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Tip 1: Get Ready

Winter weather is hard on your vehicle and its engine. Prepare for winter in the fall, by getting a complete check-up of your:

Battery
Your motor needs a fully charged battery to start in cold weather. Clean battery posts and check the charging system and belts. Have your battery tested in the fall and spring. Replace weak batteries before they fail.

Ignition System
Replace defective ignition wires, cracked distributor caps and worn spark plugs, since they can make starting difficult or may cause a sudden breakdown.

Lights
Make sure that all lights work and that headlights are properly aimed.

Brakes
Check or service your brakes to ensure even braking. Pulling, change in pedal feel, or unusual squealing or grinding may mean they need repair.

Tires
Check pressures often, especially before any highway driving. Properly inflated, high quality winter tires will give you best traction on winter roads and increase fuel efficiency.

Tip 2: Watch the Weather

- **Blizzards** are the worst winter storms. They can last six hours or more and bring: falling, blowing and drifting snow; winds of 40 kilometers per hour or more; poor visibility; and temperatures below -10°C. Snow and ice are more slippery at 0°C than at -20°C or below.

- **Heavy snow** can bring 10 centimeters or more in 12 hours, or 15 centimeters or more in 24 hours. Freezing rain or drizzle can become an ice storm — coating roads, trees, overhead wires, etc. with ice. Watch for black ice at temperatures between +4°C and -4°C, where the road surface ahead looks black and shiny. It is often found on shaded areas of the road, bridges and overpasses long after the sun has come out.

- **Cold snaps** are rapid drops in temperature.

- **Winds** cause blizzard conditions, drifting, poor visibility and wind-chill effects.

Tip 3: Prepare for Driving

- **The safest strategy** is to avoid driving in bad weather conditions. If you must drive, check weather and travel conditions before heading out. Give yourself extra time for travel and, if weather is bad, wait for conditions to improve. Always tell someone where you are going, the route you plan to take and when you expect to arrive. If you don’t arrive on time, and people are worried about your safety, they will know where to search for you. If driving becomes too risky, turn back or look for a safe place to stop until it is safe to drive. Make sure you have enough fuel. Try to keep the fuel tank at least half-full.

- **Be alert**, well rested and sober behind the wheel and always wear your seat belt. When worn correctly, seat belts save lives. Lap belts should be kept low and snug over the hips, while shoulder belts should always be worn across the chest.

- **See and be seen**. Remove all snow from your vehicle’s hood, roof, windows and lights. Clear all windows of frost and fog. If visibility becomes poor, find a place to safely pull off the road as soon as you can. It’s best to stop at a rest area or exit the roadway and take shelter in a building.

If you can’t exit, pull off the road as far as you can. Get out from the passenger side, to reduce the risk of being hit by other drivers. If visibility is poor, put on your emergency flashers.

- **Stay on main roads and drive carefully**: Match your speed to the road and weather conditions. Avoid passing another vehicle.
when weather and road conditions are bad.

- Wear warm clothes that do not restrict movement.
- Be prepared to make a call. Take a fully charged cell phone with you. These are very useful in an emergency or if you need help. ‘911 is often a free call, but don’t talk and drive. Let someone with you make the call, or pull over to a safe spot to place a call. If you do a lot of winter driving in areas with poor reception, think about getting a citizen’s band (cb) radio.
- Pack a winter survival kit. The Canadian Automobile Association (CAA®) recommends you:

  Keep the following items in your trunk.
  - Shovel
  - Sand or kitty litter
  - Traction mats
  - Tow chain
  - Compass
  - Cloth or roll of paper towels
  - Warming light or road flares
  - Extra clothing and footwear
  - Emergency food pack
  - Booster cables
  - Matches and a “survival” candle in a deep can (to warm hands, heat a drink or use as an emergency light)
  - Fire extinguisher
  - Extra windshield washer fluid
  - Fuel line antifreeze
  - Reflective vest
  - Extra clothing and footwear
  - Emergency food pack
  - Booster cables
  - Matches and a “survival” candle in a deep can (to warm hands, heat a drink or use as an emergency light)
  - Fire extinguisher
  - Extra windshield washer fluid
  - Fuel line antifreeze
  - Reflective vest

  Keep the following items inside your vehicle.
  - Road maps
  - Ice scraper and brush
  - Flashlight
  - First aid kit
  - Blanket (special “survival” blankets are best)

**Tip 4: Avoid Collisions**
The danger of skidding is greatest when you are taken by surprise. Since not all vehicles respond in the same way to icy, slippery roads, learn how to handle your vehicle in all types of weather. Read the owner’s manual to learn about your vehicle’s braking system and tire traction. You may also consider taking a winter driving course. In extreme weather avoid using overdrive or cruise control. Having the latest safety features on new vehicles and/or knowing how to handle your vehicle are good ways to keep control.

**Skidding**
A good way to avoid skidding is to drive appropriately for road and weather conditions: slow down. Allow extra travel time and be very careful when you brake, change lanes, make turns and take curves. Even careful and experienced drivers can skid, so be prepared. Skidding may be the result of panic braking when you are trying to avoid an obstacle on the road.

**Safe Braking**
Proper braking is important to safe winter driving. Since it takes longer to stop on a slippery road, you should:

- Leave more distance than normal between and your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you.
- Pay closer attention to the road—as far ahead as you can.

If you don’t have anti-lock brakes (ABS), the best way to stop on a slippery road is to brake but not so hard that your tires stop turning. If you brake too hard and cause the wheels to lock (stop turning), release the pedal just enough to get the wheels rolling. Then, brake again right away, with slightly less force than before.

ABS prevents wheels from locking and allows you to control steering during hard braking. When wheel sensors detect lock-up, the system relieves enough pressure to keep the tires rolling, while you brake hard. You will feel the brake pedal rapidly pulse back against your foot and may hear some mechanical noise. Do not lift your foot from the brake or pump the pedal. In an emergency stop, press the brake quickly and hard. The ABS system will not shorten stopping distance.

**Tip 5: Stay Calm**
Don’t do any heavy lifting, shoveling or pushing in the bitter cold – it can kill. Do make sure the tailpipe is not blocked by snow, to keep carbon monoxide from getting into your vehicle. Then, if your vehicle is not at risk of being hit by other drivers, stay inside so you have shelter. Going out into a storm puts you at risk of getting lost, or suffering from the cold.

You should also:

- Keep a window on the side sheltered from the wind open a bit, to give you a good supply of fresh air.
- Run your motor as little as possible.
- Use a survival candle for heat if you have one, instead of the vehicle’s heater.
- Wear a hat, since you can lose up to 60 per cent of your body heat through your head.
- Set out a warning light or flares.
- Put on the dome light. (Overuse of headlights may run your battery down.)
- Exercise your arms and legs often.
- Stay awake.
- Watch for traffic or searchers.

Source: Transport Canada
Preparing for a Flood

Here are some basic steps to take to prepare for the storm:

- Contact the local county geologist or county planning department to find out if your home is located in a flash-flood-prone area or landslide-prone area.
- Learn about your community’s emergency plans, warning signals, evacuation routes, and locations of emergency shelters.
- Plan and practice a flood evacuation route with your family. Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to be the “family contact” in case your family is separated during a flood. Make sure everyone in your family knows the name, address, and phone number of this contact person.
- Post emergency phone numbers at every phone.
- Inform local authorities about any special needs, i.e., elderly or bedridden people, or anyone with a disability.
- Identify potential home hazards and know how to secure or protect them before the flood strikes. Be prepared to turn off electrical power when there is standing water, fallen power lines, or before you evacuate. Turn off gas and water supplies before you evacuate. Secure structurally unstable building materials.
- Buy a fire extinguisher and make sure your family knows where it is and how to use it.
- Buy and install sump pumps with back-up power.
- Have a licensed electrician raise electric components (switches, sockets, circuit breakers and wiring) at least 12” above your home’s projected flood elevation.
- For drains, toilets, and other sewer connections, install backflow valves or plugs to prevent floodwaters from entering.
- Anchor fuel tanks which can contaminate your basement if torn free. An unanchored tank outside can be swept downstream and damage other houses.

If you are under a flood watch or warning:

- Gather the emergency supplies you previously stocked in your home and stay tuned to local radio or television station for updates.
- Turn off all utilities at the main power switch and close the main gas valve if evacuation appears necessary.
- Have your immunization records handy or be aware of your last tetanus shot, in case you should receive a puncture wound or a wound becomes contaminated during or after the flood.
- Fill bathtubs, sinks and plastic soda bottles with clean water. Sanitize the sinks and tubs first by using bleach. Rinse and fill with clean water.
- Bring outdoor possessions, such as lawn furniture, grills and trash cans inside or tie them down securely.

Emergency Supplies You Will Need

You should stock your home with supplies that may be needed during the emergency period. At a minimum, these supplies should include:

- Several clean containers for water, large enough for a 3-5 day supply of water (about five gallons for each person).
- A 3-5 day supply of non-perishable food and a non-electric can opener.
- A first aid kit and manual and prescription medicines and special medical needs.
- A battery-powered radio, flashlights, and extra batteries.
- Sleeping bags or extra blankets.
- Water-purifying supplies, such as chlorine or iodine tablets or unscented, ordinary household chlorine bleach.
- Baby food and/or prepared formula, diapers, and other baby supplies.
- Disposable cleaning cloths, such as "baby wipes" for the whole family to use in case bathing facilities are not available.
- Personal hygiene supplies, such as soap, toothpaste, sanitary napkins, etc.
- An emergency kit for your car with food, flares, booster cables, maps, tools, a first aid kit, fire extinguisher, sleeping bags, etc.
- Rubber boots, sturdy shoes, and waterproof gloves.
- Insect repellent containing DEET or Picaridin, screens, or long-sleeved and long-legged clothing for protection from mosquitoes which may gather in pooled water remaining after the flood. (More information about these and other recommended repellents can be found in the fact sheet Updated Information Regarding Insect Repellents.)

Preparing to Evacuate

Expect the need to evacuate and prepare for it. When a flood watch is issued, you should:

- Fill your vehicle’s gas tank and make sure the emergency kit for your car is ready.
- If no vehicle is available, make arrangements with friends or family for transportation.
- Identify essential documents such as medical records, insurance card along with ID cards and put in water prove material to carry.
with you during evacuation.
- Fill your clean water containers.
- If you have pet, identify a shelter designated for pets.
- Review your emergency plans and supplies, checking to see if any items are missing.
- Tune in the radio or television for weather updates.
- Listen for disaster sirens and warning signals.
- Put livestock and family pets in a safe area. Due to food and sanitation requirements, emergency shelters cannot accept animals.
- Adjust the thermostat on refrigerators and freezers to the coolest possible temperature.

If You Are Ordered to Evacuate

You should never ignore an evacuation order. Authorities will direct you to leave if you are in a low-lying area, or within the greatest potential path of the rising waters. If a flood warning is issued for your area or you are directed by authorities to evacuate the area:

- Take only essential items with you.
- If you have time, turn off the gas, electricity, and water.
- Disconnect appliances to prevent electrical shock when power is restored.
- Follow the designated evacuation routes and expect heavy traffic.
- Do not attempt to drive or walk across creeks or flooded roads.

If You Are Ordered NOT to Evacuate

To get through the storm in the safest possible manner:

- Monitor the radio or television for weather updates.

Prepare to evacuate to a shelter or to a neighbor's home if your home is damaged, or if you are instructed to do so by emergency personnel.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Posted in: September 2011
Tempting But Confusing and Dangerous: Paying Volunteers "Just a Little Something"

Erica St. Louis posted on September 15, 2011 19:47

by George L. Head, Ph.D, special advisor to the Nonprofit Risk Management Center

A thoughtful, appreciative board or executive director may want to pay a nonprofit's volunteers "just a little something" beyond reimbursing individual volunteers for their expenditures on the organization's behalf. Some nonprofits rationalize a monetary gift as a demonstration of thanks for the loyalty volunteers have shown to the organization: "Buy yourself something you like as a reminder of how much we like and need you." Or the "little something" may be offered as token compensation for the countless gallons of gas and miles of wear that volunteers put on their cars as they so willingly drive to and from the nonprofit ("Helping you get here is the least we can do, when you do so much for us.").

Any nonprofit executives who find themselves thinking or saying these words should find better ways to say, "Thanks, please stay," to their volunteers. The "little something" paid periodically to all volunteers may seem like a nice way to thank them for the time they so graciously give to the nonprofit, but may raise serious issues and yield unwanted tax consequences for the nonprofit and volunteer.

Paying volunteers money or anything of value that can reasonably be construed to be in exchange for their work is confusing and potentially dangerous to your nonprofit, and even to the volunteers you're trying to reward. The basic source of the confusion and the danger is that the law draws sharp distinctions between employees and volunteers. The precise distinctions vary among jurisdictions, but the almost universal point of difference is that employees get paid for their work — volunteers do not. Pay a volunteer for his or her work and you've transformed the former volunteer into an employee — or at least you've created a plausible basis for that person (or perhaps someone else) to claim he or she is an employee of your nonprofit.

Why Claim Employee Status?

A person who joined your nonprofit's staff as a volunteer, or so you've always thought, may have several reasons for claiming employee status:

1. If your nonprofit terminates this person as a volunteer for any reason, he or she, claiming to be a paid employee, may file for unemployment compensation benefits or may sue for wrongful termination of employment.
2. If this person becomes ill or is injured off the job, he or she may assert entitlement to the health insurance benefits your nonprofit gave all its "other employees."
3. As this person approaches retirement age, he or she may demand pension benefits like your "other employees" receive, or may sue for having been wrongfully deprived of eligibility to participate in your pension plan.
4. If this person dies while still working for your nonprofit, his or her surviving dependents may go to court, arguing that — because you paid the deceased from time to time — they should receive the same life insurance benefits you provide to the families of...
"other employees."

5. If, now or in the future, this person becomes very angry with your nonprofit or with one of its leaders, the volunteer may start destructive rumors, or may go to the media, bringing adverse publicity, decreased donations, and possibly regulators' scrutiny by claiming that your organization violates the wage and hour laws by paying staff members less than the required minimum wage.

Any of these five sets of circumstances can impose costs on your nonprofit that are much greater than the largely intangible benefits it gains by paying its volunteers "just a little something." When the potential costs substantially exceed the probable benefits, sound management calls for finding less risky, more responsible alternatives. There are some ready, effective alternatives for retaining, motivating, and thanking all your productive, generous volunteers.

**There are Better Ways**

The two primary reasons a nonprofit's board or executive director may be tempted to pay its volunteers are (1) to cover their expenses for their work and (2) to motivate their continuing efforts for the nonprofit.

The two straight-forward ways to cover volunteers' expenses are (1) to reimburse individual volunteers for particular amounts they can document having spent for the nonprofit and (2) for expenses that are more difficult to document (such as for commuting or lunches) a uniform monthly allowance that, on the average give or take a dollar or two, covers each volunteer's costs. Either of these two payment procedures accomplishes the reimbursement objective more logically, openly, predictably, and defensibly than the "just a little something" approach.

Those who volunteer for nonprofits generally do not do so for the money; if they wanted money from their nonprofit efforts, they would become its employees. Instead, most volunteers labor because they believe in a given nonprofit's mission. Beyond the mission, they may seek others' gratitude for their selfless work, opportunities to work with or lead others, or perhaps community recognition.

Most volunteers don't work for "just a little something" in their wallets or checking accounts. Therefore, to reward, motivate, and hold good volunteers incentives such as volunteer-only social events, "outstanding volunteer(s) of the year" awards, and newspaper articles about volunteers' group achievements can be particularly effective. These rewards require more than "just a little something" from the board or CEO. They require some creative effort, originality, and personal attention from a nonprofit's leadership. They require more personal effort and attention from the leaders, but ultimately they mean more to the volunteers whom the leaders wish to inspire and to the successful pursuit of your shared mission.

*Source: Nonprofit Risk Management Center*

**Posted in:** September 2011

**Comments**

**# Hilda Aldunate**

**Tuesday, September 20, 2011 8:09 PM**

How do we go as to pay church treasures, church clerks, pianist?
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© 2011 Adventist Risk Management, Inc. All rights reserved. 12501 Old Columbia Pike. Silver Spring,
Science class in elementary or high school is likely where we were first introduced to chemicals and their associated hazards - ones similar to those many of us encounter in our current careers. This is where the basics for lab safety are established, and in turn, most likely where the basics for workplace health and safety are instilled within us.

Whenever a student enters a laboratory, rules need to be in place to keep them safe. Basics such as conducting one's self appropriately, never working alone, practicing good housekeeping, always wearing required personal protective equipment, dressing appropriately for the lab, as well as many others, are the same in grade 7 science as they are on our first day of work.

One of the most important rules is that students should always be trained to properly and safely use all equipment, chemicals and materials. You may remember a lesson on Bunsen burners before you were actually allowed to use one - the same goes for equipment in the workplace. You should never begin a job until you have been properly trained.

Science teachers are responsible for implementing these rules, as well as other safety precautions and procedures. They, along with the school itself, are responsible for making sure the lab and equipment are in good working order, and the materials are accurately labeled for students. The school must also do their best to identify potential hazards in order to make certain the proper safety precautions are in place before a student enters the lab.

Schools are also responsible for ensuring teachers are properly trained to teach science, can identify potential dangers and know what to do in the case of an emergency. Managers and supervisors must also hold this level of competency in the workplace, just as the employer is responsible for the safety of the organization as a whole.

There are many similarities between school and the workplace with regards to how and what we learn. The basic principals for school lab safety arguably shape our process of learning to work safely in hazardous workplace environments. Our sense of orientation to hazards is established here. It is important that employers, managers and supervisors continue this practice, as well as perform due diligence for employees to perform their jobs safely.

Source: The Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).

Posted in: September 2011
Reducing the risk of foodborne illness at church events

By Bettina Krause

My potluck phobia began at a weekend church retreat held just outside Sydney, Australia, almost two decades ago. It was a beautiful rustic setting and the kitchen facilities were basic, to say the least. Teams of volunteers prepared the meals, and as a member of the Friday evening team I had the task of pouring lemonade—previously mixed in large buckets—into pitchers that would be placed on the tables. I won’t describe the cocktail of non-edible debris I discovered at the bottom of one bucket as I tipped out the last of the lemonade. Suffice to say, it was clear the bucket had been previously used—and not for food preparation.

Some people look at the laden tables at a potluck and see a wonderful opportunity to sample new dishes, to bond as a congregation, and to demonstrate Christian generosity. And then there are those who see, instead, a microbe buffet, potentially offering sides of Campylobacter and Salmonella along with the lasagna and potato salad. Regardless of your perspective, the potluck tradition has deep roots within faith communities. It’s often the backbone of a congregation’s social life. There’s something about “breaking bread together” that crosses lines of culture, age, and background, and helps build a sense of community.

Reality bites

For a pastor or administrator, though, any church-based food event has another less benign aspect: the potential for significant liability issues. Consuming contaminated food can produce far more than just a night of discomfort spent in close proximity to a bathroom. The physical—and legal—consequences of foodborne illness can be severe. Especially at risk for serious illness, or even death, are members of vulnerable groups: young children, the elderly, pregnant women, and those with compromised immune systems. Each year in the United States alone, some 48 million people get sick, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die from foodborne diseases.

Unfortunately, the very nature of potluck—a volunteer-based event that encourages broad participation—means there’s a myriad of ways for dangerous bacteria to make an appearance: food that’s prepared in unsanitary kitchens or transported without being kept adequately hot or cold; use of ingredients tainted with bacteria; ill-equipped, or poorly cleaned, church kitchens; food left sitting out on tables too long; the sheer number of people involved in handling the food.

A case of “potluck poisoning” can quickly spiral into an ongoing emotional and financial burden for a congregation. Take, for example, the 2006 case of Salem Lutheran Church in Minnesota, whose legal nightmare began with a church smorgasbord fundraiser. Meatballs, prepared in the church’s kitchen, were tainted with E. coli bacteria, and soon after eating them 17 church members fell ill and one woman died. Some of the victims sued the meat company that had processed the contaminated beef, and the company responded, unexpectedly, by filing suit against the church, alleging the church ladies who prepared the food were negligent. The claims were eventually settled but not before more than three years of expensive legal proceedings and heartache for the whole church family.

Steps to a Safer Potluck

Short of sending food inspectors into your parishioners’ homes, there’s not much you can do about food prepared in advance in private kitchens and transported to the venue by church members. But there are vital steps you can take to reduce the likelihood of foodborne illness turning up in the aftermath of your next event.

Perhaps the best place to start is online where there’s a wide range of resources available to help you plan and implement a food safety program in your church (see Safe Potluck Resources, below). In general, though, there are three crucial steps.

1. Assess
Protein Myths and Vegetarians

15 Erica St. Louis posted on September 15, 2011 19:10

By Jina Kim, M.P.H, C.P.T., wellness program coordinator, Adventist Risk Management.

What nutrient comes to mind when you hear these words: chicken, beef, fish? How about brown rice, broccoli, and lentils? That's right you guessed correctly, protein! Protein is an important nutrient made up of amino acids that are essential for growth and repair, and have many functions like muscle contraction, immune protection and the transmission of nerve impulses. These are all dependent on protein.

Common Myths

- Can't get enough protein if you become Vegetarian.
- You need more protein to: gain more muscle mass and enhance athletic performance, lose weight, and prevent disease.

The average American consumes about double the protein they need. High protein diets are not healthy, and may cause disease and other health problems—quite the contrary to all the fads out there. Did you know some effects of a high protein diet include: osteoporosis, cancer, impaired kidney function, and heart disease?

You would be surprised that the protein needs of an individual are much less than what they've been consuming. The RDA (Recommended Daily Amounts) for women aged 19-49 years old is 45 grams per day and for 50 + individuals, it is 46 grams per day. For men aged 19-49 years old, it’s 55.5 grams per day and for 50 + year-olds, 53 grams per day.

Being a vegetarian can be hard or as easy as you make it. Some people might be meticulous with meal planning while others choose quick and easy dishes.

For pending vegetarians you might say, "I don't want to only eat beans to get my protein." You don't have to. Most foods contain at least some protein. Good sources of protein for vegetarians include nuts, seeds, tofu and other soy products, cereal, eggs and some dairy products. Variety is the key in getting the proper amount of protein.

Examples of foods with high protein content (in grams):

1 cup of boiled black beans: 15.2
1 cup of broccoli: 4.6
1 cup of boiled lentils: 17.9
Peanut Butter: 8.0
1 cup of quinoa: 11.0
Seitan: 24.0
Spinach, boiled (cup): 5.4
Tofu, firm (½ cup): 19.9

The website below provides recipes that are high in protein for vegetarians and vegans. Recipes such as Vegetarian egg casserole, Vegetarian "sausage" Quiche, and Vegetarian Lentil Soup. It shows you a break down of the nutrition content and focuses on how.
Does your Family have an Emergency Plan?

Erica St. Louis posted on September 15, 2011 19:14

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to plan in advance: how you will contact one another; how you will get back together; and what you will do in different situations.

Family Emergency Plan

- Identify an out-of-town contact. It may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than to call across town, so an out-of-town contact may be in a better position to communicate among separated family members.
- Be sure every member of your family knows the phone number and has a cell phone, coins, or a prepaid phone card to call the emergency contact. If you have a cell phone, program that person(s) as "ICE" (In Case of Emergency) in your phone. If you are in an accident, emergency personnel will often check your ICE listings in order to get a hold of someone you know. Make sure to tell your family and friends that you've listed them as emergency contacts.
- Teach family members how to use text messaging (also known as SMS or Short Message Service). Text messages can often get around network disruptions when a phone call might not be able to get through.
- Subscribe to alert services. Many communities now have systems that will send instant text alerts or e-mails to let you know about bad weather, road closings, local emergencies, etc. Sign up by visiting your local Office of Emergency Management web site.

Planning to Stay or Go

Depending on your circumstances and the nature of the emergency, the first important decision is whether you stay where you are or evacuate. You should understand and plan for both possibilities. Use common sense and available information, including what you are learning here, to determine if there is an immediate danger. In any emergency, local authorities may or may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, you should watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet often for information or official instruction as it becomes available. Further information on staying put or sheltering in place.

Emergency Information

Find out what kinds of disasters, both natural and man-made, are most likely to occur in your area and how you will be notified. Methods of getting your attention vary from community to community. One common method is to broadcast via emergency radio and TV broadcasts. You might hear a special siren, or get a telephone call, or emergency workers may go door-to-door.

Emergency Plans

You may also want to inquire about emergency plans at places where your family spends time: work, daycare and school. If no plans exist, consider volunteering to help create one. Talk to your neighbors about how you can work together in the event of an emergency. You will be better prepared to safely reunite your family and loved ones during an emergency if you think ahead and communicate with others in advance. Read more: School and Workplace.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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