PASSIVE SURVIVABILITY

In an **emergency situation or natural disaster**, you might lose water, power, or sewer services, but your home could still provide **healthy indoor air quality**, **adequate natural light, sanitary indoor plumbing, a livable indoor temperature**, **and a water supply**. This is **passive survivability**.

Step 1: Consider what your home can do already



Do you have water?
★ Backup supply of water for drinking, cooking, and sanitary purposes?
★ A water well? Does it need electricity to

provide clean water?



Where is the heat?

- ★ Where does the sun come into your home during the day?
- Do some rooms stay cooler/ warmer than others?



In *summer*, can you:

insects?

★ Open your windows to allow fresh air to circulate?

	<u>ک</u>
ţ	

circulate? Use screens to keep out mosquitoes and other



In *winter*, can you:

- ★ Open curtains/blinds?
- Cover windows and doors with thermal curtains/ blankets when not sunny?
- Close doors and stay in the warmest room?

Is Passive Survivability Also Disaster Preparedness?

Disaster preparedness involves **making a plan** including **strategies to help withstand disaster**. Passive survivability strategies may not be adequate to stay in your home full-time after a disaster if members of your household have life-threatening health issues. Consider:



 generators or micro solar+storage







 electricity for assisted breathing

devices





PASSIVE SURVIVABILITY

Step 2: Make Changes to Your Home

Depending on your living situation, you can implement low-cost solutions **Right Now (N)**, **During Renovations (R)**, or in **New Construction (C)**.

ble uses
vindows
lding
als

Funding for Weatherization and Efficiency for Passive Survivability

Determine if you are eligible for assistance programs that pay for or reduce the cost of home upgrades, such as the **TDHCA Weatherization Assistance Program** or the assistance or energy efficiency programs offered by your energy provider.

