

Layton City



Block Captain's Emergency Preparedness Training Packet

Introduction

Thank you for your desire to serve your neighborhood and community as a Block Captain. This packet contains detailed instructions as to the role of the Block Captain and many safety issues and tips that you as the Block Captain can follow.

This packet is divided into sections that discuss the following topics:

A Call To Action	1
Home Building Inspection.....	3
Fire Suppression	6
Search-Triage & Treat	8
Disaster Medical	10
Document & Report.....	10
Conclusion	11

This training packet contains information considered important by Layton City for disaster recovery. As a Block Captain, you may enhance the information found in this packet but do not take away from it. All areas addressed are very important and have been included to provide safety for those acting as Block Captains. **IMPORTANT:** Only act to the level of training you receive in this packet or from any additional professional training that you may have received; attempting something above and beyond that training may nullify protection under Utah’s Good Samaritan Act. The information found in the following pages has been written specifically for Block Captains but can be adapted for general use and neighborhood safety.

A Call To Action

Ideally, a Block Captain will be responsible for no more than seven (7) homes. Any more than that and you could become overwhelmed and even overburdened in the event of a disaster. Each Block Captain should be supported by an Assistant Block Captain who will fill the role of the Block Captain in the event that the Block Captain is unavailable or injured at the time of the disaster. A Block should consist preferably of neighbors whose homes can be seen by other homes in the block.

Before the Disaster Strikes

Any preparations conducted prior to a disaster will greatly enhance the response capabilities of all Block Captains and even each resident. Block Captains should meet at least once a year with all members of their assigned neighborhood and discuss any preparedness strategies as well as specific neighborhood plans. All members of the neighborhood should be aware of the disaster response plan and agree to be a part of it. Hopefully all will take part in this program, but do not act on your own accord; you must have the consent of each homeowner prior to acting as a Block Captain on their property.



Another purpose of this annual meeting is for the Block Captain to learn and review vital information about all family members, for example name, age, occupation, and work location. Also, take time before a disaster to identify any special needs of the members of your neighborhood and anything else that they would like you to know that could become important after a disaster. For example, do you have a neighbor that requires electricity for a medical condition, and if so, what would you do in the event that power was lost? Knowing any special needs and having contingency plans will enable you to better assist your neighbors in their time of need.

You may also wish to discuss any special skills and equipment that neighbors may have, that could be used in the event of a disaster. Knowing that a neighbor has a chain saw and is willing to use it to clear fallen trees (as well as any other tool or skill) will enable neighbors to help neighbors. Use the Neighborhood Skills Sheet at the end of this packet to document this information.

Walk through a disaster

An earthquake is one type of event that could affect the entire City with the possibility of considerable damage. Your help as a Block Captain would certainly be needed after such a disaster. The following discussion is meant to be a walk-through of a disaster so that you have a better idea of how to respond.

After you feel an earthquake, your first responsibility is to care for those in your home. After your family members have been evaluated and found to be stable, only then are you ready and able to respond to the other homes in your neighborhood. You will want to follow the same procedures and safety tips that you will find in this packet on your own home, just as you would on your neighbors' homes.

After inspecting your home and learning that all is well with your family, you would then go out and mark your home with a green flag, placed in a visible location such as your front door, front window or front lawn. (If your family or home situation were otherwise, you would mark your home with a yellow flag or red flag, depending on the severity of the injuries or damage to your own home.) You then look quickly over the other homes in your neighborhood and see, for example, that three other homes have already marked their homes with flags, two green and one yellow. Because you know the status of those three homes, you proceed to the other homes in your neighborhood. Make sure that each home is safe to enter, and then proceed to check on the residents. As you go through each home, you should document who is injured and note the status of their injuries; who isn't at home and where they could be (at work, school, grocery store, etc); and any major damage to infrastructure or buildings in your neighborhood (broken gas or water line, downed or exposed power lines, damaged roads, etc).

Once you have visited each home and determined the status of all residents, you then send the information to the Area Coordinator. The Area Coordinator will gather reports from as many Block Captains that are assigned in the area and will pass the information to the District Coordinator.

When an Area Coordinator cannot be located the information can be passed directly to the District Coordinator. The Area Coordinator should still be given the information as soon as they can be reached. They will want to have the information for their records.



As you check on homes, you may have neighbors that have been seriously injured in the disaster. You will initially spend a few moments with them and then have an available neighbor stay with them as you continue to check the other homes. Once each resident at home has been checked, homes have been marked and reports passed to the Area Coordinator, you will then stay with the injured residents in your neighborhood and provide for their needs until they can be transported to a professional care facility or to a designated City triage area.

Again, this was a quick walk-through of how a neighborhood disaster response could be. Each of the following sections will go into more specific detail about each aspect of the Block Captain's responsibilities.

Home Building Inspection

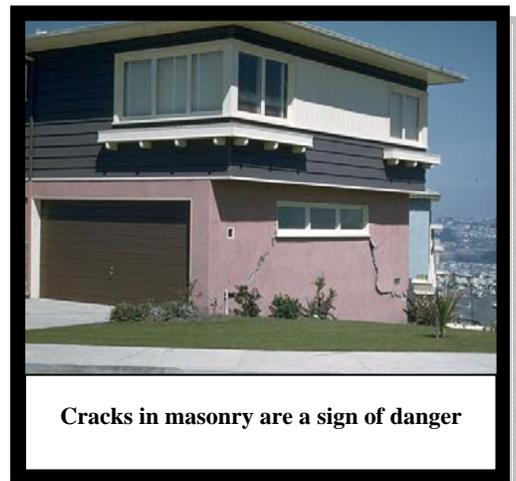
There are several factors that you must assess before you enter a building that has been damaged in a disaster. All of the factors listed below point to a potential unsafe environment, meaning that you should not enter the building because of the possibility of partial or total collapse. Many of these factors discussed are easy to see, especially if they are severe, but others are subtle and may require an extra detailed look. **The first and foremost responsibility of a Block Captain is to be safe. If you become trapped, injured or killed, you will not be of value to the other residents that may need your assistance.**

Don't Enter The Building If...

There are obvious signs that can be seen from the exterior of a building that should act as a red flag to any Block Captain. If you see any of the following factors, do not enter the home. Instead, for your safety, utilize another method to determine if anyone is inside.

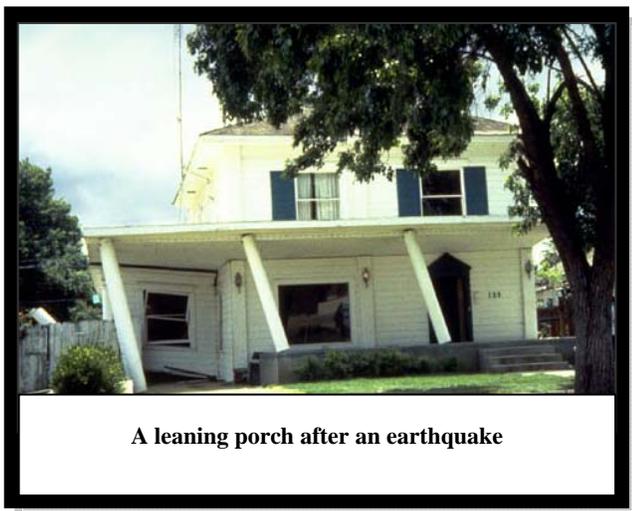
Roof Sagging – A sagging roof indicates major damage to that portion of the roof. The damage could possibly be accompanied by a damaged support wall or beam. A sagging roof could easily fall on an unsuspecting victim in the event of an aftershock, or during further settling that can occur for some time after an incident.

Large cracks in sections of the structure – Large cracks in concrete structures, such as the cracks seen to the right are a sign of significant damage and such homes should not be entered. However, be aware that it is possible for the frame of a home to shift and bend during seismic activity and not sustain heavy damage. If that occurs, light damage could be seen as a hairline crack and the siding, trim or other surface will return to their normal position. However, if this same home does sustain heavy damage, the exterior cracks will be much larger, sometimes several inches to several feet, and damages will look similar to that shown to the concrete structure in the adjacent picture.



Brick or masonry chimney leaning towards the structure – This poses a potential hazard because the chimney could come crashing down on the home. The chimney could just be a façade, but be cautious of falling brick!

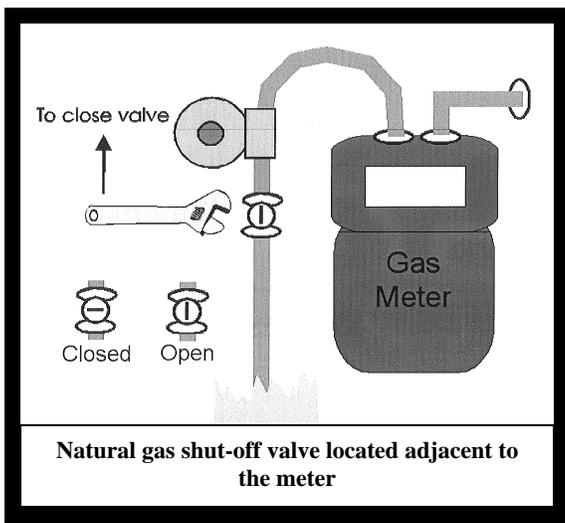
Exterior walls leaning out of plumb – Look at the following pictures to get a better idea of how a building may look. Even though it is still standing, the building has suffered major damage to its structure and should not be entered. A building leaning out of plumb (leaning) could easily collapse with the slightest further movement.



Natural gas odor – Natural gas can be detected by its smell. As you go around a home to determine whether or not it is safe to enter, check the gas meter for any leaks. As you approach the meter, try to determine whether or not you can smell gas in the area. If you do, shut off the main gas meter valve immediately. Otherwise, check each of the joints of the pipes and the meter, smelling around each one to verify that the integrity of the seal has not been broken. If gas is not detected, leave the meter on; the gas supply should only be turned off if an immediate threat or concern exists. If gas is detected, turn the valve to the off position—perpendicular to the pipe. The valve is usually located in a similar position as shown in this picture.

If there is a gas leak, consider turning off the main electrical disconnect to the home as well. This may help to save you and others inside of the home from the threat of an explosion. This disconnect can usually be found near the electrical meter located at the back or side of the home. Flipping that switch will turn off all electrical power to the home.

If a gas leak is detected, do not enter the home until the gas has dissipated. Any spark created by you, another person, or an object has the potential to create a dangerous explosion.



Broken or loose electrical wires – Broken or loose electrical wires may be a sign of major damage to the foundation or structural integrity of the home. It may be wise to shut off the power supply to the home by switching the electrical disconnect found by the power meter to the off position. If you see this sign, look closely for the other signs described in this section to be sure that the structure is safe to enter.



The weight of this tree could cause this part of the home to fall

Dangerous trees – After a seismic event or high winds, trees may become uprooted or become very weak and begin to fall. Be aware of large trees that are close to the home. If they are leaning towards the home or are even situated on the structure, that part of the home may be unsafe to enter.

Popping or cracking noise – A distinct popping or cracking noise is a sign that the frame of the home is in motion. Get away from the home and keep others away because it may collapse or experience considerable settling.

Broken glass above entry point – Broken glass above the entry point could easily fall as you try to enter the home. Vibrations from opening the door or bumping a wall, or further settling or even aftershock could cause the glass to fall on you or others. Try to locate another entry point that will provide a safer way to enter the home. You could try to eliminate the threat of the broken glass if that is the only way into the home. Knock the glass down and then be careful as you go in and out of the home.

Once Inside The Structure...

Once you have determined that it is safe to enter a home, constantly look for further signs of damage to the home as well as other safety concerns. Remember, you, the rescuer, are the most important person and must always be careful not to become trapped, injured or otherwise unable to render assistance. Also, always be aware of where you are inside of the home and the dangers that exist. Remember, if an earthquake has occurred, aftershocks can follow and have the potential to be as strong as the initial quake. Bookshelves, cabinets, wall hangings, light fixtures, and other objects can fall or be thrown, injuring an unsuspecting victim.

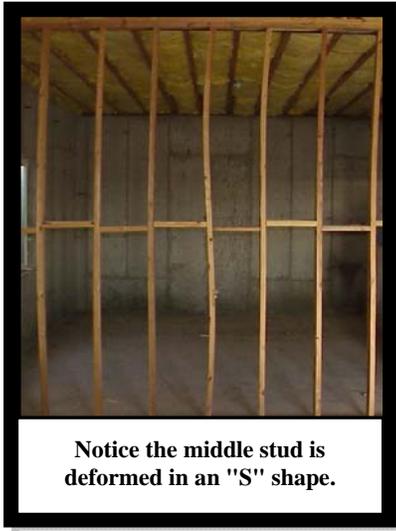
Large open cracks – In a home built of a wooden frame, sheetrock can crack under movement but will go back together leaving only the appearance of a hairline crack in the wall. If the sheetrock does not return to its normal position and you see a large gap between the two pieces of sheetrock, there may be serious structural problems.

Be aware of natural gas or other gas smells – You have already checked the gas meter outside, but be aware of gas smells inside of the home. The meter and pipes outside of the home may not have sustained any damage during the disaster, but the pipes and fittings inside the home may be damaged, loose, or broken, and gas may be leaking inside of the home. If that is the case, exit the



An example of large gaps in sheetrock

home as quickly as possible, and turn off the gas valve as described earlier. After the valve has been safely shut-off and the main electrical disconnect is turned off, you may re-enter the home once the gas has dissipated.



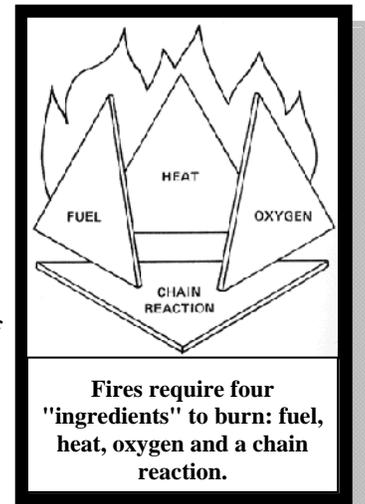
Sagging beams across openings – Usually the doorframe is one of the strongest areas of a home due to the header above the door. If any area of the door opening is sagging, **DO NOT ENTER** that area. That is a very unstable, damaged area of the home and any other major movements that occur could cause that area of the home to collapse. Also look at the ceiling of each room you enter. If any part of the ceiling is sagging, leave the room; any major movements could cause the ceiling to collapse.

Deformed studs in open bearing walls – This will be something you will only see in an unfinished basement. Normally studs are straight and not deformed, but after significant movement and damage, the studs may actually begin to bow and deform. If you see deformed studs, the home is not safe and you should evacuate all residents and stay out of the home.

Fire Suppression

A fire requires four things to ignite and then to spread: fuel, heat, oxygen, and a chemical reaction. Without any one of these elements a fire cannot exist and will begin to die or be immediately put out. Fire extinguishers or the agents used in fire suppression remove one or more of these elements.

One of the most important things you must remember if you happen upon a fire is that you are not a firefighter. Be very, very careful. Fires can double in size every minute, which means that a small manageable fire could engulf an entire room in a matter of minutes. With a typical fire extinguisher, you can put out a fire that is the size of a 55-gallon drum. Any larger than that and the fire is quickly becoming too large and the fumes and smoke can quickly overcome an unprotected rescuer.



Fire Type

There are four types of fires and five types of fire extinguishers; use extreme caution that you use the right extinguisher for the type of fire. Using the wrong agent could cause more damage by spreading the fire rather than putting the fire out. The following paragraphs will discuss the four classes of fires and the agents that should be used to extinguish each type of fire.

Class A – Class A fires burn ordinary solid materials such as paper, cloth, wood and plastics. Some examples of a Class A fire are a simple trash can fire, camp fire, or even most house fires. Fire extinguishers used to put out this type of fire will have one of three agents: water, foam or dry chemical. The water agent removes the heat from the fire; the foam agent removes both the air and the heat from the fire; and the dry chemical breaks the chemical reaction of fire.

Class A fire extinguishers are denoted by the triangle symbol and/or the following picture:



Class B – Class B fires burn flammable liquids such as oils, gasoline, kitchen grease, combustible liquids, and paints. The actual liquid does not catch on fire because oxygen cannot penetrate deep enough into the liquid; therefore, the vapors of the liquid are actually burning and not the liquid itself. Class B fires are extinguished by foam, Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) or dry chemical. The foam and CO₂ agents remove the oxygen from the fire, suffocating the flames. The dry chemical breaks the chemical reaction of fire.

Class B fire extinguishers are denoted by the square symbol and/or the following picture:



Class C – Class C fires burn electrical equipment such as wiring, fuse boxes, motors or appliances. A Class C fire is only considered as a Class C while it is energized; removing the electrical source will make the fire safer for you to fight. Class C fires are extinguished by CO₂ or dry chemical. The CO₂ agent removes the oxygen and the dry chemical breaks the chemical reaction of fire.

Class C fire extinguishers are denoted by the circle symbol and/or the following picture:



Class D – Class D fires burn combustible metals such as aluminum, magnesium and titanium. Class D fires are extinguished by special agents that usually remove the oxygen. It is unlikely that you would ever encounter a Class D fire, and if you did, do not try to fight it, evacuate the area and notify professional responders. If no one is available, the structure will just burn to the ground; you are not properly trained and qualified to fight a Class D fire.

Class D fire extinguishers are denoted by the star symbol:



How to Extinguish Small Fires

With the information provided in this packet, you should not consider yourself able to fight all types of fires listed above. In fact, the only type of fire you should try to extinguish is the class A and B if you

have the correct extinguisher. In the right environment, having all the needed elements, a small fire can quickly grow consuming a room and filling large areas with dangerous smoke.

Before attempting to put out a fire, have a buddy, or back up go in with you. This buddy can be an extra set of eyes as you get closer to the small fire. Plus, the buddy would be able to help you if something were to happen. There are four steps that you should follow when you attempt to put out a fire. They can easily be remembered by the acronym 'PASS': Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep.

Pull – The first step is to pull the pin. Most fire extinguishers come with a safety pin in the handle that prevents accidental discharge of the agent. You must first pull this pin before anything else. Let your buddy know that you have pulled the pin and that you are going in, closer to the fire. Stay a safe distance from the fire, no closer than 8 feet.

Aim – In order to safely put out the fire, aim the extinguisher at the base of the fire. If you don't, the fire could react as depicted in the following picture.

Squeeze – After you have aimed at the base of the fire, squeeze the handle on the extinguisher to discharge the agent. Do not be afraid, fire extinguishers do not kick.

Sweep – Sweep the extinguisher back and forth across the entire base of the fire until the fire has successfully been put out.



When you no longer see any flames, release the handle and wait about 15 seconds. This will allow you to be sure that fire is out. If there are any remnants of the fire, they will have flared up again in that time. If the flames kick up again, follow the same steps as described above until you are sure the fire is out.

Search -Triage & Treat

The term Triage comes from the French word “to sort” and is literally a sorting of the injured. If the extent of damage is great, you may need to quickly assess all residents in your neighborhood. The principle of triage is to stabilize someone so that they will live long enough for more help to arrive. You can achieve this goal by stabilizing the “Killer ABC’s.” As a Block Captain your first responsibility is in your own home; make sure that all residents in your home are well, accounted for and that your home is safe. If it is not, evacuate those in your home according to your family plan. Having checked your home, you should then proceed to check on all neighbors and each residence on your block to determine their status and whereabouts. Only after you have checked all victims, can you accurately commit resources according to priorities.

Rapid Assessment

The goal of the rapid assessment is to spend about 2 minutes (initially) with each victim to stabilize the “Killer ABC’s”: Airway, Bleeding and Circulation. Start the assessment at the head and proceed down the body to the feet; following a consistent pattern will ensure that you completely check each victim.

Airway – As you approach each victim, announce your presence and what you are doing. If you get a response, they are breathing and you don’t need to check their airway any further. If you do not get a response, tilt head back to open airway and place your ear close to the victim’s mouth. With your ear by their mouth, listen for breathing, look at their chest to see if it rises and falls, and feel for abdominal movement with your hands. If the victim is not breathing, use a neighbor to begin CPR and breathing assistance. As difficult as it may be for you to leave that person, you must continue checking the other homes to be sure that there aren’t others in a similar situation. After you have checked all other homes, you can dedicate your time to those that are seriously injured.

Bleeding – As you inspect a victim, you will most likely notice any major bleeding. To be sure, you can check the arms, chest, ribs, stomach, pelvis, legs, and feet by swiping your hands across the body part. If you find any major bleeding, wrap it with a bandage, apply direct pressure and/or elevate the wound.

Circulation – After the body has suffered significant trauma, a natural response is to conserve all blood for vital organs -- this causes shock. Consequently, you need to check each victim for symptoms of shock.

As you check for shock, look for three symptoms: (1) rapid, shallow breathing; (2) cold, pale skin (capillary refill time greater than 2 seconds), and (3) failure to respond to simple commands.

Treating a victim for shock is a simple, yet life-saving tactic. Follow the 3 steps listed below:

1. Lay the victim on their back and elevate the feet 6-10 inches.
2. Maintain their body temperature by covering them with a blanket or coat (be sure that the ground they are on is a desirable temperature as well).
3. Avoid rough or excessive handling.

By following these three, simple steps, you can save the life of someone who could have otherwise died of shock.

Flagging

Each home should prepare, before a disaster, a set of three flags: Green, Yellow and Red. The green flag signals that all the residents in the home are well. The yellow flag signals that some individuals in the home have sustained minor injuries and could use help, when help is available. The red flag signals to all that someone in the home has sustained major injuries and requires help immediately.

Immediately following a disaster, residents should be trained by their Block Captain to assess each person in the home as well as the structure itself. After they complete this assessment, they should flag their home according to their needs. Residents should place the flag on their front door, front window or lawn, in plain sight for anyone that may pass by in response (i.e. the Neighborhood or Area



Coordinators, professional responders, or even neighbors). Block Captains should follow the same process on their own home before going to any other home.

Block Captains should then proceed from their home to check on the neighbors on their block. If you see flags marking some homes and no flags at other homes, proceed to the unmarked homes first. Remember that life is more important than property; if you go to a home and no one is there, do not continue assessing the home until all other homes have been checked and all victims have been triaged and reported.

As a Block Captain, you need to check all homes before you commit your time to any one victim or situation. This may be difficult to do because you may want to stay with someone to provide comfort and care. You must remember that you have a responsibility to everyone on your block. You can, however, “recruit” fellow neighbors to stay with someone that is injured or to secure a home from anyone trying to go inside because of extensive damage.

Disaster Medical

For further disaster medical training, Layton City recommends that all Block Captains receive CERT Training and basic First-Aid Training from the American Red Cross. The Northern Utah Chapter of the American Red Cross is located in Ogden and can be contacted at (801) 627-0000. The Northern Utah American Red Cross can handle up to 15 people at their Ogden facility, but would be willing to teach up to 20 people if there is adequate room at another location. Prices for their courses depend on the size of the group and the materials requested. If you wish to take the training on your own, contact the Red Cross for their training schedule.

Cert Training is available to all residents of Layton City for a minimal fee. Contact the Layton City Management Services Department at (801) 336-3820 for more information.

Document & Report

This is the final step in the initial disaster response. Although it is the last step, it is one of the most important. As a City, we will rely on your reports to help us determine our priorities for response as well as our needs from other local, state and federal agencies. Reports should be given up the chain of command as quickly and accurately as possible.

Documentation

Documentation is a critical element of disaster response that can easily be forgotten or skipped because it is seen as a nuisance. To the contrary, documentation will save you from duplicating efforts. It will also help you to remember important facts and ensure continued accuracy as reports are passed from person to person.



Use the various sheets in the appendix of this packet as aids in disaster preparation and response. The *Block Skills Sheet* can be used before a disaster to determine any special skills, training, or equipment that those in your neighborhood may possess. You can leave the *Home Status Sheet* stuck to the door of each home you have checked. On this report, you will detail what you found at the home and any actions you have taken.

The *Victim Injury Report* will be used to detail critical information from those who have sustained an injury. You need to determine who was injured as well as their suspected injury. Use the *Missing Persons Report* to detail who is missing from the home, and where they most likely should be. For example, at the time of the earthquake, Joe Neighbor was working at Hill Air Force Base, or Kathy Neighbor was shopping at Macy's in the Layton Hills Mall. The *Building Damage Report* can be used to detail any major damage sustained to a structure or infrastructure (roads, gas lines, electrical lines, etc) on your block. All of these forms will be given to the Area Coordinator as a part of your report and passed on to the District Coordinator.

Report

Once you have gathered critical information from your neighbors, you will then pass it on to the Area Coordinator, or if unavailable, the District Coordinator. Once again, critical information includes: victims and injuries, missing persons and possible locations, and major structural damage. The Area Coordinator will compile reports from all the Block Captains in the neighborhood and will then make a complete report and give it to the District Coordinator. Each District Coordinator will then take all the reports and give them to the City Emergency Operations Center (EOC). District Coordinators will have a telephone number to the Layton EOC that will be dedicated for communications between the EOC and the District Coordinators. In addition, each District Coordinator will be provided a UHF radio with a shared frequency to the Layton EOC.

Conclusion

Layton City has experienced tremendous growth over the past decades and has transitioned from a small agricultural community to a metropolitan community with a population of over 70,000. The use of Block Captains, CERT Teams, Area Coordinators and District Coordinators as community volunteers will provide essential coordination between the Layton City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and its citizens during times of disaster. We recognize the value of having many hands all over the community that will look out for their neighbors and inform the City of their needs.

Please keep in mind that professional emergency responders will not be able to respond everywhere immediately following a disaster. Depending on the severity of the disaster, it may be up to 7 days or longer before citizens will receive outside help, thus it is critical that we prepare ourselves as individuals, families and neighborhoods to effectively respond to our immediate needs during a disaster.

One of the best ways citizens can prepare to help themselves and each other in a disaster is to take the eight Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) modules offered by the City. CERT covers



much of the material contained in this training packet, but in greater depth. It also covers additional information that would be essential to help citizens effectively care for themselves, their families and neighbors in the event of a disaster until professional help arrives. For more information about CERT Registration, please contact the Layton City Management Services Department at (801) 336-3820.

Know that all residents of Layton will be greatly served by your efforts.



Block Captain Packet Appendix

Suggested Response Kits

Kits can be put together in either a backpack or gallon bucket.

- Notebook
- Documents/Forms
- Black Permanent Marker
- Pencils
- Pens
- Flags (red/yellow/green)
- Duct Tape
- Flash Light & Batteries
- Gas Shut Off Tool -or- Wrench
- First Aid Kit
- Bottled Water
- Emergency Nutrition Bar

Documentation

Use the following pages to help you document information for your block, both before and after a disaster. Questions regarding this program can be directed to Layton City's Emergency Management Coordinator at (801) 336-3820.

Block Skills Sheet
Home Status Sheet
Victim Injury Report
Missing Persons Report
Building Damage Report

NOTE: Number the pages of your documents as you fill them out so you can keep track of the number of pages you have to report.



GLOSSARY

Area Coordinator	A city volunteer that works under the direction of the District Coordinator. The Area Coordinator organizes the area into neighborhoods or blocks, and assigns, trains, and follows up with Block Captains. Area Coordinators receive reports from Block Captains and provide reports to District Coordinators.
Assistant Block Captain	A person or persons who are assigned by a Block Captain to assist the Block Captain, or act for the Block Captain in his/her absence.
Block	A group of three to seven homes in close proximity. It is preferable, but not required, that they be able to see each other's homes from each home.
Block Captain	A neighborhood volunteer assigned by the Area Coordinator to meet with and gather information on the resources and needs of not more than seven neighboring homes or apartments. The Block Captain checks on and helps these neighbors after a disaster and reports to the Area Coordinator. Block Captains also serve in coordinating Neighborhood Watch efforts within the block.
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
District	A geographic area comprised within LDS Stake Boundaries to be a division of the city for emergency preparedness, response, and neighborhood watch purposes. The 11 districts within Layton City are Creekside, Layton East, Holmes Creek, Kays Creek, Layton Central, Layton Hills, Layton North, Northridge, Layton South, Valley View, and Layton West.
District Coordinator	A city volunteer that assigns, trains, and coordinates with Area Coordinators before, during and following a disaster. The District Coordinator also coordinates neighborhood watch efforts among the areas in the District.
EOC	Emergency Operations Center. Layton City's EOC may be activated during a disaster that requires additional resources. The City's Primary EOC is located at the Police Department.
Flagging	A process where a colored piece of material or paper is placed in a visible area in the front of the house to alert responding volunteers to the specific needs at that home. Colors are green, yellow and red, with red signaling



that someone in the home has sustained severe injuries and requires immediate help.

Neighbors

Persons living in a close proximity.

PASS

A four letter acronym of steps to small fire suppression using an extinguisher. Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep.

Rapid Assessment

To spend about 2 minutes (initially) with each victim to stabilize the “Killer ABC’s”: Airway, Bleeding and Circulation.

Residents

Persons living in a community.

Triage

A process of prioritizing patients based on the severity of their physical condition. During triage, victim’s conditions are evaluated and the victims are prioritized and labeled as Immediate, Delayed, and Dead.

REFERENCES

NIMS-related courses offered online by EMI:

<http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/NIMSTrainingCourses.shtm#item1>

IS-100.a

IS-200.a

Websites:

<http://www.citizencorps.gov/cert/>

<http://www.redcross.org/>

<http://www.fema.gov/>

<http://www.edisastersystem.com/store/home.php>

<http://www.cmcgov.com/store/pc/viewCategories.asp?idCategory=128>

<http://www.cert-la.com/index.shtml>

(check other location websites)

<http://www.disasterhelp.gov/>

<http://www.dhs.gov/xprepresp/>

<http://www.usfa.dhs.gov>

Block Skills Sheet

Name	Address	Phone	Skills/Training	Available Equipment

Residence / Address:

Home Status Sheet

Date/Time	Inspector's Name	Home Status/Details	Actions Taken	Follow-Up Necessary

Missing Persons Report

Date _____

Name	Residence/Address	Last Seen	With Whom	Likely Location	Follow-Up

