

2 What to Do During an Earthquake

What to Understand When It Happens

Inside Buildings

The most important thing is to guard your own life. Whether at home or the office, this basic guideline is the same.

Protect yourself from injury

- Take shelter under a desk.
- Protect your head with hands or a cushion.
- Keep distance from furniture.



What to do in a tall building (roughly ten-story or higher):

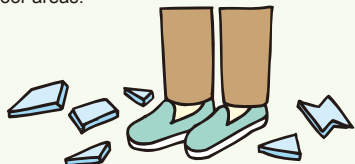
- Tremors may continue for a few minutes.
- Large furniture may shift considerably during tremors.

Open doors and windows, and provide an exit route.



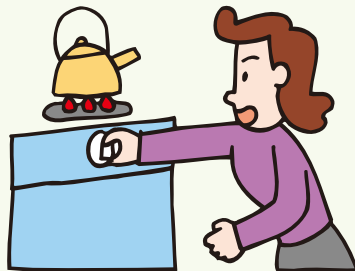
Watch out for glass shards.

- Dangerous objects are often scattered about indoor areas.



Calmly extinguish open flame

- Be careful not to get burnt.
- Turn off the gas stove fire.
- Unplug all electrical appliances.

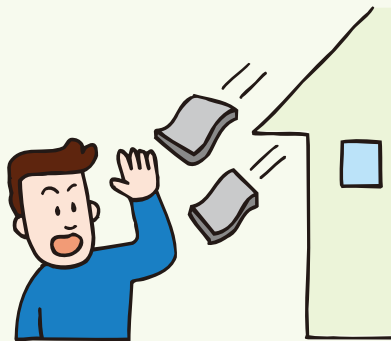


In the event of large tremors:

- Make sure you are in a safe position before taking action.
- Remember, you risk serious burns if you attempt to put out a fire without proper preparations.
- Do not panic. Put out fires only after tremors stop.

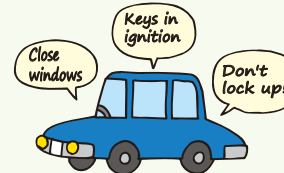
Don't exit the building in panic

- Exit only once tremors have stopped.



While Driving

- If you feel tremors, slowly decelerate and pull over to the left side of the road.
- If possible, drive to a parking lot or other place where you can park safely, and park there.
- Without exiting the vehicle in a panic, check the radio for information.
- If you must exit your vehicle, leave doors unlocked and keys in the ignition.



Inside Trains/Buses

- Be careful of items collapsing or falling from above.
- It is dangerous to recklessly exit the vehicle. Follow instructions given by staff and announcements.



- If on the platform, cover your head with a bag, and place yourself near pillars, walls, or the center of the platform.

Residential Areas

- Narrow alleys can be dangerous. Evacuate to open spaces such as parks.
- Avoid block walls, vending machines, and older buildings.
- Watch out for glass shards, signs, roof tiles, and other falling hazards.



It is important to act according to the conditions outside.

Underground Malls - Department Stores - Movie Theaters

- DO NOT take reckless actions. Follow instructions given by emergency workers.
- Below ground, tremors will be weaker than on the surface. Even if the power fails, emergency lamps will function - act without panicking.
- Even if lamps do not turn on immediately, using walls to guide you to an exit should be possible.



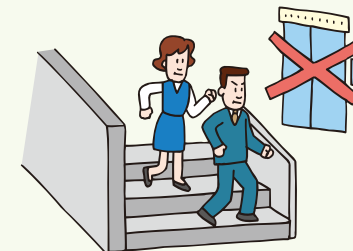
Commercial Areas - Shopping Arcades

- Do not stop next to the walls of buildings. Evacuate to open areas such as parks, or inside a sturdy building.
- Avoid glass windows, building exteriors, and older structures.



High-rise Buildings

- Avoid windows to protect yourself from injury.
- Avoid elevators and use stairways to evacuate.
- If you are on an elevator, press the stop button for each floor and immediately exit.
- If trapped on the elevator, continue pressing the emergency button and request help using the emergency phone.



2 What to Do During an Earthquake

Efficient Fire Control

Fire! Three Principles for Initial Fire Control

During large earthquakes, flames can rise from many areas at once, spreading fire throughout the city. It is urgent that fire be extinguished without delay.

Don't attempt to put fires out alone - alert neighbors and quickly call "119" for help. If you cannot put out fires even with assistance, quickly evacuate the area.

1 Quickly Alert

- Shout "Fire!" loudly and get help from neighbors. If shouting fails to work, bang loudly on doors and walls to alert others.
- Inform 119 of even small fires. Ask for others' help in putting out flame and spreading word of the fire.



2 Quickly Extinguish

- Initial firefighting can extend only until flame spreads to the ceilings.
- Don't use only water and fire extinguishers, but use blankets and other nearby objects to smother flames.



3 Quickly Escape

- If flame spreads to the roof, evacuate quickly.
- Before evacuating, close doors and windows in burning rooms to prevent the spread of flames.



How to Help Firefighting during Earthquakes

If large tremors are occurring, misguided attempts at firefighting may result in severe burns.

1 After a Large Tremor

Large tremors generally last about one minute. During tremors, protect your body, and only work to put out fires after shaking has stopped.



2 After Flames Begin

Even if flames emerge, there should be one to two minutes before fire spreads. Alert neighbors, and cooperate to put out fires.



Using Fire Extinguishers

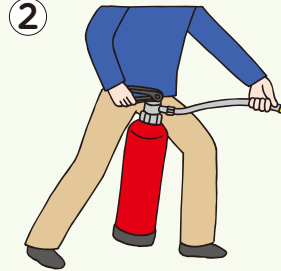
How to use

1



Pull the safety pin upwards using your finger. Pull it out completely.

2



Free the hose, and direct it at flames.

3



Squeeze the lever strongly and spray.

Point

Slowly, Calmly, Thinking Clearly

- Carry the fire extinguisher to the location of the fire. If the safety pin is removed during transport, chemicals may gush out before extinguishing can happen.
- Confirm all sources of burning. Avoid fire and smoke by assuming a low posture, and spray at the base of flames.
- If using a fortified chemical extinguisher on burning walls or sliding doors, it is most effective to spray the area above burning area.
- For powder extinguishers, aim spray so the wind will carry particles to the flame. Following this, thoroughly douse the flame with water.
- Place your back towards your evacuation route while putting out fires.

Escaping from Smoke

In order to avoid inhaling smoke, remember: "Escape as soon as possible!" "Do not return no matter what!" Make it a habit to confirm the location of potential escape routes!

If Smoke Appears

- Use exits horizontal to you, get as far away from smoke as possible.
- So smoke does not follow you, ensure that doors are closed behind you.
- Remain calm while running. Uncontrolled breathing can lead to inhalation of large amounts of smoke.

If Smoke Fills the Area

- Take as low a posture as possible and proceed away from the area. However, take care to keep hands and knees away from floors.
- Cover hands and mouth with a towel or handkerchief.
- If you lose your bearings, feel along walls until you reach an exit.

- If smoke reaches stairways, it can ascend rapidly - descend downstairs if possible! Also, smoke travels sideways at about walking speed, but will flow along ceilings. If smoke is inhaled, loss of judgement, dizziness, nausea may occur - further inhalation may result in death via suffocation or poisoning.

2 What to Do During an Earthquake

When Evacuation or Relief is Needed

Surviving

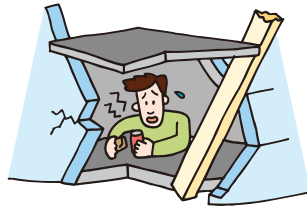
Firstly, if you are pinned underneath a building and are unable to move, believe that help will come.

Make Your Location Known

Unnecessary shouting will exhaust your strength. If you feel that someone is nearby, cry out or strike cans together to create manmade noises that will call rescuers in your direction.

Calm Decision-Making

Horseplay can dangerously unbalance debris and cause collapse.



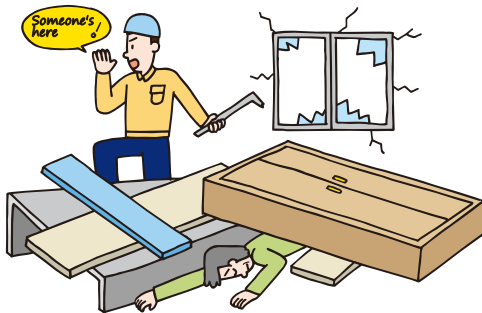
★ Let the surrounding area know your location! !

Ensure Safety

After ensuring your own safety and putting out nearby fires, begin investigating the safety of family and neighbors. If elderly or disabled people live in your area, confirm their safety first.

Rescue Activities

If you find victims buried under rubble, call out loudly and cooperate to help them. If you have too little manpower to help, contact area rescue organizations, or the fire and police departments. Use all your strength to evacuate victims before fire and smoke spread to your location.



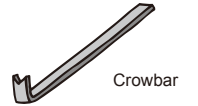
Rescue supplies are here!

Local schools maintain area evacuation zones and disaster supply storage, where necessary items can be easily acquired.

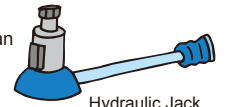
In addition, supplies may be acquired at the warehouses of local disaster relief organizations. Regularly confirm these locations!

Evacuation Points

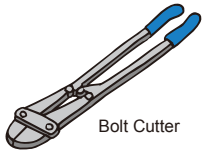
- Call out to check for victims left behind.
- With the help of people around you, confirm the safety of area survivors while proceeding to evacuate.
- It is difficult to tell where and how fires may occur following the initial event, so prepare water and fire extinguishers nearby. Be sure to turn off gas lines and electrical breakers.
- Evacuation priority must begin with people in immediate danger, or those people who can be evacuated with least delay. If there is imminent danger to people, first aid must be performed alongside evacuation.
- Without overextending your strength, clear obstacles while paying concern to the injured.
- If pillars are damaged or fallen, place objects in gaps and secure/support them with ropes to prevent further structural collapse.
- While encouraging the injured, keep a close eye on their condition and take note of changes.
- Classify evacuees into groups by severity of injury (light, serious, critical) to determine who should be sent to relief areas soonest.



Crowbar



Hydraulic Jack



Bolt Cutter

If Injured Victims are Found

In the event of a large earthquake, hospitals may sustain damage and ambulances may be unable to arrive quickly. In this case, take measures to care for your own injured in a safe gathering place in order to protect precious life.



Someone please come!
Please help!

★ Ask for help in a loud voice

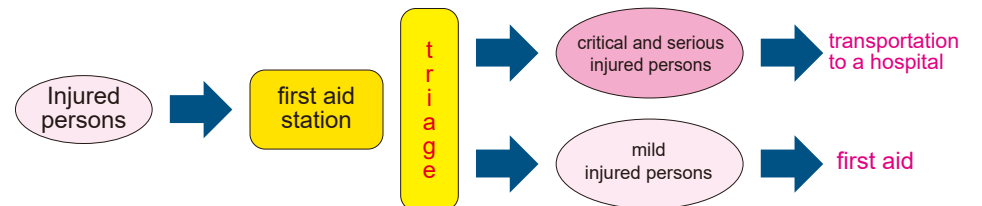
Please hang on!
I'll help!

★ Encouragement is key

Setting up Emergency Medical Station

In the immediate aftermath of a disaster, emergency medical stations will be set up in the premises of municipal hospitals and its vicinities to accommodate a large number of injured victims. Triage (※), as well as treatment of the mildly injured and transportation arrangements for the critical injured, will be implemented.

※Triage means making decision on the priority of medical treatment and transportation of injured persons depending on the severity and emergency.



[Locations of emergency medical station]

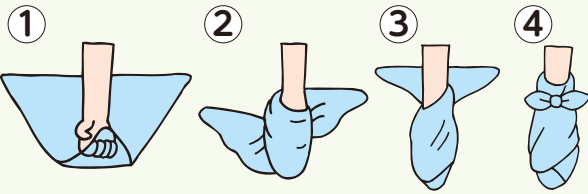
National Hospital Organization Tokyo Medical Center, Toho University Medical Center Ohashi Hospital, Mishuku Hospital, Tokyo Kyosai Hospital, Kohsei Chuo General Hospital, Meguro Hospital, Himonya Hospital, Nissenkai Dai-ichi Hospital, Honda Hospital

Using Triangle Bandages

• Making Arm Slings



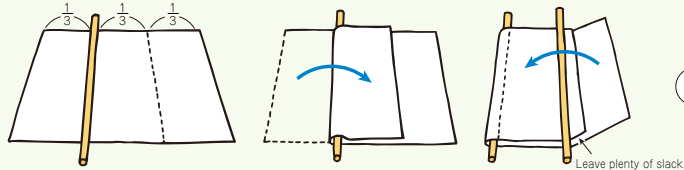
• Wrapping Arms (or Legs)



*For legs, bind ankles in a cross shape.

Making Splints

<To prepare> Several blankets or sheets, a pair of dowels



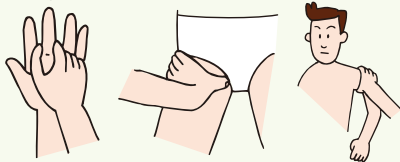
- 1 Spread out the blanket, placing a dowel at the one-third point and folding the cloth over.
- 2 Place another dowel at the halfway point and fold the blanket over once again.

Stopping Blood Loss

If blood loss is severe, appropriate measures must be taken quickly.

Push down on the wound (Apply pressure to stop bleeding)

- Using clean gauze or cloth, apply firm pressure by hand.
- If a bandage is available, bind it to the wound with gauze or cloth.
- Continue until bleeding has stopped.
- Elevate wound above heart level.
- Stopping Blood Loss with Massage
If applying pressure fails to stop blood loss, massage areas shown on the diagram (areas where a strong pulse can be felt.)



DO NOT:

Touch the wound with unwashed hands or dirty cloth. There is a risk of infection or the spread of disease.

Apply a Tourniquet

- Tourniquets are a last resort. While tourniquets may help stop blood loss completely, there is a risk that they may cause tissue infections.
- Be extremely cautious while attempting the next steps.
 - If pressure cannot be applied or if pressure fails to stop bleeding, apply a tourniquet to the wound.
 - Tie a towel, scarf or other wide cloth firmly to an area nearer to the heart than the wound. Insert a dowel into the knot and twist until the binding is tight enough to completely stop the flow of blood.
 - Record the time when tourniquet is applied, and loosen once every thirty minutes to permit the flow of blood.

DO NOT:

Absolutely do not use cords or other thin bindings as tourniquets.

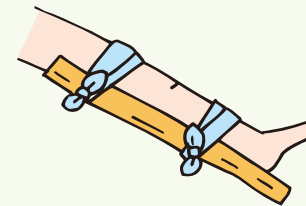
Broken bones/Sprains/Dislocations

First: Remain Calm

If you suspect a broken bone

If the injured area looks misshapen, becomes swollen or highly painful, or if flesh is penetrated from within, it is most likely a broken bone.

- 1 Without moving the injured area, care for the wound as per usual.
- 2 Place a rigid splint extending between the two joints nearest the injured area.



If you suspect a sprain or dislocation

Care for sprains and dislocations is generally the same.

- 1 Reinforce injured joints by wrapping them with gauze or bandages.
- 2 Cool injured areas with a wet towel or ice to relieve pain.



Burns

In the case of burn injuries, it is key that appropriate first aid is performed quickly. Fast response and careful care has a large impact on future recovery.

Basics of Care

- 1 Cool the area with clean, cold water as quickly as possible.
- 2 Lightly wrap the injury in clean gauze. Do not wrap overly tightly - lay the cloth lightly over the burn and keep it in place using clothespins, etc.

If... 1 blisters appear -

To prevent skin from falling away, cover the injured area with a clean towel and apply cold water.

If... 2 clothes adhere to burned skin -

forcibly peel cloth away. Carefully cut away stuck cloth with scissors, lay clean sheets over the wound and apply cold water.

If... 3 burns cover a large area -

Then, place the injured area, as is, in a cold bath or wrap it in clean sheets soaked in cold water. Take care not to reduce body temperature too much.

DO NOT:

- Infection can easily occur so do not break blisters.
- Do not allow oils or soap in the wound.

CPR

Combine application of rhythmic pressure to the chest and assisted respiration to aid survival. Lifesaving measures can also be taken through use of automated external defibrillator (AED) devices. (Source: Tokyo Fire Dept.)

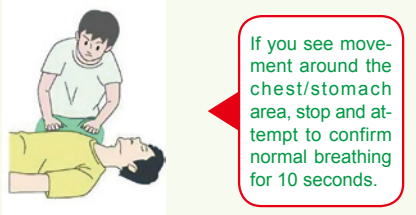
1. Call out while lightly pounding shoulders.



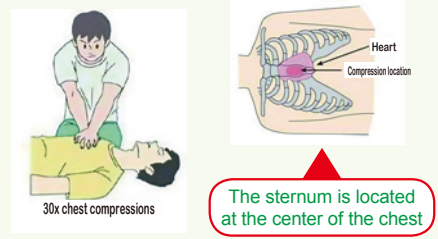
2. If there is no response or you don't know what to do, call for help in a loud voice, asking for others to dial 119, or bring an AED device.



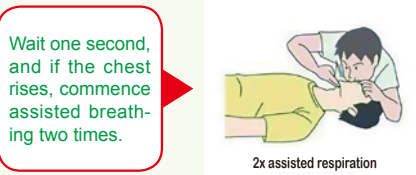
3. Checking for Breath



4. If victim is not breathing normally or you are not sure, immediately apply pressure to the sternum area 30 times.



5. Give two breaths following chest compressions if you have the training and are willing to do so.

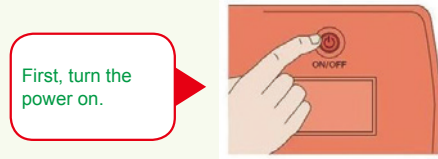


- If you don't have training for assisted breathing
 - When an assisted breathing mouthpiece is not available
 - If there is the risk of spreading disease through blood or saliva
- Proceed to apply chest pressure without assisted respiration

* Even without the use of an assisted breathing mousepiece, the odds of communicating disease are extremely low. However, if one party is known to have a communicable disease, use a mouthpiece for safety's sake if possible.

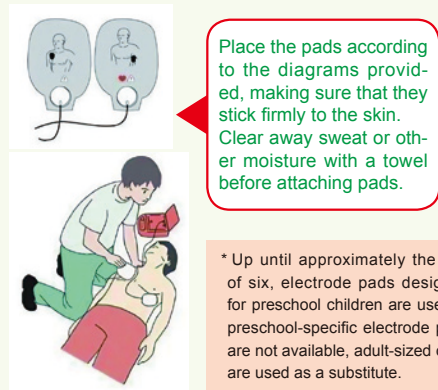
Provide assisted breathing twice for every 30 iterations of chest pressure.

6. Once AED device arrives



By removing the cap over the switch, power will automatically be provided to the device.

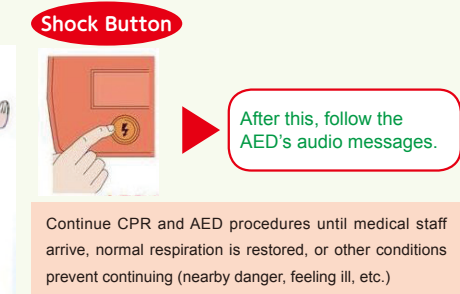
7. Press defibrillation pads to victim's chest.



8. The AED device will automatically determine the amount of charge necessary.



9. Press the Shock Button



After confirming that everyone is a safe distance from the victim, press the shock button.

After this, follow the AED's audio messages.

Continue CPR and AED procedures until medical staff arrive, normal respiration is restored, or other conditions prevent continuing (nearby danger, feeling ill, etc.)

New basic guidelines are listed below. (Revised Jan. 1, 2012)

Contents of revision in the new guideline are shown in the table below (Revised on December 1, 2022).

| Age category | After revision | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Adult | Child | Infant |
| Call 119 | In case there is no response, or in case you wonder or do not know if there is a response, shout for support and ask others to call 119 and bring an AED. If the person is not breathing normally, or if you cannot judge or do not know it, start sternal compressions. | | |
| Judgment of cardiac arrest | If victim is not breathing normally or you are not sure, it should be judged as cardiac arrest. | | |
| Application of pressure to the chest | Depth | Pressing about 5 cm in depth | About one third of chest depth |
| | Pace | 100 to 120 times/minute | |

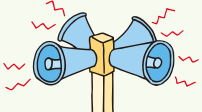
2 What to Do During an Earthquake

When Evacuating


When to Evacuate

Once large tremors have stopped and you have confirmed your safety, it is necessary to extinguish fires and take care of potential sources of flame. However, if you feel in danger from flame and smoke, evacuate to a safe location.


When you Must Evacuate




(1) If you are directed to by local Disaster Response Headquarters, Fire Department, or Police Department. (However, you do not necessarily have to evacuate to a shelter if you are in a location (at home, etc.) where you are not in danger.)



(2) When there is risk of building collapse.

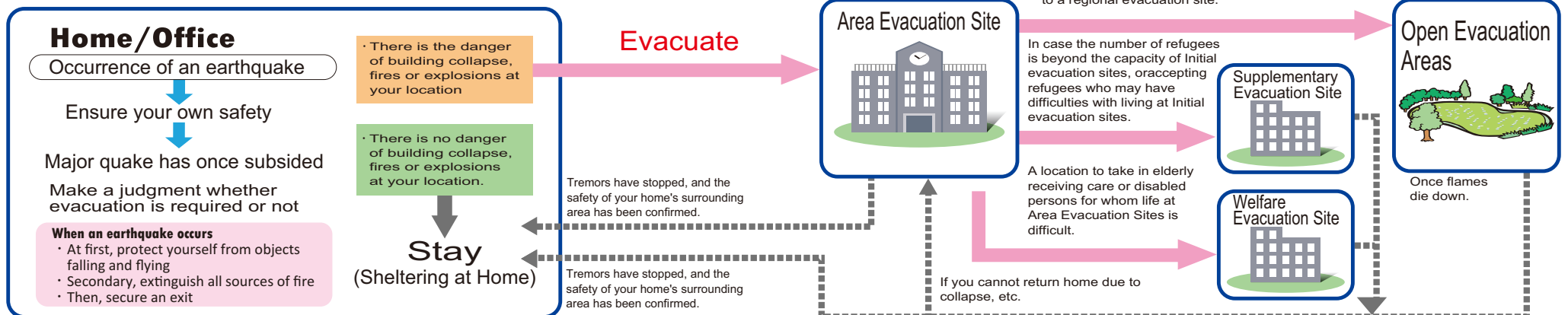


(3) If fire breaks out in the neighborhood, or if there is risk of fires spreading to the area.



(4) If there is risk of hazardous materials exploding or spreading to your location.

How to Evacuate



Where to Evacuate to

Area Evacuation Sites

(City Elementary/Junior High Schools, Municipal High Schools – about 38 locations)

In the event of building collapse or encroaching fires, these evacuation sites have been prepared for situations where remaining in your home is inadvisable. Move quickly to the Evacuation Site nearest your residence.

- ◆ **Main Facilities** Temporary toilets, specially installed public telephones, water wells, disaster prevention store-houses, administrative wireless devices and emergency water taps.
- ◆ **Main Functions** The Disaster Response Headquarters receives and distributes information. It also serves as a distribution site for water and emergency food rations.

Supplementary Evacuation Sites

(Residents' Center, Social Education Building, etc. – 47 locations)

As evacuees increase, main sites may become unable to accept further people, or living conditions at the area evacuation sites may become difficult—these sites are equipped service further evacuees.

Welfare Evacuation Sites

(Special Group Homes, Welfare Facilities, Certain Municipal Daycare Centers, etc. – 25 locations)

These are for the use of elderly persons requiring long-term care who would have difficulty living at an area evacuation site, persons with disabilities and infants without a person to provide sufficient care due to the hospitalization, etc. of the child's parent/guardian.

Open Evacuation Areas (8 locations designated by the City)

Tokyo Metropolitan Government defined the Open evacuation areas as open spaces where people shelter themselves from fire spread/expansion and radiant heat around their Initial evacuation sites, if necessary. Excluding designated Remaining Area within the District, in general the evacuation location is specified according to address and will not open in the event of storm or flood damage.

Designated Remaining Area within the District (1 place designated by the city)

The area has been fireproofed, and even if a fire does break out, there is no risk of large-scale spreading in the area so there is no need for extensive evacuation. This area has not been assigned a regional evacuation site.

Sheltering Alternatives

If your home is safe and in a livable state, you can shelter there.

Many people live together at an evacuation site, so it can be difficult to maintain your privacy and there is a risk of stress-related sicknesses from the change in living environment as well as the risk of infectious disease. Always be prepared for a disaster so that you can shelter in the familiar environment of your home when possible. It is also important to confirm whether your residence is in a hazard zone by checking the Flood Hazard Map (see p. 55) and Meguro City Dangers Level Map (see p. 65).

If you have relatives, friends or other reliable people who can provide safe shelter, you may want to consider staying with them after the danger has passed as an alternative to evacuating to a central location.

To prepare for sheltering at home, refer to the home safety check, list of emergency supplies, etc. on pages 25–30.

Disaster Prevention App (English version available)

Meguro City's free disaster prevention app for smartphones and tablets provides information about disaster prevention in the city.

Confirm the closest evacuation site from your current location in Meguro City or what evacuation sites have opened for a disaster. You can also view disaster prevention maps and various hazard maps, as well as receive notifications from the city about disaster prevention.

Even when internet service is not available in a disaster, you can use the app map and GPS function to confirm how to get to an evacuation site.

Search for "Meguroku Bosai Map" in App Store on your smartphone to download it as part of your disaster preparation.



Screen of the app (Image diagram)



For iPhone



For Android

Information about Evacuation Site Openings and Congestion Levels

You can check which Meguro City evacuation sites are currently open and how crowded they are. You can also confirm the distance and route to the nearest evacuation site.



QR code for evacuation site openings and congestion levels

What to Understand while Evacuating

Act only on Reliable Information

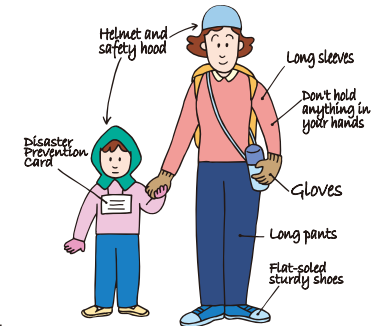
- Don't be fooled by demagogues or rumors. It is dangerous to place faith in baseless information, and knowingly spreading such rumors is strictly forbidden. Pay close attention to information from local emergency wireless, police, and firefighters.
- Calmly make individual judgments and act without panicking.

When Evacuating

- Close all gas valves.
- Shut off all breakers to prevent electrical fires.
- Close all windows and doors.
- If you are separated from family, leave contact information.

When Evacuating with Pets

- If you have caged dogs or cats, collar and leash them before moving out.
- Care for your dogs by registering them and ensuring they are vaccinated for rabies.
- Make sure your cats are properly collared and tagged so they may be identified.



What to Wear While Evacuating

- Prepare footwear with sturdy soles that can be easily walked in.
- Protect your head with emergency hoods, helmets, or cushions.
- Wear long sleeves, long pants and gloves to protect your skin; wool or other material that is slow to burn and easy to move in is preferred.

Evacuating in Groups

- Gather your family and move through your neighborhood while calling out.
- Assist infants, seniors, the handicapped, the injured, and non-native Japanese who do not understand Japanese in the community during evacuation.

Evacuating on Foot

- Evacuations will generally be carried out on foot. Use of cars, motorcycles and bicycles can be dangerous, and block the path of emergency vehicles. Turn off your vehicle's engine, leave the key in the ignition and the doors unlocked. For those unable to walk, such as elderly citizens, use wheelchairs to help them as you evacuate by foot. Do not use elevators.

Safe Routes

- Watch out for falling objects—do not approach block walls, vending machines, or enter narrow alleys. In the event of fire, take note of the wind direction.

2 What to Do During an Earthquake

Life After A Disaster

Life at Your Home

Watch Out for Aftershocks

If you are in a building that has sustained damage, recognize that aftershocks may cause further damage to the structure.

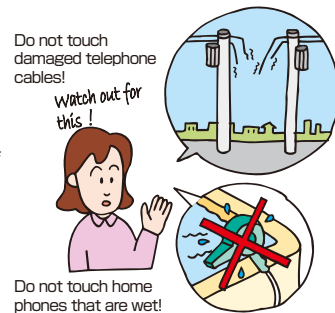
Can you Access Information?

- Pay attention to information relayed via TV and radio broadcasts.
- Information will be relayed via emergency wireless networks set up at schools and public parks.
- Information from local government can be obtained at Area Evacuation Sites.



Methods for Ensuring Safety

- Use Disaster Hotline at 171 or disaster emergency message service of each mobile phone company. See page 81.
- Nursery and primary schools will care for children until parents and guardians can arrive to pick them up.



Lifeline Status

- Water... Damage to water lines may result in loss of fresh water services.
- Electricity... In order to prevent electrical fires and other secondary disasters, power may be stopped, causing outages.
- Gas... If the computer system detects a Shindo 5 or higher earthquake, gas services will be shut down. Gas lines will also close if tremors are detected. If you notice a gas leak, quickly put out all flames in the area. Sparks from ventilation fans or lights may cause fumes to explode - open windows to air out rooms. If you must use gas after a disaster, thoroughly inspect all devices.
- Phones... After a disaster, general telephone lines may be damaged, so phone communication may be difficult.

Roads and Highways (Primary Transport Restrictions)

Use of personal vehicles within the area of the 7th Loop Route (on the City Center side) is forbidden. However, travel on the 7th Loop Route itself is permitted.

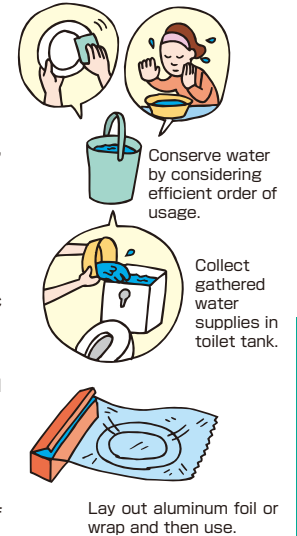
Travel by personal vehicles within the area of the 8th Loop Line (on the City Center side) will be limited.

The #7 Route (National Highways 4, 17, 20, 246, Sotobori Rd., Mejiro Rd., and freeways) are designated "Emergency Vehicle Reserved Routes", and travel is limited to police, fire, and medical vehicles.

How to Acquire Rations and Supplies

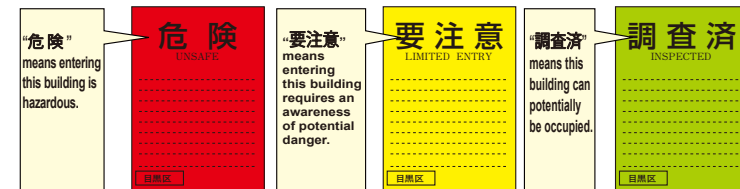
Rations provided by the ward will be distributed by Evacuation Site workers. Resident evacuees will be provided food, water and information at Area Evacuation Sites.

- Food/Water Supplies
 - Prepare at minimum 3 days (7 days if possible) of personal food/water supplies.
- Non-rationed Water for Personal Use
 - Do not discard water from baths, etc.
 - Do not waste water on washing dishes or food wrapping.
 - Fresh water may be obtained at designated "Emergency Communal Wells" with the permission of the staff there.
 - At public baths still in operation, water may be obtained from staff.
- Toilets
 - After using the toilet, use leftover bathwater to flush.
 - If waste cannot be flushed, discard it as per normal after putting it in a plastic bag.
- Trash Management
 - Garbage collection will be temporarily suspended. Thoroughly minimize and sort all waste.



Assessment of Hazard Levels

To prevent further injury from aftershocks, emergency hazard assessment staff have been hired by the City to determine the danger levels of damaged structures. Assessment notices will be posted in building entryways. If a building is determined to be hazardous, we request that you no longer enter.



Hazard Inspection of Residential Buildings

As local buildings will sustain varying degrees of damage, assessments are intended to classify structures by degree of damage. These results are used both for reconstruction planning and for publishing "Ri" disaster documentation.

Sustained Damage Documentation

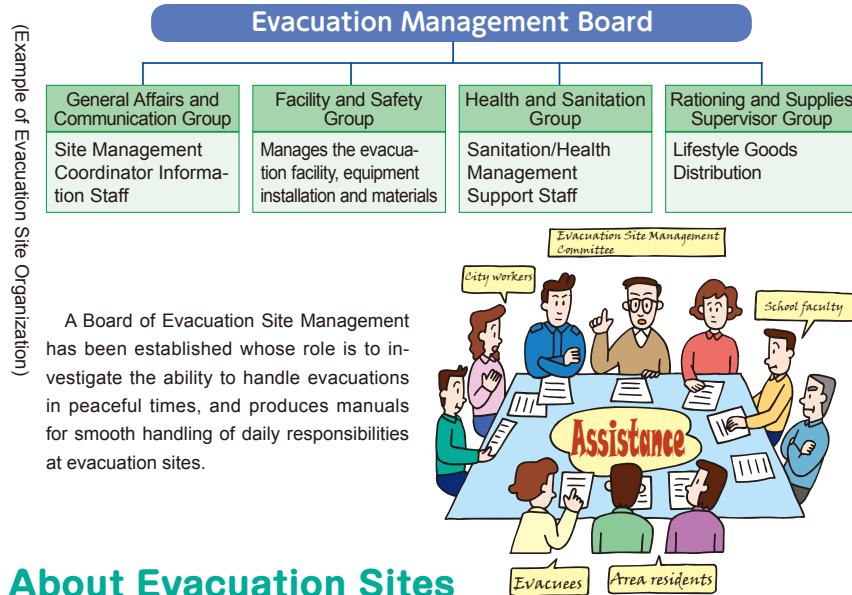
Sustained Damage Documentation shows inspection results of damage to residential buildings. If your home or business suffered damage in a disaster, you may be eligible for various types of support such as tax reductions or loans, or be able to file an insurance claim.

Receiving/Distributing Support Funds

Support organizations such as Tokyo Metropolitan Govt., Meguro City Govt., and Japan Red Cross Tokyo Branch receive funds whose amount is determined and distributed by the City government.

Life at the Evacuation Site

If your home has been damaged by collapse or fire, living at the Evacuation Site is possible. Self-management of the Evacuation Site community is accomplished through cooperation and division of responsibility between evacuation staff, area residents, ward employees, and local school employees. Follow instructions of designated leaders and cooperate positively.

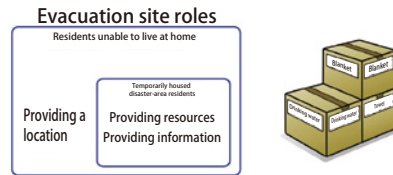


A Board of Evacuation Site Management has been established whose role is to investigate the ability to handle evacuations in peaceful times, and produces manuals for smooth handling of daily responsibilities at evacuation sites.

About Evacuation Sites

Roles Performed by Evacuation Sites

The role of evacuation sites are to provide support and temporary housing facilities for area residents who have lost their homes due to collapse or fire the caused by earthquakes. In addition, the sites serve to provide important information to displaced residents.



[Victims Using Evacuation Sites]

- (1) Victims forced to leave their homes after fire or building collapse (Evacuation Site Residents)
- (2) Those who use evacuation sites as sources of food/water rations, necessary goods, or to receive important information (Non-Resident Victims)

*Evacuation Sites can accept out-of-area evacuees as well, such as travelers or those for whom returning home has been difficult.

Check!!

Evacuating with Pets

In the event of earthquakes, it can be expected that not only humans, but many pets will also be victimized. The city has set up kennel facilities in the Area Evacuation Sites. If kennel housing cannot be guaranteed at one Area Evacuation Site, more can be located at adjacent sites. Pets that can be simultaneously evacuated are generally limited to small animals such as dogs, cats, rabbits, etc.

At present, Area Evacuation Sites require that owners care for their pets themselves.

* Note: Evacuating with your pet does not mean you will be able to stay in the same room/live together with your pet.

Evacuation Site Functions

Roles include providing safety and basic necessities to evacuees, protecting health, providing information, and giving community support. For this reason a system has been considered and establish to provide facilities, equipment and services.

| Support Departments | Itemized Support Index | Index |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Providing Safety/Basic Necessities | (1) Guaranteeing Safety | Protecting Life/Freedom from Harm |
| | (2) Distributing water/food/basic needs | Distributing water/food rations, bedding, basic lifestyle needs. |
| | (3) Providing a Living Space | Providing sleeping quarters and living space Shelter from Heat/Cold |
| Guaranteeing shelter/security | (4) Ensuring Health | Medical consultation and health services |
| | (5) Providing a clean environment | Toilets, bathing areas, trash management, pet care |
| Information Assistance | (6) Providing information support | Information on managing stores and private clinics |
| | (7) Providing Safety Notices | Providing safety information to evacuees |
| | (8) Providing Reconstruction Support Information | Information on rebuilding, temporary housing, and reconstruction progress |
| Community Support | (9) Community Management/Forming Support | Coming together to encourage and assist fellow evacuees Managing Existing Communities |

Area Evacuation Site Managers and Role Assignment

Providing a gathering place for evacuees, local organizations, school officials, volunteers, area residents to come together. Taking on various roles, all those listed below work together to manage our Area Evacuation Sites.

| | Facilities Managers | City Employees | City Residents | Others |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|
| Constituents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Employees Facilities Workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Assemblypersons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuees Evacuation Management Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers from Inside the City Volunteers from Outside the City |
| Roles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities Management Supervisors Evacuation Site Management Headquarters Setup Support Evacuation Site Management Headquarters Assistance Facility Services Restoration (Reopening Classes, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating Communications with Disaster Response Headquarters Evacuation Site Information Collection Evacuation Site Management Headquarters Setup Support Evacuation Site Management Headquarters Assistance Support for those who are in need of special care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual Aid Services Evacuation Site Management Headquarters Establishment Evacuation Site Management Distributing Food/Water/Basic Needs Rations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation Site Management Assistance |