

Emergency Preparation Information

The old reverse 911 was replaced by a system called Citizen Alert System now operated by the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Management. If you signed up for the old reverse 911 you need to re-register under the Citizen Alert System. The website is:

<https://member.everbridge.net/index/892807736721689> The Citizen Alert System provides for contact your home phone, cell phone, and email. Notifications through Citizen Alert cover local flooding and distant tsunamis. You need to establish an account with Citizen Alert from the sign-up page at the above web address. You need your physical address which the Citizen Alert system then converts to a geo address in latitude and longitude. There is a map feature which can help with this should your address does not show up where you think it should be. You also need to provide phone number or numbers if you have both a home phone and cell phone. The Citizen Alert System looks at your home phone number first to make a call and asks for confirmation that you received the alert message. If no confirmation is received it dials the second number of any other numbers listed until it gets a confirmation. It will continue to call all your numbers leaving a message for each number and waits for you to call and confirm.

If all people living in a house all use the same number and share a single cell phone then only one Citizen Alert account is needed. If each person in a house have separate phone numbers it would be best if each established their own accounts so that if you were separated all would get the emergency message.

The Citizen Alert System is used for flood warnings (based on selected rivers chosen by the account holder), distant tsunami warnings, amber alerts, hazmat spills, and coming soon emergency messages which can be sent by cities to their citizens in the case of city wide emergencies such as "need to boil water". The city emergency protocols are under development.

A NOAA weather radio can be obtained at any number of local stores including Radio Shack but can also be purchased on-line. There are 3 available frequencies for Lincoln County but likely only 2 would work for Yachats. Those frequencies are: Florence at 162.500, WNG674 and Newport at 162.550, KIH33. There is also a code called a SAME code used to identify warning messages to a specific county. The one for Lincoln County is 041041. The radio comes with instructions of how to enter the code. If you purchase the radio locally they will often set the radio up for you. The NOAA radio provides information on storms, floods, and distant tsunamis.

Reduce the risk before a disaster

Reducing hazards in and around their homes. By taking simple actions, such as raising utilities above flood levels or taking in objects that could become projectiles in a high wind, citizens can reduce the amount of damage caused by an emergency or disaster event. **Come by City Hall at pick up information about protecting your home against earthquake damage.**

Do you have flood insurance? You don't have to be in a flood zone to need it.

In 2006, 1/3 of all flood insurance claims were submitted by people living in low-to-moderate risk areas. Flooding results from heavy or prolonged rains, coastal storm surge, snow melt, blocked storm drainage systems, or other causes. It can be wide-spread or localized. To be considered a flood, the waters must cover at least two acres or affect at least two properties.

Using tools at www.floodsmart.gov homeowners can assess their flood profile, estimate what a flood could cost, the types of policies available and find tips on preparedness and recovery.

Even a few inches of water can bring thousands of dollars in repair and restoration costs. Most homeowners insurance does not cover floods. You need flood insurance.

Flood insurance, like earthquake insurance, is “single peril” insurance, sold separately from homeowners insurance. Flood insurance is available both within and *outside of floodplains*. Your property’s flood risk is shown on flood hazard maps. Different types of policies are available depending on your flood risk.

If you live in a high-risk area, you will need a Standard Policy. Most mortgage lenders will require that you have such a policy before they will approve your loan.

Outside of high-risk areas, flood insurance is also available, usually at lower cost. A Preferred Risk Policy covers both a home and its contents, with premiums as low as \$119 per year. While you aren’t federally required to have flood insurance in a low-to-moderate risk area, that does not mean you won’t ever need it. Large floods often extend beyond the boundaries of high-risk areas and smaller floods occur outside high-risk areas as well.

Flood insurance is sold and serviced by private insurers, and backed by the federal government. More than 85 companies sell flood insurance. Often the same insurance agent who wrote your homeowners insurance policy can help you obtain flood insurance. Flood insurance costs the same wherever you purchase it, because the rates are set by the National Flood Insurance Program.

Prepare for the emergency

Preparing a disaster supply kit.

Emergency Supply Kit

Water

Store water in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles. A normally active person needs to drink at least 2 quarts of water each day. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers, and ill people will need more.

Store 1 gallon of water per person per day (2 quarts for drinking, 2 quarts for food preparation/sanitation.) Keep at least a 3-day supply of water for each person in your household .

If you have questions about the quality of the water, purify it before drinking. You can heat water to a rolling boil for 10 minutes or use commercial purification tablets to purify the water. You can also use household liquid chlorine bleach if it is pure, unscented 5.25% sodium hypochlorite. To purify water, use the following table as a guide: After adding bleach, shake or stir the water container and let it stand 30 minutes before drinking

Ratios for Purifying Water with Bleach

Water Quantity	Bleach Added
1 Quart	4 Drops
1 Gallon	16 Drops
5 Gallons	1 Teaspoon

Food

Store at least a 3-day supply of nonperishable food. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation, or cooking and little or no water. If you must heat food, pack a can of Sterno[®]. Select food items that are compact and lightweight. *Include a selection of the following foods in your Emergency Supply Kit:

Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, and vegetables	Vitamins
Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered, store extra water)	Foods for infants, elderly persons, or persons on special diets
Staples: sugar, salt, pepper	Comfort/stress foods: cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags
High-energy foods: peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix	

First Aid Kit

Assemble a first aid kit for your home and one for each car. A first aid kit* should include:

Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
2-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
Triangular bandages (3)
Needle
Moistened towelettes
Antiseptic
Thermometer
Tongue blades (2)
Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant
Assorted sizes of safety pins
Cleaning agent/soap
Latex gloves (2 pairs)

Tools and Supplies

Mess kits, or paper cups, plates and plastic utensils*
Emergency preparedness manual*
Battery-operated radio and extra batteries*
Flashlight and extra batteries*
Cash or traveler's checks, change*
Nonelectric can opener, utility knife*
Fire extinguisher: small canister, ABC type
Tube tent
Pliers
Tape
Compass
Matches in a waterproof container
Aluminum foil
Plastic storage containers
Signal flare
Paper, pencil
Needles, thread

Clothing and Bedding

*Include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person.

Sturdy shoes or work boots*
Rain gear*
Blankets or sleeping bags*

Sunscreen
2-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
Scissors
Tweezers
Nonprescription Drugs
Aspirin or nonaspirin pain reliever
Antidiarrhea medication
Antacid (for stomach upset)
Syrup of Ipecac (used to induce vomiting if advised by the
Poison Control Center)
Laxative
Activated charcoal (used if advised by the Poison Control
Center)

Medicine dropper
Shutoff wrench, to turn off household gas and water
Whistle
Plastic sheeting
Map of the area (for locating shelters)
Sanitation
Toilet paper, towelettes*
Soap, liquid detergent*
Feminine supplies*
Personal hygiene items*
Plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation uses)
Plastic bucket with tight lid
Disinfectant
Household chlorine bleach

Hat and gloves
Thermal underwear
Sunglasses

Special Items

Remember family members with special needs, such as infants and elderly or disabled persons.

For Baby*
Formula
Diapers
Bottles
Powdered milk
Medications
For Adults*
Heart and high blood pressure medication
Insulin
Prescription drugs
Denture needs
Contact lenses and supplies
Extra eye glasses

Entertainment, games and books
Important Family Documents (keep these records in a
waterproof, portable container)
Will, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks and
bonds
Passports, social security cards, immunization records
Bank account numbers
Credit card account numbers and companies
Inventory of valuable household goods, important
telephone numbers
Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates)

Volunteering with an established organization. Organizations and agencies with a role in emergency response and recovery are always seeking hard-working, dedicated volunteers. By volunteering with an established voluntary agency, citizens can become part of the emergency management system and assure that their efforts are directed to where they are most needed.

Taking training in emergency response. Taking training in emergency response, whether the training is basic first aid through The American Red Cross or a more complex course through a local community college, will enable citizens to take initial response actions required to take care of themselves and their families, thus freeing first-response personnel to respond to higher-priority incidents that affect the entire community.

Respond during the emergency

Monitoring emergency communications carefully. Throughout an emergency situation, critical information and direction will be released to the public via electronic and other media. By listening and following these directions carefully, citizens can reduce their risk of injury, keep emergency routes open to response personnel, and reduce demands on landline and cellular communication.

Recovery from the emergency

When an emergency or disaster occurs many organizations mobilize to provide assistance to individuals. However, the most effective way to recover is pre-disaster **Emergency Financial**

Literacy and Preparation. After a disaster, financial issues affect more people than personal injury or direct property damage. The first step in correcting this situation is to encourage every individual to complete an Emergency Financial First Aid Kit and a Personal Disaster Preparedness Guide. <http://www.operationhope.org/smdev/lf1.php?id=187>
National Flood Insurance Program: <http://www.fema.gov/nfip>
Disaster Information for Citizens: <http://www.fema.gov/pubs>