on every level – outside bedrooms on the ceiling or no more than 12 inches from the ceiling, at the top of open stairways or at the bottom of enclosed stairs and near (but not in) the kitchen. If household members sleep with doors closed, install smoke alarms inside sleeping areas, too. Test smoke alarms once a month, and replace batteries at least once a year. Smoke alarms become less sensitive over time, so replace the units every 10 years.
- **Keep an A-B-C-type fire extinguisher** in the house, and get training from the fire department in how to use it. Consider installing an automatic fire sprinkler system in the house.
- **Clean out storage areas** and don't allow cobwebs, dust and trash to accumulate – including newspapers and magazines.
- **Store flammable liquids** in approved containers in well-ventilated storage areas. Never use gasoline, benzine, naphtha or other flammable liquids indoors. Allow any flammable liquid-soaked rags to air outdoors in a metal container, and after fumes are dispersed, seal the rags in plastic and dispose of them.
- **A chimney** should be at least three feet higher than the roof, insulated and have spark arresters on top. Trim nearby tree branches.
- **Use a fireplace screen.** Dispose of ashes in a metal container outdoors and away from the residence.
- **Never smoke near flammable liquids**, in bed or when drowsy or medicated. Douse lighted tobacco products in water before disposing of them.
- **Store matches** and lighters up high, away from children.
- **Keep open flames** of candles, lanterns and tobacco products away from walls, furniture, drapery and flammable items.
- **Check with the fire department** on the legality of using kerosene heaters. Place heaters at least three feet away from flammable materials, and ensure the floor and nearby walls are properly insulated. Have the units inspected and cleaned annually by a certified specialist. Take kerosene heaters outdoors to refuel them, and be sure they have cooled before moving them. Use only the type of fuel designated for the unit, and follow manufacturer's instructions.
- **All electrical outlets** and junction boxes should have cover plates. Make sure insulation does not touch bare electrical wiring. No wiring should be exposed or run across nails, under rugs, or through high-traffic areas.
- **Inspect extension cords** for frayed or exposed wires or loose plugs, and do not overload

Check with the fire department on the legality of using kerosene heaters.



Once out of a burning building, stay out. Call the fire department from a neighbor's house.

them. Use only UL-approved power strips that have built-in circuit breakers to extend the use of an electrical outlet to more than two appliances.

Plan escape routes

- **Determine ways to escape** from every room, and review them with family members. Together, practice escaping from each room.
- **Make sure windows open easily** and that all security gratings and other anti-theft mechanisms that block outside window entry have a fire-safety feature that permits them to be easily opened from the inside.
- **Sleeping areas on upper floors** should have escape ladders. Learn how to use them and store them near the window at which they would be used.
- **Teach family members to stay low** to the floor, where the air is safer, when escaping from a fire. Select a location outside the house where all household members would meet after escaping from a fire.

During a fire

- **Check closed doors for heat** before opening them. Use the back of a hand to feel the top of the door, the doorknob and the crack between the door and door frame before opening it. Never use the palm of a hand or fingers to test for heat, because burning those areas could impair the ability to climb or crawl to safety.
- **If an exit route is blocked** by smoke, heat or flames, stay in the room with the door closed. If there is a telephone in the room, call the fire department and describe family members' locations, then signal locations with bright-colored cloths at those windows.
- **Smoke and poisonous gases** collect first along the ceiling, so be prepared to crawl; the air will be clearer and cooler near the floor. Close doors as passing through them to delay the spread of the fire.
- **If clothing catches on fire**, stop, drop and roll until the fire is extinguished. Running only makes the fire burn faster.
- **Once out, stay out.** Call the fire department from a neighbor's house.

After a fire

- **Cool and cover any burns** to reduce chance of further injury or infection.
- **If heat is felt or smoke is seen** when entering a damaged building, do not enter.
- **A safe or strong box** can hold intense heat for several hours. Opening one before it cools could endanger the contents.
- **If forced to leave the house** because a building inspector says it is unsafe, ask someone trustworthy to watch the property.

Pandemic

According to the World Health Organization, a pandemic can occur when a new virus appears against which the human population has no immunity, resulting in several, simultaneous epidemics worldwide with enormous numbers of deaths and illnesses.

Given the high level of global traffic, a virus may spread rapidly, leaving little or no time to prepare. Vaccines, antiviral agents and antibiotics to treat secondary infections could be in short supply and unequally distributed. Widespread illness could result in sudden and potentially significant shortages of personnel to provide essential community services. Medical facilities could be overwhelmed.



In the past, new strains of influenza have generated pandemics causing high death rates and great social disruption. Influenza's effect also is relatively prolonged throughout a community when compared to other natural disasters, because outbreaks can reoccur.

During the past few years, the world has faced several threats with pandemic potential, making the occurrence of the next pandemic a matter of time. Well-prepared communities will have plans that include public and private cooperation. Individuals and church communities can do their part by keeping up with the facts as reported through reliable sources such as www.pandemicflu.gov and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov or the agency's hotline at 1-800-232-4636).

Household preparedness

- **Stock a supply** of water and food. A pandemic may make shopping difficult, or stores' stocks may be reduced. Public utility services may also be interrupted, so water supplies may become limited. Store foods that are nonperishable, require little or no water and minimal preparation.

- **Stay away from areas** where crowds gather and illness will spread easily.
- **If children are in the house**, contact the school nurse, teachers, administrators and parent-teacher organizations to plan home learning activities and exercises in the event schools are closed.

Personal protections

- **Take common-sense steps** to limit the spread of germs. Wash hands frequently with soap and water or a waterless cleanser, and as much as is possible, avoid touching the eyes, nose or mouth.
- **Make good hygiene a habit.** Cover the mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing, and dispose of used tissues.
- **Eat a balanced diet**, drink lots of water and go easy on salt, sugar, alcohol and saturated fat.
- **Exercise regularly** and get plenty of rest.
- **If ill, stay at home.** Don't take the chance of communicating your illness to co-workers and others.

- **Avoid close contact** with others who are ill.
- **Get a seasonal flu shot**, which will bolster resistance to illness. Any household member who is over the age of 65 or has a chronic illness, such as diabetes or asthma, also should get a pneumonia shot to prevent secondary infection; these offer protection for five to 10 years.

Pandemic effects on the community

- **Crowds increase the risk of contagion.** Contact the local public health department or area Red Cross chapter for safety rules and advice. Church services, movie showings, concerts and other public gatherings may have to be canceled. Public services could be disrupted: Hospitals and other health-care facilities, banks, stores, restaurants and government offices may curtail service or close temporarily.

Get a flu shot, which will bolster resistance to illness.



As churches prepare, they should consider these and other impacts on their members and make creative arrangements for the needs of their communities. Can services be televised on a public-access station or posted to a web channel? Are members trained to carry on the work of the church via telephone, e-mail and other distance measures if quarantines are set?

- **Ask employers** about how business will continue during a pandemic and how employee leave will be scheduled. Consider ways other than public transportation to get to work, or better yet, work from home. Plan for the possible reduction or loss of income if a place of employment is temporarily closed. Meet with colleagues and list locations of materials and information people will need: insurance, leave policies, work-from-home policies, illness and absentee policies.

- **Locate and list volunteers** who will be available to assist elderly neighbors, single parents of small children or people who lack the resources to get medical help they will need. Identify other information resources in the community, such as mental and public health hot lines or electronic bulletin boards. Prepare backup plans to care for loved ones who are far away.

- **Educate staff and members** about pandemic effects using current materials from pandemicflu.gov and other reliable sources. Because the type of virus may alter the recommended response, it will be important to access and communicate current information regularly as it becomes available.

Terrorism or civil unrest

Terrorism and acts of civil disobedience use force or violence against people or property in violation of criminal laws in order to intimidate, coerce or seek ransom. Perpetrators use threats to create widespread fear, to try to convince citizens that governments are powerless and to get immediate publicity for their causes.

Acts of terrorism and civil unrest may include assassinations; kidnappings; hijackings; bomb scares and bombings; computer-based or “cyber” attacks; and possibly the use of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological weapons.

High-risk targets include military and civilian government facilities, airports, large cities, high-profile landmarks, large public gatherings, water and food supplies, utilities and corporate centers. Explosives or chemical and biological agents may be sent via the mail. (See page 25 for information about chemical hazards and page 27 for information on biological hazards.)



Ways to prepare

- **Trust gut instinct.** Be aware of surroundings, and leave if something unidentifiable just does not seem right.
- **Take precautions when traveling.** Be aware of unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended. Promptly report unusual behavior, suspicious or unattended packages and strange devices to the police or security personnel.
- **Learn where emergency exits are located** in buildings that are frequently used. Plan how to get out in the event of an emergency.
- **Be prepared** to do without standard services – electricity, telephone, natural gas, gasoline pumps, cash registers, ATMs and Internet transactions.

If there is an explosion

- **If things are falling,** get under a sturdy table or desk. Leave quickly when items settle, watching for weakened floors and stairways. Do not stop to retrieve personal possessions or make phone calls. Do not use elevators. Be especially watchful of falling debris while exiting.
- **Once out,** move away from sidewalks or streets. They will need to be clear for use by emergency officials or others exiting buildings. Do not stand in front of windows, glass doors or other potentially hazardous areas. Rely on police, fire and other officials for instructions.
- **If trapped in debris,** use a flashlight, a whistle or tap on a pipe or wall to signal rescuers. Avoid unnecessary movement so additional dust isn't kicked up, and cover the nose and mouth with any breathable fabric on hand. Shout only as a last resort, because it can cause inhalation of dangerous amounts of dust.

If trapped in debris, use a flashlight, a whistle or tap on a pipe or wall to signal rescuers.



Hazardous material incident

Many communities have Local Emergency Planning Committees whose responsibilities include collecting information about hazardous materials releases in the community, such as an oil spill, freight train derailment or over-the-road trucking accident. They generally make this information available to the public upon request. They also develop emergency plans to prepare for and respond to such emergencies.



What to do

- **Listen to local radio** or television stations for detailed information and instructions.
- **If outdoors**, stay upstream, uphill and upwind. In general, try to go at least one-half mile (8-10 city blocks) from the danger area. Do not walk into or touch any spilled liquids, airborne mists or condensed solid chemical deposits.
- **If in a motor vehicle**, stop and seek shelter in a permanent building. If a building is not nearby and it is necessary to remain in a car, keep windows and vents closed and shut off the air conditioner and heater.
- **If asked to remain indoors** by public officials, close and lock all exterior doors and windows. Close vents, fireplace dampers and as many interior doors as possible. Seal the room by covering each window, door and vent using plastic sheeting and duct tape. Fill cracks and holes, such as those around pipes. Turn off air conditioners and ventilation systems.
- **In large buildings**, set ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the building. If this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off.
- **Evacuate immediately if asked to do so**, and return home only when authorities say it is safe, opening windows and vents and turning on fans to ventilate the house.
- **If exposed to hazardous materials**, follow decontamination instructions from local authorities, such as a thorough shower or perhaps to stay away from water and follow another procedure. Place exposed clothing and shoes in tightly sealed containers and ask local authorities how to properly dispose of them. Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms as soon as possible.
- **Find out from local authorities** how to clean up land and property. Report any lingering vapors or other hazards to the local emergency services office.

Listen to local radio or television stations for detailed information and instructions.

Chemical hazard or attack

In a major chemical emergency, a hazardous amount of a chemical is released into the environment. Accidents sometimes result in a fire or explosion, or small animals such as fish or birds may die suddenly, but many times there are no signs of a chemical release.

A chemical attack is the deliberate release of a toxic material that can poison people and the environment.

Household chemical also can cause emergencies and must be handled with care.



What to do

- **To notify the public** of a chemical accident or attack, authorities may sound a siren, or emergency personnel may drive by and give instructions over a loudspeaker. Officials could call or come to the door. Listen carefully to radio or television emergency alert stations, and strictly follow instructions.

- **Define the affected area** or the chemical source as quickly as possible. Then locate the fastest means of protection: Is it possible to leave the area, or would it be better to seek shelter in a nearby building?

- **If the chemical is inside the building**, try to exit without passing through the contaminated area. Cover the mouth and nose with a damp cloth to provide a minimal amount of protection for breathing.

- **If there has been an explosion in the building**, exit as quickly as possible without using an elevator. If the exits are blocked, check for fire and other hazards, then take shelter against a desk or a sturdy table as far away as possible from the location of the explosion or suspected chemical release.

- **If at home**, close all windows and turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems. Close fireplace dampers. Go to an above-ground room with the fewest windows and doors.

Physical responses

- **Watery eyes, twitching, stinging skin, choking, difficulty breathing or losing coordination** may be signs that a chemical hazard or attack is occurring. Dizziness, sudden headache, blurred vision or a sore throat are other possible symptoms.

- **If toxic vapors overcome someone** nearby, the first priority is to avoid also becoming a victim.

- **If trained in CPR or first aid** and confident there is no personal danger, check an injured person for the degree of harm. Administer appropriate treatment first for life-threatening injuries, then deal with any chemical burns.

- **If calling for emergency medical care**, tell the dispatcher the location of the emergency and the telephone number. Describe what has happened, how many people are involved

Watery eyes, twitching, stinging skin, choking, difficulty breathing or losing coordination may be signs of a chemical hazard or attack.

and what is being done to help. Stay on the phone until the operator hangs up.

- **To treat someone** who may have been exposed to a hazardous chemical, immediately wash affected areas with soap and water, if possible, but do not scrub the chemical into the skin.

- **If eyes are affected**, clear them with clean water. Cool running water will dilute the chemical fast enough to prevent the injury from getting worse.

- **If clothing is contaminated**, remove it starting from the topmost point. Take care not to touch contaminated clothing to bare skin. Place the clothing in a plastic bag so it cannot contaminate other people or things.

- **Cover any wound very loosely** with a dry, sterile or clean cloth so that the cloth will not stick to the wound. Do not put any medication on the wound.

Household chemical dangers

- **Read and follow directions** printed on containers of household chemicals, paying special attention to any need for gloves, eye protection and ventilation. To prevent poisoning, avoid mixing such products – some combinations, such as ammonia and bleach, can create toxic gases.



If eyes are affected, clear them with running water.

- **Don't use household chemicals** near the open flame of an appliance, pilot light, candle, fireplace, wood-burning stove or tobacco product.

- **Store any chemical product** tightly closed in the original container so that labels alert to possible danger and proper use.

- **Clean up spilled chemicals** immediately and allow fumes in the rags to evaporate outdoors in a safe, shaded place, then wrap the rags in a newspaper, seal them in a plastic bag and place them in a trash receptacle.

- **Keep handy a fire extinguisher** labeled for A, B and C class fires, and know how to use it. Remember that extinguishers must be periodically checked and recharged.

- **Recycle or dispose** of unused chemicals properly. Improper disposal – such as pouring a chemical fluid onto the ground or down a household drain or storm drain – may contaminate the local water supply or harm people who come into contact with the chemical. Local waste

collection facilities may accept pesticides, fertilizers, household cleaners, paint, drain and pool cleaners, antifreeze, motor oil and brake fluid. If there are questions about how to dispose of a chemical, call a local recycling or disposal facility or environmental agency.

- **If a child eats or drinks** a non-food substance, call 911 and follow the dispatcher's instructions, because instructions printed on the container may not provide the best solution.

Biological hazard or attack

A biological attack is the release of germs or other biological substances. Many agents must be inhaled, enter through a cut in the skin or be eaten to make the body ill.

A biological attack may or may not be immediately obvious. The danger may only become known via radio or TV after local health care workers report a worrisome pattern of illness.



What to do

- **If aware that an unknown substance** has been released nearby, get away from the area as quickly as possible, covering mouth and nose with layers of fabric that can filter the air but still allow easy breathing. Wash exposed skin with soap and water, and contact authorities.

- **Watch TV, listen to the radio** or check the Internet for official news as it becomes available. In the event of a biological attack, public health officials may not immediately be able to provide information on what to do.

- **Do not automatically assume** during this time that all symptoms of illness are the result of an attack. Use common sense to determine the cause. Practice good hygiene and cleanliness to avoid spreading germs, and seek medical advice if a loved one becomes ill.

Many agents must be inhaled, enter through a cut in the skin or be eaten to make the body ill.

Suspicious mail

- **If a letter or package arrives** and it seems to present a danger, answer these questions: Did it arrive unexpectedly? Does it bear excess postage? Is the name and/or address dramatically misspelled, and does it lack a return address? Is there an unusual odor? Is the packaging material stained, or does the package show other signs of the contents leaking or having spilled? These clues may suggest a call to local law enforcement to check it out.

- **If a threat is received through the mail**, contact local law enforcement authorities, because sending a communication through the U.S. mail that states a threat is a federal crime. If a letter or package contains a threat along with an undetermined substance, contact the local police, FBI and the public health department. If someone nearby has opened the object and developed physical symptoms, call 911.

Nuclear incident

In many areas, nuclear power plants are the primary sources of potential nuclear incidents. For example, about 30 percent of the Tennessee Valley Authority's power supply comes from its three nuclear plants: Browns Ferry, near Athens, Ala.; Sequoyah, in Soddy-Daisy, Tenn.; and Watts Bar, near Spring City, Tenn.



Although the construction and operation of these and other nuclear facilities are closely monitored and regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an accident could result in dangerous levels of radiation that could affect the health and safety of people living nearby.

Local and state governments, federal agencies and the electric utilities have emergency response plans in the event of a nuclear power plant incident. The plans define two “emergency planning zones.” One covers an area within a 10-mile radius, where it is possible that people could be harmed by direct radiation exposure. The second zone covers up to a 50-mile radius from the plant, where radioactive materials could contaminate water supplies, food crops and livestock. If residing within 10 miles of the plant, state or local governments should provide public emergency information annually.

Know the terms

Notification of Unusual Event – A small problem has occurred at the plant. No radiation leak is expected. No action will be necessary.

Alert – A small problem has occurred, and small amounts of radiation could leak inside the plant. No action is required.

Site Area Emergency – Area sirens may be sounded. Listen to the radio or television for safety information.

General Emergency – Radiation could leak outside the plant and off the plant site. The sirens will sound. Tune to a local radio or television station for reports. Be prepared to follow instructions promptly.

Radiation dangers

The potential danger from an accident at a nuclear power plant is exposure to radiation. This exposure could come from the release of radioactive material from the plant into the environment, usually characterized by a plume of radioactive gases and particles which may be deposited on the ground, inhaled and/or ingested. Radiation has a cumulative effect. The longer a person is exposed, the greater the effect. A high exposure can cause serious illness or death.

What to do

If an accident at a nuclear power plant were to release radiation, local authorities would activate warning sirens or another approved alert method and offer instruction through the Emergency Alert System on television and radio stations. People in the area would be warned to take cover immediately, below ground if possible. The thicker the shield from radioactive materials, the less radiation will leak through.

Nuclear blast

A blast is another possible source of a nuclear incident. This is an explosion with intense light and heat, a damaging pressure wave, and widespread radioactive material that can contaminate the air, water and ground surfaces for miles around and cause fires. A nuclear device can range from a weapon carried by an intercontinental missile launched by a hostile nation or terrorist organization, to a small portable unit transported by an individual.

The dispersion of hazard effects will be defined by the following:

Size of the device – A more powerful bomb will produce more distant effects.

Height above ground at detonation – Blasts that occur near the earth's surface create much greater amounts of fallout than blasts that occur at higher altitudes, because the tremendous heat produced from a nuclear blast causes an up-draft of air that forms the familiar mushroom cloud. When a blast occurs near the earth's surface, millions of vaporized dirt particles also are drawn into the cloud. As the heat diminishes, radioactive materials that have vaporized condense on the particles and fall back to Earth as radioactive fallout. The fallout material decays over a long period of time and is the main source of residual nuclear radiation.

Nature of the surface beneath the explosion – Some materials are more likely to become radioactive and airborne than others. Flat areas are more susceptible to blast effects.

Existing meteorological conditions – Wind speed and direction will affect arrival time of fallout; precipitation may wash fallout from the atmosphere. Fallout from a nuclear explosion may be carried by wind currents for hundreds of miles if the right conditions exist. Effects from even a small portable device exploded at ground level can be potentially deadly.



A nuclear device can range from a weapon carried by a missile launched by a hostile nation to a small unit transported by an individual.

Radiation dangers

Nuclear radiation cannot be seen, smelled or otherwise detected by the five human senses. Radiation can only be detected by radiation monitoring devices. Monitoring can project the fallout arrival times, which will be announced through official warning channels. However, any increase in surface build-up of gritty dust and dirt should be a warning for taking protective measures.

In addition to other effects, a nuclear weapon detonated in or above the earth's atmosphere can create an electromagnetic pulse, a high-density electrical field that can seriously damage electronic devices including communication systems, computers, electrical appliances and automobile or aircraft ignition systems. Battery-powered radios with short antennas generally would not be affected.

How to prepare

- **People living near potential targets** may be advised to evacuate if there were a threat of an attack. In general, potential targets include: strategic missile sites and military bases; centers of government; transportation and communication centers; manufacturing, industrial, technology and financial centers; petroleum refineries, electrical power plants and chemical plants; and ports and airfields.

- **Find out from officials** if any public buildings in the community have been designated as fallout shelters. If none have been designated, make a list of potential shelters near home, workplace and school. Tunnels, basements and windowless center areas of middle floors in high-rise buildings are good options.

- **During periods of increased threat**, stock disaster supplies to be adequate for up to two weeks.

- **Keep a battery-powered radio** nearby and listen for specific instructions.

What to do

- **If told to evacuate**, keep car windows and vents closed; re-circulate interior air only.

- **If advised to remain indoors**, turn off the air conditioner, ventilation fans, furnace and other air intakes. Go to a basement or other underground area, if possible. Do not use the telephone unless absolutely necessary.

- **If exposed to nuclear radiation**, remove exposed clothing and seal it in a plastic bag. Take a thorough shower. Seek medical treatment for any unusual symptoms, such as nausea, that may be related to radiation exposure.

- **Keep food in covered containers** or in the refrigerator. Food not previously covered should be washed before being put in containers.

- **If caught outside** and unable to go indoors immediately, take cover behind anything that might offer protection – the denser the better. If no protection is evident, lie flat on the ground, crossing arms above the head, and wait. If the explosion is some distance away, it could take 30 seconds or more for the blast wave to hit.

- **Take shelter as soon as possible**, even if many miles from the attack location; radioactive fallout can be carried by the winds for hundreds of miles. Remember the three protective factors: distance, shielding and time.

Disasters

Prepare and Respond



Part 5

For more information

Sources and Resources

In addition to the individual contributors identified in the introductory letter in Part 1, p. 7, many Episcopal dioceses have developed preparedness manuals that served as source material for much of this manual. Chief among them are New York, Western New York, Southwestern Virginia, Southeast Florida and East Tennessee. Other sources of information include:

- The American Academy of Experts in Traumatic Stress
- Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
- The Religion Communicators Council
- Virginia Cooperation Extension
- The National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
- The National Park Service

The discussion in Part 4 about preparedness for specific disasters borrows liberally from materials found on the sites listed below. All of them offer tremendous volume and variety of materials. They are listed in alphabetical order:

- **American Red Cross** (www.redcross.org/services; www.prepare.org/)

The Red Cross is widely known and respected for its response to disasters, and the “services” area of its Web site shares the organization’s expertise in an alphabetical, clickable index. In addition, its “prepare.org” site offers information specific to “vulnerable populations” in the United States: seniors, children, immigrants (the materials are offered in eight languages), people who have disabilities and owners of animals.

- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention** (www.bt.cdc.gov/)

In addition to the expected information about the spread of disease, the CDC has an up-to-date and easy-to-use emergency response and preparedness subsite with areas on bioterrorism, chemical threats, weather emergencies, natural disasters and more. Many of its resources are available in multiple language translations.

- **DisasterHelp** (www.disasterhelp.gov/portal/jhtml/index.jhtml)

DisasterHelp is part of the U.S. President’s Disaster Management E-gov Initiative, which is designed to enhance disaster management cooperation among governmental agencies and branches. This information portal will bring up other sites within its window, and it offers citizens weather forecasts, preparedness tip sheets, news of recovery efforts and more. First responders are invited to register for access to additional materials.

- **The Episcopal Church’s Bishop Suffragan for Chaplaincies** (www.ecusa-chaplain.org)

This office prepared a DVD following the 9/11 terrorist attacks, “What to Do Next When a Disaster Strikes.” It includes video segments and other resources that may help a parish team to understand how people react to a disaster and to consider appropriate responses and helping behaviors. It has links to Web, liturgical and other resources.

The Internet is a treasure trove of materials related to emergency and disaster preparedness; however, not all sites are authoritative.

- **Episcopal Relief and Development** (www.er-d.org)

ERD is the relief arm of the Episcopal Church. The organization maintains a speakers bureau, and it freely offers printed resources, such as bulletin inserts, for congregational use. Many are photocopy-ready and available for immediate download.

- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** (www.fema.gov)

Besides being the primary contributor of photography for this manual, the FEMA web site offers an overwhelming volume of information about disasters to which it has responded, as well as helpful information about specific types of disasters. For FEMA's independent study courses in a number of disaster-related areas, visit training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp. FEMA-produced print resources are available through the FEMA Distribution Center (1-800-480-2520 or Federal Emergency Management Agency, P.O. Box 2012, Jessup, MS 20794-2012) They include:

“Are You Ready? An In-depth Guide to Citizen Preparedness” (IS-22)

“Preparing for Disaster (FEMA 475) (A4600)

“Preparing for Disaster for People with Disabilities and Other Special Needs”
(FEMA 476) (A4497)

“Food and Water in an Emergency” (FEMA 477) (A5055)

“Helping Children Cope with Disaster” (FEMA 478) (A4499)

Remember also to check individual state Emergency Management Agency sites for information specific to the hazards in your state.

- **Lutheran Disaster Response** (www.ldr.org/)

LDR is a collaboration of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. The web site identifies ways individuals and parishes can prepare for disaster and ways they can help following a disaster. From information on programs for disaster-impacted youth to print resources, many helpful links are to be found on this site. Within the print resources are materials available through the ELCA publishing house, Augsburg Fortress. They include:

“New Every Day: Forty Devotions for Disaster Survivors” (Item No.: 97860000206956)

“Meeting God in the Ruins: Devotions for Disaster Relief Volunteers” (Item No.:
97860000167882)

“Prepared to Care: Booklet for Pastors to Use in the Aftermath of National Disaster” (Item
No.: 97860000174477)

“Prepared to Care: Booklet for Pastors to Use in the Aftermath of Human-Caused Disaster”
(Item No.: 97860000174460)

- **National Institute of Mental Health** (www.nimh.nih.gov/healthinformation/index.cfm)

This site offers a wealth of materials on common mental health conditions including how to cope with traumatic events and related stress. It indexes by condition and by population subsets, such as gender and age.

- **New York Disaster Interfaith Services** (www.nydis.org/resources/2db2.php)

Following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, organizations in New York were among the first to mobilize for future preparedness, and in its “disaster resource library,” this site offers extensive databases of articles searchable by keyword and/or category.

- **ReadyAmerica** (www.ready.gov/america/index.html)

A governmental site that targets private citizens, ReadyAmerica focuses on three primary areas: emergency kits, family plans in the event of a disaster and information about specific threats. This site offers some of the best information available for individual and family preparedness.

Additional helpful web sites, in alphabetical order, are:

- American Hospital Association (www.aha.org)
- American Veterinary Medical Association (www.avma.org)
- Citizen Corps, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (www.citizenscorp.gov)
- Crown Weather Services (www.crownweather.com)
- Disaster News Network (www.dnn.org)
- Disability Preparedness (www.disabilitypreparedness.gov)
- Disaster-Resource (www.disaster-resource.com)
- Institute for Business and Home Safety (www.ibhs.org)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Weather Service (www.nws.noaa.gov)
- National Organization on Disability (www.nod.org)
- National Resource Center on Advancing Emergency Preparedness for Culturally Diverse Communities (www.diversitypreparedness.org)
- National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (www.nvoad.org)
- Pandemic Flu, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (www.pandemicflu.gov)
- The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (www.asPCA.org)
- The Humane Society of the United States (www.hsus.org)
- U.S. Small Business Administration (www.sba.gov)
- Weather Underground (www.wunderground.com)

The Internet is a treasure trove of materials related to disaster preparedness. But beware; not all sites are authoritative. For example, Wikipedia, which is an open-source Internet site (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page), relies on community policing of content. In general, plan to check unfamiliar sources, and ask the advice of local authorities when unsure of Internet recommendations.

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