THE PREPARED AMERICAN

Official Newsletter of The Family Protection Association

IN THIS ISSUE #2

fpa* | Family Protection ASSOCIATION

Family Protection Association (FPA) provides **information, tools, training, and support** for the welfare of American families.

There are more **threats to our safety and security** than ever before, and we want to unite members with our common goal of **protecting our families at all costs.** Let's keep our families healthy, safe, and secure.

NEW BENEFIT!

Good news! This month we're excited to add **a great new benefit** to your ELITE membership.

We've partnered with a company called Abenity to provide you with a host of **generous discounts, perks, and giveaways** on everything from **movie tickets, pizza, and oil changes, to hotels, car rentals and even NFL tickets.** To access these discounts, visit **www.FPAdiscounts.com.**

On that website, when you get to the box that asks for a **registration code,** enter: **FPAMEMBER** (all capital letters). It's **COMPLETELY FREE** to register and use this perk, there are thousands of discounts available, and you can save a LOT of money every month.

We had a small test group of ELITE members try out this benefit before we rolling it out, and on average, they told us they **saved around $150.00, in ONE month!**

Be sure to get the handy **app** for your smart phone, just look for "Abenity" in the app store. It will even alert you to when there's savings close by!

As you can see, we're committed to providing **10x the value** of your modest membership fee each month! Exciting times are ahead.

NFL TICKETS POWERED BY: PREMIUM SEATS USA

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Family Protection ASSOCIATION

The Prepared American is the official monthly publication of the ***Family Protection Association*** (FPA). We provide you with the **information, tools, training, and support** you need to succeed.

WHY WE EXIST

We live in uncertain times, and now more than ever, the **health, welfare, and safety** of the American family is threatened like never before.

OUR MISSION

We equip you with the **tools, insights, and community** to protect your family from all threats, at all costs. From health and safety to self-preparedness, FPA has you covered. We aim to provide **10x the value** of your modest membership fee.

OUR MEMBERS

Our members are hard working Americans like you, from all walks of life and backgrounds, united in the same cause.

Over the years, FPA has helped over **100,000 people** care for and protect the safety, security, and success of their families.

Thank you for letting us support you in **keeping your family safe.**

YOUR ELITE MEMBER BENEFITS:

* The option to **test and keep gear** valued at up to $150.00 for FREE (just cover the shipping cost). Look out for our emails and announcements in the Facebook community.

* Thousands of **discounts, savings and giveaways** on movie tickets, oil changes, pizza, car rental and much much more. Members often tell us they're saving $150+ a month! **Visit: www.FPAdiscounts.com a**nd fill in your information. In the box marked "Registration Code" enter the word: **FPAMEMBER** (all capital letters).

* This **monthly printed publication** delivered to your door, with **articles, tips and training on developing new skills**, along with a test to evaluate your progress.

* Monthly **sew-on patch** to mark your ascent through the levels of our survival skills training program

* Commemorative **collectable challenge coin** each quarter

* The **online community** on Facebook, where our members share ideas and tips about family protection. To join, visit **www.FPAmembers.com** and click on the **+Join Group** button. Please allow 24 hours for approval.

* Some other **surprise gifts** from time to time!

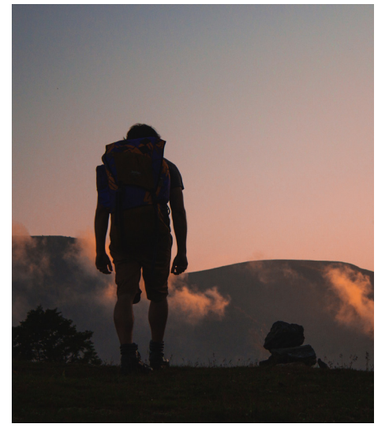
CHANGE OF ADDRESS? CONTACT US:

Email: support@familyprotectionassociation.com

Call: 512-900-3151 (7am - 11pm CST M-F, and 10am - 7pm Sat)

MEET THE EXPERTS

CRAIG CAUDILL



Craig Caudill has spent a lifetime practicing and teaching survival, preparedness and self-reliance Craig Caudill has spent a lifetime practicing and teaching survival, skills. He is the director of the Nature Reliance School and teaches these skills in the midwestern and southeastern U.S.

He is an incredibly active blogger and writer for several different blogs and self-reliance magazines. He has appeared on educational television teaching self-reliance skills multiple times.

He has a worldwide student base who study with him through his online self-reliance school. Craig considers himself a student in all things and is regularly studying with other instructors, thinking and practicing outside the box of conventional wisdom, and honing both his abilities and teaching methods. His students have included military operators, law enforcement special response units, and many average ordinary law-abiding citizens.

DAVE SCOTT

Dave is the Program Director and Lead Instructor at Earth Native Wilderness School. Dave found a lifelong love for nature as a young child exploring Texas' wild places with his brother, Michel. As a teenager, a passion for wilderness survival skills and self-reliance grew while he was involved with his county's local search and rescue team.

After spending five years in the US Army, Dave began pursuing his true passions full time, studying wilderness survival, wildlife tracking, youth and adult mentoring, naturalist studies, and sustainable living skills at wilderness schools across the country.

Dave has worked in Environmental Education since 2003 and, in addition to Earth Native Wilderness School, has instructed at several wilderness schools across the country including the Wilderness Awareness School and Alderleaf Wilderness College. Dave is currently one of only 20 individuals in North America qualified as a Track and Sign Specialist through the Cybertracker Conservation evaluation system, an international standard for gauging and enhancing in-field knowledge of wildlife behavior and track and sign identification.

Dave is the co-author of ***Bird Feathers: A Guide to North American Species*** and gives classes on feather ID and Bird Track & Sign throughout the state. As an educator, Dave's passion is to help his students reconnect with the natural world through wildlife tracking, increased sensory awareness, wilderness survival skills, and the development of a strong sense of place.

KAT TRETINA

Kat Tretina is a professional writer based in sunny Orlando, FL. Her passion for personal finance and security is reflected in her work in the home protection industry, where she is a well respected authority.

Kat has a Master's degree in Communications and has also studied self-defense for over 15 years.

She also is active in the dog training community, working with potential protection animals and therapy dogs.

SURVIVAL SKILL #1 SHELTER BUILDING

In this training, you're going to learn the **essentials of building a shelter,** to allow you to take cover in an extreme situation.

Remember, the 3 basic human needs are food, clothing, and ***shelter.***

Every year, tornadoes, hurricanes, and other extreme windstorms injure and kill people, and damage millions of dollars worth of property in the United States. Even so, more and more people build houses in tornado and hurricane-prone areas each year, possibly putting themselves into the path of such storms.

Having a shelter, or a safe room built into your house can help you protect yourself and your family from injury or death caused by the dangerous forces of extreme winds. It can also relieve some of the anxiety created by the threat of an oncoming tornado or hurricane.

Let's get started...

EVALUATING THE RISKS

Should you consider building a shelter in your house to protect yourself and your family during a tornado or hurricane? The answer depends on your answers to many questions, including:

* ***Do you live in a high-risk area?***
* ***How quickly can you reach shelter?***
* ***What level of safety do you need?***
* ***What is the cost of a shelter?***

This training will help you answer these and other questions so you can decide how best to protect yourself and your family.

It includes the results of research that has been underway for more than 20 years, by ***Texas Tech University's Wind Engineering Research Center (WERC)*** and other wind engineering research facilities, on the effects of extreme winds on buildings.

This guide also provides shelter designs that will show you and your builder or contractor how to construct a shelter underneath a new house, in the basement of a new house, or in an interior room of a new house, or how to modify an existing house to add a shelter in one of these areas.

These shelters are designed to protect you and your family from the high winds expected during tornadoes and hurricanes and from flying debris, such as wood studs, that tornadoes and hurricanes usually create.

The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) Research Center has evaluated these designs for construction methods, materials, and costs. Engineers at ***Texas Tech University*** have confirmed the design requirements for the expected forces from wind pressure and the impact of typical flying debris. The shelters are designed with life safety as the primary consideration.

UNDERSTANDING THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Almost every state in the USA has been affected by extreme windstorms such as tornadoes and hurricanes. Even in states not normally considered to be susceptible to extreme windstorms, there are areas that experience dangerous high winds. These areas are typically near mountain ranges, and include the Pacific Northwest coast.

WHAT IS A TORNADO?

Tornadoes are categorized by the Fujita scale (see table on the opposite page). They typically occur in the spring and summer months, but can occur at any time in any part of the country. Tornadoes are sometimes spawned by hurricanes.

"Missiles" in this context refer to debris and other objects picked up by the wind and moved with enough force to damage and even penetrate windows, doors, walls, and other parts of a building. In general, the stronger the wind, the larger and heavier the missiles it can carry, and the greater the risk of severe damage. But even small stones, branches, and other lighter missiles can easily break glass doors and windows.

Not all parts of the States are at equal risk from tornadoes. For example, while Texas has the highest number of recorded tornadoes, the least tornado prone area along the Gulf Coast has been hit by fewer tornadoes than northeastern Arkansas.

F0 LIGHT: Chimneys are damaged, tree branches are broken, shallow-rooted trees are toppled.

F1 MODERATE: Roof surfaces are peeled off, windows are broken, some tree trunks are snapped, unanchored mobile homes are overturned, attached garages may be destroyed.

F2 CONSIDERABLE: Roof structures are damaged, mobile homes are destroyed, debris becomes airborne (missiles are generated), large trees are snapped or uprooted.

F3 SEVERE: Roofs and some walls are torn from structures, some small buildings are destroyed, non-reinforced masonry buildings are destroyed, most trees in forest are uprooted.

F4 DEVASTATING: Well-constructed houses are destroyed, some structures are lifted from foundations and blown some distance, cars are blown some distance, large debris becomes airborne.

F5 INCREDIBLE: Strong frame houses are lifted from foundations, reinforced concrete structures are damaged, automobile-sized missiles become airborne, trees are completely debarked.

WHAT IS A HURRICANE?

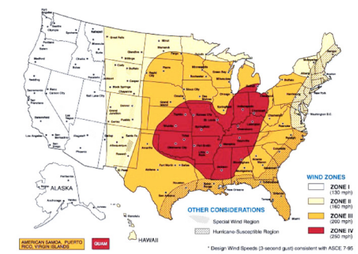
In the United States, there's an average of 6 hurricanes each year, with almost 200 making landfall since 1900. Hurricanes have made landfall in Florida more than in any other state.

The second most hurricane affected state is Texas, but **every state on the Gulf Coast and bordering the Atlantic Ocean,** as well as U.S. island possessions and territories, are susceptible to damage caused by hurricanes. In recent years, the U.S. territories of American Samoa and Guam have been seriously affected by numerous tropical cyclones.

Hurricanes are ranked on the ***Saffir Simpson scale,*** ranging from 1 to 5, with 5 being the worst. The last category 5 to hit the U.S. was Hurricane Andrew in 1992, devastating Southern Florida.

DO YOU NEED A SHELTER?

On the basis of 40 years of tornado history and more than 100 years of hurricane history, the United States has been divided into four zones that geographically reflect the number and strength of extreme windstorms.



To learn more about the wind history for the area where you live, check with your local building official, meteorologist, emergency management official, or weather reporter.

Your house is probably built in accordance with local building codes that consider the effects of minimum, "code-approved" design winds in your area. Building codes require that buildings be able to withstand a "design" wind event.

A tornado or extreme hurricane can cause winds much greater than those on which local code requirements are based. ***Having a house built to "code" does not mean that your house can withstand wind from any event, no matter how extreme.*** The shelter designs in this training provide a place to seek safe shelter during these extreme wind events.

If you decide that you need a shelter, the next section will help you and your builder/contractor plan your shelter.

PLANNING YOUR SHELTER

This section describes how extreme winds can damage a building, explains the basis of the shelter designs presented in this guide, and shows where you can build a shelter in your house.

BUILDING DAMAGE

Extreme winds can cause several kinds of damage to a building. The illustration on the right shows how extreme winds affect a building, and helps explain why these winds cause buildings to fail.

To understand what happens when extreme winds strike, you must first understand that ***tornado and hurricane winds are not constant.***

Wind speeds, even in these extreme wind events, rapidly increase and decrease. An obstruction, such as a house in the path of the wind, causes the wind to suddenly change direction without warning. This change in wind direction increases pressure on parts of the house. The combination of increased pressures and fluctuating windspeeds creates stress on the house that frequently causes connections between building components to fail.

For example, the roof or siding can be pulled off, or the windows can be pushed in.

Buildings that fail under the effects of extreme winds often appear to

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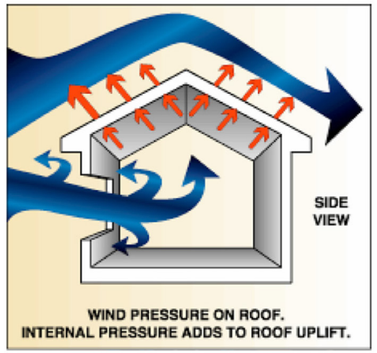
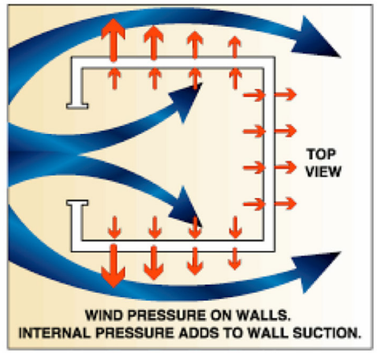




have exploded, giving rise to the misconception that the damage is caused by unequal wind pressures inside and outside the building. This misconception has led to the myth that during an extreme wind event, the windows and doors in a building should be opened to equalize the pressure.

In fact, opening a window or door allows wind to enter a building and increases the risk of building failure.

Damage can also be caused by flying debris (referred to as windborne missiles).

If wind speeds are high enough, missiles can be thrown at a building with enough force to penetrate windows, walls, or the roof.

For example, an object such as a 2" x 4" wood stud weighing 15 pounds, when carried by a 250-mph wind, can have a horizontal speed of 100 mph and enough force to penetrate most common building materials used in houses today!

Even a reinforced masonry wall will be penetrated unless it has been designed and constructed to resist debris impact during extreme winds. Because missiles can severely damage and even penetrate walls and roofs, they threaten not only buildings but the occupants as well.

SHELTER DESIGN

The purpose of a shelter is to provide a space where you and your family can survive with little or no injury.

In hurricane-prone areas, the shelter cannot be built where it can be flooded during a hurricane. Your shelter should be readily accessible from all parts of your house, and it should be free of clutter. To protect the occupants during extreme windstorms, the shelter must be adequately anchored to the house foundation to resist overturning and lifting up off the base.

The connections between all parts of the shelter must be strong enough to resist failure, and the walls, roof, and door ***must resist penetration by windborne missiles.***

Extensive testing by ***Texas Tech University*** has shown that walls, ceilings, and doors commonly used in house construction cannot withstand the impact of missiles carried by extreme winds.

The shelter designs specify combinations of building materials that will resist penetration by missiles in extreme winds.

SHELTER SIZE

The amount of floor area per person that your shelter must provide depends partly on the type of windstorm the shelter is intended to protect you from. Tornadoes are not long-lasting storms, so if you are relying on your shelter only for tornado protection, you will not need to stay in the shelter for a long time.

As a result, comfort is not of great concern, and ***a shelter that provides about 5 square feet of floor area per person will be large enough.***

When the shelter is intended to provide protection from storms such as hurricanes, which can last up to 12 hours, the comfort of the occupants should be considered. For this type of shelter, the recommended amount of floor area per person is about ***10 square feet.*** Necessities, such as water and toilet facilities, should be provided. The shelter designs in this guide are based on a maximum floor area of 64 square feet and a maximum wall length of 8 feet.

A shelter of that size used for hurricane protection can accommodate up to six people in reasonable comfort. If you plan to build a shelter with any wall longer than 8 feet, consult a licensed professional engineer or architect.

FOUNDATION TYPES

Houses on the following types of foundations are suitable for the installation of a shelter:

* Basement
* Slab-on-grade
* Crawlspace

A house on a basement foundation is usually built on a foundation constructed of poured concrete or concrete masonry. Most concrete foundations are reinforced with steel bars or straps, but many concrete masonry foundation walls have no steel reinforcement. The framing for the floor above the basement is supported by the exterior foundation walls and sometimes by a center beam.

In a new or existing house with a basement, the shelter should be built in the basement.

You can build the shelter as an entirely separate structure with its own walls, or you can use one or more of the basement walls as walls of the shelter. If you use the basement walls, they will have to be specially reinforced. Typical reinforcement techniques used in

residential basement walls will not provide sufficient protection from missiles.

In new construction, your builder/contractor can reinforce the walls near the shelter during the construction of your house. Reinforcing the basement walls of an existing house is not practical.

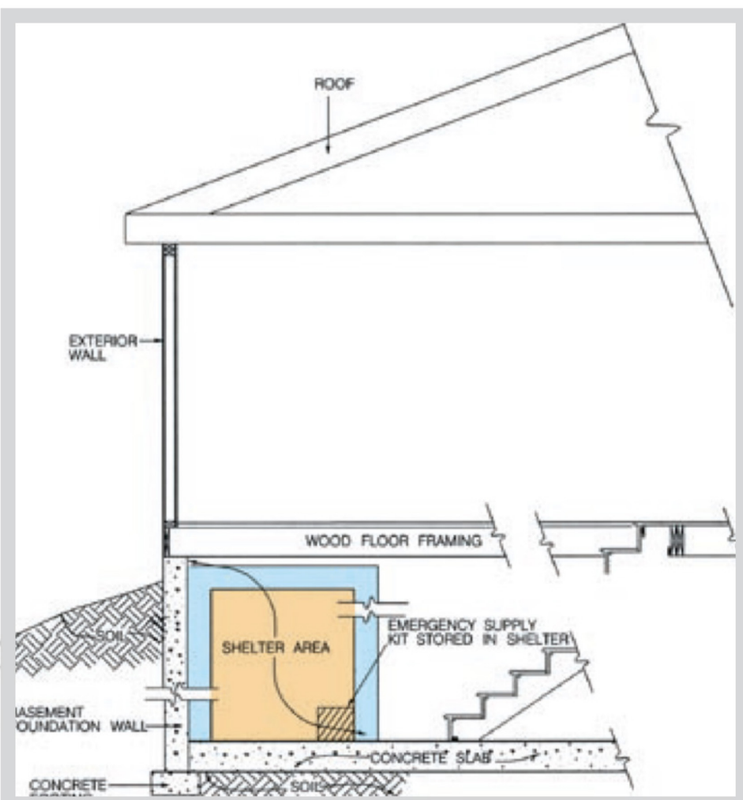
The likelihood of missiles entering the basement is lower than for above ground areas; however, there is a significant chance that missiles or falling debris will enter the basement through an opening left when a window, a door, or the first floor above has been torn off by extreme wind.

Therefore, your basement shelter must have its own reinforced the basement ceiling (the first floor above) cannot be used as the ceiling of the shelter.

The least expensive type of shelter that can be built in a basement is a lean-to shelter, which is built in the corner of the basement and uses two basement walls.

The lean-to shelter uses the fewest materials, requires the least amount of labor, and can be built more quickly than other types of basement shelters.

In general, it is easier to add a basement shelter during the construction of a new house than to retro fit the basement of an existing house. If you plan to add a basement shelter as a retrofitting project, keep the following points in mind:



1) You must be able to clear out an area of the basement large enough for the shelter.

2) Unless the exterior basement walls contain steel reinforcement as shown on the design drawings provided with this booklet, these walls cannot be used as shelter walls since they are not reinforced to resist damage from missiles and uplift from extreme winds.

3) Exterior basement walls that are used as shelter walls must not contain windows, doors, or other openings.

4) The shelter must be built with its own ceiling, so that the occupants will be protected from missiles and falling debris.

SLAB-ON GRADE HOUSE

A slab-on-grade house (see drawing on next page) is built on a concrete slab that is installed on compacted or natural soil. The concrete may be reinforced with steel that helps prevent cracking and bending. If you are building a new slab-on-grade house and want to install a concrete or concrete masonry shelter, your builder/contractor must make the slab thicker where the shelter will be built. The thickened slab will act as a footing beneath the walls of the shelter to provide structural support. It will also help anchor the shelter so that it will stay in place during an extreme wind event, even if the rest of the house is destroyed.

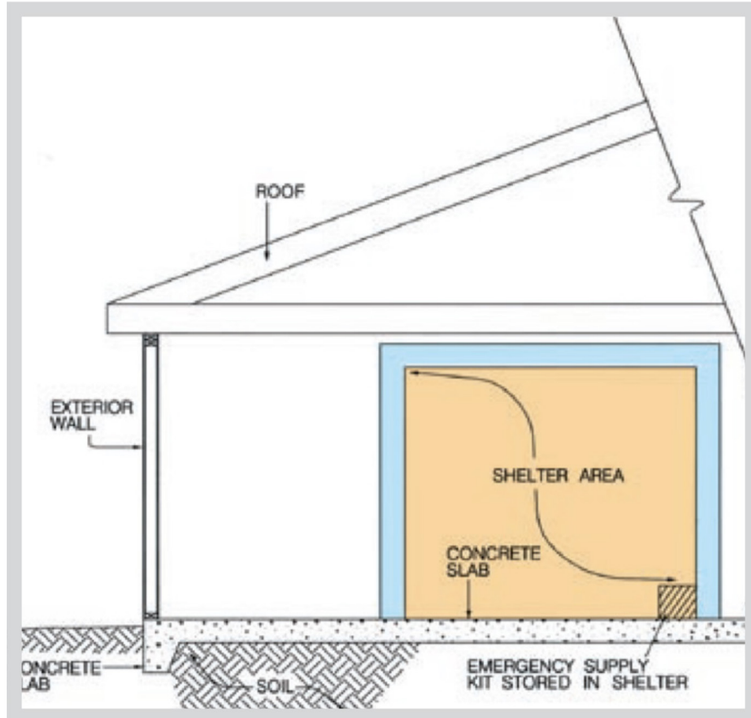
In an existing house, removing part of the slab and replacing it with a thickened section would involve extensive effort and disruption inside the house. Therefore, building a shelter with concrete, or concrete masonry walls in an existing slab-on-grade house is generally not practical. You can, however, build a wood-frame shelter, because its walls are not as heavy and do not require the support of a thickened slab.

A wood-frame shelter can be created from an existing room, such as a bathroom or closet, or built as a new room in an open area in the house, such as a garage.

You can also build a shelter as an addition to the outside of a slab-on-grade house. This type of shelter must have not only proper footings but also a watertight roof.

A shelter built as an outside addition will be more susceptible to the impact of missiles, so it should not be built of wood framing. Instead, it should be built of concrete or concrete masonry.

In general, it's easier to add a shelter during the construction of a new slab-on-grade house than to retrofit an existing slab-on grade house. If you plan to add a shelter to a slab-on grade house as a retrofitting project, keep the following in mind...



KEEP SHELTER SEPERATE

The walls of the shelter must be completely separate from the structure of the house. Keeping the walls separate makes it possible for the shelter to remain standing even if portions of the house around it are destroyed by extreme winds.

SLAB REMOVAL

If you intend to build a shelter with concrete or concrete masonry walls, a section of your existing slab floor will have to be removed and replaced with a thicker slab. As noted above, this is usually not practical in an existing house.

WARNING!

You should not install a shelter in a house supported by piles, piers, or columns.
With building connectors commercially available, there is no economical way to separate the shelter from the floor framing and ensure that the shelter will withstand the forces of extreme winds.

You may be tempted to build a shelter under a house on a pile, pier, or column foundation. However, if the house is in a storm surge area or other flood hazard area, the area under the house would be below the flood level. A shelter built in that area would trap its occupants in rising flood waters.

CRAWL-SPACE SHELTER

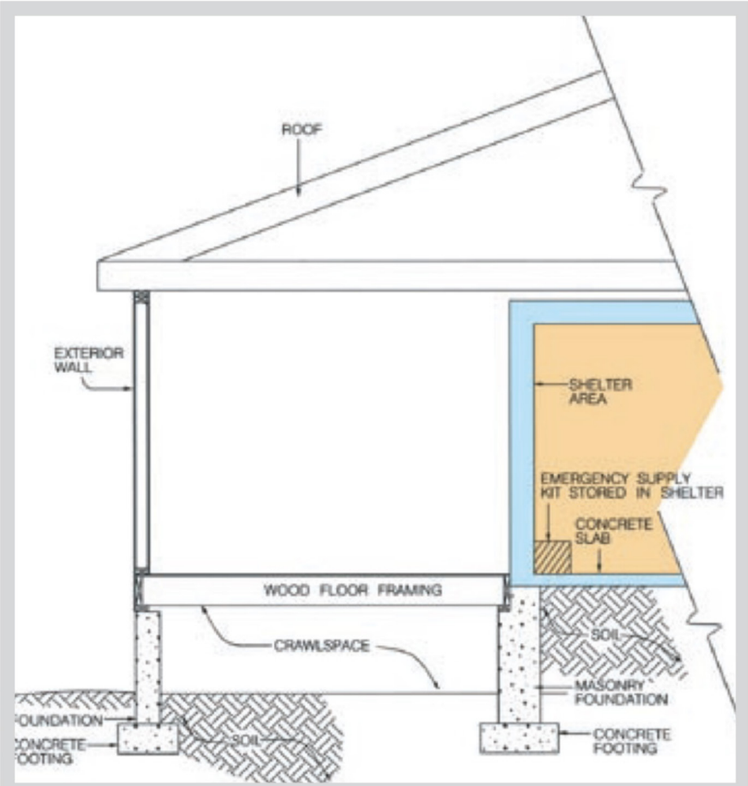
A house built on a crawlspace (see below) usually has a floor constructed of wood framing. Along its perimeter, the floor is supported by the exterior foundation walls. The interior part of the floor is supported by beams that rest on a foundation wall or individual piers. Crawlspace foundation walls may be concrete, but are usually constructed of concrete masonry. Crawlspace foundation walls are often unreinforced and therefore provide little resistance to the stresses caused by extreme winds.

Building a shelter inside a house on a crawlspace foundation is more difficult than building a shelter inside a house on a basement or slab-on-grade foundation. The main reason is that the entire shelter, including its floor, must be separate from the framing of the house. As you can see below, a shelter built inside the house cannot use the floor of the house.

The shelter must have a separate concrete slab floor installed on top of earth fill and must be supported by concrete or concrete masonry foundation walls.

An alternative approach, which may be more economical, is to build an exterior shelter on a slab-on-grade adjacent to an outside wall of the house and provide access through a door installed in that wall.

Ventilation in the area below the floor of the house is also an important issue. The wood-framed floor of a house on a crawlspace foundation is typically held 18 to 30 inches above the ground by the foundation walls. The space below the floor is designed to allow air to flow through so that the floor framing will not become too damp. It is important that the installation of the shelter not block this air flow.



In general, it's much easier to build a shelter inside a new crawlspace house than in an existing crawlspace house. If you plan to add a shelter to an existing crawlspace house as a retrofitting project, keep the following in mind:

1) The shelter must have a separate foundation. Building the foundation inside the house would require cutting out a section of the existing floor and installing new foundation members, fill dirt, and a new slab – a complicated and expensive operation that is often not practical.

2) A more practical and more economical approach would be to build an exterior shelter, made of concrete or concrete masonry, on a slab-on grade foundation adjacent to an outside wall of the house, as described above.

SHELTER LOCATION

There are several possible locations in your house for a shelter. Perhaps the most convenient and safest is below ground level, in your basement. If your house does not have a basement, you can install an in-ground shelter beneath a concrete slab-on grade foundation or a concrete garage floor.

Basement shelters and in-ground shelters provide the highest level of protection against missiles and falling debris. Another alternative shelter location is an interior room on the first floor of the house. Researchers, emergency response personnel, and people cleaning up after a tornado have often found an interior room of a house still standing when all other above ground parts of the house have been destroyed.

Closets, bathrooms, and small storage rooms offer the advantage of having a function other than providing occasional storm protection. Typically, these rooms have only one door and no windows, which makes them well suited for conversion to a shelter. Bathrooms have the added advantage of including a water supply and toilet.

Regardless of where in your house you build your shelter, ***the walls and ceiling of the shelter must be built so that they will protect you from missiles and falling debris,*** and so that they will remain standing if your house is severely damaged by extreme winds. If sections of your house walls are used as shelter walls, those sections must be separated from the structure of the house. This is true regardless of whether you use interior or exterior walls of the house.

The table on the right shows the average costs for building three types of shelters: lean-to, above-ground (AG), and in-ground, in new houses on basement, slab-on-grade, and crawlspace foundations. These costs are for shelters with a floor area of 8 feet by 8 feet.

Stay safe out there! I hope you found this training useful, and you can now test your knowledge on the back page.

Table II.1 Appropriate types of shelters for new houses

SHELTER CONSIDERATIONS (NEW HOUSES)	APPROPRIATE SHELTER TYPE		
	BASEMENT	ABOVE-GROUND	IN-GROUND*
House located in storm surge area		✓	
House located in flood hazard area		✓	
High water table		✓	
Low cost	✓		✓
Long-term shelter occupancy	✓	✓	
Least likely to be hit by missiles			✓

Table II.2 Appropriate types of shelters for existing houses

SHELTER CONSIDERATIONS (EXISTING HOUSES)	APPROPRIATE SHELTER TYPE		
	BASEMENT	ABOVE-GROUND	IN-GROUND*
House located in storm surge area		✓	
House located in flood hazard area		✓	
High water table		✓	
Low cost	✓	✓	
Easiest retrofit	✓		
Long-term shelter occupancy	✓	✓	
Least likely to be hit by missiles			✓
Ease of separation from structural framing of house	✓		
Minimal disruption to house	✓		
Ease of accessibility		✓	

FOUNDATION TYPE	SHELTER TYPE[1]	AVERAGE COST
Basement	Lean-To	$3,000
	AG – Reinforced Masonry	$3,500
	AG – Wood-Frame w/Plywood & Steel Sheathing	$5,000
	AG – Wood-Frame w/Concrete Masonry Unit Infill	$4,500
	In-Ground	NA
Slab-on-Grade	Lean-To	NA
	AG – Reinforced Masonry	$3,500
	AG – Wood-Frame w/Plywood & Steel Sheathing	$4,500[2]
	AG – Wood-Frame w/Concrete Masonry Unit Infill	$4,000[2]
	In-Ground	$2,000
Crawlspace	Lean-To	NA
	AG – Reinforced Masonry	$4,500
	AG – Wood-Frame w/Plywood & Steel Sheathing	$6,000
	AG – Wood-Frame w/Concrete Masonry Unit Infill	$5,500
	In-Ground	NA

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

The FPA works on an honor system. We have enclosed your sew-on patch with this issue, based on you studying this training and answering the questions below.

1: WHEN DO TORNADOES TYPICALLY OCCUR?

A) All year round
B) Spring and Summer
C) Fall and Winter

2: WHAT SCALE IS USED TO RANK TORNADOES?

A) Fujitsu
B) Fajita
C) Fujita

3: WHAT SCALE IS USED TO MEASURE HURRICANES?

A) Saffir Simpson
B) Ashford and Simpson
C) Simpson Saphire

4: SHOULD WINDOWS/ DOORS BE OPENED DURING EXTREME WIND?

A) Yes
B) No
C) Windows opened, doors closed

5: HOW SHOULD A SHELTER BE ANCHORED?

A) It should not be anchored
B) Independently of the house
C)To the foundation of the house

6: HOW DO YOU CALCULATE THE IDEAL SHELTER SIZE?

A) At least 5 to 10 sq feet per person
B) At least 50 sq feet per person
C) At least 10 to 20 sq feet per person

7: HOW SHOULD A SHELTER CEILING BE DESIGNED?

A) No ceiling is required
B) A reinforced ceiling is required
C) The existing ceiling can be used

8: IS A HOUSE WITH PILES, PIERS, COLUMNS SUITABLE FOR A SHELTER?

A) No
B) Yes
C) Piles and Piers, but not columns

9: WHAT PART OF THE HOUSE IS THE SAFEST PLACE FOR A SHELTER?

A) First floor or above
B) The basement
C) Outside the house

10: HOW SHOULD THE SHELTER WALLS BE DESIGNED?

A) Attached to the house
B) Detached from the house
C) Either detached or attached

COMING UP NEXT MONTH

In the next issue, we're going to focus on the topic of **home defense, with a new training for you.**

Did you know:

*** In the U.S. a burglary takes place approximately every 18 seconds**

*** Most break-ins take place between 10am and 3pm**

*** Most burglars stay less than 10 minutes in a home**

*** The average home owner loses more than $2000.00 from a burglary**

*** Someone is at home during 3 out of 10 burglaries**

*** The majority of burglars live close to where they break-in**

Let us help you stay safe and secure, and keep your property protected! See you next month!

QUIZ ANSWERS

1b, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6b, 7b, 8a, 9b, 10b