

FAMILY CORE
EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS
AND
DISASTER RESPONSE
PLAN

Carson City, Nevada

FAMILY CORE

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INTRODUCTION

These guidelines are designed to help you and your family prepares to respond to emergencies in your community.

The scriptures and the prophets have given repeated warnings that natural disasters will occur in our lifetime. Only preparation, both spiritual and temporal, can dispel fear of these disasters. Each individual and family should prepare to be as self-reliant as possible in an emergency. As a church member, you have the responsibility to organize so you can be ready to help your family and those around you in an emergency.

The seriousness of your situation will, of course, depend upon your family's physical condition and the resources at hand. Your very survival may depend entirely upon your ability to adapt to the emergency and solve the immediate problems of providing the necessities of life.

The subject of emergency preparedness is not grounds for panic or crisis thinking. Your personal and family preparedness for the unexpected should be a way of provident living and a matter of common sense.

FAMILY PREPAREDNESS

AT HOME -- DURING THE QUAKE

1. Remain inside your house.
2. Seek protection from flying debris or fixtures. Brace yourself inside a door frame or against sidewalls. Seek: cover beneath a table, desk or bed.
3. Stay in position until the shaking stops.

AT HOME - AFTER THE QUAKE.

1. Stay calm. Organize your thoughts by reviewing your home earthquake survival plan.
2. Check for injuries and administer first-aid.
3. Check water, gas and electrical lines. If you smell gas, turn off the main gas valve and leave off until advised by a utility company.
4. Do not use candles, matches or other open flames or turn lights on/off if you suspect a gas leak. If you detect a gas leak, OPEN all doors and windows, and then LEAVE the area at once.
5. Turn on the radio to receive emergency instructions. Use telephone for emergency calls only.
6. Check your house for structural and internal damage; be especially careful around chimneys.

AT WORK -- DURING THE QUAKE

1. Remain inside the building.
2. Seek immediate shelter under a heavy desk/table, or brace yourself inside a door frame or against an inside wall.
3. Stay there. If shaking causes the desk or table to move, be sure to move with it.
4. Resist the urge to panic. Organize your thoughts; mentally review the established psychological considerations for earthquake safety. Don't be surprised if the electricity goes out, fire/elevator begin ringing, or sprinkler system is activated. Expect to hear noise from broken glass, creaking walls, and falling objects.

AT WORK -- AFTER THE QUAKE

1. Remain in the same position for several minutes after the quake in case of aftershocks.
2. Do not attempt to evacuate or leave your immediate area unless absolutely necessary or when instructed to do so by a proper authority.
3. Check for injuries and administer first-aid. Recognize and assist co-workers who are suffering from shock or emotional distress.
4. Implement your survival plan. Establish a temporary shelter if rescue teams are expected to be delayed.
5. Maintain your own personal survival kits. See Family - Page 8 for details.
6. Use stairway when instructed to exit building.

IN PUBLIC -- DURING THE QUAKE

On The Street

1. Enter the closest structure immediately-do not look up. Enter a store, terminal, office building, etc., just get inside.
2. Remove yourself from windows which may shatter.
3. Brace yourself against an inside door frame or against inside walls.

In a Church or Stadium

1. Remain in your current location. DO NOT rush to exits, the chaotic fleeing of large crowds diminishes the effectiveness of an evacuation procedure and frequently results in unnecessary injuries or deaths.
2. Seek cover under a bench or chair. If unavailable, crouch down and cover your head with your arms to protect against falling debris.
3. Keep away from overhead electric wires or anything that might fall.

In a Vehicle

1. Stop the vehicle if it is currently in motion. Avoid stopping either on or under a bridge or overpass.
2. Remain inside the vehicle until the shaking stops.

IN PUBLIC -- AFTER THE QUAKE

1. Remain calm.
2. Check for injuries and administer first-aid. Recognize and assist individuals who are suffering from shock or emotional distress.
3. Await emergency evacuation instructions.
4. Watch for hazards created by the quake when traveling to another location such as downed electrical wires, broken or undermined roadways, collapsed freeways, overpasses or bridge structures.
5. Stay away from waterfronts or beach areas. Tsunamis may result as an after effect of the earthquake.
6. Avoid sightseeing. Emergency vehicles will need ready access to respond to emergency situations.

CHECKLIST TIME

Have you

1. Familiarized yourself and your family with the aspects of "psychological preparedness"?
2. Prepared family members and instructed them on survival actions to take during and after an earthquake?
3. Trained your family in first-aid?
4. Formulated a plan for reuniting after an earthquake?
5. Delegated responsibilities for specific tasks to family members?
6. Prepared all proper medical or civil documentation for family members?
7. Instructed family members on how to shut off gas, water and electricity?
8. Prepared an emergency survival package for office, vehicle and home?
9. Established out of state key contact phone numbers?
10. Instructed family on primary and secondary post-earthquake meeting places?
11. A suitable location for emergency supplies?
12. Knowledge of your school/workplace disaster plan?

The following sections of this booklet will assist you in answering the above checklist questions.

FAMILY DOCUMENTATION

Documentation for your family will be essential in a time of disaster. You may need proper identification to enter your neighborhood, to identify yourself for various reasons or to cash checks. This documentation should include all medical information for your family and any special instructions for your family or your pets. All documentation should be laminated or sealed in a zip lock bag.

ADULT DOCUMENTATION (COPIES ONLY)

1. Marriage Certificate
2. Birth Certificate
3. Current photographs
4. Health record with allergy information
5. Immunization record
6. Current local area map
7. Important telephone numbers
8. Out of state individuals to be contacted in event family member becomes separated from rest of family
9. Address or location and map for family members to assemble if not possible to meet at home
10. Boy Scout field book
11. First-aid book

CHILD DOCUMENTATION

1. Birth Certificate
2. Current photographs
3. Health record with allergy information
4. Immunization record
5. Fingerprint record
6. Phone numbers of local and out of state contacts to be caned if separated
7. Medical/dental authorization form. See Family - Page 22

PET DOCUMENTATION

1. Any special documents for the care of your pet
2. Location and phone number for contact of the owner

FORMS

1. Consent forms for medical/dental treatment for a minor child. See Family - Page 22
2. Family emergency list. See Family - Page 23
3. School age children need a release form on file at their respective schools. Each school has these forms available.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS KITS

The object of having a family emergency kit, in one or more locations, is to ensure you and your family has the basic essential items required during a 72-hour period following an emergency.

The worst part of a disaster may be the hours and days following the disaster, not the disaster itself. The lack of clean water, food, heat, light, first-aid equipment and medical help, or in other words, the lack of preparation and not the disaster itself, is usually the killer.

The following list is recommended items only. Each family should make up kits to fit their needs and family size. This section will be broken down into medical and emergency essential kits.

MEDICAL KIT - AUTOMOBILE

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Water | 11. Aspirin/Tylenol |
| 2. Band-Aids (various sizes) | 12. Ipecac Syrup |
| 3. Large Bandages 2"x2" | 13. Petroleum Jelly |
| 4. Antibiotic Ointment | 14. Bee/Wasp Sting Serum |
| 5. Gauze | 15. Ammonia Inhalant |
| 6. Surgical Tape | 16. Alcohol Preps |
| 7. Splint | 17. Thermometer |
| 8. Sanitary Napkins | 18. Safety Pins |
| 9. Scissors,
small | 19. Flashlight |
| 10. Tweezers | 20. Any medication needed for small children |

MEDICAL KIT - HOME

Your home medical kit needs to contain all the items mentioned in "Medical Kit - Automobile" in double the quantities. Also consider adding the following items:

1. Post-Op Sponges, 4"x4"
2. Sterile Oval Eye Pads
3. Tourniquet, Rubber or Velcro, III
4. Mouth to Mouth Instructions
5. Choking First-Aid Instructions
6. Small bottle Sterile Liquid Soap
7. Paper Drinking Cups
8. Paper and Pencil
9. Matches, Waterproofed
10. Cutter Snake Bite Kit
11. Ace Bandage, 2" & 3"
12. Triangular Bandages
13. Chemical Disposable Hot Pack
14. Chemical Disposable Cold Pack
15. CPR Instructions
16. Latex Sterile Gloves
17. Medical Information on Family Members
18. Emergency Blanket, 84"x 56"
19. Large Plastic Bags -- Sanitation
20. Prescription Medicine for Family

EMERGENCY ESSENTIALS -- AUTOMOBILE

Tools:

1. Collapsible Shovel
2. Hammer & Nails
3. Pliers
4. Collapsible Saw
5. Screwdrivers
6. Hunting Knife/Ax
7. Portable Radio & Batteries
8. Baling Wire
9. Flares
10. Duct Tape
11. Flashlight & Batteries
12. Fire Extinguisher

Food & Miscellaneous Items

1. 3600 cal. Hi-Energy Snack Bars
2. Small Coins for Phone Calls
3. Extra Jacket/Poncho
4. 1 Gallon of Water
5. Extra Set of Hiking Shoes
6. Toilet Paper

EMERGENCY ESSENTIALS - 72 HOUR HOME KIT

All home emergency kits should be stored in a suitable (portable) container, such as: plastic garbage can with wheels, barrel bags, suitcases, back packs, etc. These items should be stored in various places in your home to avoid losing all items (if stored in one place) during an emergency.

Each emergency essentials kit should contain the following supplies PLUS food for one person for 3 days. Recommendations for food are:

1. Meals ready to eat (MRE)
2. Freeze dried or "retort" style foods

The following recommended items will fit in a standard adult back pack. Also, prepare a suitable pack for all of your children, regardless of age. Adjust weight and size of pack to fit.

Cooking and Eating Utensils:

1. Mess kit with knife, fork and spoon
2. Back packers stove and fuel
3. Matches in waterproof container, flint and steel with steel wool
4. Water purification tablets or portable charcoal filter unit
5. Can opener.
6. Steno!
7. Water in container(s)
8. Sierra cup

Foods:

Cautions Before you purchase any type of emergency food stuff's, be sure you will eat them. Try the food first on all your family and see what they like and do not like. Most suppliers of prepackaged emergency food have sample packets available for you to try before you buy in quantity. Once you decide on the type of food you will store then make up a daily breakfast, lunch and dinner menu PLUS two snack meals. A snack meal could be just hard candy, crackers or trail mix. Etc.

BREAKFAST

Almond Granola
Apple Drink
Cream of Wheat

Banana
Chips
Quick Oats
Vitamins

Hot Cocoa
Muffins
Infant Needs

LUNCH

Peanut Butter & Crackers
Soup (bouillon cubes or powder)

Lemonade/Kool-Aid
Infant Needs

Hard Candy

DINNER

Canned Meats or Freeze Dried or MRE Style Main Course
Vegetables
Spices (salt/pepper)

Fruit, Canned or Freeze Dried
Drink, Juice or Water

Hard Candy
Infant Needs

Toiletries, Sanitation and Personal Hygiene:

1. Toothbrush with container
2. Face & Hand Soap
3. Razor & Blades
4. Mirror (unbreakable)
5. Toilet Paper
6. Shampoo
7. Anti-Acid Tablets
8. Small Trash Bags with Ties (waste disposal)

9. Toothpaste
10. Hand wipes
11. Comb/Hairbrush
12. Hand & Face Lotion
13. Sanitary Napkins
14. Prescription Medicine
15. Anti-Histamine Tablets

Clothing:

1. Underclothing
2. Socks
3. Shirt
4. Trousers
5. Towel
6. Coat/Windbreaker

7. Poncho
8. Hat
9. Sweatshirt
10. Tennis Shoes
11. Infant Needs
12. Large Bandana Handkerchief

Tools:

1. Swiss Army Knife
2. Spare Batteries
3. Spare Bulb for Flashlight
4. Nylon Twine
5. Candles and Matches
6. Lantern Fuel
7. Small Hand Tool Set
8. Whistle or Other Signaling Device

9. Radio, Small with Batteries
10. Flashlight with Batteries
11. Duck Tape
12. Compass
13. Lantern (if space permits)
14. Work Gloves
15. Ax/Saw

Bedding:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sleeping Bag | 3. 9'x12' Plastic Sheet |
| 2. Tent (2 man) | 4. Thermal Blanket |

Miscellaneous Items:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Boy Scout Field Book | 5. Camera |
| 2. Nylon Rope | 6. Fire Starters |
| 3. Extra Zip Lock Bags, Gallon Size | 7. Emergency Coins |
| 4. Writing Materials | 8. Booties |
| | 9. BOOK: (Where There Is No Doctor) |

EMERGENCY ESSENTIALS - INFANTS AND SMALL CHILDREN

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Water | 9. Diapers, Disposable |
| 2. Prescription Medicine | 10. Petroleum Jelly |
| 3. Fingerprint Record | 11. Immunization Record |
| 4. Photo | 12. Moisten Wipes |
| 5. Health Record | 13. Infant Formula |
| 6. Vitamins | 14. Liquid Tylenol |
| 7. Baby Soap/Shampoo | 15. Clothes/Blanket |
| 8. Oral/Rectal Thermometer | 16. Small Toys Hard |

EMERGENCY ESSENTIALS -- SCHOOL(S)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Bottled Water - 1 Quart | 6. Candy, 2 Lbs. |
| 2. Note Pad & Pencil | 7. Small First-Aid Kit |
| 3. High Energy Food Bars | 8. Flashlight/Batteries |
| 4. 9'x12' Plastic Sheet | 9. Large Garbage Bags |
| 5. ID Information | 10. Toilet paper |

LOADING YOUR BACKPACK

Once you have determined what to put into your emergency pack, the next step is to pack it correctly.

Small, frequently used items should go in your pockets -- your knife, compass, whistle, bandana, some matches, a few adhesive bandages and perhaps paper and a pencil.

Other equipment you will need to make camp, in an emergency, can go deep in the pack, but rain gear, the first-aid kit, a sweater and dean socks should ride just under the main flap. Carry a map, water bottle, sun and insect protection and trail snacks in the pack's outside pockets, reserving one pocket for your fuel bottle or cylinders so they will be isolated from the rest of your supplies. Always return each small item to a specific pocket of your pack so you can locate it quickly.

In case you may have to evacuate the area, be sure to arrange the contents of your pack so that its center of gravity is high and close to your back. For a possible long journey you may want to add stability by placing heavy gear in the bottom of the pack and thus lowering the center of gravity. In either case, pad the front of the pack's interior with a layer of clothing to provide cushioning against your back.

The following is a recommended layout for location of various items in your emergency pack. (See Family - Page 15 for diagram.)

OUTER POCKETS

Upper Left Pocket: Water bottle or canteen, rain gear

Lower Left Pocket: Sun screen, insect repellent, flashlight, spare bulb and batteries

Upper Right Pocket: Stove fuel, stove wind screen

Lower Left Pocket: First-aid kit

Flap Pocket: Family documentation, maps, pencil and paper.

Back Pocket: Cup, bowl, matches and fire starters, whistle, cord, rope, emergency money, soap, toilet paper, metal mirror, comb, toothbrush, toothpaste, towels

COMPARTMENTS

Upper Compartment: Cook kit and utensils, stove, water bag, tent or tarp, tent stakes, ground cloth, food and condiments in bag

Lower Compartment: Hat or cap, socks, clothing, sweater or jacket, parka or coat, moccasins, running shoes, bandana.

STUFF BAG

Sleeping bag, foam pad or insulated bag-liner.

BE PREPARED

How To Prepare Your Survival Pack

TOP OF CONTAINER:

Flashlight Portable Radio, First Aid Kit, Including Medicines, Dressings, Scissors, Tweezers, Rubbing Alcohol, Tissues, Pocket Knife, First Aid Handbook, Blankets and Towels

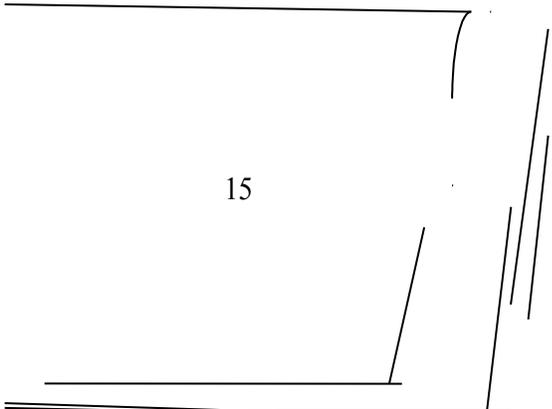
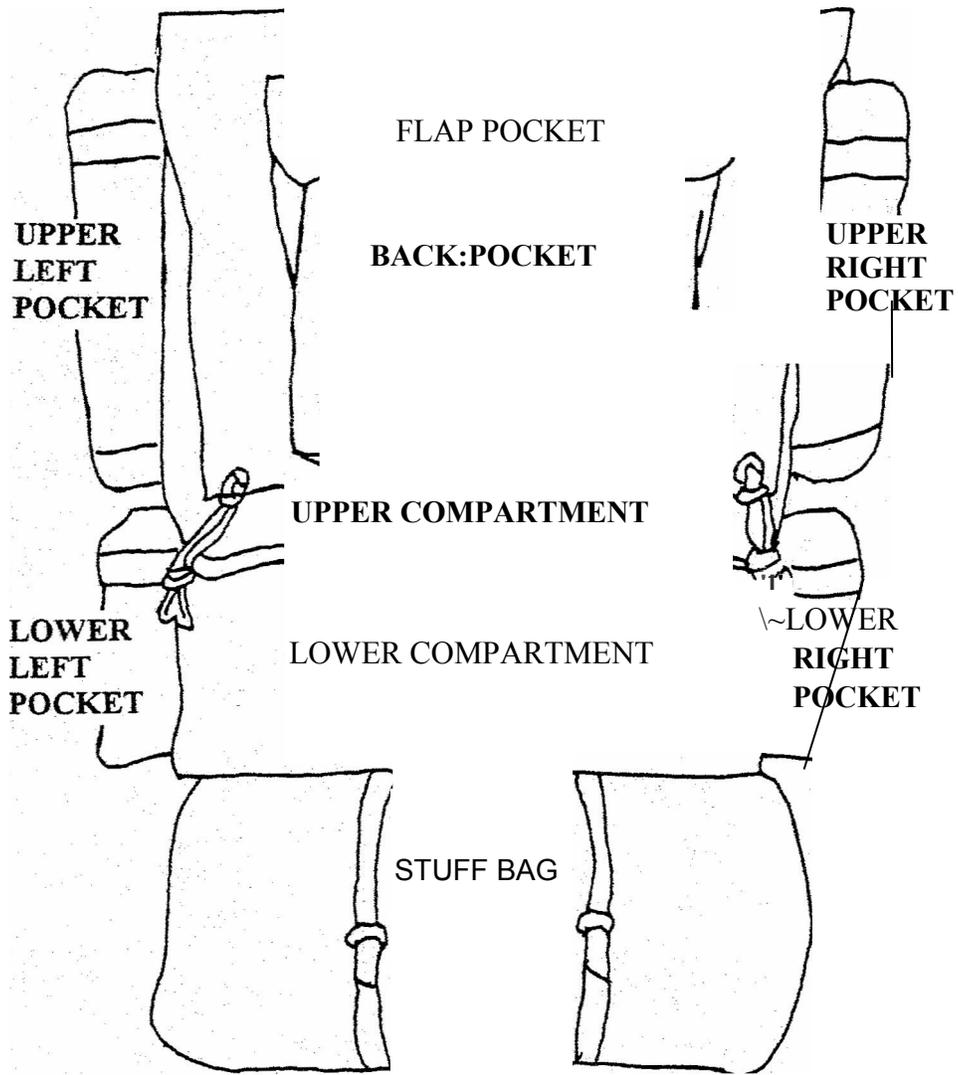
MIDDLE OF CONTAINER:

Sanitary Supplies, Including Toothbrushes and Paste, Soap, Shampoo, Sponge, Cleanser, Bleach, Paper Towels, Toilet Papes. Candles, Matches, Can Opener, Batteries, Pencils, Paper, Warm Drinks, Juices, Peanut Butter, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Candy, Rice, Pasta, Dried Beans, Soups, One Change of Clothing Per Person; Including Sweaters and Foul Weather Gear

BOTTOM OF CONTAINER:

Canned Foods, Including Meats, Tuna, Canned Vegetables, Canned Fruit, Water - At Least One Gallon Per Person, Cooking Utensils, Including Sterno, Stove, Fuel. Cooking Pot Silverware, Plastic Dishes, Garbage Bags and Aluminum Foil





HOME SECURITY

GAS, WATER AND ELECTRIC

Water

Turn off main valve into house. Turn off valve to water heater, this will prevent siphoning of water from water heater. Use water from water heater first. If main water valve does not work, turn off water at the inlet meter, located in a concrete box in the sidewalk. Secure the water heater to vertical studs with plumbers tape.

GAS:

Shut off gas ONLY if you smell gas. The main shut off valve is located next to your meter on the inlet pipe. Use flexible connectors installed where gas lines meet appliances.

Electric

Know the location of your MAIN (not sub panel) service switch handle to cut off main power supply, and branch circuit panel.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS

1. Small Ax
2. Pocket Knife/Hunting Knife
3. Pocket Hikers' Ring Saw
4. Adjustable Pliers
5. Assorted Screwdriver Set
6. Gas Siphon Hose
7. Folding Camp Shovel
8. Small Bow Saw
9. Pliers with Fine Cutting Edge
10. Large Screwdriver Set
11. Crescent Wrench Set
12. Rifle, Pistol, and Ammunition

STRUCTURE(S)

EXTERIOR

1. Check the sill portion of the frame to see if it is bolted to the foundation.
2. Examine joints and walls for new cracks.
3. Inspect for new cracks in the basement and foundation. New cracks showing a separation of a quarter inch or more are significant.
4. Do doors and windows that moved freely before the quake now stick?
5. Check whether the soil around the house has settled, which could indicate plumbing leaks or damage to foundation
6. Check chimneys to see if they are cracked. They may need inspection to ensure that there is no hidden damage that could lead to a fire

INTERIOR

Kitchen:

1. GAS LINES:

Have flexible connectors installed where gas lines meet appliances.

2. REFRIGERATOR:

Remove or lock refrigerator rollers.

3. **FIRE EXTINGUISHER:** Have fire extinguisher suitable for all types of house fires; type ABC extinguishers.
4. **HANGING POTS:** Keep hanging plants in light-weight pots hung on closed hooks, well secured to joist or studs and away from windows.

Living Room:

1. **TALL FURNITURE:** Secure top-heavy furniture to wall studs with metal corner braces (L-braces)
2. **BREAKABLES:**
Keep breakables low or in secure cabinet
3. **MIRRORS**
Secure mirrors and heavy paintings with wire through eye screws into studs.

CHIMMNEY PROTECTION:

If masonry chimney is over 4 feet high or has weak mortar, and roof lacks solid sheathing, nail plywood to ceiling joists to protect occupants from falling masonry.

Bedroom:

1. **LAMPS:**
Anchor down any heavy lamps next to bed or change to lightweight unbreakable lamps.
2. **WALL HANGINGS AND SCULPTURES:**
Replace heavy paintings or mirrors over bed with well-fastened lightweight alternatives.
3. **BED PLACEMENT:**
Locate bed away from windows, and away from heavy objects such as dresser, lock bed wheels.

Garage/Utility Room:

1. **POWER TURNOFF:**
Locate main fuse box or circuit breaker.
2. **AIR CONDITIONER:**
If necessary, add extra bracing for roof top air conditioner.
3. **WATER HEATER:**
Secure water heater to vertical wall studs with metal straps or plumbers tape attached with bolts or lag screws. Before fastening, wrap it around heater (one full turn); pull taut.
4. **"FLEX" GAS LINE:**
Use a flex gas line on water heater.

FAMILY COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION

CENTRAL MEETING PLACE

This is a place known to all family members. They are to go there in a time of emergency or disaster. This place could be a friends or neighbors, a park, school, playground or meeting house. The place should be free of hazards such as high voltage lines and gas mains, etc.

LEAVE A NOTE AT THE MEETING PLACE IF YOU HAVE TO LEAVE

Sometimes you may be ordered to leave the central meeting place. If you are and not all family members are accounted for, leave some kind of note where you have been taken to or have gone.

HAVE A FRIEND, FAMILY MEMBER OR NEIGHBOR PICK UP YOUR CHILDREN

This should be pre-arranged with them. Do not wait until a disaster happens -- then it is too late. Talk with that person or persons and make clear to each other your plans and actions.

CONTACT OUT-OF-STATE FAMILY OR FRIENDS TO LEAVE WORD OF YOUR CONDITION

Make sure all family members know this telephone number so that if you are separated there is someone they and you can call and get information to each other. Contacting out-of-state can be more effective than local area.

COMMUNICATION METHODS FOR RECEIVING INFORMATION AND REACHING OTHERS

RADIO: Tune your radio to the local broadcast station for information relevant to your area. The best radio to have on-hand is one with multiple power sources – solar, battery, hand-crank.

HAM RADIO: Ham radio operators are indispensable during a disaster situation. If you have a short-wave radio, you will be able to hear emergency status and direction.

CELL PHONE: During a disaster situation, the network will be overloaded. Use TEXTing capabilities on your phone – Do NOT call! Not only will it have a better chance of getting through, it will work when power or reception is low on your phone. Your message can also be queued to deliver when the network is available.

DISASTER RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

FAMILY

The onset of an earthquake will create physical disruption to your family and it may create emotional upsets for some people. Your survival during an earth-quake can depend on how you cope with this emotional stress.

If you are familiar with a situation and the emergency safety precautions to take, even though only on paper or in your mind, it helps to control some of the panic reactions that may surface.

Reading, familiarizing and mentally/physically rehearsing the precautions and procedures contained in the booklet should help to alleviate some of the emotional stress and help you to remain calm.

By remaining calm and taking immediate steps to protect yourself, you can greatly reduce your chances of being harmed. Panic and hysteria tend to spread quickly and can often contribute to or cause injury; therefore, it is extremely important that these upsets be quieted without delay.

The primary emotional issue for most of us will be the care and safety of our dependents at home, in the event that it may be impossible for us to immediately return home. This worry can be substantially relieved by taking a few precautionary measures:

1. See that all dependents are aware of earthquake and related safety measures.
2. Arrange with a relative/neighbor, who remains at home during the day or is not as likely to be precluded from returning to the neighborhood, to make a firm commitment that they will be responsible for looking after your dependents in the event of a quake. Make sure that all dependents are aware and comfortable with this arrangement.
3. Check to make sure that arrangements have been made by your child's school to care for them in the event that an earthquake should strand you away from home for a period of time.

Earthquakes are traumatic events for all of us. Fear is a normal reaction to any danger which threatens life or well being. After an earthquake, you may have fears of reoccurrence, injury, death, or of being alone, separated from the rest of your family,

Often we tend to ignore the emotional needs of one another once assured of our physical safety. Persistent fears may generate disruptive behavior, surprising and frustrating to us. This is a direct indication that the emotional trauma is not over. If this happens, the following are some things you may do to reassure all is under control.

1. Keep the family together. This provides immediate reassurance that no one will be abandoned or unprotected.
2. Reassure each other by words as well as actions.
3. Encourage each other to talk. Through the sharing of common experiences, fears are further reduced.
4. Include everyone in family activities. There will be important concerns and things to do after an earthquake. Include all family members in assessing and helping out.

NEIGHBORHOOD

TAKE THE RISK

IT WILL BE WORTH IT!!!

Go to your neighbors with a specific preparedness program (like the one in this booklet) to assist each other in the event of a damaging earthquake.

Set a goal to accomplish the following recommended procedures:

- 1 . Organize a neighborhood earthquake preparedness program.
2. Conduct training for neighborhood residents in preparedness, first-aid and damage assessment.
3. Develop self-help networks between families and neighborhood through a skill and resource bank which includes a listing of tools, equipment, materials and neighborhood members who have special skills: and resources to share.
4. Identify neighbors who have special needs or will require special assistance.
5. Have neighbors agree to hang a **GREEN** flag out after the quake if everyone and everything is OK.

WARD

See the specific disaster plan for your ward.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Following is a list of some of the agencies and organizations that can provide you with assistance materials to help you design an earthquake preparedness plan:

1. AMERICAN RED CROSS
Look in your phone book for your local Red Cross Chapter on B1

2. EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION
2621 NORTHGATE LN, CARSON CITY
775-687-6973

3. F.E.M.A.
P. O. Box 70274
Washington, D.C. 20424

PUBLICATIONS

1. Boy Scout Field Book
2. Local phone book -- front part, section B1-B4
3. Scriptures
4. Medical Book: "Where There Is No Doctor"

Sample
Form

PARENT OR GUARDIAN BLANKET CONSENT FOR MEDICAL/DENTAL TREATMENT FOR MINOR CHILD

I _____ having legal custody of
(PARENT OR GUARDIAN (Circle One))

(MINOR CHILD)

Hereby authorize any X-ray examination, anesthetic, medical or surgical diagnosis or treatment and hospital care to be rendered to said minor under the general and special supervision and upon the advice of a physician and surgeon licensed under the provision of the Nevada Medicine Practice Act or an X-ray examination, anesthetic, dental or surgical diagnosis or treatment and hospital care to be rendered to said minor by a dentist licensed under the provisions of the Nevada Dental Practice Act.

I acknowledge that I am responsible for the cost of medical or dental care
Furnished under this consent.

Signed _____
(Circle one) (Father, Mother, Legal Guardian)

Address: _____ Phone _____

City: _____ STATE: _____

ZIP: _____

Family Physician Name & Phone: _____

Office Address: _____

Adverse reactions to medication: _____

Note: Delay in medical treatment may cause a youngster unnecessary discomfort and pain while medical people try to get permission to treat *the* minor. It's a good idea to make sure that a filled out Consent Form be given to leaders of group outings. Special executed

consent forms may also be filed with the hospital emergency rooms in your area and placed in the files of your family physician.

FAMILY EMERGENCY LIST

Reunion Points if Separated

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Weekday Contacts

	Address	Phone
Father _____	_____	_____
Mother _____	_____	_____
Child's School _____	_____	_____
School Policy: Hold _____	Release _____	Other _____

Out of Area Family Contacts

Name _____ Relation _____ Phone (____) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Utility Locations

Gas Valve _____ Water Valve _____

Main Electrical Switch _____

Emergency Supplies _____

Emergency Broadcast Radio Stations

AM ___ Frequency _____ FM ___ Frequency _____

Insurance Information

- **Health Carrier** _____ Policy Number _____
Phone _____ Address _____
- **Home Carrier** _____ Policy Number _____
Phone _____ Address _____
- **Vehicle Carrier** _____ Policy Number _____
Phone _____ Address _____
- **Vehicle Carrier** _____ Policy Number _____
Phone _____ Address _____

Local Emergency Numbers

Fire Department _____ Police Department _____

Ambulance _____ Physician _____

Hospital _____ Poison Control Center _____