



HAVE A PLAN

Family Emergency Plan



Make sure your family has a plan in case of an emergency. Before an emergency happens, sit down together and decide how you will get in contact with each other, where you will go and what you will do in an emergency. Keep a copy of this plan in your emergency essentials kit or another safe place where you can access it in the event of a disaster.

Out-of-Town Contact Name: _____
E-mail: _____

Telephone Number: _____
Cell Phone Number: _____

Local Contact Name: _____
E-mail: _____

Telephone Number: _____
Cell Phone Number: _____

Neighborhood Meeting Place: _____
Out-of-Town Meeting Place: _____

Telephone Number: _____
Telephone Number: _____

Fill out the following information for each family member and keep it up to date.

Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____ Social Security Number: _____
Important Medical Information: _____

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Write down where your family spends the most time: work, school and other places you frequent. Schools, daycare providers, workplaces and apartment buildings should all have site-specific emergency plans that you and your family need to know about.

Work Location One

Address: _____
Phone Number: _____
Evacuation Location: _____

School Location One

Address: _____
Phone Number: _____
Evacuation Location: _____

Work Location Two

Address: _____
Phone Number: _____
Evacuation Location: _____

School Location Two

Address: _____
Phone Number: _____
Evacuation Location: _____

Other place you frequent

Address: _____
Phone Number: _____
Evacuation Location: _____

Other place you frequent

Address: _____
Phone Number: _____
Evacuation Location: _____

Important Information	Name	Telephone Number	Policy Number
Doctor(s):			
Other:			
Pharmacist:			
Medical Insurance:			
Homeowners/Rental Insurance:			
Veterinarian/Kennel (for pets):			

Dial 911 for Emergencies

**READY
OR NOT?**

HAVE A PLAN

Emergency Wallet Cards



Make sure your family has a plan in case of an emergency. Fill out these cards and give one to each member of your family to make sure they know who to call and where to meet in case of an emergency.

Scissors icon at top right corner.

READY OR NOT? HAVE A PLAN (mirrored stamp)

Scissors icon at top left corner.

READY OR NOT? HAVE A PLAN (mirrored stamp)

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ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS & INFORMATION:

Family Emergency Plan



NEIGHBORHOOD EMERGENCY CONTACT:
PHONE: _____ CELL: _____

NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING PLACE:
PHONE: _____

OUT-OF-TOWN EMERGENCY CONTACT:
PHONE: _____ CELL: _____

OUT-OF-TOWN MEETING PLACE:
PHONE: _____

DIAL 911 FOR EMERGENCIES VISIT TEXASPREPARES.ORG

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READY OR NOT?

HAVE A PLAN

BUILDING YOUR DISASTER SUPPLY KIT



Build your kit all at once or step by step. Start with what you have at home. Then shop for the rest. Build it to shelter in place or evacuate.

Pack these basic supplies for each person in a portable container or backpack. You'll need them whether you stay or go.



STEP 1 FOOD AND WATER

- 3-day supply of food that needs no cooking
- 1 gallon of water per day for each person
- Manual can opener
- Baby items (baby food, formula, bottles)
- Pet Supplies (listed on next page)



STEP 2 FIRST AID, MEDICATION, HYGIENE

- First-aid kit (listed on next page)
- Prescriptions and backup medications
- Hand sanitizer, wipes, bleach (To purify water, mix 1/8 teaspoon per gallon. Stir and let stand for 30 minutes.)
- Toilet paper, paper towels, garbage bags
- Dental care, hearing aids, and vision products
- Soaps, personal supplies, diapers
- Sunscreen, insect repellent
- Face masks to filter air (N-95 rating)



STEP 3 COMMUNICATION, LIGHTING, DOCUMENT BAG ITEMS

- Battery-powered radio with extra batteries or crank radio (emergency alert radio is best)
- Extra cell phone battery and car charger
- Flashlights and extra batteries
- Matches and lighter
- Whistle
- Reading glasses and sunglasses
- Document bag items (listed on next page)

You may have to leave in a hurry to get to a safe place. Keep these supplies near your car. When it's time, grab them and go.



STEP 4 ADD THESE ITEMS FOR EVACUATING BY CAR

- Road maps
- Car repair items (tools, spare tire, tire patch kit, oil)
- More food and water
- Plastic plates, cups and utensils
- Tent, blankets and pillows
- Clothes and sturdy shoes
- Rain gear and towels
- Books, games and toys

BEFORE YOU LEAVE HOME

- Fill your gas tank, check your spare tire
- Take cash, checkbook and credit cards
- Call your family emergency contact
- Charge your mobile phone
- Get a map of your route

When staying home is your safest choice, add these items to your kit and stay tuned to the news.



STEP 5 ADD THESE ITEMS FOR SHELTERING IN PLACE

- Smoke detectors with extra batteries
- Carbon monoxide detector (if using generators, charcoal grills or camp stoves)
- Fire extinguisher
- Land line phone with extra long cord
- Plastic sheeting and duct tape (to seal doors, windows and air vents from contaminated air or to build an emergency shelter)



PET SUPPLIES

- 3-day supply of food, water and bowls
- Medications and pet first-aid kit
- Vaccination records
- Crate or carrier (may be required in shelters or where you spend the night)
- Leash and toys
- Photo, in case pet gets lost
- Cat litter and box



FIRST AID KIT CONTENTS

- 2 compress dressings (5 x 9 inches)
- 25 band-aids (different sizes)
- First-aid tape
- Antibiotic ointment
- Hydrocortisone ointment
- Aspirin and ibuprofen
- Instant cold pack
- 2 pair of medical gloves (non-latex)
- Oral thermometer, scissors, tweezers
- 2 roller bandages (different widths)
- 2 elastic bandages
- 10 sterile gauze pads (different sizes)
- 2 triangular bandages (for making slings)
- First aid instruction booklet



DOCUMENT BAG CONTENTS

- Current photo IDs, driver licenses, birth records, Social Security cards, passports
- Photos of family members in case you get separated
- Health insurance and prescription cards
- Medical records, medications and dosages
- Phone numbers (family, friends, doctors)
- Bank account information
- Wills
- Insurance documents (homeowner, renter, flood, life)
- Property deeds, leases, mortgages
- Vehicle titles, insurance, leases, loan documents
- Inventory of household possessions and their value
- Backup computer files (on a CD, DVD, USB drive)
- Copies of important keys
- Utility bills (to prove where you live)



PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND THOSE WITH ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

Think about what you need to make it on your own. Plan now for your health away from home. Label medical equipment with your contact information.

- Wheelchairs, walkers and canes
- Cooler with cold packs for medications
- Extra medications and dosages
- Copies of prescriptions and medical alert tags
- Food for special diets
- Medical supplies (oxygen, glucose monitoring strips, syringes, etc.)
- Hearing aids with extra batteries
- Communication devices
- Supplies and documentation for service animals

Note: Dial 2-1-1 for information about available services during an emergency (registering for evacuations must be done every year).



Preparedness Planning

As most of you now know Tropical Storm Harvey is expected to make landfall sometime on or around August 25, 2017. Governor Greg Abbott has declared a State of Emergency for over 30 counties in Texas so far. We hope the following will help you to prepare for the impending storm.

The State has the following website active to help citizens prepare for emergency management situations:

https://gov.texas.gov/organization/disabilities/emergency_management

The following is helpful information from www.ready.gov/hurricanes

Hurricane Basics

What

Hurricanes are massive storm systems that form over the water and move toward land. Threats from hurricanes include high winds, heavy rainfall, storm surge, coastal and inland flooding, rip currents, and tornadoes.

Basic Preparedness Tips

- Know where to go. If you are ordered to evacuate, know the local hurricane evacuation route(s) to take and have a plan for where you can stay. Contact your local emergency management agency for more information.
- Put together a go-bag: disaster supply kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, first aid supplies, medications, and copies of your critical information if you need to evacuate
- If you are not in an area that is advised to evacuate and you decide to stay in your home, plan for adequate supplies in case you lose power and water for several days and you are not able to leave due to flooding or blocked roads.
- Make a [family emergency communication plan](#).
- Many communities have text or email alerting systems for emergency notifications. To find out what alerts are available in your area, search the Internet with your town, city, or county name and the word "alerts."

Preparing Your Home

- Hurricane winds can cause trees and branches to fall, so before hurricane season trim or remove damaged trees and limbs to keep you and your property safe.
- Secure loose rain gutters and downspouts and clear any clogged areas or debris to prevent water damage to your property.
- Reduce property damage by retrofitting to secure and reinforce the roof, windows and doors, including the garage doors.
- Purchase a portable generator or install a generator for use during power outages. Remember to keep generators and other alternate power/heat sources outside, at



least 20 feet away from windows and doors and protected from moisture; and NEVER try to power the house wiring by plugging a generator into a wall outlet.

- Consider building a [FEMA safe room](#) or ICC 500 storm shelter designed for protection from high-winds and in locations above flooding levels.

Hurricane Watch

Hurricane watch means conditions possible within the next 48 hrs.

Steps to take:

- Review your evacuation route(s) and listen to local officials.
- Review the items in your disaster supply kit; and add items to meet the household needs for children, parents, [individuals with disabilities or other access and functional needs](#) or pets.

Hurricane Warning

Hurricane warning means conditions are expected within 36 hrs.

Steps to take:

- Follow evacuation orders from local officials, if given.
- Check-in with family and friends by texting or using social media.
- Follow the hurricane timeline preparedness checklist, depending on when the storm is anticipated to hit and the impact that is projected for your location.

What to do when a hurricane is 6 hours from arriving:

- If you're not in an area that is recommended for evacuation, plan to stay at home or where you are and let friends and family know where you are.
- Close storm shutters, and stay away from windows. Flying glass from broken windows could injure you.
- Turn your refrigerator or freezer to the coldest setting and open only when necessary. If you lose power, food will last longer. Keep a thermometer in the refrigerator to be able to check the food temperature when the power is restored.
- Turn on your TV/radio, or check your city/county website every 30 minutes in order to get the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.

What to do when a hurricane is 6-18 hours from arriving:

- Turn on your TV/radio, or check your city/county website every 30 minutes in order to get the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.
- Charge your cell phone now so you will have a full battery in case you lose power.



What to do when a hurricane is 18-36 hours from arriving:

- Bookmark your city or county website for quick access to storm updates and emergency instructions.
- Bring loose, lightweight objects inside that could become projectiles in high winds (e.g., patio furniture, garbage cans); anchor objects that would be unsafe to bring inside (e.g., propane tanks); and trim or remove trees close enough to fall on the building.
- Cover all of your home's windows. Permanent storm shutters offer the best protection for windows. A second option is to board up windows with 5/8" exterior grade or marine plywood, cut to fit and ready to install.

What to do when a hurricane is 36 hours from arriving:

- Turn on your TV or radio in order to get the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.
- Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit. Include food and water sufficient for at least three days, medications, a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.
- Plan how to communicate with family members if you lose power. For example, you can call, text, email or use social media. Remember that during disasters, sending text messages is usually reliable and faster than making phone calls because phone lines are often overloaded.
- Review your evacuation plan with your family. You may have to leave quickly so plan ahead.
- Keep your car in good working condition, and keep the gas tank full; stock your vehicle with emergency supplies and a change of clothes.

After a Hurricane

- Listen to local officials for updates and instructions.
- Check-in with family and friends by texting or using social media.
- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Watch out for debris and downed power lines.
- Avoid walking or driving through flood waters. Just 6 inches of moving water can knock you down, and one foot of fast-moving water can sweep your vehicle away.
- Avoid flood water as it may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines and may hide dangerous debris or places where the ground is washed away.
- Photograph the damage to your property in order to assist in filing an insurance claim.
- Do what you can to prevent further damage to your property, (e.g., putting a tarp on a damaged roof), as insurance may not cover additional damage that occurs after the storm.



As with any hurricane comes wind, rain and possible flooding. Below is more information on preparing for flooding.

Floods

This page explains what actions to take when you receive a flood watch or warning alert from the National Weather Service for your local area and what to do before, during, and after a flood.

Know your Risk!

What

Flooding is a temporary overflowing of water onto land that is normally dry. Flooding may happen with only a few inches of water, or it may cover a house to the rooftop. There are many possible causes of floods including heavy rain or snowmelt, coastal storms and storm surge, waterway overflow from being blocked with debris or ice, or overflow of levees, dams, or waste water systems. Flooding can occur slowly over many days or happen very quickly with little or no warning, called flash floods.

Basic Safety Tips

- Turn Around, Don't Drown! Never drive through high water.
- Avoid walking or driving through flood waters.
- Do not drive over bridges that are over fast-moving floodwaters. Floodwaters can scour foundation material from around the footings and make the bridge unstable.
- Just 6 inches of moving water can knock you down, and one foot of moving water can sweep your vehicle away.
- If there is a chance of flash flooding, move immediately to higher ground.

If floodwaters rise around your car but the water is not moving, abandon the car and move to higher ground. Do not leave the car and enter moving water.

Avoid camping or parking along streams, rivers, and creeks during heavy rainfall. These areas can flood quickly and with little warning.

Flood watch

Flood Watch = "Be Aware." Conditions are right for flooding to occur in your area.

Steps to Take

- Turn on your TV/radio. You will receive the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.
- Know where to go. You may need to reach higher ground quickly and on foot.
- Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit. Include a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.



Prepare Your Home

- Bring in outdoor furniture and move important indoor items to the highest possible floor. This will help protect them from flood damage.
- Disconnect electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water. You could be electrocuted.
- If instructed, turn off your gas and electricity at the main switch or valve. This helps prevent fires and explosions.

Flood warning

Flood Warning means "Take Action!", flooding is either happening or will happen shortly.

Steps to Take

- Move immediately to higher ground or stay on high ground.
- Evacuate if directed.
- Avoid walking or driving through flood waters. Turn around, don't drown! Just 6 inches of moving water can knock you down and one foot of moving water can sweep your vehicle away.
- If you are concerned with rising water, move to higher floors or attempt to use sand bags to prevent water intrusion.
- In general, staying in place is safer than trying to leave. If you feel remaining is causing you personal danger, contact the authorities.

After a flood

- Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded and watch out for debris. Floodwaters often erode roads and walkways.
- Do not attempt to drive through areas that are still flooded.
- Avoid standing water as it may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Photograph damage to your property for insurance purposes.
- When it is not flooding, make a flood plan.
- Know your flood risk.
- Familiarize yourself with local emergency plans. Know where to go and how to get there should you need to get to higher ground, the highest level of a building, or to evacuate.
- Make a flood emergency plan for the relevant type/s of local flood risk with plans such as evacuation, shelter, locations for high ground.
- Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a minimum of 3 days of food and water, flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.
- Consider buying flood insurance.
- Stay tuned to your phone alerts, TV, or radio for weather updates, emergency instructions, or evacuation orders.