

# **5 STEPS TO NEIGHBORHOOD PREPAREDNESS**

All information contained herein is current as of the date of publication: 02/04/13

For additional information visit <http://www.5Steps.LA> or call 1-213-484-4800.

We never think a disaster will strike our neighborhood or at least we hope it won't! However, it is not a question of if one will happen, but when.

Find out what you can do to help make your neighborhood better able to meet disasters head on and bounce back afterwards.

Use this Guide and accompanying Toolkit to build a disaster plan for your neighborhood.

Remember, you are not on your own. The City of Los Angeles and its partner agencies and organizations have plans and resources ready to help! But, with over 4 million people in the City, rescuers may not be able to provide immediate support to every neighborhood in need. Neighbors should be prepared to help themselves for several days to weeks depending on the size of the disaster.

Being prepared also means neighbor helping neighbor. Be sure to include:

- Neighbors with disabilities and others of all ages who may need help following a disaster
- Neighbors who have reduced ability or inability to see, read, walk, speak, hear, learn, remember, understand and/or respond
- Neighbors with visible disabilities such as wheelchair users, people who are blind, and those with hidden needs and disability such as heart conditions, respiratory conditions, emotional or mental health conditions, arthritis, significant allergies, asthma,

and/or chemical and other environmental sensitivities

- Individuals who may lack transportation, single working parents, and those who may have limited or no ability to speak, read, or understand English and will need translated information

## **NEIGHBORHOOD DISASTER**

## **PLANNING IN 5 EASY STEPS**

### **1. DEFINE YOUR AREA.**

Identify a manageable area, your apartment building, one city block, a few small surrounding streets, etc, that you can organize with relative ease.

## 2. RECRUIT LEADERS.

Develop a team of leaders who can help build the plan and carry out emergency support activities when the time comes.

## 3. SCOUT YOUR AREA.

Get to know the lay of the land: what resources you have, what the landscape is, and disasters or other emergencies common to your area.

## 4. BUILD YOUR TEAM.

Find out who lives in your area, how they can help in a disaster, and who may need extra help.

## 5. PLAN YOUR APPROACH.

Create a plan that outlines what your neighborhood will do before, during, and after a disaster!

# **STEP 1: DEFINE YOUR AREA**

From Venice to Hollywood to Downtown to the San Fernando Valley, our City is comprised of many different neighborhoods and communities.

In order for you to develop a disaster plan for your neighborhood, it is important to define the area that your plan will cover.

Here are a few questions to consider:

- What size area would be easy for you and a small team to manage? 25 to 40 households is the ideal size; however, work within existing structures and networks when available (like neighborhood watch programs, etc.)
- Will you be able to easily communicate with everyone? What languages are commonly spoken?
- Will the area allow you to practice “neighbor helping neighbor” so that you can quickly identify who needs help and provide it? If your area is larger than 40 households, divide it into smaller areas with a “block captain” for each block

- Make sure that you make note of these:
- The number of homes, businesses, schools, churches, and other buildings in the area
- The number of people in the area
- The roads and other entrance and exit points, hills, and waterways
- Liquefaction zones that may cause hazard

**TIP:** The easiest way to accomplish Step #1 is to walk your neighborhood, gathering this information.

Next, chart your defined area on a map.

## **STEP 2: RECRUIT LEADERS**

Once you know the area that your disaster plan will cover, it is time to identify leaders! Here is what to look for:

People with training and experience such as:

- Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)  
or those active in neighborhood watch

- Neighborhood councils, human services, clergy or business leaders
- Police, fire, or military, health care personnel
- Those with experience providing care for persons with disabilities or those who may need help following a disaster

Do you need two leaders or ten?

- Are there a lot of people in one area of the neighborhood? Are buildings spread out?

- Match the number of leaders with the number of people who need to be led! The ideal team size is 3-7 persons
- Here are some ideas for finding and keeping leaders for your Neighborhood Disaster Plan:
- Talk with them, face to face, at community events, meetings, and when you see them day-to-day
- Post messages on social media, neighborhood groups, and other networking websites

TIP: Get to know CERT! Community Emergency Response Team training prepares communities for

disasters and it is free! Visit your local fire station for information.

## **STEP 3: SCOUT YOUR AREA**

### **3.1 THREATS AND RISKS**

Get to know what disasters or other emergencies your neighborhood might experience. Here are some helpful hints:

Identify the threats. Earthquakes, power outages, extreme weather, and disease outbreaks happen everywhere, but tsunamis, landslides, and floods only

happen in some places. List the threats that might occur in your neighborhood.

Rate the risk. Is the disaster very likely, somewhat likely, or not very likely to occur?

Assess the risk. How vulnerable is your neighborhood to injuries, death or property damage?

Classify these risks as high, medium or low. Use the directions under Likelihood of Occurrence and Level of Impact to assess your risks.

Likelihood of Occurrence.

Almost Certain:

Greater than 90% chance

Likely:

50 – 90% chance

Moderate:

10 – 50% chance

Unlikely:

3 – 10% chance

Rare:

3% chance or less

Level of Impact.

Minor:

Some disruption of service possible. Little or no property damage, personal injury, or loss of life, injuries, and fatalities.

Moderate:

Disruption of some services. Minimum property damage, injury, and loss of life.

Major:

Many services disrupted and/or structures severely damaged. Multiple persons injured and significant loss of life.

Use a table like the one below to list these threats and risks.

## **3.2 NEIGHBORHOOD SPECIFIC HAZARDS**

Los Angeles is subject to many disasters. Examples include:

Fires. Especially risky if buildings are closely spaced or near thick brush. Fires can come from broken or leaky gas lines too!

Earthquakes. Every Los Angeles neighborhood is at risk of an earthquake, even one of catastrophic proportions.

Landslides. Hillsides, seaside cliffs, and foothills may be subject to landslides, especially after fires and/or rainy seasons.

Flooding. Flooding may result from overflowing waterways, dam failures, heavy rains, or clogged storm drains.

Tsunami. All coastal areas are subject to tsunamis.

Electricity, Water, and Telephone Service. These utilities may not be available for long periods after a disaster.

Chemical Emergencies. Industrial, freeway, railway, or broken pipeline accidents can cause chemical or hazardous material release.

Disease Outbreak.

Outbreaks can result in many people becoming ill and disrupt key services.

Extreme Heat and Cold. Children, older adults, and people with certain types of disabilities or some chronic conditions are more affected when it is very hot or very cold.

Terrorist Attack. Many areas have potential targets for a terrorist attacks like schools, sports settings, or transit stations.

Severe Weather. The City is also subject to very high winds, hail, and thunder storms.

Local Hazards. Be sure to identify hazards and risks that may be specific to your neighborhood, such as overhead electrical transmission lines, natural gas pipelines, chemical storage tanks, and other localized threats.

### **3.3 NEIGHBORHOOD ASSETS**

Next, identify neighborhood assets. This includes anyone or anything that would be useful in responding to, or recovering from a disaster. Here are examples:

- Neighborhood emergency supplies

- Physical places like parks, schools, hospitals, and fire stations
- Organizations like neighborhood clubs, fraternal organizations, radio clubs, local military organizations, and disability service providers
- Persons trained in CERT, medical care, first aid, search and rescue, carpentry, plumbing, or crisis counseling
- Businesses inside or close to the area that might be able to provide supplies or equipment

- Equipment and supplies for clearing debris, boats for rescue during floods, communication equipment, first aid supplies, generators and other items useful during or after a disaster
  
- Evacuation resources, like accessible vehicles

OK, and how do we identify them? Make a list of threats and risks to the community, and identify which assets your neighborhood would need in a disaster. Identify if the asset is vulnerable to damage and what can be done to reduce vulnerability. Be sure to list the location and contact information if applicable.

### **3.4 MAP YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD**

Use an online mapping tool or other easy-to-obtain source. Make a sketch of your neighborhood. The free websites [earth.google.com](http://earth.google.com) or [maps.yahoo.com](http://maps.yahoo.com) may be useful.

On your sketch, show streets, blocks, and house/building lots. Show units and floors for apartment or multi-unit buildings. Number the lots sequentially (1,2,3). Include all address numbers and the names of occupants for each lot.

Contact information will be checked and updated if needed in Step 4. Include:

- All area entrance/exit routes that are accessible by foot, wheelchair/scooter, and car
- A Neighborhood Gathering Place (see next section)
- A location where the injured can be given first aid or assessed for medical treatment
- Possible barriers that could make entry/exit difficult (e.g., fallen over/under passes, trees, or power lines)
- Neighbors who may need extra help following a disaster with seeing, reading, walking, speaking,

hearing, remembering, understanding, and/or responding

- You may also want to include a Neighborhood Care Center (see next section) where care can be provided for children, older adults, and children and adults with disabilities who may need support after a disaster

### **3.5 NEIGHBORHOOD GATHERING PLACE**

This is a space for neighbors to organize response activities. Pick one large central area (e.g., park, recreation area, porch) to gather and organize the next steps in your neighborhood's response plan.

Here is what to look for when identifying a possible  
Neighborhood Gathering Place:

- Easily seen so others will know this as the main gathering point
- Set in an area that is easy for everyone to get to
- Safe from flood, fire, fallen trees and power lines
- Has nearby accessible toilet facilities
- Well lit in case of night evacuation
- Can accommodate service animals and pets

- Big enough for planned number of persons and vehicles
- Is accessible to children and adults with disabilities

### **3.6 NEIGHBORHOOD CARE CENTER**

This is a place where those who may need extra help following a disaster, to include children, older adults, and persons with disabilities or other access and functional needs, can be brought and cared for.

Neighborhoods should strive to create a safe atmosphere within the Care Center.

### **3.7 TRIAGE AREA**

This is a place where people injured can be given first aid or evaluated for medical treatment.

## **STEP 4: BUILD YOUR TEAM**

The most important resources you have are one another! Follow these easy activities to build your team.

Form a Group. Make sure it represents the diversity in your neighborhood and includes homeowners,

families, businesses, churches, nonprofits, schools, and local organizations in your defined area.

Actively include people with disabilities and others who may need help after a disaster.

Also, determine if there are human service organizations; disability service providers; or residential, community care, and assisted living facilities in your neighborhood. If so, invite them to join the planning process and discuss how you may be able to help each other.

Hold a meeting. Ask the leaders you identified in Step 2 to get the word out about the meeting. Make sure that all households are personally invited. Also

invite local Fire and Law Enforcement. Use the Facilitator Guide to facilitate the meeting.

Key meeting activities are:

- Review 5 Steps to Neighborhood Preparedness
- Identify the skills and equipment each neighbor has that are useful in disaster response
- Identify spoken languages and American Sign Language use in the area

Encourage neighbors to attend the meeting. A personal invitation is the best way to invite neighbors.

Here are a few more ideas:

- Prepare a flyer (see flyer template in the Toolkit)
- Build a “Be Prepared” page on your neighborhood website
- Set up a Facebook or Twitter page or piggy back off of a site with a larger “following”
- Develop email lists of community leaders and organizations

- Enlist community, business or homeowner organizations

Using the chart you created in Step 3, write the following for each household/facility:

- Phone, email, text, special skills, resources, number of adults/children, pets/animals/service animals, persons who may need additional assistance
- Create a phone tree or “notification chart” through which people contact each other to relay news

- Walk the area at the end of the meeting to verify your sketch

TIP: Use the same phone tree, text and communications system to notify neighbors door to door. If your neighborhood is larger, have block captains lead this.

## **STEP 5: PLAN YOUR APPROACH**

### **5.1 PROTECT YOURSELVES AND YOUR PLACE**

Before you do anything else, make sure that everyone is OK where you are. Once you have confirmed everyone's safety, prepare to go to the Neighborhood

Gathering Place. Wear protective gear if you have it – a hardhat or bicycle helmet, steel-toe or other sturdy shoes, and leather or sturdy gloves. Keep these items together in an easy-to-access location.

Post the OK/Help hanger on your front door or window so that it can be easily seen from the sidewalk or street. The red side means that you need help; the green side means you are OK. It is for use only after a disaster when 9-1-1 help is unavailable.

Shut off the gas only if you smell gas. If it does not have an automatic shut-off, turn the valve so that the “bar” is perpendicular to the gas line. Keep a wrench wired to the gas meter and know the location of water shut-off valves.

Proceed to the Neighborhood Gathering Place.

Once you arrive at the Neighborhood Gathering Place, the first task is to get organized.

Select a leader to direct the overall effort.

Develop an Action Plan. Decide what you want to do, how you plan to do it, and what timeframe you are going to do it in.

Organize into teams, with a Team Leader for each team. Each team should have 3-7 people and a Team Leader.

TIP: As needed, shut off main valves to your water and gas. Shut off the gas by turning the valve so that the “bar” is perpendicular to the gas line. Keep a wrench wired to the gas meter and know the location of water shut-off valves.

A practice used by first responders and CERT is to organize using the Incident Command System. The chart below is an example. The Incident Commander is the leader. He/she is responsible for deciding what is to be done. Operations carries out the decided actions. Logistics coordinates resources (transportation, people, supplies). Planning and Intelligence monitors information coming in and plans for future activities. Teams include:

Search & Rescue Team. This team will look for the OK/Help signs, as well as check on those listed as needing extra help. They begin with a damage assessment to identify hazard areas and prioritize Search & Rescue operations. Ideal members have completed CERT Search & Rescue training.

Care Teams. Care Teams can consist of the Triage Team – those who determine the priority that injured survivors will receive care; the Treatment Team – those who tend to the injured; the Morgue Team – those who manage the deceased; and the Care Center Team – those who provide extra care during the disaster. Members of these teams ideally have experience in healthcare.

Materials & Supplies Team. This team coordinates needed materials and supplies from within the neighborhood.

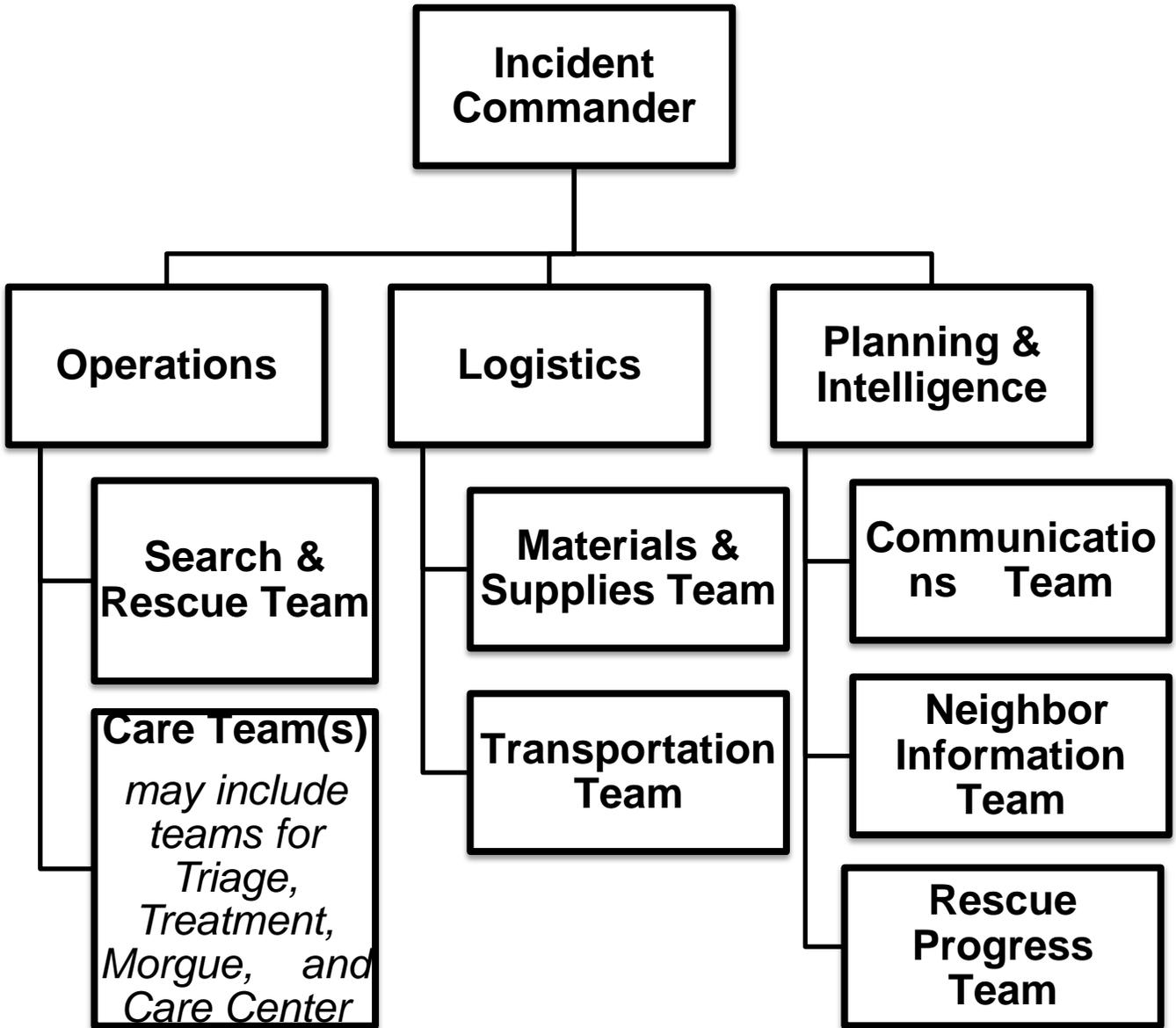
Transportation Team. This team coordinates transportation of supplies, equipment and people.

Communications Team. The Communications Team listens to the Emergency Alert System, Family Radio Service (FRS)/ham radio, and/or National Weather Radio. The Communications Team is responsible for communicating information within the neighborhood, and to/from the neighborhood and first responders and other City agencies (like fire and police).

Neighbor Information Team. This team coordinates information about survivors and relays information about rescue progress and survivor status (injured, missing, etc.) from the Command Post to the Care Center.

Rescue Progress Team. This team keeps track of the rescue progress of survivors.

TIP: Assign team roles based on the needs of the disaster and the people who you have.



## **5.2 COMMUNICATIONS**

Be sure to notify first responders via 9-1-1 or FRS radio if you need emergency help! During a disaster, the City of Los Angeles will keep the community informed using public and other media. Here are examples of sources:

Amateur radio. Family Radio Service (FRS) may be a useful method to receive disaster updates and send calls for assistance if phones are down.

Ham Radio. Used for communication with the Fire Department, and with out-of-area family members if telephones are not working. Both FRS and ham radio can be used for communications between local CERT

communications teams and the City of Los Angeles Fire Department. Communication procedures and frequency assignments for CERT-LAFD communications vary by geographic area, and can be found at <http://www.cert-la.com/radio/commplan.htm>

Internet. The Los Angeles Emergency Management Department <http://emergency.lacity.org> and the National Weather Service provide emergency information. The National Weather Service site [www.nws.noaa.gov](http://www.nws.noaa.gov) allows you to sign up for web feeds that are sent directly to your computer.

Telephones. If you need to call someone, keep the conversation brief so that others may also contact loved ones or rescue personnel.

Alert LA County. Alert LA is a community mass notification system that will provide recorded phone, text and email messages. Register at [www.alert.lacounty.gov](http://www.alert.lacounty.gov) and click on the link to “Alert LA County”.

SNAP. SNAP is a voluntary web-based registry for persons with access and functional needs who may need assistance in an emergency. Register at <http://snap.lacounty.gov/>  
Emergency Alert System.

Messages will be broadcast to the public via radio and television stations. These are voice messages with text scrolling on a television screen.

Public and commercial media.

Television, radio, and satellite will transmit emergency alert messages. Your car radio might be the easiest way to listen to emergency broadcasts.

Safe and Well Website

Encourage neighbors to register on the Red Cross

“Safe and Well” website

<<https://safeandwell.communityos.org/cms/index.php>

>, or other form of social media, to let friends and family know they’re OK.

### **5.3 PUT IT IN WRITING**

The next step is for you to put the plan in writing! A detailed description of the make up of the plan is provided here. Feel free to increase or decrease the scope of the plan as needed.

Basic Plan. Should include threats, risks, your neighborhood sketch, and your basic approach to response.

Support Annexes. “Support Annexes” provide the added detail that go beyond the Basic Plan. They outline specific tasks, such as how communication will be carried out during and following a disaster. Other tasks that Annexes may outline include:

- Shelter-in-Place. Following a disaster, local authorities may determine that it is safer for individuals and families to remain in their places of residence, or “shelter-in-place”. This Annex details how neighborhood members will support each other if required to shelter-in-place for an extended period.
- Mitigation. Address ways that you can lessen the impact of disasters. Neighborhoods can establish “neighbor helping neighbor” programs for delivering food, medicine and water to people that are unable to get these items on their own.

- Evacuation. If an evacuation is called for, police and fire departments will use multiple means of communications to notify residents. Everyone should follow direction about which evacuation routes should be used. An evacuation section of the plan would describe how the neighborhood would assist authorities in an evacuation.

Hazard Specific Annexes.

Hazard Specific Annexes describe how the neighborhood will respond to fires, earthquakes, floods, and other threats.

Emergency Door Hanger. The City of Los Angeles has created emergency door hangers that can be used to notify neighbors and local responders that you need assistance. Following a disaster, hang the green side of the door hanger facing out if you are OK. If you need assistance, hang the red side of the door hanger facing out.

Review the plan with your neighbors. Once your plan is drafted, hold a meeting with other members of the community, ask them for feedback on the plan, and make any needed changes.

Make it available in languages commonly spoken in the neighborhood via email, a neighborhood website,

or offer to read it or explain it to people unable to read.

Hold meetings regularly to review, revise, exercise, and update your plan. Do this at least once annually.

## **DISASTER RESOURCES**

PERSONAL, FAMILY, BUSINESS & ANIMAL  
PREPAREDNESS

American Red Cross

Prepare SoCal

<http://preparesocal.org/>

American Red Cross

Safe and Well

<https://safeandwell.communityos.org/cms/index.php>

City of Los Angeles Department of Animal Services

[www.laanimalservices.com](http://www.laanimalservices.com)

City of Los Angeles Department on Disability

[www.disability.lacity.org](http://www.disability.lacity.org)

213-202-2764 Voice

213-202-2755 TTY

City of Los Angeles Emergency Door Hangers

1-213-484-4800 <http://emergency.lacity.org/>

County of Los Angeles Department of Animal Care  
and Control

[www.animalcare.lacounty.gov](http://www.animalcare.lacounty.gov)

Emergency Survival Program

[www.espfocus.org](http://www.espfocus.org)

Los Angeles Fire Department

<http://lafd.org/>

Los Angeles Police Department

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

Maps with earthquake and landslide hazards:

[www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geologic\\_hazards/earthquakes/pages/index.aspx](http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geologic_hazards/earthquakes/pages/index.aspx)

National Association of Professional Pet Sitters

[www.petsitters.org](http://www.petsitters.org)

National Lost Pet Hotline

1-900-535-1515 report lost pets

1-800-755-8111 report found pets

Humane Society

[www.humanesociety.org](http://www.humanesociety.org)

Insurance

[www.houselogic.com/home-advice/disaster-](http://www.houselogic.com/home-advice/disaster-)

[insurance/protect-yourself-and-your-home-flooding](http://www.houselogic.com/home-advice/disaster-insurance/protect-yourself-and-your-home-flooding)

California Earthquake Authority

[www.earthquakeauthority.com/](http://www.earthquakeauthority.com/)

Other preparedness websites

[www.daretoprepare.org](http://www.daretoprepare.org)

[www.moreprepared.org](http://www.moreprepared.org)

Small Animal Rescue Team

[http://www.laanimalservices.com/about\\_us/SmART.ht](http://www.laanimalservices.com/about_us/SmART.htm)

[m](http://www.laanimalservices.com/about_us/SmART.htm)

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

International

[www.spcai.org](http://www.spcai.org)

Wildfire mitigation

[www.wikihow.com/protect\\_your\\_home\\_from\\_a\\_wildfire](http://www.wikihow.com/protect_your_home_from_a_wildfire)

## TRAINING

American Red Cross

[www.redcrossla.org/classes/](http://www.redcrossla.org/classes/)

CERT

[www.cert-la.com/](http://www.cert-la.com/)

Salvation Army

[www.disaster.salvationarmyusa.org/training/](http://www.disaster.salvationarmyusa.org/training/)

Tzu Chi

[www.us.tzuchi.org/us/](http://www.us.tzuchi.org/us/)

## RECOVERY

### FEMA

[www.fema.gov/assistance/](http://www.fema.gov/assistance/)

### General Government Assistance

[www.disasterassistance.gov/](http://www.disasterassistance.gov/)

### Small Business Administration

[www.sba.gov/](http://www.sba.gov/)

### U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

[www.hud.gov/info/disasterresources\\_dev.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/info/disasterresources_dev.cfm)

## **MORE INFORMATION**

Go to the Emergency Management Department website [readyla.org](http://readyla.org), enter your zip code, and find your nearest fire and police stations, hospitals and utilities.

First Responders

Non-Emergency Police 1-877-275-5273 (Voice and TTY)

Non-Emergency Fire Paramedics 1-800-688-8000

Non-Emergency Terrorist Threats 1-877-284-7328

Utility Companies

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power 1-800-342-5397, TTY 1-800-432-7397

Southern California Gas Company 1-800-427-2200, TTY 1-800-252-0259

### City Services

For Non-Emergency City Hall Services, please call 3-1-1

American Red Cross of Greater Los Angeles 1-213-739-5200, Multilingual 1-800-220-4095

Building Inspection 1-888-524-2845

Cal Trans (Road Closures) 1-800-427-7623

Los Angeles Department of Aging 1-800-510-2020

Los Angeles Department of Aging, Multilingual 1-213-473-1602

Los Angeles Department of Disability 1-213-202-2764, TTY 1-213-202-2755

Los Angeles Animal Services 1-888-452-7381

Los Angeles Emergency Management Department 1-213-484-4800

Park-Related Emergencies 1-323-913-7390

Refuse Collection 1-800-773-2489

Sewer / Storm Drain Problems 1-800-773-2489

Storm Damage / Mud Slide Reports 1-888-524-2845

Street Lights 1-800-996-2489

Traffic Signals 1-213-580-1177

Trees Down / Debris Removal and Related Problems  
1-800-996-2489

The City of Los Angeles Local Hazard Mitigation Plan  
is available by contacting 1-213-484-4800.

Get fire hazard information from your local fire station,  
or by contacting 1-213-978-3820 or  
lafdccommunityliaison@lacity.org. Get location  
information on facilities that manufacture,  
store or use chemicals and hazardous materials by  
contacting  
1-323-890-4045 or askhhmd@fire.lacounty.gov.

During a disaster you may only have seconds to  
make big decisions.

Do you know exactly where your disaster supplies  
are?

Here are some examples of disaster related supplies  
and materials:

## DOCUMENTS

Identification: Driver's licenses, birth certificates, passports, social security cards & bank account information, recent photographs of family members

Insurance, loan documents, wills, trusts, certificates

A list of family members with contact information

(home, cell, work, address) Copy important

documents to a flash drive and place in another

secure remote location

## MEDICAL

Medical provider information

Medications and when you need to take them

At least a seven-day supply of prescribed medicines  
and if possible, copies of prescriptions

If medications require refrigeration or special  
handling, make special plans (e.g., cold packs, ice  
cooler, mini refrigerator)

## FIRST AID KIT

Bandages, gauze, wipes, rubber gloves

Rubbing alcohol and hydrogen peroxide

## FOR BABY / CHILDREN

Formula and bottles

Diapers

Medications

Sanitary supplies

Familiar toy or book

Car seat

## TOOLS

Battery, solar powered or hand-crank AM/FM radio

Flashlight with extra batteries

Wrench for turning off gas

## SUPPLIES

Cash - at least \$100-200 in small bills per person, as possible

Soap, toilet paper

Toothbrush/paste

Plastic bags

Two complete sets of clothing

and shoes per person

Blankets or sleeping bags

for each person

Extra set of keys

Feminine products

## WATER AND FOOD

Water – 1 gallon per person per day including infants and children (a week's supply labeled with expiration date)

Non-perishable food that does not require refrigeration, preparation/cooking, and little or no water

Extra food (remember special dietary needs)

## DISABILITY OR LIMITED MOBILITY

If you are a person with a disability, have a sensory or cognitive disability, or limited mobility, make sure your emergency kit includes items specific to your needs and have a list of the following:

Adaptive or supportive equipment and extra batteries

Instructions on how to operate any special equipment

## FOR PETS/SERVICE ANIMALS

Identification tags

Extra food and water

Clean-up supplies

Medicine

Transport case

Leash

For a listing of additional items visit

[www.ReadyLA.org](http://www.ReadyLA.org)