

[unit], [stake] Stake EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Introduction

The emergency response plan for the [unit] is based on principles set forth in *Providing in the Lord's Way* and its supplement, *Church Welfare Resources*, pp. 14-17. *The Extension Agent's Handbook for Emergency Preparedness and Response* written by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service is a comprehensive description and checklist of how to prepare for and respond to most disasters and emergencies. Said manual is located in the [where?]. All church responses to emergencies will be carried out through the existing ward organizations. The [unit] welfare committee under the bishop¹ is used fully to coordinate this effort.

This document describes the process of responding to specific events. The events are enumerated and defined for the purpose of providing understanding of the event and how to best respond to it. This Emergency Plan tries to be comprehensive: any substantive changes are requested to be sent back the original author for incorporation.

Adjustment notes: You will find these notices throughout your copy. Feel free to delete or hide them prior to printing. The original author is Sean Walton (swalton@cs.utah.edu or ab8kf@netscape.net). Please be aware that this document will likely change as suggestions come in. Try to isolate your regional information for easy cut & and paste. This should be a living document, i.e., you should change it as your unit changes. If you pass on this document, please include this Adjustment Notes.

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¹Please note that the central authority for our area is the bishop. This document uses “bishop” to mean “the current ward authority”. If the bishop were unavailable, the current ward authority would fill his role in this document.

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Preparing For Emergencies

There are two basic types of emergency events: “developing” and “catastrophic”. The developing event is *an emergency that worsens over time and has a wider range of severity*. A catastrophic event is *an emergency which is abrupt in timing and acute in severity*. The plausible emergencies to strike the [unit] area are:

Adjustment notes: Advise with the Red Cross for proper ordering of events likely to occur in your region.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Fire | (developing)/catastrophic |
| • Severe storm | developing/catastrophic |
| • Snowbound | developing |
| • Hazardous materials spill | developing/catastrophic |
| • Chemicals release | developing |
| • Flooding | developing |
| • Tornado | catastrophic |
| • Severe ice storm | developing |
| • Earthquake | catastrophic |
| • Mob/gang violence | developing |
| • Train wreck | catastrophic |
| • Plane crash | catastrophic |
| • Biological attack | catastrophic |
| • Nuclear attack | catastrophic |

Preparation

To prepare for specific events, the ward has defined a checklist of actions. This checklist will be reviewed and reported on annually to the stake president in a regularly scheduled interview, the ward's progress toward teaching members to acquire a year's supply of food, clothing and (where possible) fuel and to prepare for the expected emergencies through:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assigning sacrament meeting talks quarterly to members of the ward welfare committee to speak on emergency preparedness. ✓ Emphasizing spiritual and temporal welfare in the Melchizedek Priesthood quorums emphasis through the spiritual and temporal welfare committee in lessons at least semi-annually and a home teaching message annually. ✓ Teaching Relief Society lessons semi-annually and homemaking meetings quarterly. ✓ Preparing youth through annual Young Men experiences, an annual Young Women lesson, girls' camp experiences, and scouting emphasis on the first aid and preparedness merit badges. | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Family Emergency Checklist</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Food storage ☑ 72-hour kit ☑ First aid kit ☑ Evacuation plan ☑ Where-to-meet plan |
|--|--|

- ✓ Dry-pack canning quarterly at the local cannery to be arranged through the Relief Society.
- ✓ Keeping an accurate, up-to-date ward address list and street map. This is to include the University units' members whom reside in our boundaries. Upon incident, these units will dissolve, and those members will be under the jurisdiction of our bishop.
- ✓ Assigning someone to assist selected families.
- ✓ Having Amateur Radio operators in the ward participate (at least) quarterly in ERRS communication net with [Region Net Name].
- ✓ Teaching and qualifying members for adult and child CPR and First Aid.
- ✓ Testing communications on a quarterly basis with the bishop and semiannually with the stake.
- ✓ Working with [city/town name] police and fire departments in planning and membership involvement.
- ✓ Scheduling time with [metropolitan] city planning office to solidify membership roles and services in the [ward] Ward area.
- ✓ Organizing districts and district leaders within neighborhoods. These districts must comprise all members of the Church within that region – regardless which ward they may attend.

In an emergency, the ward executive secretary and the ward clerk, as backup, will prepare an expanded list as needed.

Communications

The Ward Communications Specialist will coordinate and prioritize the communications during an incident.¹

- District leaders will contact each of the families within their district and report to the bishop or communications specialist.
- Home/visiting teachers will assist gathering information by contacting their families. Missionaries will assist the home teachers. If possible, they will be encouraged to travel by automobile, bicycle, or on foot.
- At the time of the emergency, the communications specialist (hopefully a HAM operator) will relocate to the meetinghouse or Bishop's home and will coordinate communications to the stake and area using the prearranged protocols: telephone, radio and/or messenger.
- If available, another HAM operator will move into the incident area to relay information to the outside. This operator must be qualified to work with the

¹This is according to the Area guidelines. If no specialist is called, the ward clerk and the bishop's second counselor will act as first and second coordinators.

authorities, having worked with police, fire and civil authorities through the Red Cross or MARS.

- Otherwise, district leaders will collect and transport information within their incident-affect areas to the communications specialist.

Communications Limitations

Emergency events have different effects on communications. Additionally, HAM radio operators have very strict rules about usage of frequency and transmissions. Knowing these issues in advance will help the leadership to make proper decisions and establish contingency plans.

- ✓ When a severe incident occurs, telephones may work, but are reserved for priority traffic. Civil authorities exclusively hold priority.
- ✓ Civil authorities have the right and capability to commandeer cellular traffic.
- ✓ Because many homes have only “powered” telephones (power is drawn from electrical lines rather than from telephone lines), telephones may be useless if the power goes out. This problem is particularly true for newer cable and fiber optic phones.
- ✓ Often after a catastrophic event, local telephone traffic may be “tied up” due to a significantly increased demand.
- ✓ Information couriers may not be able to get into a severe event area unless they are registered with local authorities (Red Cross, MARS or FEMA).
- ✓ HAM operators are strongly discouraged from transmitting private traffic outside the incident area.
- ✓ HAM operators may not talk to media.
- ✓ HAM operators may only report member deaths as encoded numbers. For example, they cannot say anything that the number “12” is the number of casualties. However, Church officials in Salt Lake City need these numbers along with values (see below). Some units have set up a code by carefully ordering the numbers.
- ✓ HAM operators may allow non-HAMs to operate their equipment *only if they are present and are in complete control of the transmissions* (in non-emergency situations, like mock disasters or testing sessions). **Please note that anyone may use any communication form necessary to get help if an emergency occurs.**
- ✓ HAM operators are ineffective if they do not have backup power. Good sources of backup power are storage cells (car batteries), batteries, and solar cells. These must last for at least 36 hours with spurious usage.

Responding To Emergencies

There are several views to emergency response to the two types of emergencies. This section is divided into five sections that define the timing, location, organization, priority, and delegation of event response.

Temporal (Timing)

To best respond to an event, the leadership must know what typically happens. In most circumstances, catastrophic events follow a 48-hour sequence. Some events (like earthquakes) require much more time during cleanup, but the sequence remains the same. There are five basic phases that occur during a catastrophic event:

1. **Incident (00:00).** Everyone will be in different locations: Day—at work, Evening—at home or in transit, or Night—at home.
2. **Reorientation (00:00-04:00).** People try to move into position. We could use the home & visiting teaching organizations as communications links if the telephones don't work until radio links could be established.
3. **Triage (02:00-16:00).** Identification of extent of damage and the beginnings of treating the victims. By this point, the Bishop-to-Stake communication link should be in place. During this time, dollar and casualty figures are collected.
4. **Treatment (03:00-24:00).** Helping the hurt and identifying the dead or missing. The communications link between the incident and the Bishop (assuming he is not in the incident area) should be solidified. The Bishop will move to the best location for a Command Center, typically the chapel at this point or the incident area.
5. **Recovery (12:00-48:00).** The victims have exited triage and evacuated. The search for missing and dead may continue for several days. The damage is evaluated and cleanup begins.

Location

Location is divided into three central concerns: event location, communications location, and treatment location. Event location includes all areas affected by an event. Some areas are more prone than others are to be affected by specific events. Please see the specific event in the Scenarios section (below) to determine the affect on location.

Communications location is in regard to communicating with the bishop and/or the regional authority. This includes three weekday time divisions: daytime, evening and night. When a catastrophic event occurs, the bishop will likely be located:

<i>Bishop's Locale</i>	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	Night
Sunday	Chapel	Chapel/Home	Home	Home
Monday	Work	Work	Home	Home
Tuesday	Work	Work	Home/Traveling	Home
Wednesday	Work	Work	Home/Chapel	Home
Thursday	Work	Work	Home/Traveling	Home
Friday	Work	Work	Home/Traveling	Home
Saturday	Home/Traveling	Home/Traveling	Home/Traveling	Home

Lastly, the treatment location may be a hospital or triage center set up by a FEMA-delegated group (like Red Cross). It is important to have priesthood-holders at the treatment location for service and relief. Naturally, the priesthood-holders should be ready with consecrated oil.

Ward Welfare Committee

After ensuring that family members are able to care for themselves, ward welfare committee members should convene to—

- ✓ Review any counsel or instructions from civil authorities and the stake presidency.
- ✓ Determine an initial course of action.

- ✓ Confirm overall responsibilities, making sure that the bishop and others he may direct are available to minister to members and others.
- ✓ Make an initial assessment of the condition of members and others.
- ✓ Set the time and method for follow-up communications.
- ✓ Identify & account for members of the university units that reside in ward boundaries.

When an emergency occurs, all members of the ward welfare committee may not be available. If the bishop is not available, his first and second counselors and then the High Priest Group Leader will direct response efforts.

Priority of Response

The following checklist will help the leadership the steps to follow to assess damage, secure life and health, and reduce side-effect risk:

- Ascertain incident and extent.
- Secure incident area (local/state authorities will do this).
- Organize recognizance and communication channels.
- Mobilize personnel to assist those who are injured or in danger.
- Count number of members injured, missing or dead.
- Determine plausible direct/indirect dangers and consequent risks.
- Report the situation, casualties and dangers to the stake presidency.
- Account for all families, assisting them to reunite as soon as possible.
- Arrange for shelter and other selected services as necessary.
- Assess damage to Church property and take steps to protect it as necessary.
- Review and assess damage to homes & determine ways neighbors can help one another.
- Report assessments to the stake presidency. The Church office building in Salt Lake City needs four numbers: number of members injured, number of members dead, estimated damage to Church property, and estimated damage to members' homes.

If necessary, establish a shelter using the Church meetinghouse. Seek counsel from the stake presidency if establishing a shelter seems appropriate (there may be government forms that must be completed beforehand to recognize a building as an emergency shelter). Comply fully with government authorities who have responsibility for responding to the emergency. Cooperate with local and state officials and give them needed assistance as requested. The ability to contact quickly and gather a required work force through the quorums and ward organizations may be essential to the safety and well-being of church members and others in the community.¹

¹ After a large hurricane in Georgia, a stake president issued bright yellow tee shirts with the name of the stake lettered on the back to member-workers. Interestingly, some of the out-of-state rescue workers could not get in, but those with the tee shirts did.

Selected Services

Refer to Church Welfare Resources, pp. 16-17, for more information on first-aid assistance, food preparation, housing, recreation, sanitation, child supervision and communication. Please see the section at the end of this document to see the current assignments.

Scenarios

Each of the following scenarios are possible within the specified area. The scenarios are listed in order of likelihood: the first being most likely. Each event is described and categorized with the following viewpoints:

Category: catastrophic/developing – What category the event falls under and why.

Affected Area – The region, items or people that may be affected by the event.

Targets – Specific items that will take the greatest damage.

Severity – The range of dangerous affect, i.e., “How bad could it get?”

Duration – The time of the event; how long does it last?

Dangers – The results of the event and the side affects.

Best Approach – What to do in that circumstance.

Communications Implication – How does it affect getting communications in/out of the affected area.

Evacuation – What to expect when city/state announces an evacuation.

Public Reaction – What the public will likely do during the recovery phase (added after studying Hurricane Katrina).

Fire

Of all the possible events, fire is the most frequent, likely and most easily avoided according to Red Cross statistics. A fire will consume buildings and impair their structural strength. Most buildings today have fire retardant materials so fire will not be as swift. However, all fire incidents are very hazardous if not contained.

1) *Category: catastrophic (/developing)*

Having smoke/CO detectors will help avoid personal injury. Most of the time, there is little more that can be done to minimize damage by fire. Good fire insurance will help recovery.

2) *Affected Area*

Forests, hills, house or building complex.

3) *Targets*

Forests, house or building complex, food, shelter, clothing, belongings, people, pets, etc.

4) *Severity*

Often the building's integrity is compromised. Therefore, remodeling or demolition will be needed. If tenants of an apartment complex, the tenants will need temporary residences while renovation takes place. The best measure to avoid fires is education and smoke/CO detectors. People involved may be burned and suffer from smoke inhalation.

5) *Duration*

For buildings, 2-10 hours, depending on the size of the building and how long the fire has been burning. For forests and hills, the fire may last several days.

6) *Dangers*

Victims will have 1st to 3rd degree burns typically on their arms, legs, head and back. Also, most will have smoke inhalation and will require oxygen (if available). If the

fire is not contained, the fire may spread to other buildings, trees (particularly pine) and lands.

- 7) *Best Approach*
City fire and ambulatory agencies are best equipped to handle these situations. The survivors will need intermediate housing.
- 8) *Communications Implication*
At location, telephone may be out. Because most cellphone “cells” (the region that a tower covers) overlap, cellphone communications are not likely affected even if the tower is part of the structure.
- 9) *Evacuation*
In the case of forest or hill fires, the public has enough notice for an orderly evacuation.
- 10) *Public Reaction*
Benevolent: Neighbors will reach out to victims and may offer food, shelter, and comfort.
Malevolent: Break-ins and looting may be attempted even during fire, complicating rescue efforts.

Snowbound/severe ice storm

A snowbound experience occurs when enough winter precipitation occurs as to force the county to declare a Level 3 or higher emergency.

- 1) *Category: developing/catastrophic*
Most winter storms develop in severity over days or weeks. Training ward members and home/visiting teachers on how to recognize a developing disaster, checking on families and reporting status or progress can circumvent much loss and tragedy. In some rare instances (like a roof caving in or attic fire), there may be catastrophes, but these usually can be avoided with proper training.
- 2) *Affected Area*
When a severe winter storm hits, it will likely have the same devastation throughout [area name].
- 3) *Targets*
Electrical, roads, houses and buildings.
- 4) *Severity*
Isolation is typically the only problem that occurs. But if power is lost or roofs are compromised, what is an inconvenience can become very dangerous.
- 5) *Duration*
Some storms can last from several hours to several days. Power often requires days to reestablish. Roadways can take several weeks to clear.
- 6) *Dangers*
This is particularly hard on the elderly and yet happens frequently. Inadequate heating can be very dangerous to those isolated from the rest of the ward. Hypothermia and/or illness are common.
- 7) *Best Approach*
Find out who has lost power within hours of the incident. Determine needs in terms of heat and food.
- 8) *Communications Implication*

Power may be severed which will affect some telephonic communications. Cellular may not be affected. Radio is still a good standby.

9) *Evacuation*

(N/A) Very rarely (if ever) has an evacuation been called for this event.

10) *Public Reaction*

Benevolent: Neighbors will reach out to victims and may offer food, shelter, and comfort.

Malevolent: Break-ins and looting may be attempted.

Hazardous materials spill/chemicals release

Hazardous materials dangers include (but not limited to) release from local plants and transportation (HAZMAT). These are typically chemical and may be airborne or carried into water systems. Chemicals can be benign to life threatening.

1) *Category: developing/catastrophic*

Spills or releases may be felt immediately or may increase severity over time. The response will depend entirely on the type of spill.

2) *Affected Area*

The area affected depends on the type of spill. Many times, spills will become airborne drifting wherever the wind takes it. Additionally, aquifers will be affected and may get into city water. Typically, the area will be between 1-5 miles diameter of extreme condition.

3) *Targets*

Often people are affected more by spills, but plant and animal life can be damaged as well.

4) *Severity*

Again, this depends on the type of spill. Some chemicals are innocuous whereas others are very dangerous, flammable, caustic, cancer-causing or deadly.

5) *Duration*

Most spills are contained by officials within one to two days.

6) *Dangers*

Airborne pathogens will affect the eyes causing temporary or permanent blindness, the lungs causing coughing or hemorrhaging, or skin causing rashes or burns.

Aquifer-carried spills can cause allergic reactions, poisonings or cancers.

Evacuation may result in clogged freeways for hours, some drivers have had to abandon their vehicles historically, because they ran out of gas while waiting.

7) *Best Approach*

Evacuation to "safe zones" upon approval of the authorities and the Red Cross prior to triage evaluation.

8) *Communications Implication*

It will be difficult to get into the incident due to quarantine. Normal communications can be held outside the incident area.

9) *Evacuation*

An evacuation may be called for airborne or aquifer-affecting releases. For aquifer-affecting releases, the public will have enough time for an orderly evacuation.

Airborne releases may require immediate evacuation and may cause panic; however, the event location will have a short range and will not affect primary thoroughfares for very long.

10) *Public Reaction*

Benevolent: Neighbors will reach out to victims and may offer food, shelter, and comfort.

Malevolent: Break-ins and looting may be attempted even during evacuation, complicating rescue efforts.

Flooding

Flooding affects low-lying areas that are near streams and rivers. Also, flooding may occur where drainage is inadequate or installed pumps malfunction. Often, flooding affects only the basement and the first inches of the main floor.

1) *Category: developing*

Rarely is a flood catastrophic: this is a phase of rising water, a cresting and then a falling. There will usually be enough time to sandbag and/or relocate.

2) *Affected Area*

A large contiguous area of streets, houses and buildings will be in the area of affect. The ground may not be flooded, but home's basements will be.

3) *Targets*

Homes and other buildings: basements and (possibly) their main floors.

4) *Severity*

The depth of the water can range widely; in some cases, a framed house will simply float away. In other cases, the house will be shifted off the foundation. Property damage is the primary problem. Quick removal of water-intolerant materials (books, cloth, etc.) will increase likelihood of recovery. Sediment will damage carpets, and the water will soften and damage sheet-rock.

5) *Duration*

The rise and fall of floodwaters may take from days to weeks. Cleanup will require a few weeks.

6) *Dangers*

Some areas may be "hot" (where electrical is under the water line). If there is a possibility of electrical exposure, make sure that the power can be shut off.

Otherwise wait for officials to cut power. Also some areas will be without power: always cut the main circuit before entering the area—so as to avoid being "surprised" when the power comes back on. Water supply will be undrinkable—dangers of cholera and other diseases.

7) *Best Approach*

Identify and secure the area of effect. Locate people with pumps, shovels, dry clothes, food, etc. Cut the power to the building area to be worked on, remove the visible possessions, and pump out the water.

8) *Communications Implication*

Telephone and cellular will likely be operational. Radio will always work as a standby.

9) *Evacuation*

In most cases, the government will have enough time to evacuate large cities since the flooding rises over a few days. Hurricane Katrina was an example where government officials did not act in a timely way (most governments have noted this learning point).

10) *Public Reaction*

Benevolent: Neighbors will reach out to victims and may offer food, shelter, and comfort. Shelters may expect individuals and groups helping each other.

Malevolent: General lawlessness is to be expected: looting, burglary, murder, and even shots fired at rescue craft. People would be too afraid to leave the shelter to get water or be relocated. Break-ins and lootings may be armed and dangerous.

Tornado/severe storm

The severe storms are high winds that may include large amounts of rainfall. If rainfall is included read over the flooding danger assessment.

1) *Category: developing/catastrophic*

Tornadoes are catastrophic in the way they appear, destroy, then disappear. Severe storms may have the same affect or may increase in intensity. So, there may be time to reduce damage.

2) *Affected Area*

Entire neighborhoods can be affected.

3) *Targets*

Power, buildings and vegetation receive the greatest damage. Be prepared to tear down buildings and remove trees.

4) *Severity*

Houses and trees will be damaged. Electrical will likely be severed or down in “hot spots”. Victims will likely have sprains, cuts, broken bones, internal bleeding; and they will likely be buried in rubble.

5) *Duration*

Tornadoes average between 5-20 minutes (some have been known to last over an hour). Storms can last for a few days. Cleanup may take several weeks.

6) *Dangers*

The damaged buildings and trees will have to be evaluated for safety and be removed if not secure. The victims will likely suffer shock; so if mobile, they must be given very specific instructions or restrained. If the ground is wet, check for downed power lines—if unsure, do not enter without proper gear.

7) *Best Approach*

Identify and secure the area of affect. Damage and danger assessment is very important so that victims can be recovered with minimal harm/complications. Also, the assessments will help the victims identify accurately the loss to property.

8) *Communications Implication*

Without power, communications will be battery operated. Often the power and telephone lines are strung adjacently through a neighborhood (outside the neighborhood, they may share the same supports). Cellular phones and pagers will not likely to work, because of the large amounts of power they require to repeat the signal over the county. Also, mis-aligned microwave will affect long distance communications (telephone, satellite and cellular). Communications will likely depend on radio; however, the high winds may have damaged the long antennas for HF transmission. VHF and UHF will help for short, line-of-sight communications (up to 50 miles) until the HF antennas are repaired.

9) *Evacuation*

Most governments have several days notice, so an orderly evacuation can take place (please see “Flooding: Evacuation”).

10) *Public Reaction*

Benevolent: Neighbors will reach out to victims and may offer food, shelter, and comfort.

Malevolent: Break-ins and looting may be attempted.

Earthquake

An earthquake is a land disturbance where the cracks in the Earth's plates shift and move. There are three types of earthquakes: vertical shifting, side-to-side and buckling.

1) *Category: catastrophic*

Current technology does not predict earthquakes with any reliability, so earthquakes always catastrophic (no opportunity to prepare for event or reduce damage).

2) *Affected Area*

While the epicenter (central region of the quake) may be located in a few hundred cubic feet of underground bedrock, the affects are felt widely. The primary locations of greatest damage are where buildings are placed on silt, clay or sand. The most impervious location is on the bedrock.

3) *Targets*

Power, buildings, and homes. In this area, fissures are unlikely, but foundations' integrity may be compromised. When people are in buildings (which is most of the time) is when the possibility of victims and casualties arise.

4) *Severity*

Buildings and homes may be severely damaged and foundations broken. Buildings are often declared "unsafe" for entry. People inside a building at the time of an earthquake may be trapped with possibly life-threatening wounds, breaks, and cuts. The possibility of shock is very high.

5) *Duration*

Earthquakes last for only a few minutes. Aftershocks will be felt for days afterwards. Cleanup will take several weeks.

6) *Dangers*

Buildings declared "unsafe" must be avoided unless someone's life is in peril. Typically, there are "aftershocks" (subsequent tremors) that may make a building more unsafe. The aftershocks occur within hours to a couple days of the primary quake.

7) *Best Approach*

Identify and secure the area of effect. (?)

8) *Communications Implication*

A damaging earthquake will take out power and telephone. Also, long distance communication using microwaves may be compromised. Radio (both HF and VHF/UHF) will still be operational. Phone patches outside the area may function but will be congested.

9) *Evacuation*

(N/A)

10) *Public Reaction*

Benevolent: Neighbors will reach out to victims and may offer food, shelter, and comfort.

Malevolent: General lawlessness (see *Flooding*).

Mob/Gang Violence

The Columbus area has several recognized gangs, and the Hilliard police are aware of four gangs in the Hilliard city. These gangs may be formal or informal groups of youth or young adults that often cause problems, defy laws and intimidate residents. *The best approach to an occurring mob or gang event is to involve the police. Becoming personally involved will make it more difficult for the law to do their job.*

1) *Category: developing*

Issues that arise from these groups are instigated over time. Unfortunately, the triggers may not be known or recognized until violence occurs. In one sense it is a developing event, but to bystanders they will appear to be catastrophic.

2) *Affected Areas*

Gangs are formed in neighborhoods where there is poverty and racial mixing. Known areas of consistent gang activity are [cites]. Mobs can form in any location typically in the evening and night.

3) *Targets*

Homes, land and unprotected property. Consistently, landscaping, superfacias, cars, mailboxes, and other exposed items are at risk. Less frequently, the violence is targeted on uninvolved people. Those who try to interfere or intercede will be placed in grave danger.

4) *Severity*

The range of severity is hard to predict. Loss of property is the most common. However, people getting personally involved can face mortal danger.

5) *Duration*

Typically, even though this is considered a developing event, the duration is relatively short – minutes to hours to days. The situation will worsen if the emotions run unabated before a stronger force presents itself or an event turns to threaten individual assailants.

6) *Dangers*

Bystanders and innocents can become involved in the turmoil. Mortal danger is very apparent. Also, escalation is possible as learned from the lawlessness of Hurricane Katrina.

7) *Best Approach*

Contact the police and leave the area. If an innocent is involved, *do not try to rescue – that is the job of experienced police negotiators*. Getting involved in a dangerous situation complicates the situation, puts yourself in danger (so you may have to be rescued too), and removes your ability to provide information which is the most valuable assistance you can provide.

8) *Communications Implication*

Getting a communications person into the area of effect is very dangerous and should not be attempted.

9) *Evacuation*

(N/A) If strife continues for several days, there may be no way to evacuate safely. The law officials usually advise the public to stay in their homes until the event is contained.

10) *Public Reaction*

Benevolent: In a gang setting, the neighbors are likely to be very cautious about helping victims, fearing that they might become victims later. Their fear or apathy created the environment where gangs thrive.

Malevolent: Bodily harm and/murder may occur – either by-stander or rescuer.

Train Wreck/Plane Crash

A train wreck is a derailment or a collision; a plane crash will have similar collision marks and direction. It may affect nearby buildings and will likely cut off roadways until assessment and cleanup is completed.

1) *Category: catastrophic*

There is really no way to prepare for these events.

2) *Affected Area*

A linear section of town (for train: left and right of the tracks). There are about [number] airports in and [number] train lines that pass through the [metropolitan] area.

3) *Targets*

Homes and buildings (and power/telephone—if next to incident area).

4) *Severity*

Homes will be destroyed like an earthquake and tornado hit it. Individuals within incident area will likely have broken bones, contusions, and shock. Aircraft accidents often have more severe trauma to victims.

5) *Duration*

The duration is essentially instantaneously, unless there is a HAZMAT spill (see Hazardous Materials). Otherwise, cleanup can take days. Aircraft will always have a danger of fuel ignition.

6) *Dangers*

Fire/fuel spills. Blocked thoroughfares.

7) *Best Approach*

Unless there are members homes involved in the area of the incident, the local authorities are best suited for this situation. If there are member's homes involved, treat the case like an earthquake.

8) *Communications Implication*

Rarely are communications affected in these instances.

9) *Evacuation*

The area may be evacuated due to HAZMAT releases.

10) *Public Reaction*

Benevolent: Neighbors may help search for survivors and casualties, and collect belongings.

Malevolent: Looting may be attempted even during rescue, complicating rescue efforts. Lootings may be armed and dangerous.

Biological Attack

A biological attack is a airborne or waterborne release contagions which, in some cases, are man-made or, more often, natural strains of bacteria or viruses.

1) *Category: catastrophic*

Attacks of this nature are nearly always impossible to predict and prepare for. It is important to note that except for the

- 2) *Affected Area*
Biological attacks will go with the wind or water.
- 3) *Targets*
Large cities where the greatest population is.
- 4) *Severity*
The biological attack will be carried with the winds and waterways (see HAZMAT).
- 5) *Duration*
A detonation can last seconds to minutes. The plume of the bomb can reside in the area for several days. A waterway contamination may take weeks before indication. Cleanup will take years.
- 6) *Dangers*
Biological attacks that form any real threat will be within the air or the water system. History has shown that air attacks rarely are widely affective but will center over areas of distribution and will have short-term affects. Even the most contagious and deadly viruses do not have a “long life;” instead, populations are affected and then the virus dies out. Water systems are more at risk and will make the public water systems unusable for several weeks.
- 7) *Best Approach*
Quarantine for a period of days or weeks is often the best response to an impacted location.
- 8) *Communications Implication*
No effect.
- 9) *Evacuation*
There is effectively no time to evacuate in such an event. People will try, but that will cause their own problems. In fact, any attempt to evacuate the affected population might spread the contagions further, giving them “fresh subjects.”
- 10) *Public Reaction*
It is interesting to note here that common public prejudices are likely to become the ruling authority, because the first subjects to exhibit the contagion will be those of lowered immunity: elderly and immune-deficient. These should be treated as victims and be protected (and if necessary, quarantined).
Benevolent: Surrounding areas may attempt to help out, but because of uncertainty of contagions, the help may be sparse. Attempts at directly helping a biological attack SHOULD BE AVOIDED. The area must be contained with, perhaps, a radio contact in the area.
Malevolent: General lawlessness (see above). Even though the area can contain pathological materials and “hot spots,” people will inevitably try to enter for personal gain.

Nuclear Attack

An external attack such as nuclear bombs or biological releases are man-made and are intentionally designed to be devastating. These are weapons of mass destruction. Some weapons are designed to disable and kill the inhabitants while leaving the buildings and edifices untouched. Others are wholly destructive with concussion and heat that level buildings, vaporize organic material and fuse concrete. [Discuss likelihood.]

1. *Category: catastrophic*

Attacks of this nature are nearly always impossible to predict and prepare for. To prevent radioactive iodine absorption, an individual may take potassium iodide which will saturate the thyroid, passing all excess through the system (see Dangers, below).
2. *Affected Area*

A nuclear attack will encompass three to four counties (assuming that “ground zero” is downtown [metropolitan]).
3. *Targets*

Large cities where the greatest population is.
4. *Severity*

The nuclear attack is centered on a particular point.
5. *Duration*

A detonation can last seconds to minutes. The plume of the bomb can reside in the area for several days. Cleanup will take years.
6. *Dangers*

In a nuclear attack, the first few days pose a great the greatest threat of radioactive iodine. The thyroid gland collects this element, and if the radioactive form is absorbed (via ingestion, primarily, but can be absorbed through respiration and/or transpiration), the result is usually cancer of the thyroid. There are several other radioactive elements generated by a nuclear blast, but most are not absorbed by the body.

A “dirty bomb” does not have enough (or any for that matter) fissionable material to generate a nuclear reaction. The sole purpose is to spread radioactive material over a wide area (and spread panic as well). In those cases, the dangers depend on the material. In most cases, the danger subsides within a few days, but the area may no long inhabitable.

Lastly, due to damaged tissue of likely many victims and casualties, disease will flourish. Antiseptics and cleanliness is imperative.
7. *Best Approach*

Isolation for a period of days or weeks is often the best response to a “non-ground-zero” location.
8. *Communications Implication*

A full thermonuclear explosion will permanently damage all transistor-based systems—including radio (except old tube-sets).
9. *Evacuation*

There is effectively no time to evacuate in such an event. People will try, but that will cause their own problems.
10. *Public Reaction*

Benevolent: Surrounding areas may attempt to help out, but because of uncertainty of contagions the help may be sparse (even in nuclear events!). The injuries in a nuclear attack are severe and revolting, because it includes victims who are burned, vomiting, losing skin, etc. Attempts at directly helping a biological attack SHOULD BE AVOIDED. The area must be contained with, perhaps, a radio contact in the area.

Malevolent: General lawlessness (see above). Even though the area can contain pathological materials and “hot spots,” people will inevitably try to enter for personal gain.

Key Contacts (by office):

Buildings

Office, Stake President's..... (stake unit)..... ???-????
 Office, Bishop's..... (unit)..... ???-????
 Hall Telephone..... (unit)..... ???-????

Stake (Columbus Ohio)

..... Stake President..... ???-????
 First Counselor..... ???-????
 Second Counselor..... ???-????
 Stake Executive Secretary..... ???-????
 Stake Clerk ???-????
 Stake Relief Society President..... ???-????
 First Counselor [Education]..... ???-????
 Second counselor [Enrichment]..... ???-????
 Stake Food Storage Specialist..... ???-????
 Stake Communications Specialist..... ???-????

Hilliard Ward: Bishopric

..... Bishop..... ???-????
 First Counselor..... ???-????
 Second Counselor..... ???-????
 Executive Secretary..... ???-????
 Ward Clerk..... ???-????

Hilliard Ward: Priesthood & Relief Society

..... High Priests Group Leader [Redeem Dead]..... ???-????
 High Priests 1st Assistant [Temporal & Spiritual]..... ???-????
 High Priests 2nd Assistant [Missionary Work]..... ???-????
 Elders Quorum President [Temporal & Spiritual]..... ???-????
 Elders Quorum 1st Counselor [Redeem Dead]..... ???-????
 Elders Quorum 2nd Counselor [Missionary Work]..... ???-????
 Relief Society President..... ???-????
 Relief Society Counselor [Education]..... ???-????
 Relief Society Counselor [Homemaking]..... ???-????

Hilliard Ward: Auxiliary

..... Primary President ???-????
 Young Women President..... ???-????
 Activities Com. Chairs..... ???-????
 Activities Com. Chairs..... ???-????
 Young Men President..... ???-????
 Ward Mission Leader..... ???-????
 Missionaries, Elders..... (address)..... ???-????
 Missionaries, Sisters..... (address)..... ???-????
 Employment Specialist..... ???-????
 Communication Specialist..... ???-????

Hilliard Ward: Medical Resources

..... Registered Nurse..... ???-????
 Registered Nurse..... ???-????

Key Contacts (by Name):

..... Relief Society Counselor [Homemaking].....	??-??-??
..... Ward Mission Leader.....	??-??-??
..... Registered Nurse.....	??-??-??
..... High Priests Group Leader [Redeem Dead].....	??-??-??
..... Registered Nurse.....	??-??-??
..... Communication Specialist.....	??-??-??
..... Bishop.....	??-??-??
..... Stake Food Storage Specialist.....	??-??-??
..... First Counselor [Education].....	??-??-??
..... Young Women President.....	??-??-??
..... Second Counselor.....	??-??-??
..... Relief Society Counselor [Education].....	??-??-??
..... Stake Executive Secretary.....	??-??-??
..... Ward Clerk.....	??-??-??
..... Stake Clerk.....	??-??-??
..... Stake Communications Specialist.....	??-??-??
..... Stake President.....	??-??-??
..... Stake Relief Society President.....	??-??-??
..... Second Counselor.....	??-??-??
..... Registered Nurse.....	??-??-??
..... Elders Quorum 1 st Counselor [Redeem Dead].....	??-??-??
Missionaries, Elders..... (address).....	??-??-??
Missionaries, Sisters..... (address).....	??-??-??
..... Executive Secretary.....	??-??-??
..... Relief Society President.....	??-??-??
..... Young Men President.....	??-??-??
..... Activities Com. Chairs.....	??-??-??
..... Activities Com. Chairs.....	??-??-??
..... Second counselor [Enrichment].....	??-??-??
..... Registered Nurse.....	??-??-??
..... Elders Quorum 2 nd Counselor [Missionary Work].....	??-??-??
..... Stake Presidency First Counselor.....	??-??-??
..... First Counselor.....	??-??-??
..... Primary President.....	??-??-??
..... Elders Quorum President [Temporal & Spiritual].....	??-??-??
..... High Priests 1 st Assistant [Temporal & Spiritual].....	??-??-??
..... Employment Specialist.....	??-??-??
..... High Priests 2 nd Assistant [Missionary Work].....	??-??-??
..... Nurse.....	??-??-??

Special Needs

<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Special Needs</u>	<u>Resource Personnel</u>

Special Skills or Equipment

<u>Resource Personnel</u>	<u>Skill or Equipment</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	Nurse	
	Registered Nurse	
	Electrician/Construction	
	Construction	
	HAM Radio Operator	“Extra”; Equip. mobile
	Construction	

Selected Service Assignments

<u>Need</u>	<u>Resource Personnel</u>
First Aid Assistance	???
Nursing Assistance	
Food Preparation	Relief Society Enrichment Leader
Housing	Relief Society Education Leader (?) [HPs?]
Recreation	Activities Committee
Sanitation	Elders Quorum Presidency
Child Supervision	Primary Presidency
Communications	Communications Specialist