

Are You Ready?



***Preparing for
Disasters and
Terrorism on
the Southern
Oregon Coast***



**Emergency
Plan**





Our primary goal in Emergency Management is to have each family individually prepared for disasters. We strive toward this goal through awareness, education, training, and planning.

We encourage you to act and take the necessary steps to help you and your family become prepared for disasters you may face.

Please understand this booklet is designed to assist you in coping with different types of disasters and offers suggestions on how to respond when necessary. It should not be considered an all-inclusive document. Please use it as a first step to becoming better prepared for disasters.

If you have questions or comments, please contact us at:

Coos County Emergency Management

Coos County Sheriff's Office

250 N Baxter, Coquille, OR 97423

541-396-7790

<https://www.co.coos.or.us/sheriff/page/emergencymanagement>

<https://www.facebook.com/CoosCountyOEM/emergencymanagement@co.coos.or.us>

Curry County Emergency Management

Curry County Sheriff's Office

29808 Colvin Street, Gold Beach, OR 97444

541-247-3208

https://www.co.curry.or.us/departments/emergency_management/index.php

<https://www.facebook.com/curry.co.emergency.management>

*Please visit the county websites to verify phone numbers. Phone numbers and addresses are subject to change.





Families can and do cope with disaster by preparing in advance and working together. The following steps will assist you in creating your family disaster plan(s). Knowing what to do is your best protection.

Four Steps to Safety:

STEP ONE: Find out what could happen to you

1. Learn the types of disasters that are most likely to happen in your area.
2. Learn about animal care options after a disaster. Animals may not be allowed inside emergency shelters due to health regulations.
3. Find out how to help elderly or persons with disabilities, limited access, and functional needs.
4. Find out about the disaster plans at work, school, daycare, and other places your family spends time, such as beaches, parks, and shopping centers.
5. Learn about community warning signals and how to respond to them should you hear them.

STEP TWO:

Make a plan for what to do if something bad happens to you and your family.



1. Plan for the types of disasters that are most likely to happen. Explain what to do in each case.
2. Pick three places to meet:
 - a. Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, such as fire or earthquake.
 - b. A safe room inside your home in case of terrorism or hazmat.
 - c. Outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home.Everyone must know the address and phone number of your meeting place.
3. Ask an out-of-state friend or family member to be your "family contact". After a disaster, it is often easier to long distance. Family members should call this person and tell them where they are and how to be contacted.



Each family member must know this contact name and phone number.

4. Discuss what to do in an evacuation. Plan how to take care of your pets.

STEP THREE – Complete this checklist

1. Save emergency telephone numbers to cell phones and post somewhere in the home.

2. Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1 for emergency help.

3. Show each family member how and when to turn off the water, gas, and electricity at the main switches.

4. Check if you have adequate insurance coverage.

5. Teach each family member how to use the fire extinguisher and where it is kept.

6. Install smoke detectors on each level of your home.

7. Conduct a home hazard hunt (found on page 5).

8. Stock emergency supplies and assemble a disaster kit.

9. Take a first aid and CPR class.

10. Determine the best escape routes from your home. Find two ways out of each room.

11. Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.

STEP FOUR – Practice your plan

1. Quiz your kids every six months so they remember what to do.

2. Conduct fire and emergency evacuation drills.

3. Create and follow a disaster supply rotation schedule to prevent food and water expiration.

4. Test and recharge your fire extinguisher(s) according to manufacturer's instructions.

5. Test your smoke detectors monthly and change the batteries as necessary.





Home Hazard Hunt

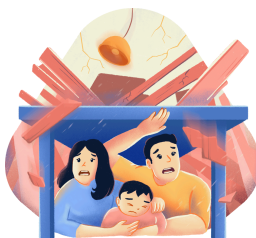


Your earthquake home hazard hunt should begin with all family members participating. Foresight, imagination, and common sense are all that are needed as you go from room to room, imagining what would happen if the earth and house started shaking. Anything that can move, break, or fall when your house starts to shake is a potential hazard. Once you identify what needs to be corrected, take the time and money necessary to make your home a safer place to live.

Things to do in each room:

- Secure furniture such as bookshelves, hutches, and file cabinets, and other top-heavy furniture to the wall.
- Secure computer monitors and televisions.
- Prevent refrigerators, washers, dryers, water heaters, and other heavy appliances from moving using metal straps.
- Secure items on shelves using Velcro, straps, or other devices such as glassware using quake putty.
- Store heavy items and breakables on lower shelves.
- Anchor heavy objects such as mirrors and pictures that could become projectiles.
- Move beds away from window and install mini blinds.
- Relocate items which may be hanging over the bed, such as as artwork and mirrors.
- Separate chemicals in glass bottles to prevent mixing and causing hazardous substances or gases. Store these items in a lower cabinet with a secure lock to keep children safe.
- Install secure latches on cabinets to prevent contents from falling out onto the floor or becoming projectiles.

***Visit your County website for a detailed guide.**





Store a two-to-four-week supply of non-perishable food per person. Choose foods that do not require cooking or need little added water. Also choose foods that are family favorites and consider special dietary needs. Keep in mind alcohol, salty and sugary foods can contribute to dehydration. Store your food away from chemicals or petroleum products. Dried foods store well in sealed plastic bags. Remember to check for expiration dates. Create a rotation schedule for your stored food.

Consider the following items for your food supply:

- Canned meats, fruits, vegetables, juices, milk, and soup.
- Peanut butter, crackers, granola bars, trail mix, and sweetened cereals.
- Special items for baby or toddler formula, diapers, bottles, powdered milk & medications.
- Pet Food

Store water in soft, flexible plastic containers. **DO NOT use empty washed out milk containers.** Prepare a two-to-four-week supply which is two gallons of water per person per day. Remember to store water for your pets. Daily use is one gallon of water for consumption and the other for hygiene and cooking. Other possible sources of water in your home could be from your water heater, toilet tank, and pipes. Do not use water from toilet tank, and pipes. Do not use water from tank if it contains chemicals. Be sure to turn off the gas or electricity to your water heater. **ALWAYS** purify water before use. **NEVER** drink water from heating systems, water beds, radiators, or swimming pools due to the chemical additives. If obtaining water from a river or lake, flowing material in it, a dark color, or questionable odor.





Emergency Disinfection of Water



*Information obtained from the EPA at:

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/emergency-disinfection-drinking-water>

Only use water that has been properly disinfected for drinking, cooking, making any prepared drink, brushing teeth or washing dishes, and for your animals!

Boil water if you do not have bottled water. Boiling is sufficient to kill pathogenic bacteria, viruses, and protozoa (WHO, 2015).

- If water is cloudy, let it settle and filter it through a clean cloth, paper towel, or coffee filter.
- Bring water to a rolling boil for at least one minute. At altitudes above 5,000 feet (1,000 meters), boil water for three minutes.
- Let water cool naturally and store it in clean containers with covers.
- To improve the flat taste of boiled water, add one pinch of salt to each quart or liter of water, or pour the water from one clean container to another several times.

Disinfect water using household bleach if you can't boil water. Only use regular, unscented chlorine bleach products that are suitable for disinfection and sanitization as indicated on the label. The label may say that the active ingredient contains 6 or 8.25% of sodium hypochlorite. Do not use scented, color-safe, or bleaches with added cleaners. If water is cloudy, let it settle and filter it through a clean cloth, paper towel, or coffee filter.

- Locate a clean dropper from your medicine cabinet or emergency supply kit.
- Locate a fresh liquid chlorine bleach or liquid chlorine bleach that is stored at room temperatures for less than one year.
- Use the table below as a guide to decide the amount of bleach you should add to the water, for example, 8 drops of 6% bleach, or 6 drops of 8.25% bleach, to each gallon





Emergency Disinfection of Water

of water. Double the amount of bleach if the water is cloudy, colored, or very cold.

- Stir and let stand for 30 minutes. The water should have a slight chlorine odor. If it doesn't, repeat the dosage and let stand for another 15 minutes before use.
- If the chlorine taste is too strong, pour the water from one clean container to another and let it stand for a few hours before use.

| Volume of Water | Amount of 6% Bleach to Add* | Amount of 8.25% Bleach to Add* |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Quart/Liter | 2 Drops | 2 Drops |
| 1 Gallon | 8 Drops | 6 Drops |
| 2 Gallons | 16 Drops (1/4 tsp) | 12 Drops (1/8 tsp) |
| 4 Gallons | 1/3 Teaspoon | 1/4 Teaspoon |
| 8 Gallons | 2/3 Teaspoon | 1/2 Teaspoon |

Other Disinfection Methods

If you don't have liquid bleach, you can use one of the methods described below.

Common household iodine (or "tincture of iodine"). You may have iodine in your medicine cabinet or first aid kit. Add five drops of 2% tincture of iodine to each quart or liter of water that you are disinfecting. If the water is cloudy or colored, add 10 drops of iodine. Stir and let the water stand for at least 30 minutes before use.

Water disinfection tablets. You can disinfect water with tablets that contain chlorine, iodine, chlorine dioxide, or other disinfecting agents. These tablets are available online or at pharmacies and sporting goods stores. Follow the instructions on the product label, as each product may have a different strength.





Storing Important Family Documents

Consider creating a kit for all the following places:

- Vehicle(s)
- Home
- Work
- School
- Vacation home
- Camp trailers / RVs

If you purchase a pre-built kit, ensure you add items necessary for you and your family. Pre-built kits are not perfect.

Storing Important Family Documents

Keep copies of these items in a waterproof and fireproof portable container and online if possible.

- Passports and licenses.
- Social Security cards.
- Health insurance cards.
- Immunization records.
- Birth, marriage, and death certificates.
- Record of bank accounts.
- Credit cards and if not the card – information for notification to the card company.
- Insurance policies.
- Wills, contracts, and deeds.
- Record of stocks, bonds, or retirement accounts.
- Keep emergency funds in a locked, waterproof, portable container. May be stored with your emergency kit.
- Family photographs by scanning into a computer and then storing on a removable disk or negatives into your waterproof/fireproof container, or in a cloud base system.
- Pet records for vaccinations.
- Valuables such as jewelry, guns, and keepsakes.
- Photos / Videos of home and belongings for insurance claims





Other Pets Including Exotics

Plan ahead for other pets such as birds, fish, lizards, snakes, and exotics. Know where you will take or leave your pets. In case you are not home when disaster strikes, arrange in advance for a neighbor to check on or transport your pets. Make sure your neighbors have your contact numbers (cell phone, work, home, etc.). In the event of evacuation, pets may not be allowed inside human emergency shelters. have an alternate, prearranged location to take your animals.

Consider preparing the following items for evacuation:

- A carrier large enough to comfortably house the animal.
- Adequate food and water.
- Appropriate bedding for the specific type of animal.
- Covers for cages to keep them calm and protected.
- A hot water bottle or some type of non-electrical heating element ready to keep them warm.
- Animals' medical records and a means of identifying them.





Large Animals and Livestock

You've taken steps to keep your family and pets safe. Don't forget your large animals and livestock.

- Clear defensible space around your barns and pastures and property just as you do your home.
- Plan ahead; know where you would evacuate the animals to. Contact your local fairgrounds, stockyards, equestrian centers, friends etc., about their policies and ability to take livestock temporarily in an emergency. Know several evacuation routes to take. If you don't have your own truck and trailer, arrange with local companies or neighbors before disaster strikes. Make sure your neighbors have your contact numbers (Cell phone, work, home, etc.).
- Practice loading your animals in trailers.
- Have vaccinations/friends, medical records, registration papers and photographs of your animals (proof of ownership).
- If you must leave your animals, leave them in a preselected, cleared area. Leave enough water and feed for 72 hours. Do not rely on automatic watering systems. Power may be lost.
- Do not wait until the last minute to start evacuating!

Livestock Disaster Preparedness Kit:

- Hay, feed, and water for two to four weeks
- Non-nylon leads and halters
- First aid items
- Wire cutters and a sharp knife
- Hoof pick
- Leg wraps
- Shovel
- Water buckets
- Plastic trash barrel with a lid





Building Your Disaster Supply Calendar

The disaster supplies calendar is intended to help you prepare for disasters before they happen. Using the calendar, you can assemble a disaster supplies kit in small steps over a five-month period. Check off the items as you gather them each week, until complete.

Food items can be substituted with a similar item you are more likely to eat; this will reduce the cost of maintaining the food supply rotation. You may need to increase the quantity of first aid items and some foods for larger households. Avoid foods and beverages that may dehydrate you.

If you maintain two weeks of freeze-dried foods, you can follow the 20-week plan. If you do not maintain a freeze-dried food supply, please complete the calendar twice to create a 40-week supply calendar.

***Purchase one per person in the household**

| <u>Week 1</u> | <u>Week 2</u> |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • 1 jar peanut butter • 1 can meat* • Manual can opener • Permanent Marker/Pen • Pet food, diapers, and baby Food, if needed <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn types of disasters possible in your area and What to do. • Date each perishable food item using permanent marker. • Conduct a home hazard hunt. • Visit County website and sign up for County Emergency Alerts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • Heavy cotton or hemp rope • Duct tape • Flashlight with batteries • Matches in waterproof container • A leash or carrier for pet(s) <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess your needs and available resources • Start to build your plan • Fix any issues not corrected during Home Hazard Hunt, such as securing furniture and water heater. |





Building Your Disaster Supply Calendar

| <u>Week 3</u> | <u>Week 4</u> |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 can meat* • 1 can fruit* • Feminine hygiene supplies • Paper and pencil • Map of the area • Aspirin / non-aspirin pain reliever • Laxative • 1-gallon water/pet <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a personal support network to assist in Identifying resources and your needs. • Develop online backup/storage for important documents. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patch kit and can of seal-in air product for tires mobility aids • Clothing* • Sturdy shoes* • Extra socks/underwear* • Extra medications or copy of prescriptions <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create the following lists and give copies to your support network: emergency information, medical information, disability related supplies and special equipment, and person disaster plan. |

| <u>Week 5</u> | <u>Week 6</u> |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • 1 can meat* • 1 can fruit* • 1 can vegetables* • 4 rolls toilet paper • Toothbrush* • Toothpaste • Special food for special diets, if needed <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a floor plan of your home, including primary escape routes. • Identify safe places to go • Practice fire, earthquake, tsunami drills with your support network.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes • Safety pins • Adhesive tape • Disposable gloves (2 pair) • Sunscreen • 2" & 4" gauze pads (6 ea.) • 2" & 3" sterile roller bandages (6 ea.) • Extra hearing aid batteries, if needed <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check with child's day care center or school to learn about their disaster plans. Make sure you understand evacuation and assembly area plans. |



Building Your Disaster Supply Calendar

| <u>Week 7</u> | <u>Week 8</u> |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • 1 can ready-to-eat soup (not concentrate)* • 1 can fruit* • 1 can vegetables* • Sewing kit • Household chlorine bleach • Extra plastic baby bottles, formula, and diapers, if needed <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an out-of-town emergency contact. • Share emergency contact information with your support network. • Arrange for your support network to check on you immediately after an evacuation order or disaster. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • Scissors & Tweezers • Thermometer • Liquid antibacterial soap • Disposable hand wipes • Petroleum jelly or other lubricant • 2 tongue blades • Extra eyeglasses if needed <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place a pair of sturdy shoes and a flashlight by your bed so they are handy in an emergency. • If blind, store a talking clock and mark your disaster supplies in braille. |
| <u>Week 9</u> | <u>Week 10</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • 1 can ready-to-eat soup (not concentrate)* • Liquid dish soap • 1 box heavy-duty garbage bags with ties • Antacid (for upset stomach) • Saline solution and a contact lens case, if needed <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose a signal with your network that indicates you are okay and have left the disaster site. • If you have a communication disability, store a word or letter board in your kit. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • Waterproof portable plastic container (with lid) for important papers • Battery-powered radio • Wrench(es) needed to turn off utilities <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize your network with turning off the utilities. • Attach a wrench next to the cutoff valve of each utility meter so it will be there when needed. • Make photocopies of important papers and store safely. |



Building Your Disaster Supply Calendar


| <u>Week 11</u> | <u>Week 12</u> |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • Utility knife • Paper towels • 1 box quick energy snacks • 1 jar peanut butter • Comfort food • Water purification tablets <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store cash with your emergency kit. • Develop rotation schedule for food supply. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • ID tags for your service animal and/or pets. • Litter/pan • Extra water • Current vaccination records • Medical records for pet and pet medications. <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a pet care plan in case of disaster. • Make photocopies of all vaccination records and put them in your disaster supplies kit. |

| <u>Week 13</u> | <u>Week 14</u> |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • Whistle • Multi-purpose tool • Cell phone charger • Mylar blanket • Ibuprofen/acetaminophen <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take a first aid/CPR class • Clear excess vegetation around home. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-gallon water* • 1 can fruit* • 1 can meat* • 1 can vegetables* • 1 package eating utensils • 1 package paper cups/plates • Hand sanitizer <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure your network and neighbors know what help you may need in an emergency and how best to assist. • Practice using alternate methods of evacuation with your network. |





Building Your Disaster Supply Calendar

| <u>Week 15</u> | <u>Week 16</u> |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extra flashlight batteries• Extra portable radio batteries• Rubber bands• Labels for your equipment and supplies <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Label equipment and attach instruction cards. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 can meat*• 1 can vegetables*• Triangular bandages• 1 box quick energy snacks• Dried fruit/nuts <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Find out if you have a neighborhood safety organization and join it. |
| <u>Week 17</u> | <u>Week 18</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Antidiarrheal medication• Rubbing alcohol• Antiseptic• Syrup of ipecac and activated charcoal• Vitamins and supplements <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arrange for a friend or neighbor to help your children if you are not able to respond or are at work | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1-gallon water*• Plastic bucket with a tight lid• 4 rolls toilet paper• 1 box graham crackers• Comfort food <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Store a blanket or sleeping bag for each household member |
| <u>Week 19</u> | <u>Week 20</u> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 box quick energy snacks• Comfort food• Aluminum foil• Denture care items, if needed <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review your insurance coverages with your agent to be sure you are covered for the potential disasters in your area. Obtain additional coverage as needed.• Purchase and install an emergency escape ladder for upper story windows, if needed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1-gallon water*• Work gloves• Safety goggles• Disposable masks• 4 rolls toilet paper• Extra battery/charger for motorized mobility aids <p>To Do</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn about your workplace disaster plan  |



Disability, Limited Access, and Functional Needs

Create a self-help network of neighbors, relatives, friends, or co-workers to assist in an emergency by:

- Developing a plan with a neighbor, relative, friend, or co-workers that can assist you in the event of a disaster.
- Let your contact people know your day-to-day schedule.
- Keep additional special medical supplies or equipment on hand, such as an extra cane.
- Having copies of prescription for rapid resupply.
- Be prepared for loss of power to your home, for at least three to five days. Plan for an alternate energy source for medical supplies or equipment requiring power such as:
 - A. Moving to a location with a generator if your home does not have one.
 - B. Using solar energy or having extra batteries.
- Wearing medical alert tags or bracelets may help in case of an emergency.
- Contact shelters before/during an evacuation to notify them of your needs.
- If you have a service dog, ensure you keep the proper documentation readily accessible. Service dog vests are beneficial as they quickly alert shelter staff and responders of your additional needs.





Helping Children Cope

Children can feel very frightened during a disaster and afterwards some children will show temporary changes in behavior. For most children these changes will be mild, not last long, and diminish with time. However, reminders of what happened could cause upsetting feelings to return and behavior changes to emerge again. Some children are more vulnerable, and their reactions can be more severe and last for a longer period. Fear and anxiety are normal reactions to any danger. Fear of recurrence, injury, death, separation, or being left alone can be lessened with reassurance and a family planning.

Prepare your child by:

- Involving them in the family preparedness process and practicing it.
- Discuss the types of hazards you may have in your home and community.
- Teach children how to recognize warning signals such as smoke detectors, fire alarms, and local siren systems.
- Explain how to call for help using 9-1-1.
- Help your child memorize important family information such as name, address, telephone number.
- Practice a family in-home and out of home meeting place.

You can also:

- Encourage your children to talk about their concerns.
- Provide information about the disaster and plans for providing their ongoing safety.
- Give them specific tasks and chores to help the family.
- Spend extra time with your children.
- Re-establish daily routines for work, school, play, meals, and rest.
- Contact the school to learn what their plan is to begin classes and return a sense of normalcy.
- Ask what you can do until schools reopen.





Shelter in Place or Evacuation



If an incident makes it unsafe to go outside, such as an ongoing threat, air quality concerns, or if you are not in the tsunami inundation zone after experiencing an earthquake, you may be instructed to take shelter where you are. This could occur at home or in the public. Depending on the incident, this may be a brief or a long period.

To shelter in place:

- Bring children and pets inside immediately and take them to the appropriate safe room.

Additional Actions during Air Quality Threats:

- Seal the home by closing all windows, doors, and vents connected to the outside.
- Turn off fans, heating, and air conditioning systems.
- Seal doors, windows, exhaust fans, and vents with plastic sheeting and duct tape. Consider precutting and labeling the sheeting so it is ready to put in place.
- Damp towels can be used to seal gaps under doorways.

Should you be asked to evacuate, you will be given instructions to proceed to an established shelter or assembly area. It is essential you follow the directions of officials in your community.

When you evacuate your home, workplace, or school:

- Take your disaster kit and use planned evacuation routes.
- Lock all doors and windows.
- Leave a note in a planned location as to where you are, what time and date you left, the route you will attempt to take, and how you can be reached.
- Consider disconnecting all electrical appliances, shut off gas and water, leaving water facets slightly open.
- Secure valuables and important papers.
- Try to keep an adequate amount of fuel in your vehicle.
- If you have a cell phone, carry an emergency charger with you.
- Notify your emergency contact person that you are evacuating your home.





Flooding is a common hazard throughout the Southern Oregon Coast. Review the FEMA flood maps to determine if your property is in a flood zone and whether you should consider flood insurance.

During a flood event:

- If you are in danger of being flooded, evacuate to high ground or a safe shelter area immediately.
- **DO NOT** cross a flowing stream or body of flood water in either your vehicle or on foot.
- Tune into your local radio or television stations, or official social media sites, for updated information on flood watch and or warnings.
- If asked to evacuate, do so immediately. Follow recommended routes.
- If asked to evacuate take your disaster kit, important papers, valuables, pets, and pet supplies.
- If your car stalls in flood water, abandon it immediately, take what you can carry with you of your emergency supplies, and walk to higher ground.

Things to consider following a flood event:

- Monitor official sites for guidance on where to obtain food, housing, and medical supplies.
- Report damaged utility lines.
- If re-entering a damaged home, use flashlights rather than lanterns, matches or torches.
- Clean, dry, and check appliances and other equipment for damages before use.
- Purify all water before drinking.
- Discard all food contaminated by flood waters.
- **DO NOT** turn on electricity until all appliances and the interior are completely dry.
- Stay away from the disaster area as congestion will interfere with rescue efforts.
- Notify your emergency contact upon returning home.



Coastal Storms



The Southern Oregon Coast is subject to coastal storms, to include winter storms and high windstorms, at various times during the year. Although the area is not typically subject to extreme winter weather such as blizzards and ice storms, coastal storms can cause power outages and make it difficult to stay warm. Living on the coast, we have learned from the past that we must be prepared for coastal storms. Refer to your emergency contact list for numbers to call.

Consider the following:

- Be sure you have ample heating fuel.
- Winterize your home by insulating walls, install storm windows, install curtains, install plastic over windows, weather-strip doors, and wrap pipes in insulation or newspaper to keep them from freezing.
- Close off unused rooms.
- Use towels to seal off drafts around windows or doors.
- Keep hands and feet warm, layer your clothing.
- NEVER burn charcoal or propane indoors.
- Check on your neighbors.
- Eat regularly so your body has energy to produce heat.
- Go out only if necessary.
- Keep a battery-operated or crank radio to use in a power outage. Tune into NOAA weather to monitor the watch or warning notices.
- Secure items which may blow away during a storm.
- Stay home inside and away from windows, glass doors, and skylights.
- If you lose power or witness downed lines, report it to your power company and stay clear of the downed lines.
- Close your blinds or curtains as the wind could blow objects through the window and into your home.
- If lighting and/or rain is associated with the storm, be aware of power surges and protect your electronic devices





Wildfire is an expression used to describe a forest or brush fire that is out of control and usually moving rapidly. The Southern Oregon Coast is highly susceptible to fires during the dry months of the year.

Preventative measures to consider:

- Keep needles and leaves clear of roof gutters.
- Remove flammable debris from under decks and around your home and outbuildings for at least 100 feet.
- Install screens over vents on the roof and foundation.
- Store firewood at least 50 feet away from your home.
- If installing fences or decks attached to your home, consider non-combustible material.
- Keep flammable materials away from any propane, oil, or fuel tanks.
- Clear your property of brush, litter, and flammable vegetation. Clear evacuation routes.

In the event of a wildfire, you should:

- Tune into your local radio or television stations, or official social media sites, for updated information such as instructions, evacuation routes, orders to evacuate.
- Notify your out-of-area contact where you will be if ordered to evacuate.
- Double check essential items in your disaster kit, such as clothes, important documents, and other valuables.
- Review plan for your pets and/ or livestock.
- Shut off gas at the meter and turn off pilot lights.
- Close all windows, curtains, and shutters.
- Place sprinklers onto your roof and turn on as you evacuate.

Do not wait to evacuate if you are in danger, the evacuation routes may become blocked.

Do not return or enter an evacuated fire area until public officials have given the notice of an all clear that the area is safe to re-enter.





Large earthquake potential is great in this area. Subsequent tsunami events are also expected along low-lying areas of the coast from the upheaval of the oceans floor. The Pacific Ocean plate is sliding underneath the North American plate from British Columbia to Northern California. It is called the Cascadia Subduction Zone. It stretches offshore approximately 750 miles. A section of the Pacific Ocean plate is called the Juan de Fuca Plate. Bordering the coastline about 65 miles offshore of the Continental Slope.

What to expect in a major earthquake:

- Extremely loud noise from the ground and from shifting buildings.
- Falling debris.
- Secondary effects such as fire, hazmat spills, landslides, tsunami.
- Aftershocks.

Know what can cause injury:

- Flying glass, unsecured objects, ceiling material, light fixtures, shelves, plants, cupboard contents, pictures, mirrors, unsecured water heaters and appliances, awnings, falling brick from buildings and chimneys.
- Fire from damaged gas lines, electric lines, wood stoves, and chimneys.

Reducing earthquake hazards before the event:

- Place heavy objects onto lower shelves and secure.
- Securely fasten shelves to walls. Anchor heavy objects.
- Store glass and other breakable items on lower shelves.
- Anchor overhead lights, pictures, and mirrors.
- Secure your home to the foundation.
- Stay away from windows and other glass that might shatter.
- Practice your duck, cover, and hold response.
- Keep a pair of shoes by the bed.
- Install mini blinds on windows.





Earthquake

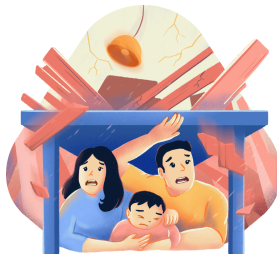


Earthquake preparedness tips to consider:

- Develop a family plan and practice it regularly.
- You may not have outside aid for up to 72 hours or longer, depending on the size of the event.
- Following a large earthquake, often referred to as the Cascadia earthquake/event, it may take 2-4 weeks before aid begins to arrive.
- Learn first aid and CPR.
- Inventory your disaster kits (refer to pages 9-11).
- Know how to turn off your utilities.
- Prepare food and water to sustain you during the response and recover stages (Refer to pages 12-16).

Tips for what to do during an Earthquake:

- Stay clear of spaces that could be blocked by falling debris.
- Be prepared for aftershocks.
- Only if you smell gas should you shut off your gas main.
- Shut off water main.
- Duck Cover Hold during an event protecting your head if possible.
- DO NOT use doorways with doors for a secure location to stand in, only those that are open and without doors.
- Stay clear of bookcase, cabinets, and other furniture that may topple or slide.
- Stay away from heating units, stoves, fireplaces, areas where bricks might fall from a chimney.
- If you are in a tsunami inundation zone once the shaking stops move to high ground. DO NOT wait for the official announcement. Do not take your vehicle
- If you are not in a tsunami inundation zone, Shelter in Place.





A tsunami is a series of waves caused by underwater earthquakes, landslides, or volcanoes. These waves travel at speeds up to 600 miles per hour in the open sea. When the tsunami nears land, it slows to less than 40 miles per hour. Areas less than 50 feet above sea level, within a mile of the coast or along waterways such as rivers and streams, may be impacted by a tsunami of a distant origin. Areas with a local tsunami event can experience waves of up to 100 feet in extreme circumstances. Refer to your local tsunami inundation zone maps for more information on assembly areas, routes, and inundation zones.

What to expect in a DISTANT tsunami event:

- No local effects of the earthquake, volcano, or landslide which may have caused the tsunami.
- A Watch, Warning or Evacuation area will be in effect for a possible impending tsunami, check your local radio or television stations, official social media sites.
- County and or state highways will be closed in the tsunami inundation zone.
- Do not evacuate unless you are in the inundation zone or receive guidance to evacuate.

What to expect in a LOCAL tsunami event:

- Local effects of an earthquake, volcano, or landslide which may have caused the tsunami with ground shaking and property damage.
- No Watch, Warning, or Evacuation notice of a possible impending tsunami through your local radio or television stations or official social media sites due to lack of time. Your response time may only be 10 minutes to get to higher ground and out of the tsunami inundation zone.
- Local emergency response may not be available for at least 72 hours or longer, depending on the extent of the damage



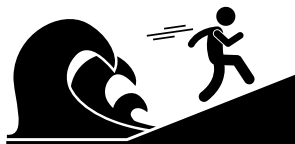


General information about a tsunami:

- A tsunami is a series of waves; never go back into an area until you have received an “all clear” from local officials.
- You **CANNOT** outrun a tsunami.
- If you are at the beach and witness the ocean tide below a normal tide level or the ocean begins to recede/draw back from the beach, leave for higher ground immediately.
- Be aware of the tsunami signage posted in your local coastal area to respond accordingly.
- If you feel that you are in an earthquake and are in a tsunami inundation zone or at the beach, it will be your only warning to evacuate to high ground. **DON'T WAIT FOR THE WARNING FROM OFFICIALS.**
- If you are in a safe area out of the tsunami inundation zone and hear a tsunami watch or warning, **DO NOT** go to the beach.
- If you are asked to evacuate, follow the guidance on page 19 of this booklet.
 - o Distant Tsunami = Safe to **Drive**
 - o Local Tsunami (you felt the earthquake) = **Walk**, the roads may be damaged and excessive vehicles on the roadway will interfere with the evacuation.

Following a tsunami event in your community:

- **DO NOT** return until you are given the “all clear”.
- If your home has been impacted by the tsunami you may not be allowed to re-enter your home until it has been determined safe by officials.
- Once you return home, follow the instruction under flood on page 13 of this booklet for response following an event.





Beach Hazards



The Pacific Ocean off the Southern Oregon coast stays cold year-round, 50° F on average.

Before going to the beach:

- Always check the weather forecast and heed National Weather Service Marine Hazard warnings/advisories.
- Always check the tides. The south coast can experience large tidal swings, especially during the king tides, which can see 10' swings. Many beaches are tidal dependent, so know before you go.

While at the beach:

- **NEVER** turn your back on the ocean.
- Rip Currents can be prevalent and large on the South Coast. If in doubt, don't go out.
- Watch for sneaker waves.
- Keep your distance from marine mammals and birds. this is their home.
- Most beaches on the Southern Oregon Coast have steep drop offs into the surf zone. Always be aware of that zone and if you have children, don't ever take your eyes off them, and make sure they are educated on the power of the ocean.
- Dress for the conditions and activities; do not forget a wetsuit/thermal insulation.
- October through April, large North Pacific swells batter the coastline, these are powerful and hazardous.
- King Tides are beautiful to witness, enjoy from a distance. Reach out to Oregon State Park Beach Rangers or the County Aquatic Safety Officers. They are there to answer your Beach Safety Questions and provide assistance.



Home Fire



Listed are a few common causes of home fires:

- Unattended cooking.
- Faulty electrical wiring and equipment.
- Storage of combustibles too close to heat sources.
- Careless smoking of tobacco.
- Unattended burning candles.

Suggestions to keep you and your family safe from fire:

- Install working smoke alarms on each level and each sleeping area of your home.
- Keep matches and lighters away from children.
- Teach children to not play with match, lighters, and candles.
- Keep a fire extinguisher easily accessible in the garage, kitchen and other fire prone areas of your home. **KNOW** how to use it.
- Check your smoke alarms and fire extinguishers for proper working capability twice a year. A good time to do this is in the fall and spring when you change your clocks. **NEVER** remove the battery for use elsewhere from your smoke detectors.

Response to a fire in your home:

- There are several types of extinguishers; ensure you understand how to use yours.
- Attempt to extinguish a small fire with your fire extinguisher. If it is too large, leave the home, closing the door. **CALL 911** from your cell or a neighbor's home.
- Utilize your family plan for the out-of--home meeting place.
- Notify your local Red Cross for assistance.





30 Hazards Created by Transportation Incidents



Roads, rail, water, and air accidents can involve hazardous materials such as chemical spills, poisonous gases, and fires.

If a transportation accident occurs in your vicinity or you are directly involved, consider the following:

- Stay away from the area.
- Tune your radio to local station and listen for updates.
- If you are in the area, follow emergency personnel directions using designated exit routes.
- Notify emergency personnel by calling 9-1-1.
- If possible, remove yourself from the danger area to avoid toxic fumes.
- If this is not possible, shelter in place by shutting all doors, windows, and vents.
- If you are exposed to the chemical, remove the contaminated clothing and washing immediately with soap and water.
- **DO NOT** attempt to rescue someone who has been overcome by fumes. Emergency personnel in protective clothing and respiratory equipment will respond.





IF YOU SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING

In general, there are four types of terrorism:

1. Conventional: bombings and hijackings.
2. Chemical: poison (nerve gas) to attack people.
3. Biological: bacteria (anthrax), viruses or other organisms to make people seriously ill.
4. Radiological: use of radioactive materials (nuclear weapons) to harm people.

Terrorists tend to strike certain types of targets:

1. Highly populated places—cities, airports, major international events, popular tourist sites.
2. Business and government centers—financial districts, embassies, military bases.
3. Other targets may include transportation systems, power plants, hospitals, schools, fiber optics.

Things to consider:

1. Be alert. Report suspicious circumstances.
2. Be aware when opening mail.
3. Cyber safety and use of the Internet.

ACTIVE SHOOTER:

Active shooter situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly. When an active shooter is in your vicinity, you must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with the situation. Since incidents vary; educate yourself and others on three options:

- **RUN** (escape/evacuate)
- **HIDE** (in locked areas/out of site), and/or
- **FIGHT** (last resort, physical aggression)





Keep an emergency kit in your vehicle.

Suggested items might be:

- Extra food for children or pets.
- Fold away shovel.
- Blanket and small tarp.
- First aid kit and tool kit.
- Flares and whistle.
- Entertainment books for children.
- Water and non-perishable food.
- Jumper cables or a portable jump starter.
- Flashlight and neon cloth to attach to the outside of the vehicle.
- Personal supplies such as medication, tissues, gloves, walking shoes, umbrella, raincoat, etc.

If you leave your vehicle, leave a note with your route of travel and destination.

Always carry valid photo identification and cell phone charger.

Additional travel safety rules may include:

- Follow all security procedures.
- Never leave your belongings unattended.
- **DO NOT TOUCH ANYTHING.**
- Try to use traveler checks and credit cards. Take only what is necessary in your wallet. **AVOID** carrying large amounts of cash.
- Make a list or copy of the contents of your wallet along with your travel forms and papers. Give one to a family or friend back home and keep one apart from your valuables in your carry-on luggage.
- Carry a list of prescriptions with generic names and if they contain narcotics, obtain a letter from your doctor indicating authorization to use.
- Carry prescriptions in their original labeled containers.
- List your name and address both inside and outside your luggage using covered luggage tags.



Additional Resources



Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

www.fema.gov

<https://www.facebook.com/FEMA>

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

www.dhs.gov

<https://www.facebook.com/homelandsecurity>

1-800-BE-READY 1-800-237-3239

1-800-464-6161 (TTY)

www.ready.gov

<https://www.facebook.com/readygov>

Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

www.oregon.gov/oem/

<https://www.facebook.com/OMDOEM>

Coos County Sheriff's Office

Office of Emergency Management

541-396-7790

www.co.coos.or.us

<https://www.facebook.com/myccso>

Curry County Sheriff's Office

Office of Emergency Management

541-247-3208

<https://www.co.curry.or.us/>

<https://www.facebook.com/CurryCountyJustice>

American Red Cross

541-344-5244 toll free: 888-680-1455

<https://www.redcross.org/>

<https://www.facebook.com/redcross>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

1-888-246-2675

www.cdc.gov



Additional Resources



Everyone can do something to be safer from the dangers we all face—natural disasters, terrorism, crime, public health issues and other medical emergencies—and to help our communities be safer too.

You can participate through:

Personal Preparedness: develop plans, disaster kits, home health and safety practices, and disaster mitigation measures. Participate in crime prevention and reporting.

Training: explore local training in emergency preparedness, first aid, fire suppression, public health, and safety.

Volunteer Service: law enforcement, search and rescue, fire, emergency medical services, community public health, emergency management, disaster relief and radio communication organizations.

Booklet Sponsorship

This Emergency Preparedness booklet was sponsored by Coos County Emergency Management and Curry County Emergency Management; whose mission is to have everyone participate in making America safer.

This booklet was revised in October 2024

*We ♥ our
Volunteers*

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Dial 911 only in a life-threatening emergency to you or someone you are assisting. It is important those lines remain open during a disaster.

Business telephone numbers for the following:

Police Dept./Sheriff

Fire:

Local Emergency Medical Provider:

Health-Care Provider:

Power Company:

Your Water/Sanitation Provider:

Your Television Network Provider:

Emergency Management Office:

Redcross:

Vet:

School:

Work:

Out of State Emergency Contact:

Church:

Credit Card Company:

Other Important Names and Phone Numbers:

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

Family Disaster Plan

Emergency Meeting Place _____

Meeting Place _____

Phone _____ Address _____

Family

Contact _____

(name)

Cell _____

Other _____

Family Disaster Plan

Emergency Meeting Place _____

Meeting Place _____

Phone _____ Address _____

Family

Contact _____

(name)

Cell _____

Other _____

Family Disaster Plan

Emergency Meeting Place _____

Meeting Place _____

Phone _____ Address _____

Family

Contact _____

(name)

Cell _____

Other _____

- *Emergency Meeting Place should be outside home*
- * Meeting Place should be outside neighborhood*

Additional Notes:

- *Emergency Meeting Place should be outside home*
- * Meeting Place should be outside neighborhood*

Additional Notes:

- *Emergency Meeting Place should be outside home*
- * Meeting Place should be outside neighborhood*

Additional Notes:

Family Disaster Plan

Emergency Meeting Place _____

Meeting Place _____

Phone _____ Address _____

Family

Contact _____

(name)

Cell _____

Other _____

Family Disaster Plan

Emergency Meeting Place _____

Meeting Place _____

Phone _____ Address _____

Family

Contact _____

(name)

Cell _____

Other _____

Family Disaster Plan

Emergency Meeting Place _____

Meeting Place _____

Phone _____ Address _____

Family

Contact _____

(name)

Cell _____

Other _____

**Emergency Meeting Place should be outside home*

** Meeting Place should be outside neighborhood*

Additional Notes:

**Emergency Meeting Place should be outside home*

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