

Susan Tatsui-D'Arcy 2019 California Mother of the Year susan@americanmotherscalifornia.com



Micro-Community	•	
Date:		
Contact:		

Keep this by the front door so you have access to this vital information during a disaster.

Print a copy for every household in your micro-community.

Set up a phone tree for communication.

The best way to survive disasters is to have a plan.

Please read this packet and start preparing now!



Go Bags



#1: PUT TOGETHER GO BAGS

Fill an old backpack or suitcase with things you'll need to survive in the case of an evacuation. You can put together 2 Go Bags.

Go	Bag	#1:	Vehic	les

This bag has things that you'll need to survive for 3-5 days:
First aid kit
Food (high protein, energy boosting, non-perishable, plates/utensils)
Personal hygiene (toothbrush/paste, shampoo/conditioner, glasses, contact lens cases/
solution, medications, razors, tampons/pads, etc.)
Water (3 gal/person; water purification tablets)
Tools (wrench, screwdriver, saw, hammer, can opener, phone chargers)
Battery-powered radio and flashlight
Clothes (long pants, sweatshirts/jackets, sturdy shoes, hats, etc)
Sleeping bags/pillows
Paperwork (copies of IDs, insurance policies, prescriptions, important phone numbers,
back-up drives, and cash (small bills))
Pet plans (dog bowls, vaccination records, leash)
Other:
Go Bag #2: House
This bag has a list of things to grab before you evacuate your house. Staple it to a backpack or
cloth bag. By having a list of things, you won't have to make difficult decisions about what to tal
with you while you're stressed out.
Precious jewelry
Cash Madinationa/Madinal agricument
Medications/Medical equipment
Important documents (mortgage, insurance, investments, etc)
Computer drives/laptops/back-up drivesPhoto albums
Videotapes/drives
Framed photos Artwork
Artwork Other:
Oulci



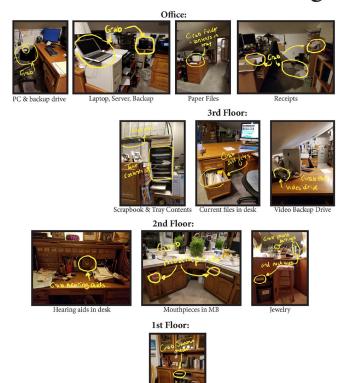
Go Bags



Photo Evacuation Go Bag List

For your Go Bag for your house, consider taking photos of the items that you want to take if you are evacuating your home. That way, if you can't remember which things to take, you'll have a snapshot to refresh your memory. This also makes it easier for family members or friends who may need to collect your things if you are out of town. Staple the photo sheet and the list to your cloth bag or backpacks. Leave your Go Bags near an exit door in your home.

Photo Evacuation Go Bag



Evacuation Go Bag

Things to grab if there's time:	Go Bag for Cars:
itchen:	 Water (1 gal/person/day)
	Nonperishable food (nuts, dried fruit, crackers)
	Dog food in plastic container/bowl (2)
	4. Water bowl (2)
	Flashlight (extra batteries)
	6. Duct tape
iving Room:	Zip ties (variety of sizes)
	8. Rope
	9. Tarp
	10. Dust masks
	 First aid kit (EpiPen, Ibuprofen, bandages,
	Neosporin, thermometer, gauze, etc)
edroom:	Sleeping bags (2) and pillows (2)
	13. Crank radio
	Matches in Ziplock bag
	Toilet paper
	Plastic trash bags
	17. Moist towelettes
arage:	18. Can opener
	19. Pliers
	20. Whistle
	21. H2 Minipack charger
	22. Toiletry supplies
	23. Food
Mom's Go Bag in house:	Dad's Go Bag:
Clothes (3 days) [pants, shirts, undies, socks]	1. Clothes (3 days) [pants, shirts, undies, socks]
Makeup & Lotion	2. Jacket and sweatshirt
Jacket or sweatshirt	4. Tennis shoes, boots
Tennis shoes, boots	5. Cell phone and charger
Purse	6. Laptop and charger
Cell phone and charger	7. Contact lenses or
Laptop and charger	8. Contact lens solution
Contact lenses or glasses	9. Medical equipment
Contact lens solution	10. Meds
D. Meds	11. Cash
1. Cash	12. Swiss Army knife
2. Swiss Army knife	13. Visor/Hat
3. Visor/Hat	14. Toiletry bag
4. Toiletry bag	15. Select family photos/albums
5. Select family photos/albums	16. Files or records
6. Files or records	17. Specific family videos
7. Specific family videos	18. Mementos:
8. Mementos:	zo. Azementos.



Alert Notification System & Update Fire Dept



#2: SIGN UP FOR AN ALERT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

By signing up for alert notification systems, you will receive important messages in your county. All you need to do is sign up with your cell or VOIP phone number as well as GPS service, and you'll automatically receive emergency messages (evacuation and disaster updates). Check with your local county for the alert notification system they use (there are several).

#3: UPDATE YOUR STATUS WITH LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT

During an emergency, your local fire department will have limited time to reach out to affected residents. If you inform them of who lives in your home (including how many disabled, elderly people, and latch-key children), how many indoor and outdoor pets/livestock, gas tanks, electricity meters, water storage tanks, etc, they can more efficiently rescue victims.

Full names of each resident
Street address (including specific directions if the house is not on the main road)
Contact info (landline, cell phone, email)
Ages of residents who are disabled, elderly, or children
Pet names, breeds, ages, and location (indoor/outdoor)
Number and location of propane/gas tanks
Number and location of PG&E meters/shut-off valves
Number, location, and size of water tanks (specify valve type, pump, and hose)
(current level of water)
Medical/Paramedic/EMT/CPR training
Access roads for evacuation (describe and indicate if a fire truck and/or vehicle can use in
case of an emergency)
Ham radio (licensed)

^{**} Share this with your micro-community leader and your local fire department.



Evacuation Plan & Communication System



#4: ORGANIZE EVACUATION PLAN AND MEETING LOCATION

Every household should set up an evacuation plan that consists of collecting go-bags, pets, and family members/neighbors. Know your evacuation routes, and if you have only exit route by car, know other routes that you can take on foot. Practice this with your family.

Plan to meet at one central location after a disaster. Assume that cell phone service will be down and that everyone will be hoofing it to this location. Choose a place that will be safe in the case of a fire or earthquake. For example, you could meet at a nearby grocery store parking lot where there is plenty of asphalt and few structures. Agree that if you should move from the lot, that you will post a note with the new destination on a light pole.

Sometimes you can reach people out of state, even when local calls won't go through. Choose a family member or friend who lives out of state to be the contact person. Tell all family and friends to give updates on location and physical condition to that emergency contact person and make sure that their name and contact info is in each of the go-bags.

#5: MICRO-COMMUNITIES and PHONE TREES

Now that we've discussed your plans with your immediate family and household members, let's consider your neighborhoods. First create a micro-community group that consists of no more than a dozen households. Collect information from each household (see #3). Note medical professionals, construction workers, mental health counselors, and search & rescue teams. Also include people or pets that will need help evacuating. Select the micro-community leader who will be responsible for making sure that all 12 households are informed, prepared, and evacuated should there be an emergency.

The micro-community leader can set up a Phone Tree by selecting 3 reliable volunteers to reach the households quickly. These 3 volunteers then contact 4 of the other families in the neighborhood and report back to the volunteers, who in turn report back to the micro-community leader. If there any dead ends (no contact or responses), then volunteers will go to the house to assess the situation and leave notification of the emergency. The micro-community leader will communicate with the local fire department, American Red Cross, and medical team (hospitals, doctors, paramedics, EMTs) to get support for the micro-communities, and will be the command center until the fire department or other emergency medical professionals arrive. Using available resources, the micro-community leader will direct evacuation routes.



Micro-Community:



LEADER NAME_ AddressEmail CellLandline_ Propane Tank Location(s) PG&E Meter Location(s) Fire Dept. Water Tank Valve Non-Ambulatory Kids Pets Livestock Others Skills/Certs/Equipment	Name
Name	Name



Micro-Community Phone Tree



		HaNc	*	_
	Children	Per	ts	_
Г				
Volunteer Cell Address Skills Non-Ambulatory Children Pets		Volunteer Cell Address Skills Non-Ambulatory Children Pets		llatory
Name Cell Address Skills Non-Ambulato Children Pets	ry	Name	Cell _ Addre	Ambulatoryren
Name Cell Address Skills Non-Ambulato Children Pets	ry	Name Cell Address Skills Non-Ambulatory Children Pets	Cell _ Addre	ess Ambulatory ren
Name Cell Address Skills Non-Ambulato Children Pets	ry	Name	Cell _ Addre	ess Ambulatory ren
Name	ry	Name	Name Cell Addre Skills Non-A	ess Ambulatory ren



Fire Prevention



#6: FIRE PREVENTION

TATE 41 .	T 7	**	
Within	Your	Home:	

Install smoke detectors/alarms and test once per month
Maintain a fire extinguisher on every level of your house and in the kitchen, near fireplace/
wood-burning stoves, and in the garage
Set alarm when heating a pan so you don't forget it's on
Clean dryer ducts
Clean heating ducts
Use and maintain appropriate extension cords
Store flammable liquid properly (ventilated space away from sparks and sunlight)
Place candles on ceramic/glass bowls large enough to hold all liquid wax
Use metal fire screen in front of fireplace to prevent flying embers
. 1
Around Your Home:
There are 2 defensible spaces to consider when evaluating your home.
Defensible Space Zone 1: Out to 30 feet from building
Remove all dead plants, grass and weeds
Clean rain gutters (leaves, pine needles)
Trim tree limbs up to 10 feet from ground and other trees
Remove tree branches that hang over roof, decks, and chimneys
Move wood piles to Zone 2 or further away
Remove flammable plants near windows and decks
Move wooden patio furniture and play structures to Zone 2
Defensible Space Zone 2: Out to 100 feet from building
Cut or weedwhack grass down to maximum 4 inches
Remove fallen leaves, twigs, and small branches over 3 inches in depth
Create horizontal spacing between shrubs (2-4 times the height) and trees (10-20 feet between)
Create norizontal spacing between shrubs (2-4 times the height) and trees (10-20 feet between Create vertical spacing between grass, shrubs and trees (3 times the height of the shrub, and
6-foot minimum clearance from ground to first branches)



Fire Prevention



In Your Neighborhood:

If you're doing all you can to protect your home but your neighbors are not, have a block party or meeting to layout plans to work together to protect everyone. After all, your house could go up in flames regardless of how many hours you've spent shoring it up. There are grants and other funds available to prevent wildland fires; check with your local fire department, CalFire and Resource Conservation District for your county. Check to see if you have a free wood chipper service to help chip tree branches to create the defensible 6-foot space for all of your trees.

#7: COMMUNICATION SIGNAGE

Before the Disaster:

Keep these signs in a place that people can see from the road or driveway. You won't have enough time to search for this in an emergency. Place 2 band-aids with each sign so you can use them to post the sign in a window.

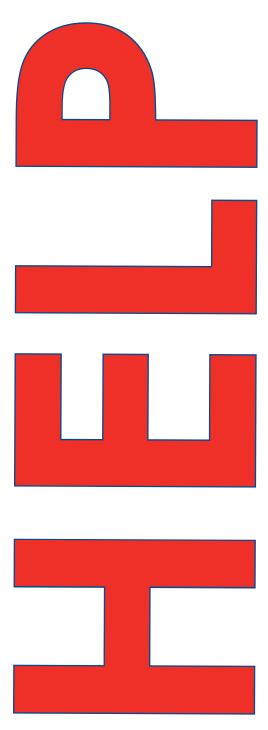
After the Disaster:

Determine whether everyone in your household is okay or needs help. Post the sign with "HELP" or "OK" facing the street using the 2 band-aids. Make sure the sign is easily visible to emergency personnel.



Communication







Communication



