



Resident Emergency Plan and Resource Guide

The purpose of the **Resident Emergency Plan and Resource Guide** is to provide residents with information on what to do in the event of an emergency. In emergency is defined as an unforeseen circumstance or event that requires immediate action. It is also defined as an urgent need for assistance or relief. This guide consists of reference information from credible sources such as the Canton Health Department, Stark County Health Department, Canton Police and Fire Departments, The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Public and Indian Housing, and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). This document should only be used as a supplement when retrieving information on emergency planning and responding. With any emergency, please dial 911. Due to frequent updates with COVID-19 Virus, please consult your doctor. You may also contact your local health department. And, any communication coming from Stark Metropolitan Housing Authority (SMHA) will be sent to residents via mail, posted at all property sites, and on SMHA's website and various social media platforms.

It is the goal of Resident Councils to assign building captains for each floor. The captains will receive emergency contact information from the resident. It is the residents' decision on what information they share with the building captain. Sharing of

information is voluntary. The purpose of the contact information is to notify the residents' point of contact in case of an emergency. The Resident Council President will possess the contact information on all residents who have submitted their information to the building captain.

Councils will raise funds to secure many of the perishable and safety items they will need in the event of an emergency. Donations will also be accepted.

Emergency Plan

Make a plan today. Your family may not be together if a disaster strikes, so it is important to know which types of disasters could affect your area. Know how you'll contact one another and reconnect if separated. Establish a family meeting place that's familiar and easy to find.

Step 1:

Put a plan together by discussing the questions below with your family, friends or household to start your emergency plan.

How will I receive emergency alerts and warnings?

What is my shelter plan?

What is my evacuation route?

What is my family/household communication plan?

Do I need to update my emergency preparedness kit?

Check with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and update my emergency plans due to Coronavirus.

Get cloth face coverings (for everyone over 2 years old), disinfectants, and check my sheltering plan.

Step 2:

Consider specific needs in your household.

As you prepare your plan tailor your plans and supplies to your specific daily living needs and responsibilities.

Discuss your needs and responsibilities and how people in the network can assist each other with communication, care of children, business, pets or specific needs like operating medical equipment.

Create your own personal network for specific areas where you need assistance. Keep in mind some of these factors when developing your plan:

Different ages of members within your household

Responsibilities for assisting others

Locations frequented

Dietary needs

Medical needs including prescriptions and equipment

Disabilities or access and functional needs including devices and equipment

Languages spoken

Cultural and religious considerations

Pets or service animals

Households with school-aged children

Step 3:

Fill out a Family Emergency Plan.

Step 4:

Practice your plan with your family/household.

Seniors

Get Informed. Know what disasters could affect your area, which could call for an evacuation and when to shelter in place.

Keep a NOAA Weather Radio tuned to your local emergency station and monitor TV, radio and follow mobile alert and mobile warnings about severe weather in your area.

Download the FEMA app and get weather alerts from the National Weather Service for up to five different locations anywhere in the United States.

Make a Plan. Determine any special assistance you may need and include in your emergency plan.

Create a support network of family, friends and others who can assist you during an emergency and share your disaster plans with them. Practice your plan with them.

Make sure they have an extra key to your home, know where you keep your emergency supplies and how to use lifesaving equipment or administer medicine.

If you undergo routine treatments administered by a clinic or hospital, find out their emergency plans and work with them to identify back-up service providers.

If you have a communication-related disability, note the best way to communicate with you.

Don't forget your pets or service animals. Not all shelters accept pets so plan for alternatives.

Consider loved ones or friends outside of your immediate area.

Prepare an emergency kit for your pet.

Get Your Benefits Electronically

A disaster can disrupt mail service for days or weeks. If you depend on Social Security or other regular benefits switching to electronic payments is a simple, important way to protect yourself financially before disaster strikes. It also eliminates the risk of stolen checks. The U.S. Department of the Treasury recommends two safer ways to get federal benefits:

Direct deposit to a checking or savings account. If you get federal benefits you can sign up by calling 800-333-1795 or sign up online.

The Direct Express® prepaid debit card is designed as a safe and easy alternative to paper.

Individuals with Disabilities

Get Informed.

Know what disasters could affect your area, which could call for an evacuation and when to shelter in place.

Keep a NOAA Weather Radio tuned to your local emergency station and monitor TV and radio. Follow mobile alerts and warnings about severe weather in your area.

Download the FEMA app and get weather alerts from the National Weather Service for up to five different locations anywhere in the United States.

Make a Plan.

How might a disaster affect you? Could you make it on your own for at least three days? After a disaster you may not have access to a medical facility or even a drugstore. It's crucial to plan for your regular needs and know what you would do if they become limited or unavailable. Additional planning steps should include:

Create a support network. Keep a contact list in a watertight container in your emergency kit.

Be ready to explain to first responders that you need to evacuate and choose to go to a shelter with your family, service animal, caregiver, personal assistant and your assistive technology devices and supplies.

Plan ahead for accessible transportation that you may need for evacuation or getting to a medical clinic.

Work with local services, public transportation or paratransit to identify your local or private accessible transportation options.

Inform your support network where you keep your emergency supplies. You may want to consider giving one member a key to your house or apartment.

Contact your city or county government's emergency management agency or office. Many local offices keep lists of people with disabilities so they can be helped quickly in a sudden emergency.

If you are dependent on dialysis or other life-sustaining treatment know the location and availability of more than one facility.

If you use medical equipment in your home that requires electricity, talk to your doctor or health care provider about how you can prepare for its use during a power outage.

Wear medical alert tags or bracelets.

If you have a communication disability make sure your emergency information says the best way to communicate with you.

If you use an augmentative communications device or other assistive technologies, plan how you will evacuate with the devices or how you will replace equipment if lost or destroyed. Keep model numbers and note where the equipment came from (Medicaid, Medicare, private insurance, etc.).

Plan how you will communicate with others if your equipment is not working, including laminated cards with phrases, pictures or pictograms.

Keep Braille/text communication cards, if used, for two-way communication.

Get preparedness tips for people with diabetes.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' online tool helps people locate and access their electronic health records from a variety of sources.

Plan for children with disabilities and people who may have difficulty in unfamiliar or chaotic environments.

Get Your Benefits Electronically

A disaster can disrupt mail service for days or weeks. If you depend on Social Security or other regular benefits, switching to electronic payments is a simple, significant way to protect yourself financially before disaster strikes. It also eliminates the risk of stolen checks. The U.S. Department of the Treasury recommends two safer ways to get federal benefits:

Direct deposit to a checking or savings account. If you get federal benefits you can sign up by calling 800-333-1795 or sign up online. The Direct Express® prepaid debit card is designed as a safe and easy alternative to paper checks. Call toll-free at 877-212-9991 or sign up online.

Build a Kit

In addition to having your basic survival supplies, an emergency kit should have items to meet your individual needs in various emergencies. Consider the items you use on a daily basis and which ones you may need to add to your kit.

Tips for People Who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

A weather radio (with text display and a flashing alert)

Extra hearing-aid batteries

Pen and paper (in case you have to communicate with someone who does not know sign language)

Tips for People Who are Blind or Have Low Vision

Mark emergency supplies with Braille labels or large print.

Keep a list of your emergency supplies and where you bought them on a portable flash drive or make an audio file that is kept in a safe place where you can access it.

Keep communication devices for your particular needs, such as a Braille or deaf-blind communications device as part of your emergency supply kit.

Tips for People with Speech Disability

If you use an augmentative communications device or other assistive technologies plan how you will evacuate with the devices or how you will replace equipment if it is lost or destroyed. Keep model information and note where the equipment came from (Medicaid, Medicare, private insurance, etc.).

Plan how you will communicate with others if your equipment is not working, including laminated cards with phrases and/or pictogram.

Tips for People with a Mobility Disability

If you use a power wheelchair have a lightweight manual chair available as a backup if possible.

Know the size and weight of your wheelchair in addition to whether or not it is collapsible, in case it has to be transported.

Show others how to operate your wheelchair.

Purchase an extra battery for a power wheelchair or other battery-operated medical or assistive technology devices.

If you can't purchase an extra battery, find out what agencies, organizations or local charitable groups can help you buy one. Keep extra batteries on a trickle charger at all times.

Consider keeping a patch kit or can of sealant for flat tires and/or extra inner tube if wheelchair or scooter is not puncture proof.

Keep an extra mobility device such as a cane or walker if you use one.

Keep a portable air pump for wheelchair tires.

If you use a seat cushion to protect your skin or maintain your balance and you must evacuate, have an extra cushion to take with you.

Tips for Individuals with Sensory Disabilities (including autism spectrum disorder) For people with sensory disabilities, this may include:

Handheld electronic devices (loaded with movies and games)
Spare chargers
Sheets and twine or a small pop up tent (to decrease visual stimulation in a busy room or to provide instant privacy)
Headphones (to decrease auditory distractions)
Comfort snacks

Additional Items

At least a week-long supply of prescription medicines
A list of all medications, dosage and any allergies
Extra eyeglasses
Extra hearing aid batteries
Extra wheelchair batteries (or a manual wheelchair if possible)
Oxygen
A list of the style and serial number of medical devices (include special instructions for operating your equipment if needed)
Copies of medical insurance and Medicare cards
Contact information for doctors, relatives or friends who should be notified if you are hurt
Pet food, extra water, collar with ID tag, medical records and other supplies for your service animal

Preparedness Kit- General

Practice great hygiene if someone is sick and purchase your items ahead of time.

14 Day Incubation Period:

Food and water

Dry canned goods

Medication (prescribe and non-prescribe) 30 day

Food and medication for Pet
Personal and Medical Records for all
Work supplies for home (laptop, cell phone, etc.)
Blankets
Batteries
Flashlight

Cleaning Supplies:

Kleenex
Paper Towels
Toilet Paper
Trash Bags
Wipes/Disinfectant Spray
Bleach
Ammonia
Vinegar
Liquid Soap

Build A Kit

After an emergency, you may need to survive on your own for several days. Being prepared means having your own food, water and other supplies to last for several days. A disaster supplies kit is a collection of basic items your household may need in the event of an emergency.

Make sure your emergency kit is stocked with the items on the checklist below. Most of the items are inexpensive and easy to find and any one of them could save your life. Headed to the store? Download a printable version to take with you. Once you take a look at the basic items consider what unique needs your family might have, such as supplies for pets or seniors.

Basic Disaster Supplies Kit

To assemble your kit store items in airtight plastic bags and put your entire disaster supplies kit in one or two easy-to-carry containers such as plastic bins or a duffel bag.

A basic emergency supply kit could include the following recommended items:

Water (one gallon per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation)

Food (at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food)

Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert

Flashlight

First aid kit

Extra batteries

Whistle (to signal for help)

Dust mask (to help filter contaminated air)

Plastic sheeting and duct tape (to shelter in place)

Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties (for personal sanitation)

Wrench or pliers (to turn off utilities)

Manual can opener (for food)

Local maps

Cell phone with chargers and a backup battery

Additional Emergency Supplies

Since spring of 2020, the CDC has recommended people include additional items in their kits to help prevent the spread of coronavirus or other viruses and the flu.

Consider adding the following items to your emergency supply kit based on your individual needs:

Cloth face coverings (for everyone ages 2 and above), soap, hand sanitizer, disinfecting wipes to disinfect surfaces
Prescription medications
Non-prescription medications such as pain relievers, anti-diarrhea medication, antacids or laxatives
Prescription eyeglasses and contact lens solution
Infant formula, bottles, diapers, wipes and diaper rash cream
Pet food and extra water for your pet
Cash or traveler's checks
Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records saved electronically or in a waterproof, portable container
Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person
Complete change of clothing appropriate for your climate and sturdy shoes
Fire extinguisher
Matches in a waterproof container
Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
Mess kits, paper cups, plates, paper towels and plastic utensils
Paper and pencil
Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children

Maintaining Your Kit

After assembling your kit remember to maintain it so it's ready when needed:

Keep canned food in a cool, dry place.

Store boxed food in tightly closed plastic or metal containers.

Replace expired items as needed.

Re-think your needs every year and update your kit as your family's needs change.

Kit Storage Locations

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

Home: Keep this kit in a designated place and have it ready in case you have to leave your home quickly. Make sure all family members know where the kit is kept.

Work: Be prepared to shelter at work for at least 24 hours. Your work kit should include food, water and other necessities like medicines, as well as comfortable walking shoes, stored in a “grab and go” case.

Car: In case you are stranded, keep a kit of emergency supplies in your car.

Build a Kit for Pets

Include basic survival items and items to keep your pet happy and comfortable. Start with this list. Your kit should include:

Food (at least a three day supply in an airtight, waterproof container)

Water (at least three days of water specifically for your pets)

Medicines

Medical records, proof of vaccinations, registration and adoption documents (talk to your veterinarian about microchipping)

First aid kit (cotton bandage rolls, bandage tape and scissors, antibiotic ointment, flea and tick prevention, latex gloves, isopropyl alcohol, saline solution and a pet first aid reference book)

Collar or harness with ID tag, rabies tag and a leash

Crate or pet carrier (a sturdy, safe crate or carrier large enough for your pet to stand, turn around and lie down)

Sanitation needs (litter box and litter, newspapers, paper towels, plastic trash bags and household chlorine bleach)

A picture of you and your pet together to prove ownership (add species, breed, age, sex, color and distinguishing characteristics)

Familiar items (treats, toys and bedding can help reduce stress for your pet)

Emergency Preparedness Information

Coronavirus Disease 2019

SMHA requires all guests who visit central office and the property management sites to wear masks, receive a “no touch” infrared thermometer check, and use hand sanitizer. To help reduce the spread of the virus, only 1 guest at a time will enter lobby and management offices. Office hours are limited and no children are allowed. Check the SMHA website or management office for updates. All residents received masks by mail. Contact Resident Services or the management office, if you need a mask.

SMHA has partnered with the Canton Health Department to provide COVID-19 testing and educational materials at several properties. Direction Home and Brewster Parke provided wellness kits (masks, hand sanitizer, etc.) to all buildings, with the goal of reducing the spread of the virus.

If you test positive for COVID-19 or are exposed to someone who test positive, SMHA may ask you to self-report, for the protection of others. You are not required to tell SMHA about a diagnosis. However, sharing this information can help protect staff and other people you may have contacted.

SMHA does not have to share an active COVID 19 diagnosis with residents. However, SMHA may notify residents if someone in their building has tested positive for COVID-19.

Responding to Confirmed Cases (SMHA & Resident Responsibility)

- Track residents with confirmed cases of COVID-19 to monitor trends.

- Ask residents to self-report if they test positive or are exposed to someone who tests positive. Share the list of symptoms and local healthcare options.
 - Share the addresses, but not the unit numbers or names of residents, of multifamily buildings with local public health agencies. Ask them to notify you if a resident tests positive.
 - Notify residents that a neighbor tested positive in the building but do not provide names.
- Increase cleaning and safe distancing when a resident or staff member tests positive.
 - Follow CDC, local public health agency, and doctor's guidance.
 - The household should wash “high-touch” surfaces daily, including phones, remote controls, counters, tabletops, doorknobs, and bathroom fixtures.
 - Advise a staff member to follow the latest CDC guidelines, such as staying home until they are fever-free for 72 hours without medication, their symptoms have improved, and 10 days have passed since their symptoms first appeared.
 - Advise the resident to stay in a specific room away from other household members and pets, use a separate bathroom if possible, and wash their hands often, including immediately after coughing or sneezing. Recommend they not share bedding, towels, or dishes.
 - If the resident must be around other people, they should wear a face covering and try to maintain at least 6 feet of distance.

COVID-19 Precautions:

PREVENTION

Stay Home

Practice Social Distancing

Get adequate sleep and eat well balanced meals

Wash hands often with water and soap (20 seconds or longer)

Dry hands with a clean towel or air dry your hands

Cover your mouth with a tissue or sleeve when coughing or sneezing

Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth with unwashed hands or after touching surfaces

Clean and disinfect ‘high touch surfaces’ often

Call before visiting doctor

Practice good hygiene habits

Floods

In the event of a flood, property may be damaged and restoration of the area may pose a risk to public health.

Home clean up, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and general safety are areas that may need addressed. The following are additional items to consider:

- Cleanup and mold/mildew prevention
- Food safety
- Flood area safety and sanitation
- Generator safety
- Disinfecting Drinking Water

Preparing for a Tornado:

Stay Tuned for Storm Watches and Warnings

When there are thunderstorms in your area, turn on your radio or TV to get the latest emergency information from local authorities. Listen for announcements of a tornado watch or tornado warning.

Local Warning System

Learn about the tornado warning system of your county or locality. Most tornado-prone areas have a siren system. Know how to distinguish between the siren's warnings for a tornado watch and a tornado warning.

Tornado Watch

A tornado watch is issued when weather conditions favor the formation of tornadoes, for example, during a severe thunderstorm.

During a tornado watch,

Stay tuned to local radio and TV stations or a National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio external icon for further weather information.

Watch the weather and be prepared to take shelter immediately if conditions worsen.

Tornado Warning

A tornado warning is issued when a tornado funnel is sighted or indicated by weather radar.

You should take shelter immediately.

Storing Important Documents

Store the following documents in a fire- and water-proof safe:

Birth certificates

Ownership certificates (autos, boats, etc.)

Social security cards

Insurance policies

Will

Household inventory

List of contents of household; include serial numbers, if applicable

Photographs or videotape of contents of every room

Photographs of items of high values, such as jewelry, paintings, collection items

First Aid Supplies

First Aid Kit

Drugs and Medications

Soap and clean water to disinfect wounds

Antibiotic ointment

Individually wrapped alcohol swabs

Aspirin and non-aspirin tablets

Prescriptions and any long-term medications (keep these current)

Diarrhea medicine

Eye drops

NOTE: Important medical information and most prescriptions can be stored in the refrigerator, which provides excellent protection from fires.

Dressings

Band-Aids

Clean sheets torn into strips

Elastic bandages

Rolled gauze

Cotton-tipped swabs

Adhesive tape roll

Other First Aid Supplies

First aid book

Writing materials

Scissors

Tweezers
Thermometer
Bar soap
Tissues
Sunscreen
Paper cups
Plastic bags
Safety pins
Needle and thread
Instant cold packs for sprains
Sanitary napkins
Pocket knife

Preparing for Winter Storm

Weatherproof your home.

Insulate any water lines that run along exterior walls so your water supply will be less likely to freeze.

Caulk and weather-strip doors and windows.

Insulate walls and attic.

Install storm or thermal-pane windows or cover windows with plastic from the inside.

Repair roof leaks and cut away tree branches that could fall on your home or other structure during a storm.

Install a smoke detector and a battery-operated carbon monoxide detector.

If you'll be using a fireplace, wood stove, or kerosene heater, install a smoke detector and a battery-operated carbon monoxide detector near the area to be heated. Test them monthly and replace batteries twice a year.

Keep a multipurpose, dry-chemical fire extinguisher nearby.

All fuel-burning equipment should be vented to the outside.

Each winter season have your furnace system and vent checked by a qualified technician to ensure they are functioning properly.

For older adults, keep an easy-to-read thermometer inside your home.

If you or a loved one are over 65 years old, place an easy-to-read thermometer in an indoor location where you will see it frequently. Our ability to feel a change in temperature decreases with age. Older adults are more susceptible to health problems caused by cold. Check the temperature of your home often during the winter months.

Emergency Kit for the Car

In case you are stranded, keep an emergency supply kit in your car with these automobile extras:

Jumper cables
Flares or reflective triangle
Ice scraper
Car cell phone charger
Blanket
Map
Cat litter or sand (for better tire traction)

Prepare Your Car for Emergencies

Have a mechanic check the following on your car before an emergency:

Antifreeze levels
Battery and ignition system
Brakes
Exhaust system
Fuel and air filters
Heater and defroster
Lights and flashing hazard lights

Oil
Thermostat
Windshield wiper equipment and washer fluid level

**Remember during an active shooting to RUN.
HIDE. FIGHT.**

Be Informed

Sign up for an active shooter training.
If you see something, say something to the authorities right away.
Sign up to receive local emergency alerts and register your contact information with any work-sponsored alert system.
Be aware of your environment and any possible dangers.

Make a Plan

Make a plan with your family and make sure everyone knows what to do if confronted with an active shooter.
Wherever you go look for the two nearest exits, have an escape path in mind and identify places you could hide if necessary.
Understand the plans for individuals with disabilities or other access and functional needs.

During

RUN and escape if possible.

Getting away from the shooter or shooters is the top priority.
Leave your belongings behind and get away.
Help others escape, if possible, but evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow.
Warn and prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be.
Call 9-1-1 when you are safe and describe the shooter, location and weapons.

HIDE if escape is not possible.

Get out of the shooter's view and stay very quiet.

Silence all electronic devices and make sure they won't vibrate.

Lock and block doors, close blinds and turn off lights.

Don't hide in groups. Spread out along walls or hide separately to make it more difficult for the shooter.

Try to communicate with police silently. Use text message or social media to tag your location or put a sign in a window.

Stay in place until law enforcement gives you the all clear.

Your hiding place should be out of the shooter's view and provide protection if shots are fired in your direction.

FIGHT as an absolute last resort.

Commit to your actions and act as aggressively as possible against the shooter.

Recruit others to ambush the shooter with makeshift weapons like chairs, fire extinguishers, scissors, books, etc.

Be prepared to cause severe or lethal injury to the shooter.

Throw items and improvise weapons to distract and disarm the shooter.

After

Keep hands visible and empty.

Know that law enforcement's first task is to end the incident and they may have to pass injured along the way.

Officers may be armed with rifles, shotguns or handguns and may use pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation.

Officers will shout commands and may push individuals to the ground for their safety.

Follow law enforcement instructions and evacuate in the direction they come from unless otherwise instructed.

Take care of yourself first, and then you may be able to help the wounded before first responders arrive.

If the injured are in immediate danger, help get them to safety.

While you wait for first responders to arrive, provide first aid. Apply direct pressure to wounded areas and use tourniquets if you have been trained to do so.

Turn wounded people onto their sides if they are unconscious and keep them warm.

Consider seeking professional help for you and your family to cope with the long-term effects of the trauma.

ACTIVE SHOOTER BRIEF

Introduction:

Our purpose and goal is to get you to move and think.

Situational Awareness

If/Then Thinking –

Six Phases of Active Shooter Incident – Most incidents that are thwarted, occur during the first five phases. (See Something, Say Something)

1. Grievance
2. Target Selection
3. Intelligence Gathering/Surveillance
4. Planning/Logistics/Acquisition of Supplies
5. Rehearsal/Training
6. Execution

Flight/Fight or Freeze – Training and walk throughs (1 minute drills). We don't rise to the occasion; we fall to the level of our training.

Situational Awareness – Conditions

white - unaware,

yellow – relaxed alertness,

orange – focused alertness,

red – ready to act

OODA Loop – Observe, Orient, Decide, Act

Avoid, Deny, Defend - (Google- YouTube video)

Run, Hide, Fight

Avoid - Make your facility an unlikely place for an event like this to happen. Obvious security measures to make an attack difficult to carry out. (Have a plan to as to where you run and or where you hide to avoid the threat.) (1 minute drills)

Deny – Cover vs. Concealment and Obstacles vs. Barricades (Crime prevention through environmental design.) The more we delay the shooter, the fewer people he can engage and allows more time for LE response.

Hide – Choose the most secure location possible. Lockable, out opening door. Concrete block wall construction. (Lock and barricade door, turn lights out and stay quiet) If possible, select a room with water, and or food. Break rooms and restrooms.

Improvised security measures and barricades – Office furniture and belts, cords and zip ties. Pry bars and other tools.

Defend – (CCW – Pros and Cons – Train or don't bother) – Improvised weapons such as; pepper spray, fire extinguishers, wasp spray, pry tools.

First Responders and Contact with Law Enforcement –

Law enforcement priority is to Stop the Killing, then Stop the Dying.

Follow commands and listen to directions

Initial Focus will be to stop the killing. Once the threat is neutralized, the first responders will begin triage and first aid.

SWAT and Rescue Task Force –

Additional Considerations:

First Aid Kits – Tourniquets, pressure bandages, quick clot and other hemorrhage control supplies.

Triage and Personnel Accountability

Emergency contacts

Have contacts and partnerships with nearby businesses, schools or places of worship if your staff needs to seek refuge.

PTSD – Mental health rehabilitation

Plan for your company to operate off site as the facility is now a crime scene and will most likely need decontaminated and renovated.

Fires

Six Steps for Survival

Many home fires happen at night, between 11 pm and 6 am, while most of us are sleeping.

Survive the Fire

Make sure your family can protect itself by knowing these six steps:

1. Smoke detectors should be installed on each level of your home and outside sleeping areas. If you sleep with the bedroom door closed, install a detector in the bedroom. Smoke detectors sound an early warning while escape is still possible. Test detectors monthly and replace batteries annually.
2. Have a home fire escape plan. Draw out your home on paper and mark at least two exits from each room. Make plans for family members that may need assistance, the very young or old. If exits include windows, make sure they can be easily opened and if they're high, have escape ladders available. Designate a place for everyone to meet once they get outside.
3. Practice your plan. Have one practice with family members using their primary exit and another where the secondary way out is used. If necessary, make changes. Fire drills aren't just for school.
4. If possible, sleep with bedroom doors closed. In the event of a home fire, they can hold back smoke and fire, increasing your time for escape.
5. When awakened by your smoke detector, roll out of bed and crawl to your bedroom door. Test the door with the back of your hand, for heat. Feel it high, low and touch the knob. If the door is hot, do not open it, and use your secondary exit to escape. If it is cool, open it carefully and be ready to slam it shut if there is smoke or fire.
6. Go to your designated meeting place. Have someone go to a neighbor's to call the Fire Department. Once you're outside, you should never go back into a burning building.

References:

Centers for Disease Control

City of Canton Police Department

City of Canton Fire Department

Canton Health Department

Stark County Health Department

The Department of Housing and Urban Development – Office of
Public and Indian Housing

Ohio Department of Health

Coronavirus Disease 2019

Quarantine Following Possible COVID-19 Exposure

Public health recommendations for COVID-19 continue to evolve and are updated as new scientific evidence becomes available. On Dec. 2, 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released a [scientific brief](#) with considerations for reducing quarantine for people possibly exposed to COVID-19. The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) has modified this guidance to meet the specific needs of our state and considerations for local circumstances and resources.

Recommendations for quarantine adapted by ODH support efficient use of resources and a reduced risk of post-quarantine transmission. Healthcare facilities, in consultation with local health departments, may also consider [CDC's Strategies to Mitigate Healthcare Personnel Staffing Shortages](#).

ODH Recommended Options for Quarantine Following Possible COVID-19 Exposure

	Duration of Quarantine	Recommended Actions
Optimal Duration to Minimize Risk of Transmission	Stay at home for at least 14 days* after last exposure. * A 14-day quarantine period presents the lowest risk of post-quarantine transmission. This strategy is preferred for people living in, working at, or visiting congregate living facilities, high density workplaces, or other settings where potential extensive transmission or contact with <u>people at increased risk for severe illness</u> from COVID-19 is possible.	Maintain social distance (at least 6 feet) from others and wear a mask when around other people. Self-monitor for symptoms through day 14 . (Check temperature twice a day, watch for fever, cough, shortness of breath, or other symptoms of COVID-19.) Persons who develop symptoms of COVID-19 or who test positive for COVID-19 should self-isolate and follow recommendations for discontinuing isolation. Maintain social distance (at least 6 feet) from others and wear a mask when around other people. Self-monitor for symptoms through day 14 . (Check temperature twice a day, watch for fever, cough, shortness of breath, or other symptoms of COVID-19.)
Reduced Duration 1	Stay at home for at least 10 days after last exposure.	Consider obtaining a viral test near the end of this period (day eight or later) to increase certainty that there is no infection, but quarantine cannot be discontinued earlier than after day 10. Persons who develop symptoms of COVID-19 or who test positive for COVID-19 should self-isolate and follow recommendations for discontinuing isolation. Maintain social distance (at least 6 feet) from others and wear a mask when around other people.
Reduced Duration 2	Negative test result for SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19) from a sample collected on day five or later after last exposure AND stay at home for at least seven days after last exposure.	Self-monitor for symptoms through day 14 . (Check temperature twice a day, watch for fever, cough, shortness of breath, or other symptoms of COVID-19.) Persons who develop symptoms of COVID-19 or who test positive for COVID-19 should self-isolate and follow recommendations for discontinuing isolation.

Created Dec. 3, 2020.

For additional information, visit coronavirus.ohio.gov.

For answers to your COVID-19 questions, call 1-833-4-ASK-ODH (1-833-427-5634).

Your mental health is just as important as your physical health. If you or a loved one are experiencing anxiety related to the coronavirus pandemic, help is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Call the COVID-19 CareLine at 1-800-720-9616.

STAY SAFE OHIO PROTOCOL

we're
TOGETHER
Ohio



MIKE DEWINE
GOVERNOR OF OHIO

Ohio

Department
of Health

coronavirus.ohio.gov

1. STAY AT HOME
2. Wear your mask.
3. Keep interactions short and stay apart.
4. Wash your hands.
5. Work from home.
6. Celebrate safe. Celebrate small.
7. Don't eat or drink with anyone outside of your household.
8. Limit travel.
9. Keep weddings and funerals safe.
10. Enjoy safe holiday activities!

BE READY! FLOODS

DURING

Unplug appliances to prevent electrical shock when power comes back on.

Do NOT drive or walk across flooded roads. Cars and people can be swept away.

Gather emergency supplies and follow local radio or TV updates.

WEATHER ALERT!

RECOGNIZE FLOOD RISK



- Identify flood-prone or landslide-prone areas near you.
- Know your community's warning signals, evacuation routes, and emergency shelter locations.
- Know flood evacuation routes near you.

When power lines are down, water is in your home, or before you evacuate, **TURN OFF** gas, power, and water.

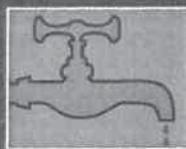
Tie down or bring outdoor items inside.

Throw away items that cannot be disinfected, like wall coverings, cloth, rugs, and drywall.

PRACTICE SAFE HYGIENE



Wash hands with soap and water to help prevent germs.



Listen for information from your local officials on how to safely use water to drink, cook, or clean.

AFTER

Use fans, air conditioning units, and dehumidifiers for drying.

For cleanup, wear rubber boots and plastic gloves.

Clean walls, hard floors, and other surfaces with soap and water. Use a mixture of 1 cup bleach and 1 gallon water to disinfect.

Caution! Flood water may contain trash.



For more information visit
<http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/floods/>

Be Ready! Winter Weather

If power lines fall on your car, warn people not to touch the car or power lines.

If power lines are down, call your local utility and emergency services

Make sure your car is ready for winter travel.

Check antifreeze level and have radiator system serviced.

Replace worn tires and check tire air pressure.

Keep gas tank full to avoid ice in tank and fuel lines.

Make a winter emergency kit to keep in your car.

Dress warmly and limit exposure to the cold to prevent frostbite.

Avoid getting wet to prevent hypothermia.

Prepare yourself for exposure to winter weather.

Bring your pets indoors as temperatures drop!

Never leave lit candles or other flames unattended.

Caulk and weather-strip doors and windows.

Insulate walls and attic.

Make sure the batteries are working!

Have your chimney or flue inspected every year.

Install a smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector in your home.

Weatherproof your home to protect against the cold.

Check out more tips on winter weather indoor safety.

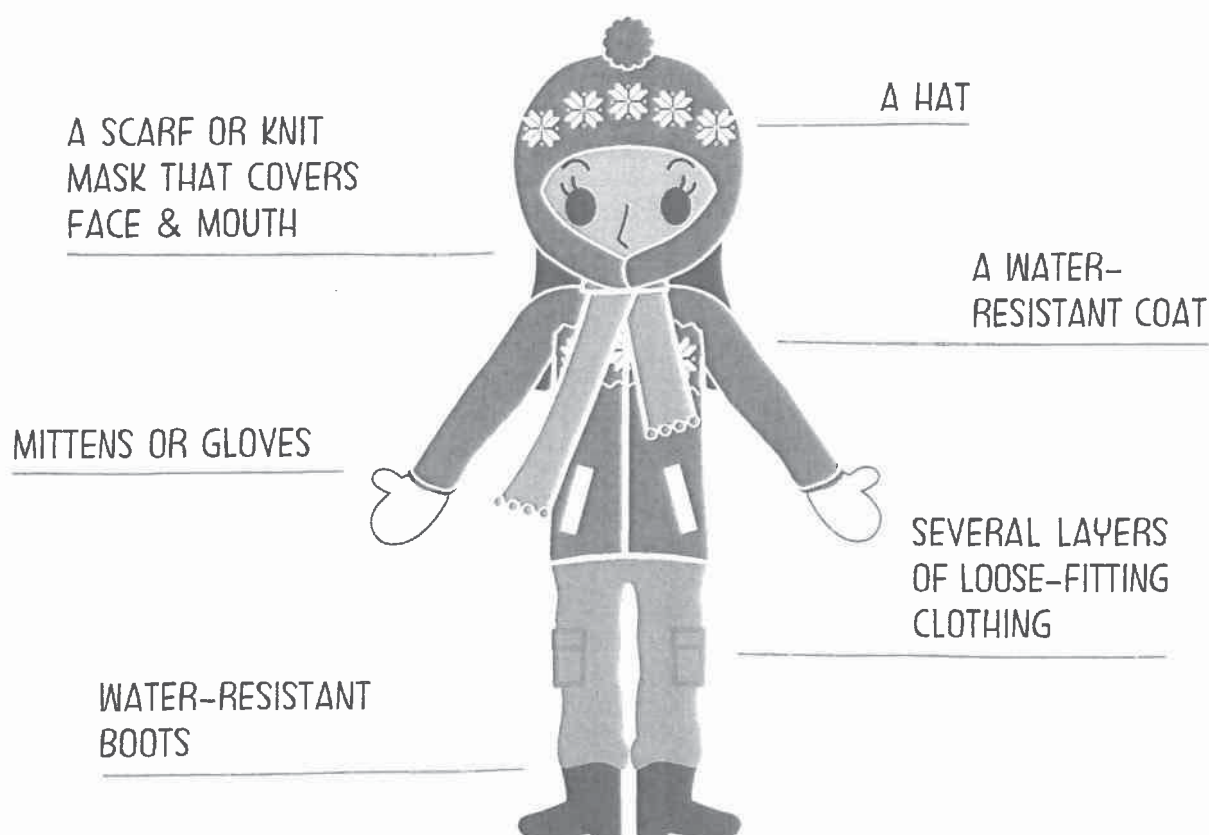
AVOID*SPOT*TREAT FROSTBITE & HYPOTHERMIA

In cold temperatures, your body begins to lose heat faster than it can be produced, which can lead to serious health problems.

* * * * * AVOID * * * * *

When the weather is extremely cold, try to stay indoors. If you must go outside, **dress properly** and know who is at **high risk** for **hypothermia** or **frostbite**.

When going outside be sure to wear:



Be Ready! Tornadoes

www.cdc.gov/phpr/infographics.htm

Get out!

Don't stay in a mobile home during a tornado. Find a sturdy building or seek shelter outside.

Look up!

If you see any of these danger signs, take shelter immediately:

- a dark or green colored sky
- large, dark, low-lying cloud
- large hail
- loud roar similar to a freight train

Watch out!

Most fatalities and injuries are caused by flying debris.

Tornado watch:

Tornadoes are possible. Be alert to changing conditions.

Tornado warning:

A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Take shelter immediately.

Stay tuned!

Listen to local radio and TV stations for weather updates. Take shelter if a tornado warning is issued.

Be cautious!

Do not try to outrun a tornado. Find a sturdy building to take shelter or stop your car, put your head below the windows, and cover your head.

Take shelter!

The safest place is the interior part of a basement or an inside room, without windows, on the lowest floor.



BE PREPARED FOR A TORNADO



FEMA

FEMA V-1010/ March 2018

**Tornadoes can
destroy buildings,
flip cars, and create
deadly flying debris.**

**Tornadoes are
violently rotating
columns of air
that extend from
a thunderstorm
to the ground.**



Can happen anytime



Bring intense winds



Can happen anywhere



Look like funnels

IF YOU ARE UNDER A TORNADO WARNING, FIND SAFE SHELTER RIGHT AWAY

**Go to a safe room,
basement, or storm cellar.**



**If you can safely get to a sturdy
building, do so immediately.**

**If there is no basement,
get to a small, interior room
on the lowest level.**



**Do not get under an overpass
or bridge. You're safer in a low,
flat location.**

**Stay away from windows,
doors, and outside walls.**



**Watch out for flying debris that
can cause injury or death.**



**Use your arms to protect
your head and neck.**

HOW TO STAY SAFE

WHEN A TORNADO THREATENS



Prepare NOW

Know your area's tornado risk. In the U.S., the Midwest and the Southeast have a greater risk for tornadoes.

Know the signs of a tornado, including a rotating funnel-shaped cloud, an approaching cloud of debris, or a loud roar—similar to a freight train.

Sign up for your community's warning system. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio also provide emergency alerts. If your community has sirens, become familiar with the warning tone.

Pay attention to weather reports. Meteorologists can predict when conditions might be right for a tornado.

Identify and practice going to a safe shelter for high winds, such as a safe room built using FEMA criteria or a storm shelter built to ICC 500 standards. The next best protection is a small, interior, windowless room in a sturdy building on the lowest level.

Consider constructing a safe room that meets FEMA or ICC 500 standards.



Survive DURING

Immediately go to a safe location that you identified.

Take additional cover by shielding your head and neck with your arms and putting materials such as furniture and blankets around you.

Listen to EAS, NOAA Weather Radio, or local alerting systems for current emergency information and instructions.

Do not try to outrun a tornado in a vehicle.

If you are in a car or outdoors and cannot get to a building, cover your head and neck with your arms and cover your body with a coat or blanket, if possible.



Be Safe AFTER

Keep listening to EAS, NOAA Weather Radio, and local authorities for updated information.

If you are trapped, cover your mouth with a cloth or mask to avoid breathing dust. Try to send a text, bang on a pipe or wall, or use a whistle instead of shouting.

Stay clear of fallen power lines or broken utility lines.

Do not enter damaged buildings until you are told that they are safe.

Save your phone calls for emergencies. Phone systems are often down or busy after a disaster. Use text messaging or social media to communicate with family and friends.

Be careful during clean-up. Wear thick-soled shoes, long pants, and work gloves.

Take an Active Role in Your Safety

Go to **ready.gov** and search for **tornado**. Download the **FEMA app** to get more information about preparing for a **tornado**. Find Emergency Safety Tips under Prepare.



FEMA

FEMA V-1010
Catalog No. 17233-11



Ready

Write your family's name above
Family Emergency Communication Plan

CREATE YOUR FAMILY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PLAN



FEMA

Creating your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* starts with one simple question: "What if?"

"What if something happens and I'm not with my family?" "Will I be able to reach them?" "How will I know they are safe?" "How can I let them know I'm OK?" During a disaster, you will need to send and receive information from your family.

Communication networks, such as mobile phones and computers, could be unreliable during disasters, and electricity could be disrupted. Planning in advance will help ensure that all the members of your household—including children and people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, as well as outside caregivers—know how to reach each other and where to meet up in an emergency. Planning starts with three easy steps:



1. COLLECT.

Create a paper copy of the contact information for your family and other important people/offices, such as medical facilities, doctors, schools, or service providers.



2. SHARE.

Make sure everyone carries a copy in his or her backpack, purse, or wallet. If you complete your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* online at ready.gov/make-a-plan, you can print it onto a wallet-sized card. You should also post a copy in a central location in your home, such as your refrigerator or family bulletin board.



3. PRACTICE.

Have regular household meetings to review and practice your plan.

**TEXT
IS
BEST!**

If you are using a mobile phone, a text message may get through when a phone call will not. This is because a text message requires far less bandwidth than a phone call. Text messages may also save and then send automatically as soon as capacity becomes available.

The following sections will guide you through the process to create and practice your *Family Emergency Communication Plan*.



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Write down phone numbers and email addresses for everyone in your household. Having this important information written down will help you reconnect with others in case you don't have your mobile device or computer with you or if the battery runs down. If you have a household member(s) who is Deaf or hard of hearing, or who has a speech disability and uses traditional or video relay service (VRS), include information on how to connect through relay services on a landline phone, mobile device, or computer.

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Because a disaster can strike during school or work hours, you need to know their emergency response plans and how to stay informed. Discuss these plans with children, and let them know who could pick them up in an emergency. Make sure your household members with phones are signed up for alerts and warnings from their school, workplace, and/or local government. To find out more about how to sign up, see *Know Your Alerts and Warnings* at ready.gov. For children without mobile phones, make sure they know to follow instructions from a responsible adult, such as a teacher or principal.

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

It is also important to identify someone outside of your community or State who can act as a central point of contact to help your household reconnect. In a disaster, it may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than to call across town because local phone lines can be jammed.

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Decide on safe, familiar places where your family can go for protection or to reunite. Make sure these locations are accessible for household members with disabilities or access and functional needs. If you have pets or service animals, think about animal-friendly locations. Identify the following places:

- ☐ *Indoor:* If you live in an area where tornadoes, hurricanes, or other high-wind storms can happen, make sure everyone knows where to go for protection. This could be a small, interior, windowless room, such as a closet or bathroom, on the lowest level of a sturdy building, or a tornado safe room or storm shelter.
- ☐ *In your neighborhood:* This is a place in your neighborhood where your household members will meet if there is a fire or other emergency and you need to leave your home. The meeting place could be a big tree, a mailbox at the end of the driveway, or a neighbor's house.
- ☐ *Outside of your neighborhood:* This is a place where your family will meet if a disaster happens when you're not at home and you can't get back to your home. This could be a library, community center, house of worship, or family friend's home.

- ☐ *Outside of your town or city:* Having an out-of-town meeting place can help you reunite if a disaster happens and:

- You cannot get home or to your out-of-neighborhood meeting place; or
- Your family is not together and your community is instructed to evacuate the area.

This meeting place could be the home of a relative or family friend. Make sure everyone knows the address of the meeting place and discuss ways you would get there.

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS AND INFORMATION

You should also write down phone numbers for emergency services, utilities, service providers, medical providers, veterinarians, insurance companies, and other services.



- ☐ Make copies of your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* for each member of the household to carry in his or her wallet, backpack, or purse. Post a copy in a central place at home. Regularly check to make sure your household members are carrying their plan with them.
- ☐ Enter household and emergency contact information into all household members' mobile phones or devices.
- ☐ Store at least one emergency contact under the name "In Case of Emergency" or "ICE" for all mobile phones and devices. This will help someone identify your emergency contact if needed. Inform your emergency contact of any medical issues or other requirements you may have.
- ☐ Create a group list on all mobile phones and devices of the people you would need to communicate with if there was an emergency or disaster.
- ☐ Make sure all household members and your out-of-town contact know how to text if they have a mobile phone or device, or know alternative ways to communicate if they are unable to text.
- ☐ Read *Know Your Alerts and Warnings* at ready.gov and sign up to receive emergency information.



Once you have completed your *Family Emergency Communication Plan*, made copies for all the members of your household, and discussed it, it's time to practice!

Here are some ideas for practicing your plan:

- ☐ Practice texting and calling. Have each person practice sending a text message or calling your out-of-town contact and sending a group text to your mobile phone group list.
- ☐ Discuss what information you should send by text. You will want to let others know you are safe and where you are. Short messages like "I'm OK. At library" are good.

- ☐ Talk about who will be the lead person to send out information about the designated meeting place for the household.
- ☐ Practice gathering all household members at your indoor and neighborhood emergency meeting places. Talk about how each person would get to the identified out-of-neighborhood and out-of-town meeting places. Discuss all modes of transportation, such as public transportation, rail, and para-transit for all family members, including people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
- ☐ Regularly have conversations with household members and friends about the plan, such as whom and how to text or call, and where to go.
- ☐ To show why it's important to keep phone numbers written down, challenge your household members to recite important phone numbers from memory—now ask them to think about doing this in the event of an emergency.
- ☐ Make sure everyone, including children, knows how and when to call 911 for help. You should only call 911 when there is a life-threatening emergency.
- ☐ Review, update, and practice your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* at least once a year, or whenever any of your information changes.

To help start the conversation or remind your family why you are taking steps to prepare and practice, you may want to watch the 4-minute video, *It Started Like Any Other Day*, about families who have experienced disaster, at www.youtube.com/watch?v=w_omgt3MEBs. Click on the closed captioning (CC) icon on the lower right to turn on the captioning.

After you practice, talk about how it went. What worked well? What can be improved? What information, if any, needs to be updated? If you make updates, remember to print new copies of the plan for everyone.

OTHER IMPORTANT TIPS FOR COMMUNICATING IN DISASTERS¹

- ☐ Text is best when using a mobile phone, but if you make a phone call, keep it brief and convey only vital information to emergency personnel and/or family or household members. This will minimize network congestion, free up space on the network for emergency communications, and conserve battery power. Wait 10 seconds before redialing a number. If you redial too quickly, the data from the handset to the cell sites do not have enough time to clear before you've re-sent the same data. This contributes to a clogged network.
- ☐ Conserve your mobile phone battery by reducing the brightness of your screen, placing your phone in airplane mode, and closing apps you do not need. Limit watching videos and playing video games to help reduce network congestion.
- ☐ Keep charged batteries, a car phone charger, and a solar charger available for backup power for your mobile phone, teletypewriters (TTYs), amplified phones, and caption phones. If you charge your phone in your car, be sure the car is in a well-ventilated area (e.g., not in a closed garage) to avoid life-threatening carbon monoxide poisoning.

¹ Federal Communications Commission, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau. (n.d.) *Tips for communicating in an emergency*. Retrieved from <http://transition.fcc.gov/pshs/emergency-information/tips.html>

- ☐ If driving, do not text, read texts, or make a call without a hands-free device.
- ☐ Maintain a household landline and analog phone (with battery backup if it has a cordless receiver) that can be used when mobile phone service is unavailable. Those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities and use devices and services that depend on digital technology (e.g., VRS, Internet Protocol [IP] Relay, or captioning) should have an analog phone (e.g., TTY, amplified phone, or caption phone) with battery backup in case Internet or mobile service is down.
- ☐ If you evacuate and have a call-forwarding feature on your home phone, forward your home phone number to your mobile phone number.
- ☐ Use the Internet to communicate by email, Twitter, Facebook, and other social media networks. These communication channels allow you to share information quickly with a widespread audience or to find out if loved ones are OK. The Internet can also be used for telephone calls through Voice over Internet Protocol. For those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities, you can make calls through your IP Relay provider.
- ☐ If you do not have a mobile phone, keep a prepaid phone card to use if needed during or after a disaster.
- ☐ Use a pay phone if available. It may have less congestion because these phones don't rely on electricity or mobile networks. In some public places, you may be able to find a TTY that can be used by those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities.








The reader recognizes that the Federal Government provides links and informational data on various disaster preparedness resources and events and does not endorse any non-Federal events, entities, organizations, services, or products.



FEMA

FEMA P-1094
Catalog No. 17166-2



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>  Make a Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>  Practice Emergency Drills	<input type="checkbox"/>  Test Family Communication Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>  Make Your Home Safe	<input type="checkbox"/>  Know Evacuation Routes	<input type="checkbox"/>  Assemble or Update Supplies	<input type="checkbox"/>  Get Involved in Your Community	<input type="checkbox"/>

FAMILY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PLAN

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Home #:
Address:

Name: Mobile #:
Other # or social media:
Email:
Important medical or other information:
.....

Name: Mobile #:
Other # or social media:
Email:
Important medical or other information:
.....

Name: Mobile #:
Other # or social media:
Email:
Important medical or other information:
.....

Name: Mobile #:
Other # or social media:
Email:
Important medical or other information:
.....

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Name:
Address:
Emergency/Hotline #:
Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

**SCHOOL,
CHILDCARE,
CAREGIVER, AND
WORKPLACE
EMERGENCY PLANS**

Name:
Address:
Emergency/Hotline #:
Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:
Address:
Emergency/Hotline #:
Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:
Address:
Emergency/Hotline #:
Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

**IN CASE OF
EMERGENCY
(ICE) CONTACT**

Name: Mobile #:
Home #: Email:
Address:

**OUT-OF-TOWN
CONTACT**

Name: Mobile #:
Home #: Email:
Address:

**EMERGENCY
MEETING PLACES**

Indoor:
Instructions:
Neighborhood:
Instructions:

Out-of-Neighborhood:
Address:
Instructions:

Out-of-Town:
Address:
Instructions:

**IMPORTANT
NUMBERS OR
INFORMATION**

Police: Dial 911 or #:
Fire: Dial 911 or #:
Poison Control: #:
Doctor: #:
Doctor: #:
Pediatrician: #:
Dentist: #:
Hospital/Clinic: #:
Pharmacy: #:
Medical Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Medical Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Homeowner/Rental Insurance:
#:
Policy #:
Flood Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Veterinarian: #:
Kennel: #:
Electric Company: #:
Gas Company: #:
Water Company: #:
Alternate/Accessible Transportation:
#:
Other: #:
Other: #:
Other: #:



FEMA

FEMA P-1094
Catalog No. 17166-2

1. Get a Kit of pet emergency supplies.

Just as you do with your family's emergency supply kit, think first about the basics for survival, particularly food and water.

- ✓ **Food:** Keep at least three days of food in an airtight, waterproof container.
- ✓ **Water:** Store at least three days of water specifically for your pets, in addition to water you need for yourself and your family.
- ✓ **Medicines and medical records:** Keep an extra supply of medicines your pet takes on a regular basis in a waterproof container.
- ✓ **First aid kit:** Talk to your veterinarian about what is most appropriate for your pet's emergency medical needs. Most kits should include cotton bandage rolls, bandage tape and scissors; antibiotic ointment; flea and tick prevention; latex gloves, isopropyl alcohol and saline solution. Include a pet first aid reference book.
- ✓ **Collar with ID tag, harness or leash:** Your pet should wear a collar with its rabies tag and identification at all times. Include a backup leash, collar and ID tag in your pet's emergency supply kit.
- ✓ **Important documents:** Place copies of your pet's registration information, adoption papers, vaccination documents and medical records in a clean plastic bag or waterproof container and also add them to your kit.
- ✓ **Crate or other pet carrier:** If you need to evacuate in an emergency situation take your pets and animals with you, provided that it is practical to do so.
- ✓ **Sanitation:** Include pet litter and litter box if appropriate, newspapers, paper towels, plastic trash bags and household chlorine bleach to provide for your pet's sanitation needs. You can use bleach as a disinfectant (dilute nine parts water to one part bleach), or in an emergency you can also use it to purify water. Use 8 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water, stir well and let it stand for 30 minutes before use. Do not use scented or color safe bleaches or those with added cleaners.
- ✓ **A picture of you and your pet together:** If you become separated from your pet during an emergency, a picture of you and your pet together will help you document ownership and allow others to assist you in identifying your pet. Include detailed information about species, breed, age, sex, color and distinguishing characteristics.
- ✓ **Familiar items:** Put favorite toys, treats or bedding in your kit. Familiar items can help reduce stress for your pet.

Consider two kits. In one, put everything your pets will need to stay where you are and make it on your own. The other should be a lightweight, smaller version you can take with you if you and your pets have to get away.

2. Make a Plan for what you will do in an emergency.

Plan in advance what you will do in an emergency. Be prepared to assess the situation. Use common sense and whatever you have on hand to take care of yourself and ensure your pet's safety during an emergency.



Preparing Your Pets for Emergencies Makes Sense. Get Ready Now.

Evacuate. Plan how you will assemble your pets and anticipate where you will go. If you must evacuate, take your pets with you, if practical. If you go to a public shelter, keep in mind your pets may not be allowed inside. Secure appropriate lodging in advance depending on the number and type of animals in your care. Consider family or friends outside your immediate area who would be willing to take in you and your pets in an emergency. Other options may include: a hotel or motel that takes pets or some sort of boarding facility, such as a kennel or veterinary hospital that is near an evacuation facility or your family's meeting place. Find out before an emergency happens if any of these facilities in your area might be viable options for you and your pets.

Develop a buddy system. Plan with neighbors, friends or relatives to make sure that someone is available to care for or evacuate your pets if you are unable to do so. Talk with your pet care buddy about your evacuation plans and show them where you keep your pet's emergency supply kit. Also designate specific locations, one in your immediate neighborhood and other farther away, where you will meet in an emergency.

Talk to your pet's veterinarian about emergency planning. Discuss the types of things you should include in your pet's emergency first aid kit. Get the names of vets or veterinary hospitals in other cities where you might need to seek temporary shelter. Also talk with your veterinarian about microchipping. If you and your pet are separated, this permanent implant for your pet and corresponding enrollment in a recovery database can help a veterinarian or shelter identify your animal. If your pet is microchipped, keeping your emergency contact information up to date and listed with a reliable recovery database is essential to you and your pet being reunited.

Gather contact information for emergency animal treatment. Make a list of contact information and addresses of area animal control agencies including the Humane Society or ASPCA and emergency veterinary hospitals. Keep one copy of these phone numbers with you, and one in your pet's emergency supply kit. Obtain "Pets Inside" stickers and place them on your doors or windows, including information on the number and types of pets in your home to alert firefighters and rescue workers. Consider putting a phone number on the sticker where you could be reached in an emergency. And, if time permits, remember to write the words "Evacuated with Pets" across the stickers, should you evacuate your home with your pets.

3. Be Prepared for what might happen.

Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as assembling an emergency supply kit for yourself, your family and your pets, is the same regardless of the type of emergency. However, it's important to stay informed about what might happen and know what types of emergencies are likely to affect your region.

Be prepared to adapt this information to your personal circumstances and make every effort to follow instructions received from authorities on the scene. With these simple preparations, you can be ready for the unexpected. Those who take the time to prepare themselves and their pets will likely encounter less difficulty, stress and worry. Take the time now to get yourself and your pet ready.

Developed in partnership with:



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUBSM



For more information, visit ready.gov or call 1-800-BE-READY



SAFEGUARD CRITICAL DOCUMENTS AND VALUABLES



FEMA

When disaster strikes, your immediate concern will be your safety and the safety of those you care about. Once the immediate danger passes, however, having your financial and medical records and important contact information will be crucial to help you start the recovery process quickly. Taking time now to safeguard these critical documents will give you peace of mind, ensure you have access to essential medical and prescription information, and help you avoid additional stress during the difficult days following a disaster.

In addition, take the time now to think about the priceless personal items you would want to protect from damage or take with you if you had to suddenly evacuate your home.

The first step is to take an inventory of your household documents, contacts, and valuables. The checklist below will get you started. Then download the Emergency Financial First Aid Kit (EFFAK) at www.ready.gov/financialpreparedness for more complete checklists and guidance on collecting and safeguarding this important information.

Put a checkmark next to any item that you may need to collect and safeguard. Be sure to include emergency contact phone numbers or other contact information with your documentation for questions that may arise following a disaster.

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

Think about the documents you would need to identify yourself and your household members, including children and pets, your relationships, or status. These may include:

- ☐ Vital records (birth, marriage, divorce certificate, adoption, child custody papers)
- ☐ Passport, driver's license, Social Security card, green card, military service identification, other
- ☐ Pet ownership papers, identification tags

FINANCIAL AND LEGAL DOCUMENTATION

If your home or income is impacted by a disaster, you will need documentation to request assistance from insurance providers and from government disaster assistance programs.

- ☐ Housing: lease or rental agreement, mortgage, home equity line of credit, deed
- ☐ Vehicle: loan documents, VIN, registration, title
- ☐ Other Financial Obligations: utility bills, credit cards, student loans, alimony, child support, elder care, automatic payments such as gym memberships
- ☐ Financial Accounts: checking, savings, debit cards, retirement, investment
- ☐ Insurance Policies: homeowners, renters, auto, life, flood, appraisals, photos, and lists of valuable items
- ☐ Sources of Income: pay stubs, government benefits, alimony, child support
- ☐ Tax Statements: Federal/state income tax returns, property tax, vehicle tax
- ☐ Estate Planning: will, trust, power of attorney

MEDICAL INFORMATION

- ☐ Health/dental insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, VA health benefits
- ☐ List of medications, immunizations, allergies, prescriptions, medical equipment and devices, pharmacy information
- ☐ Living will, medical power of attorney
- ☐ Caregiver agency contract or service agreement
- ☐ Disabilities documentation
- ☐ Contact information for doctors/specialists, dentists, pediatricians, veterinarians

EMERGENCY OR HOTLINE CONTACT INFORMATION FOR HOUSEHOLD

- ☐ Employers/supervisors
- ☐ Schools
- ☐ Houses of worship
- ☐ Social service providers
- ☐ Homeowners Associations
- ☐ Home Repair Services: utilities, plumber, roofer, carpenter, electrician

VALUABLES AND PRICELESS PERSONAL ITEMS

- ☐ Priceless personal mementos, family photos, and keepsakes
- ☐ Possessions with monetary value, including jewelry, art, and collectibles

PROTECT YOUR DOCUMENTS AND VALUABLES













Once you have gathered your financial, legal, and contact information, it is essential to safeguard this information.

- ☐ Consider storing *paper copies* of important documents at home in a fireproof and waterproof box or safe, in a bank safe deposit box, or with a trusted friend or relative. If you are using a safe deposit box, you may want to ask your bank or check state laws to confirm who can and cannot access the safe deposit box if the lessee dies or is incapacitated.
- ☐ Store *electronic copies* of important documents in a password-protected format on a removable flash or external hard drive in your fireproof and waterproof box or safe, or consider using a secure cloud-based service. Visit www.us-cert.gov/ncas/tips/st04-019 to learn how to use electronic encryption to protect sensitive information.
- ☐ Think about where you store valuable belongings and ways to better protect these items. If you have valuable items stored in a basement, you may want to move them to a higher location and put them in waterproof containers to avoid water damage. Or you may want to keep small items in a flood/fireproof home safe. You may also want to secure items that are displayed on shelves or walls if your home may be subject to high winds or earthquakes.

Thank you for doing your part to prepare! Spread the word and encourage others to join the movement at www.ready.gov/prepare.



12 WAYS TO PREPARE

<input type="checkbox"/>  Sign up for Alerts and Warnings	<input type="checkbox"/>  Make a Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>  Save for a Rainy Day	<input type="checkbox"/>  Practice Emergency Drills	<input type="checkbox"/>  Test Family Communication Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>  Safeguard Documents
<input type="checkbox"/>  Plan with Neighbors	<input type="checkbox"/>  Make Your Home Safer	<input type="checkbox"/>  Know Evacuation Routes	<input type="checkbox"/>  Assemble or Update Supplies	<input type="checkbox"/>  Get Involved in Your Community	<input type="checkbox"/>  Document and Insure Property

BE PREPARED FOR AN ACTIVE SHOOTER

Recent national tragedies remind us that the risk is real. Taking a few steps now can help you react quickly when every second counts.



FEMA

FEMA V-1000/March 2018

An active shooter is an individual engaged in attempting to kill people in a confined space or populated area. Active shooters typically use firearms and have no pattern to their selection of victims.



Can happen anywhere



Can happen anytime

IF YOU ARE INVOLVED IN AN ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENT

See something,
say something.



Learn first aid skills so
you can help others.



Before you run, know the exits.



Help law enforcement.



Find a place to hide.



Seek help to cope with trauma.



Run



Hide



Fight

HOW TO STAY SAFE WHEN AN ACTIVE SHOOTER THREATENS

Prepare NOW

If you see suspicious activity, let an authority know right away.

Many places, such as houses of worship, workplaces, and schools, have plans in place to help you respond safely. Ask about these plans and get familiar with them. If you participate in an active shooter drill, talk with your family about what you learned and how to apply it to other locations.

When you visit a building such as a shopping mall or healthcare facility, take time to identify two nearby exits. Get in the habit of doing this.

Map out places to hide. In rooms without windows, behind solid doors with locks, under desks, or behind heavy furniture such as large filing cabinets can make good hiding places.

Sign up for active shooter, first aid, and tourniquet training. Learn how to help others by taking FEMA's You Are the Help Until Help Arrives course. Learn more at ready.gov/until-help-arrives.

Survive DURING

RUN. Getting away from the shooter or shooters is the top priority. Leave your things behind and run away. If safe to do so, warn others nearby. Call 911 when you are safe. Describe each shooter, their locations, and weapons.

HIDE. If you cannot get away safely, find a place to hide. Get out of the shooter's view and stay very quiet. Silence your electronic devices and make sure they won't vibrate. Lock and block doors, close blinds, and turn off the lights. Do not hide in groups—spread out along walls or hide separately to make it more difficult for the shooter. Try to communicate with police silently—such as through text messages or by putting a sign in an exterior window. Stay in place until law enforcement gives you notice that all immediate danger is clear.

FIGHT. Your last resort when you are in immediate danger is to defend yourself. Commit to your actions and act aggressively to stop the shooter. Ambushing the shooter together with makeshift weapons such as chairs, fire extinguishers, scissors, and books can distract and disarm the shooter.

Be Safe AFTER

Keep hands visible and empty.

Know that law enforcement's first task is to end the incident. They may have to pass injured persons along the way.

Follow law enforcement's instructions and evacuate in the direction they tell you to.

Consider seeking professional help for you and your family to cope with the long-term effects of trauma.

Take an Active Role in Your Safety

Go to ready.gov and search for **active shooter**. Download the **FEMA app** to get more information about preparing for an **active shooter**. Find Emergency Safety Tips



FEMA

FEMA V-1000
Catalog No. 17233-1

References:

Centers for Disease Control

City of Canton Police Department

City of Canton Fire Department

Canton Health Department

Stark County Health Department

The Department of Housing and Urban Development – Office of
Public and Indian Housing

Ohio Department of Health