



NATURAL & NON-WEATHER RELATED DISASTERS

**Preparing for natural and
non-weather related
disasters**

Learn how to make evacuation plans, prepare for business continuity, file and document safety, develop key contact rosters, and assemble reconstitution equipment.

HURRICANE PLAN: SHELL

What follows is a shell or template that can be used to begin your preparation for this year's hurricane season. It includes a list of valuables to be identified, protected or evacuated, as well as a suggested recall list of vestry or bishop's committee members and an action list to implement at each stage of hurricane alert. This shell is most effective if used in conjunction with the **Checklist for Emergency Preparedness** published by Episcopal Emergency Relief and Development and found on the internet at: http://www.goodsamaritancommunityservices.org/images/Interim_Checklist_for_Emergency_Preparedness.pdf

The plan/lists are suggestions and will need to be tailored to each church community. It will be helpful to share the plan with the leaders of the church for input, modification and implementation. There are myriads of resources on the internet as well. FEMA's website has good planning courses and plans as do the Red Cross and many local and state agencies. Our purpose here is simply to provide a quick resource and starting point. You may always contact the Diocesan Disaster Response Network or any member of it for help in putting your plan together. We are available to come to your church, meet with your leaders or consult over the phone or email. Contact The Rev. Kevin Johnson at (210) 696-0834 or email to kevin@sfcsa.org for further information.

The success of such a plan lies in the seriousness with which we take the threat of a hurricane. As a result of the impact of hurricanes Katrina and Rita on the Gulf Coast last season all of us are much more receptive to taking the initiative to prepare rather than having to pick up the pieces in the aftermath. The goal of any plan is to protect our people, safeguard our records and valuables, and return to resume our ministries as soon as appropriate. Being good stewards of all of the gifts God has given us is at the heart of our preparation.

PREPARATION

- Confirm Hurricane Vulnerability via media, local emergency office, National Weather Service, NOAA at <http://www.noaa.gov/>
- Develop a *Preparation, Evacuation, and Reconstitution Plan*
- Identify Key People
- Establish a Contact Alert List including Evacuation destinations and contact numbers
- Educate Leadership on the Hurricane Alert System
- Familiarize Leadership with local, state, and federal emergency resource organizations; eg. VOAD, FEMA, Regional Council of Governments etc.
- Develop an Alert Plan with specific actions to be taken at specific Alert Stages
- Identify Members of the Congregation that will need assistance to evacuate
- Assign Key People to insure no one is left behind
- Protect Records and Property to be left in place
- Develop a plan to secure church grounds
- Identify Sacred Items and Irreplaceable Records to be evacuated
- Assign Key People to evacuate those items
- Designate a time prior to actual evacuation for key people to check in after evacuation
- Establish a reconstitution kit to aid in returning to establish initial worship services upon return

LIST OF VALUABLES TO BE EVACUATED

- Chalices and cruet sets – (enough wine for first service after return)
- Home communion kits, churches and priest's
- Altar Service Book and Lectionary
- Parish directory, Diocesan directory
- Reserved Sacrament
- Office equipment, computers, etc.
- Keys (door keys to office and church – labeled copy to police)
- One telephone
- Vestments
- Fabric art and pictures
- CPU's, key programs, monitor and backup disks
- Computer equipment: if the parish has one good quality laptop computer as part of its office computer system, then a copy of the applications software can be kept on it, along with a backup copy of critical data. This allows the Rector and key personnel to continue the information-based emergency operations of the parish during actual evacuation and return even if there is no loaner CPU or electric power available. It's also quicker to evacuate, not as heavy as conventional office equipment, and takes up less space in an automobile.
- Other items as deemed appropriate by Priest or Vestry/Bishop's Committee
- One Telephone: - a conventional telephone set, not one that requires plug in or batteries for operation.
- A second cell phone with several extra sets of rechargeable batteries, a charger, and the capability to connect a laptop "in the field" to access the Internet for information and e-mail communication would be a good idea.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AND FILES TO BE EVACUATED

- Service Registers
- Parish Registers
- Parish Directory
- Diocesan Directory
- Financial, Insurance & current payables
- Address books, telephone books, rolodex
- Bank books: include a checkbook with pre-printed checks. There may be emergency expenses "in the field."
- Audit Reports Bank Statements, Cancelled Checks
- Construction Records (Contracts, Correspondence, Specifications, Drawings, etc.)
- Contribution Records
- Correspondence Files
- Deeds, Decree of Election, Blueprints Permanent
- General Ledger
- Marriage Packets
- Minutes of Councils, Organizations, and Groups Permanent
- Paid Bills and Receipts
- Parish Bulletins
- Parish Census Personnel Files
- Receptionist Logs/ Visitor Sign-in Sheets

- Calendar Years
- Sacramental Registers (Baptism, First Communion, Confirmation, Marriage, Burials)
- State and Federal Tax-Related Documents
- Tax Exemption Records (Certificates and Correspondence)
- Telephone Message Books/Pads Time Cards/Sheets
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KEY CONTACT PEOPLE

Note: Include the name, telephone number, and e-mail address of a close relative or friend outside of the emergency area whom the evacuee can contact to pass on location and contact information (e.g. name and telephone number of emergency shelter where staying).

NAME HOME/CELL PHONE EVACUATION DESTINATION

1. Rector
2. Bishop
3. Senior Warden (use actual name)
4. Junior Warden (use actual name)
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.

ACTION

1. PRECAUTION PREPAREDNESS

- a. Inventory all equipment and files and records to be evacuated
- b. Inventory all emergency supplies and equipment
- c. Contact police to notify of evacuation and give them a copy of key personnel list

2. WATCH is issued:

- a. Key personnel contacted
- b. Church protection initiated: secure all windows, loose items outside secured
- c. All computer systems backed up, disks and back-ups with programs secured for evacuation along with CPU's, a monitor, power cords, key programs
- d. Pack and waterproof all items to be evacuated
- e. Waterproof selected items to stay behind: books, files, electronics, pictures

3. WARNING is issued:

- a. Available key personnel meet at office
- b. Unplug and shut off all remaining electrical equipment, isolation switches, cutoff valves and HVAC systems; shut off phones (and remove all backup batteries from phones).

- c. Elevate all items to remain as high as possible and move away from windows
- d. Leave a list of contact numbers in a glassine cover sheet taped on secretary's desk.
- e. Ensure all outside loose items are stored or secure
- f. Lock all doors including front door. Set alarm system if present
- g. Load vehicles and depart

4. RECONSTITUTION

- a. Key People reestablish contact
- b. Notify Bishop's office of intent to return and date of first service
- c. Assess conditions in home community before returning
- d. Set date for first service, publicize, and return for recovery operations
- e. Conduct first service
- f. Notify police or civil authorities when key people have returned and how to contact them.

RECONSTITUTION EQUIPMENT LIST: TO BE EVACUATED UNLESS SECURE STORAGE AVAILABLE

- Hammer and nails (8d common nails – 500 ct.)
- Waterproof trunks – *ice chest* (the number of 25 quart chests needed depends on the numbers of items to secure)
- Rolls of Mylar plastic for roof

FLASH FLOOD SAFETY TIPS



- Nearly 50 percent of all flash flood fatalities nationwide involve vehicles. Saving your life can be as easy as turning your car around when you see water on the road. Never attempt to drive through flooded roadways.
- Even in relatively shallow water, tires can act as flotation devices, lifting up big vehicles and sending them downstream. It takes only two feet of water to float a 3,000-pound car.
- Beware that water covering roadways may hide washed-out bridges or gouged-out roadbeds. If you attempt to drive across, you may not be driving on a road.
- In rainy weather, be alert and stay tuned to local radio or TV.
- If you are in a low-lying area when flooding is occurring, get to higher ground quickly. And be sure to avoid canyons and washes that can channel swift water.
- Do not attempt to cross flooded roads or streams on foot. It can take as little as six inches of water to knock an adult off his or her feet. Furthermore, water may be flowing more rapidly than it appears.
- Never allow children to play near ditches and storm drains.
- During stormy weather, do not camp or park vehicles along streams or washes.
- Be especially cautious at night when it is harder to see flood dangers.

LIGHTNING SAFETY TIPS



- When severe storms threaten, the safest place to be is indoors. If you are outdoors, seek shelter in a home, large building or automobile, if possible. Do not take shelter in sheds or small buildings located in open areas.
- Avoid high objects that may attract lightning. Stay away from tall isolated trees, telephone poles, or communications antennas. And avoid being taller than your surroundings by standing on an open hilltop.
- Do not take a shower or bath during a lightning storm.
- Do not use the telephone unless you have a true emergency.
- If lightning begins while you are swimming or boating, get out of the water.
- If outdoors, avoid contact with metal surfaces and do not carry anything made of metal. Stay away from metal fencing and pipes, as these objects are conductors of electricity. Also avoid contact with metal farm equipment or small metal vehicles (such as golf carts).
- Stay away from railroad tracks.
- When outdoors in an open area, seek shelter in a low spot such as a gully. If you are in a wooded area, seek shelter in a thick cluster of small trees.
- Just before lightning strikes, your hair may begin to stand on end. Immediately drop to your knees and make your body into a ball, making as little contact with the ground as possible. Don't lie flat – the wet ground can conduct electricity.

TORNADO SAFETY TIPS



More tornadoes strike Texas than any other state. They can occur at any time of year, including winter, but are most frequent from mid-March through May. They are also common during hurricanes. To prepare for these violent storms, there are several precautions you can take:

- Seek shelter in an interior room on the lowest floor of your home, such as a bathroom, closet or room without windows. Cover yourself with a mattress or cushions.
- In an office building, go to an interior room or hallway on the lowest floor.
- If you are in a mobile home, get out and take shelter in a nearby building. If there are none, lie flat in a ditch or ravine.
- Never stay inside a car. Get out and lie flat in a ditch or a ravine. If a building is nearby, take shelter inside. Do not try to outrun a tornado in your car.
- At school, follow plans and go to a designated shelter area, usually interior hallways on the lowest floor. Avoid auditoriums, gyms and areas with wide, free-span roofs.
- In a shopping center, move towards the interior away from exterior glass walls.
- If you are in open country, take cover in a low spot away from trees.
- Learn the difference between a Tornado Watch and a Tornado Warning. A Tornado Watch means watch the sky. A Tornado Warning means a tornado is on the ground and you must seek shelter immediately.

WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS TIPS



- Clear a 30 to 50 foot wide safety zone around your home or business. Keep trees and shrubs pruned so vegetation is away from buildings. Remove dead vegetation and dispose of rubbish and debris.
- Mow your grass regularly.
- Make sure fire trucks can get to your house and outbuildings in an emergency.
- Keep your chimney in good condition, and ensure that it has a spark screen.
- Have enough garden hose to reach all the structures on your property.
- Keep fire tools (shovels, buckets, rakes, and saws) handy.
- Have a ladder that can reach your roof.
- Observe burning bans announced by local government. Don't burn debris outdoors when it is windy and never leave a fire unattended.
- Soak grill or fireplace ashes in water for a day before disposing of them.
- Stack firewood well away from your home and, if possible, uphill of it.
- As vehicle exhaust systems are often hot enough to ignite a fire, don't drive or park on high grass that is dry.

HOT WEATHER SAFETY TIPS

Heat kills. To keep your cool during periods of excessive heat:

- Slow down. Avoid strenuous activity. If you must work outside, try to do it during the coolest part of the day – usually in the early morning.
- Stay indoors as much as possible. If you don't have air conditioning, stay on the lowest floor of a building out of the sun. Use electric fans if you have them. They don't cool the air, but they do help sweat to evaporate, which cools your body.
- Drink plenty of water regularly, even if you don't feel thirsty. Your body needs fluids to keep cool. Avoid beverages with caffeine, such as coffee, and alcohol.
- Eat smaller meals, but eat more often.
- Wear loose, lightweight, light-colored clothing and a hat. Light colors reflect heat and sunlight, and help your body maintain normal temperatures.
- Don't get too much sun. Sunburn makes the body's job of keeping cool more difficult.
- Check on the elderly, children, and those who are ill; all are vulnerable to excessive heat.
- Ensure that your pets are provided with shade and adequate water.

Hurricane Preparedness Tips



- To help protect your home or business from the force of hurricane winds, board up doors and windows with plywood or install storm shutters. Keep in mind that winds are stronger at higher elevations, such as high-rise apartments or condos.
- Bring in outdoor objects that could become deadly missiles, such as patio furniture, hanging plants, trash cans, gardening tools and barbecues.
- If your home is vulnerable to rising water, move furniture and valuables to a higher level.
- Before evacuating, cut off your electricity and turn off the gas. Downed electrical wires and broken gas pipes can be deadly and cause serious property damage. Make a final walk-through inspection of your home before leaving.
- Moor boats securely or move them to designated safe areas well in advance of hurricanes. Do not try to tow a trailer or boat in high winds. It can be very hazardous.
- Assemble a family emergency supplies kit and have it ready to go at a moment's notice. It should contain the following items: radio and flashlight with extra batteries, extra eye glasses, medications and prescriptions, special products for babies and the elderly, bottled water, non-perishable food, clothes, bedding and important documents sealed in waterproof containers.
- When officials recommend evacuation, leave. Do not try to ride out a hurricane in a high-risk area. Seek shelter inland with family or friends, at a hotel or designated shelter. Notify relatives and friends of your plans, and confirm hotel reservations.
- Find out where shelters are located along your route in case clogged roads prevent you from reaching your destination.

HURRICANE EVACUATION

Questions & Answers

How do I know when to evacuate?

Listen regularly to your local radio or television stations when the threat of tropical storms or hurricanes exists. Pay close attention when such storms threaten your local area. If it appears that a storm may affect the local area, local officials may order or recommend that residents evacuate and also provide instructions about what people in those areas should do. Be ready to follow the instructions given by local officials. Because it takes time to evacuate heavily populated areas, evacuations may be recommended well before the storm makes landfall.

Who should consider leaving before hurricane evacuation is recommended for the general public?

- People who live in low-lying or flood-prone areas or on barrier islands. Tropical storms and hurricanes often produce heightened seas and tides that may affect these areas long before the storm makes landfall.
- People who live in mobile homes near the coast, or are concerned about the structural stability of their home, should plan to evacuate any time a storm threatens. Even less powerful hurricanes can produce high winds capable of damaging or destroying mobile homes.
- People towing boats or trailers or driving recreational vehicles or other high-profile vehicles should leave early. Some roads and bridges may be closed to high-profile vehicles due to high winds before they are closed to cars.
- People traveling with young children, elderly family members, or people with special needs. If you wait to leave until a general evacuation is recommended, traffic will be heavier and the weather may be worse, lengthening the time you will have to spend in your car getting to your destination.

What should I do if I need help to evacuate?

- Preferably make arrangements with your family members, friends, or neighbors to assist you before you need to evacuate. Most people will be glad to help if they know you need assistance.
- If you do not have friends or family to assist you, listen to your radio or TV for information on provisions being made to assist those who need assistance in evacuating. If necessary, contact your local emergency management office to let them know who you are, where you

live, and what kind of help you need. Do not wait until the last minute to call for assistance or local authorities may be unable to assist you.

- If you are experiencing a life-threatening situation, call 9-1-1.

What should I take with me?

- License or Identification card with photo
- Your medications, extra eye glasses, hearing aids and other essential items
- A flashlight with batteries, if you don't already have one in your car
- A battery-operated portable radio, if you don't have a car radio
- Water or other beverages to drink on your trip
- Non-perishable foods to eat on your trip
- Spare clothes and shoes
- Soap, shampoo, and other toiletries
- Important papers, including deeds and wills
- Contact numbers of friends, family members, physicians, and your insurance agent
- Money, checks, travelers' checks or credit cards
- An inventory of your personal belongings and any photographs or videotapes of your possessions

If I plan on going to a public shelter, what additional items should I take?

Public shelters are austere facilities that provide temporary housing for evacuees. Most shelters do not have beds or cots, so you will probably be sleeping on the floor. So pack as if you were going camping. Bring:

- Sleeping pads or air mattresses
- Blankets or a sleeping bag for each person
- Robe & shower shoes
- Books, cards, games and QUIET toys for children

What should I NOT take to a public shelter?

Alcoholic beverages, weapons, and drugs are not allowed in public shelters.

Why should I carry food and drinks in my car?

Stopping for food or drinks during a large-scale evacuation may significantly delay you in getting to your destination. Some restaurants and stores along hurricane routes may be closed and those that are open are likely to be very crowded. Additionally, once you leave the evacuation route to purchase food or drinks, it may be difficult to re-enter the flow of traffic.

What can I do to help others?

Check on friends and neighbors to make sure they have transportation or to see if they need help in getting essential items together so they can be ready to evacuate. Assist them if you can. If you cannot, help them get in touch with the local emergency management office.

How do I know where to go in an evacuation?

Decide early on where you will go when a hurricane threatens so that you can make preparations. Your general objective should be to move away from the coast and well inland.

- If you want to stay at a hotel or motel, make reservations as soon as it becomes apparent that you may have to leave. If you are trying to find a suitable hotel or motel:
- If you've previously stayed somewhere that was satisfactory, call that place.
- If prefer a particular hotel or motel chain but need help in finding a location within reasonable driving distance, call Toll-free Directory Assistance at 1-800-555-1212 and ask for the toll-free number for that hotel/motel chain. You may also make reservations at most major hotel/motel chains and many bed and breakfast facilities over the Internet.
- For major cities, the local Convention and Visitors Center can usually provide you information on hotels and motels; many Convention and Visitor Centers can also be accessed through the Internet. In smaller towns, the local Chamber of Commerce can generally tell you what accommodations are available locally.
- If you plan to stay with family or friends, call them in advance so they may plan for your arrival. If your plans change, be sure to inform the person with whom you intended to stay so that they don't worry.
- Let your family and friends know where you can be reached.
- Make sure you choose an alternative destination in the event you are unable to get to your first choice.

What if I want to stay in my RV or camping trailer?

Keep in mind that both tropical storms and hurricanes often produce torrential rains and tornadoes well inland. If you plan to stay in an RV or trailer, you might want to avoid campgrounds located adjacent to streams and rivers or whose only access is via a low water crossing. And you may want to seek a campground that has some sort of stout building that could be used as a tornado shelter.



This Is Fire!

A Factsheet on the Nature of Fire

Every day Americans experience the horror of fire. But most people don't understand fire. Only when we know the true nature of fire can we prepare ourselves and our families. Each year more than 4,000 Americans die and 20,000 are injured in fires, many of which could be prevented.

The U. S. Fire Administration (USFA), a part of the U. S. Department of Homeland Security, believes that fire deaths can be reduced by teaching people the basic facts about fire. Below are some simple facts that explain the particular characteristics of fire.

Fire is FAST!

THERE IS LITTLE TIME!

In less than 30 seconds a small flame can get completely out of control and turn into a major fire. It only takes minutes for thick black smoke to fill a house. In minutes, a house can be engulfed in flames. Most fires occur in the home when people are asleep. If you wake up to a fire, you won't have time to grab valuables because fire spreads too quickly and the smoke is too thick. There is only time to escape.



Fire is HOT!

HEAT IS MORE THREATENING THAN FLAMES.

A fire's heat alone can kill. Room temperatures in a fire can be 100 degrees at floor level and rise to 600 degrees at eye level. Inhaling this super hot air will scorch your lungs. This heat can melt clothes to your skin. In

five minutes a room can get so hot that everything in it ignites at once: this is called flashover.

Fire is DARK!

FIRE ISN'T BRIGHT, IT'S PITCH BLACK.

Fire starts bright, but quickly produces black smoke and complete darkness. If you wake up to a fire you may be blinded, disoriented and unable to find your way around the home you've lived in for years.

Fire is DEADLY!

SMOKE AND TOXIC GASES KILL MORE PEOPLE THAN FLAMES DO.

Fire uses up the oxygen you need and produces smoke and poisonous gases that kill. Breathing even small amounts of smoke and toxic gases can make you drowsy, disoriented and short of breath. The odorless, colorless fumes can lull you into a deep sleep before the flames reach your door. You may not wake up in time to escape.



Fire Safety Tips

IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE, REMEMBER TIME IS THE BIGGEST ENEMY AND EVERY SECOND COUNTS!

Escape first, then call for help. Develop a home fire escape plan and designate a meeting place outside. Make sure everyone in the family knows two ways to escape from every room. Practice feeling your way out with your eyes closed. Never stand up in a fire, always crawl low under the smoke and try to keep your mouth covered. Never return to a burning building for any reason; it may cost you your life.

Finally, having a working smoke alarm dramatically increases your chances of surviving a fire. And remember to practice a home escape plan frequently with your family.

For more information contact:

The U. S. Fire Administration
16825 South Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD 21727

or

Visit the USFA Web site:
www.usfa.fema.gov



Homeland
Security



Working Together for Home Fire Safety

A Factsheet on Home Fire Prevention

More than 4,000 Americans die each year in fires and 20,000 are injured. An overwhelming number of fires occur in the home. There are time-tested ways to prevent and survive a fire. It's not a question of luck. It's a matter of planning ahead.

EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE AT LEAST ONE WORKING SMOKE ALARM

Buy a smoke alarm at any hardware or discount store. It's inexpensive protection for you and your family. Install a smoke alarm on every level of your home. A working smoke alarm can double your chances of survival. Test it monthly, keep it free of dust and replace the battery at least once a year. Smoke alarms themselves should be replaced after ten years of service, or as recommended by the manufacturer.

PREVENT ELECTRICAL FIRES

Never overload circuits or extension cords. Do not place cords and wires under rugs, over nails or in high traffic areas. Immediately shut off and unplug appliances that sputter, spark or emit an unusual smell. Have them professionally repaired or replaced.

USE APPLIANCES WISELY

When using appliances follow the manufacturer's safety precautions. Overheating, unusual smells, shorts and sparks are all warning signs that appliances need to be shut off, then replaced or repaired. Unplug appliances when not in use. Use safety caps to cover all unused outlets, especially if there are small children in the home.



ALTERNATE HEATERS

- Portable heaters need their space. Keep anything combustible at least three feet away.
- Keep fire in the fireplace. Use fire screens and have your chimney cleaned annually. The creosote buildup can ignite a chimney fire that could easily spread.
- Kerosene heaters should be used only where approved by authorities. Never use gasoline or camp-stove fuel. Refuel outside and only after the heater has cooled.

AFFORDABLE HOME FIRE SAFETY SPRINKLERS

When home fire sprinklers are used with working smoke alarms, your chances of surviving a fire are greatly increased. Sprinklers are affordable--they can increase property value and lower insurance rates.

PLAN YOUR ESCAPE

Practice an escape plan from every room in the house. Caution everyone to stay low to the floor when escaping from fire and never to open doors that are hot. Select a location where everyone can meet after escaping the house. Get out then call for help.

CARING FOR CHILDREN

Children under five are naturally curious about fire. Many play with matches and lighters. Tragically, children set over 20,000 house fires every year. Take the mystery out of fire play by teaching your children that fire is a tool, not a toy.

CARING FOR OLDER PEOPLE

Every year over 1,200 senior citizens die in fires. Many of these fire deaths could have been prevented. Seniors are especially vulnerable because many live alone and can't respond quickly.

For more information contact:

The U. S. Fire Administration
16825 South Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD 21727

or

Visit the USFA Web site:
www.usfa.fema.gov



Homeland
Security

After the Fire Strikes - More Information

United States Fire Administration

16825 South Seton Avenue

Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727

Phone (301) 447-1000

The following checklist serves as a quick reference and guide for you to follow after a fire strikes.

1. Contact your local disaster relief service, such as The Red Cross, if you need temporary housing, food and medicines.
2. If you are insured, contact your insurance company for detailed instructions on protecting the property, conducting inventory and contacting fire damage restoration companies. If you are not insured, try contacting private organizations for aid and assistance.
3. Check with the fire department to make sure your residence is safe to enter. Be watchful of any structural damage caused by the fire.
4. The fire department should see that utilities are either safe to use or are disconnected before they leave the site. DO NOT attempt to reconnect utilities yourself.
5. Conduct an inventory of damaged property and items. Do not throw away any damaged goods until after an inventory is made.
6. Try to locate valuable documents and records. Refer to information on contacts and the replacement process inside this brochure.
7. If you leave your home, contact the local police department to let them know the site will be unoccupied.
8. Begin saving receipts for any money you spend related to fire loss. The receipts may be needed later by the insurance company and for verifying losses claimed on income tax.
9. Notify your mortgage company of the fire.
10. Check with an accountant or the Internal Revenue Service about special benefits for people recovering from fire loss.

NATURAL & NON-WEATHER RELATED DISASTERS

Diocesan Emergency Plan
Episcopal Diocese of West Texas

Preparing for natural and non-weather related disasters

Organization:	
Address:	
City:	
State:	
Zip:	
Phone:	
Fax:	
Web:	
Contact person:	
Description of Services:	